

# Introducción a la Química Orgánica

F. G. Calvo-Flores

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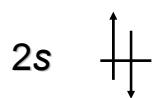
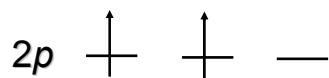
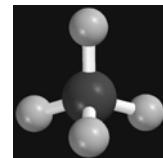
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## Introducción

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## *Configuración electrónica del carbono*



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## Hibridaciones del carbono

- Concepto de hibridación
- Tipos de hibridación:
  - $sp^3$
  - $sp^2$
  - $sp$

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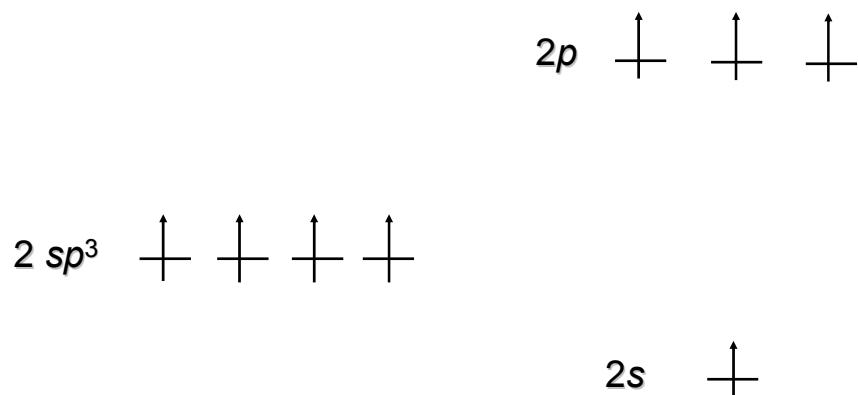
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# Hibridación $sp^3$



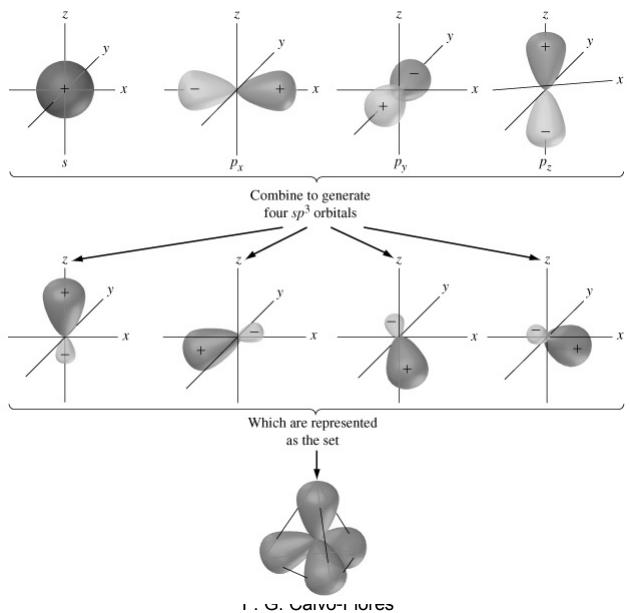
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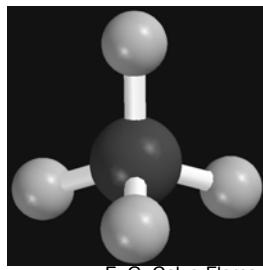
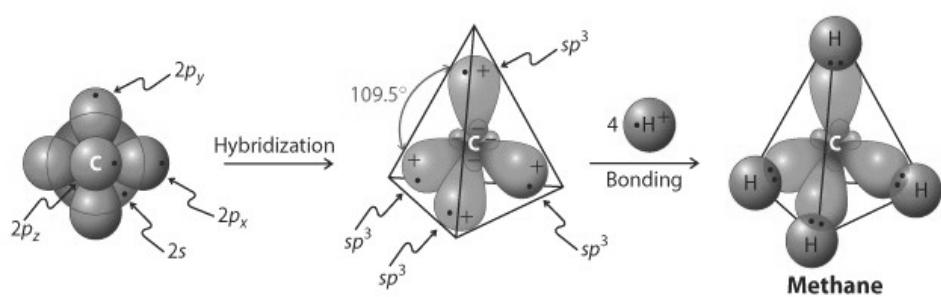


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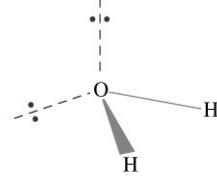
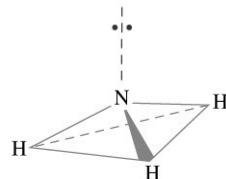
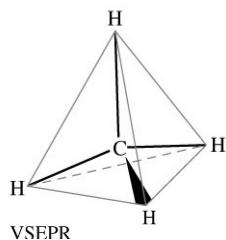


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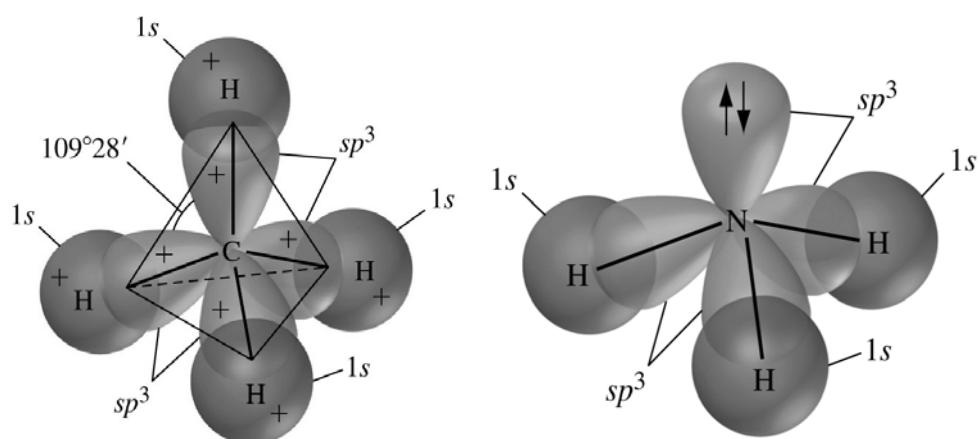
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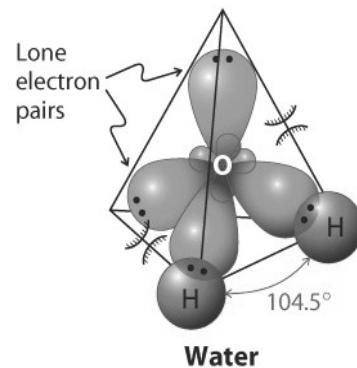
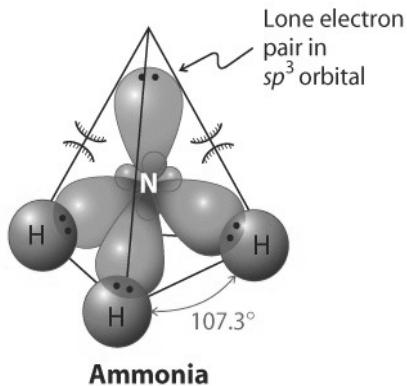
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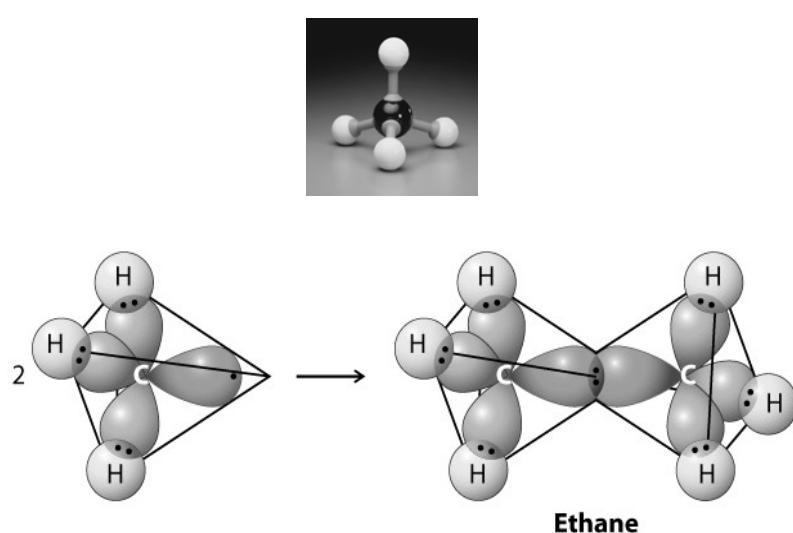
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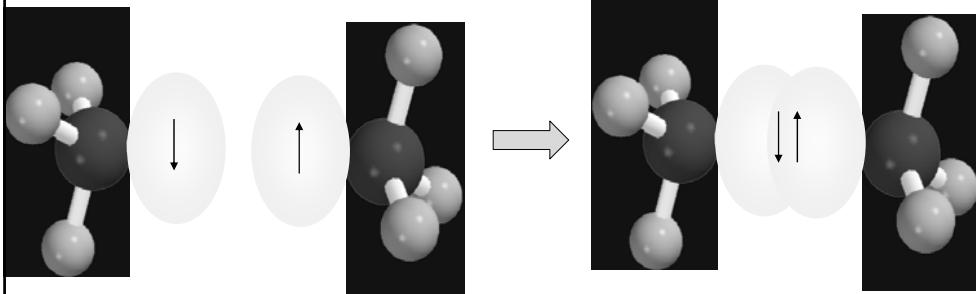
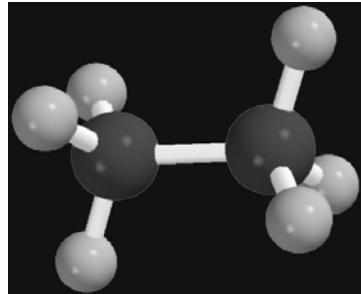
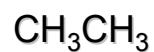
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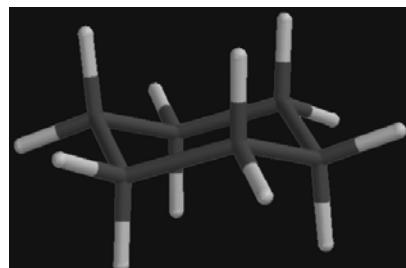
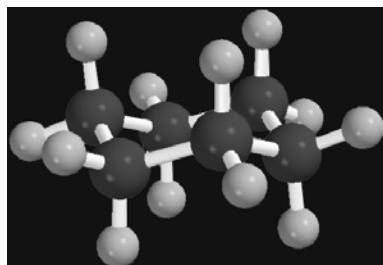
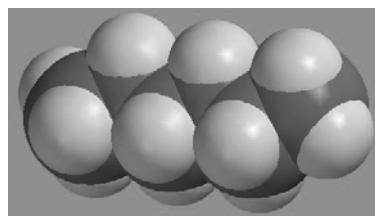
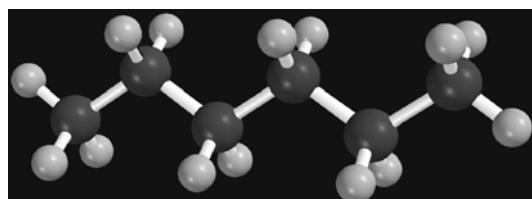
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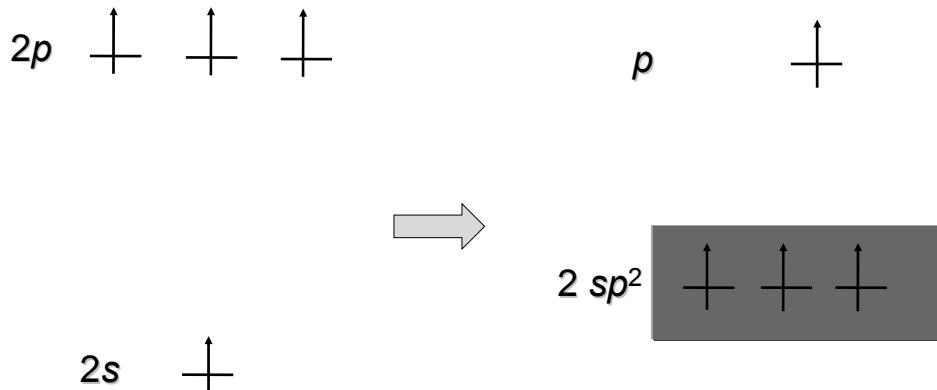
## Cadenas y ciclos



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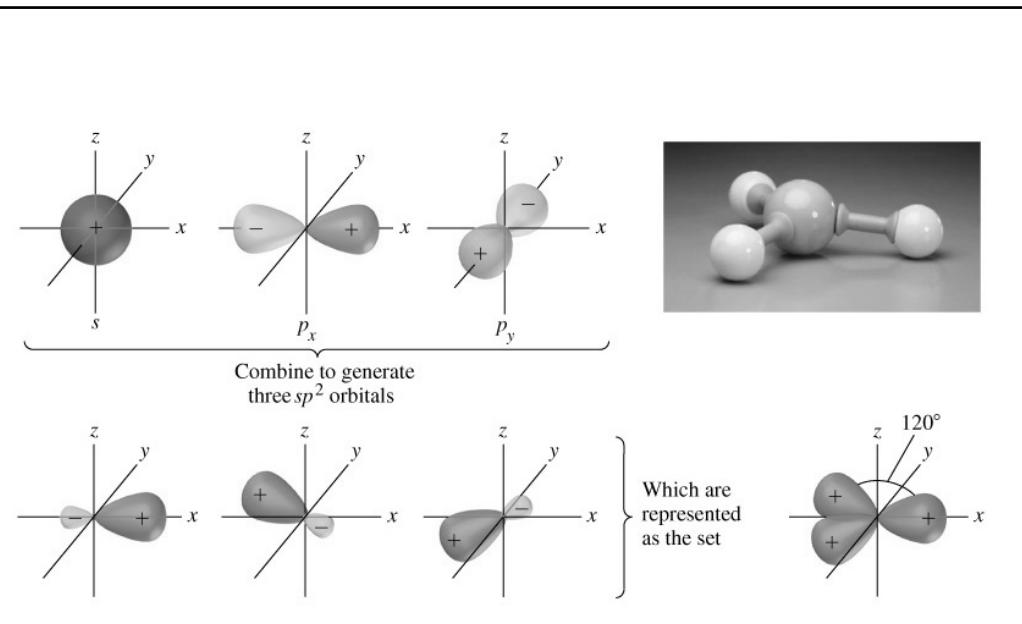
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# Hibridación $sp^2$



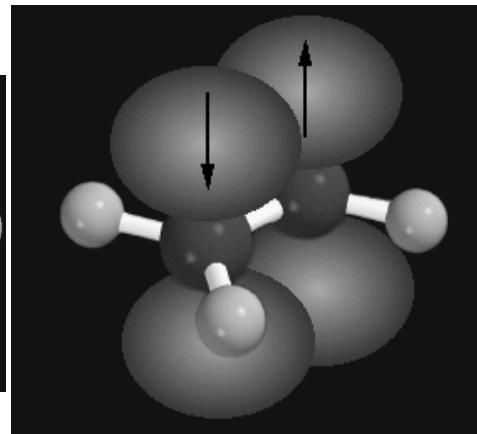
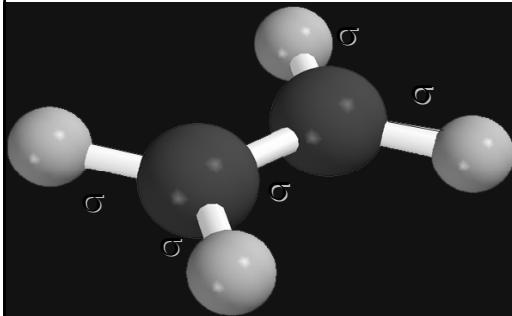
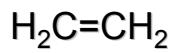
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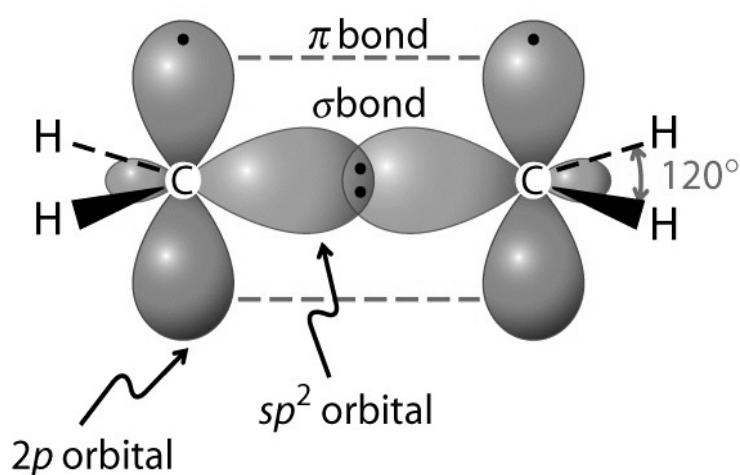
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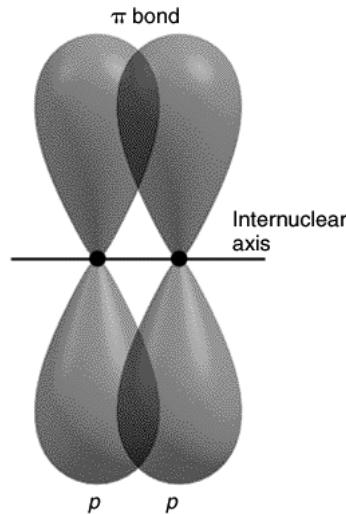
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**Ethene**

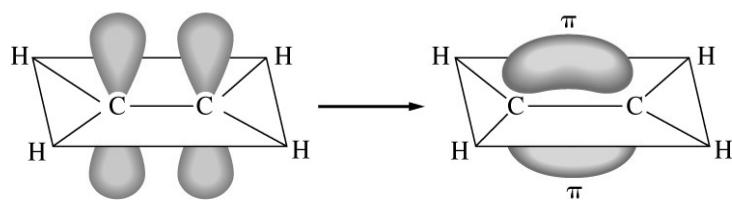
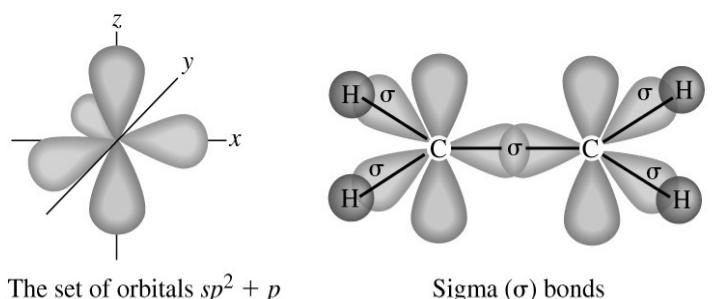
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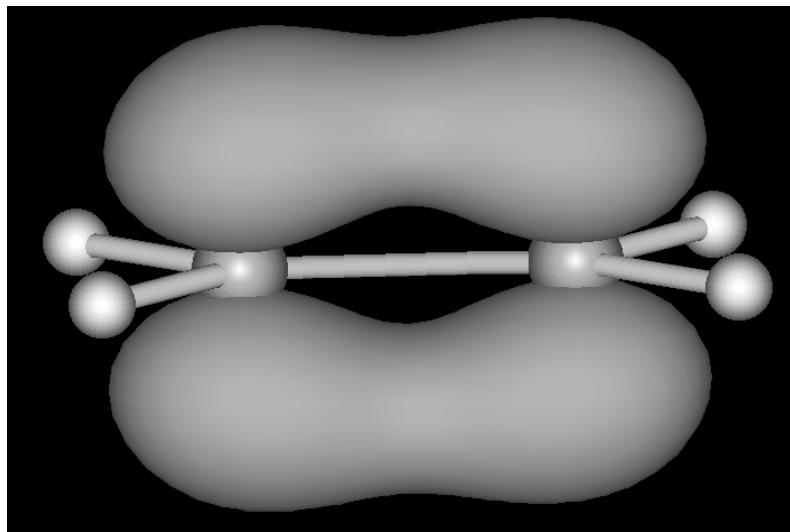
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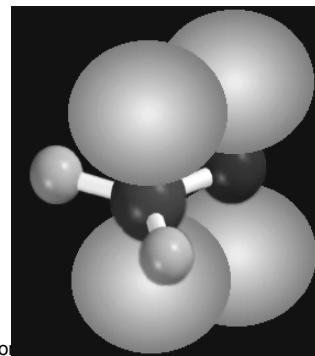
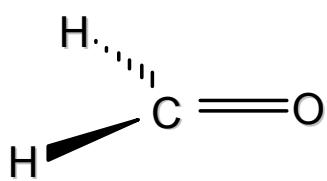
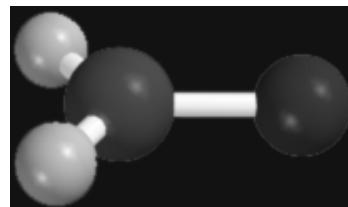
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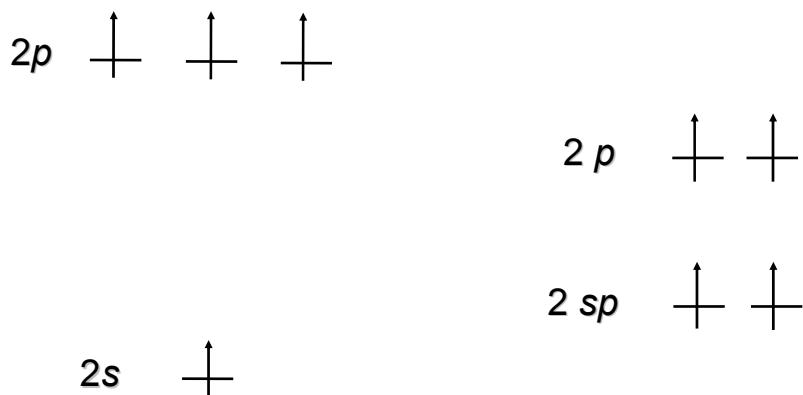
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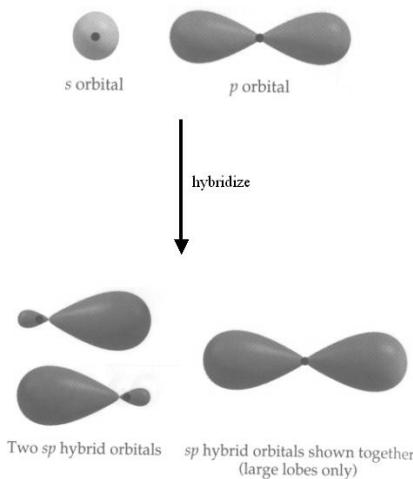
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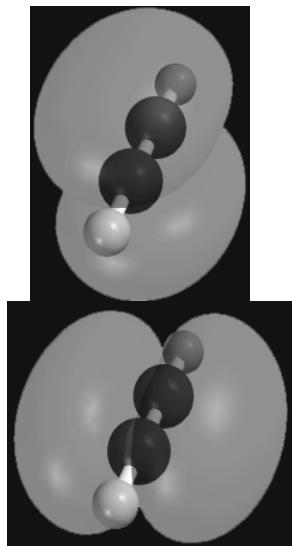
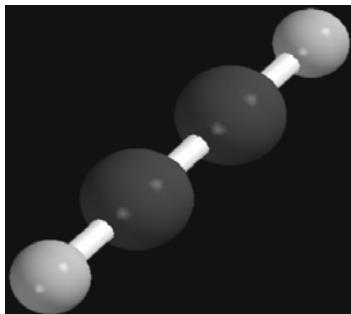
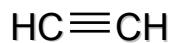
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sp hybrid orbitals - 3

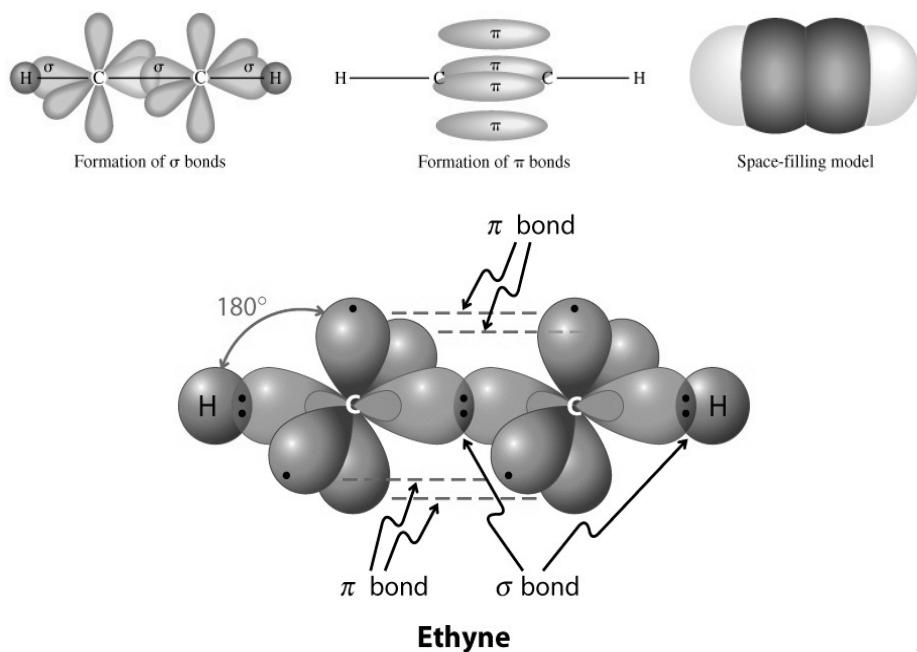


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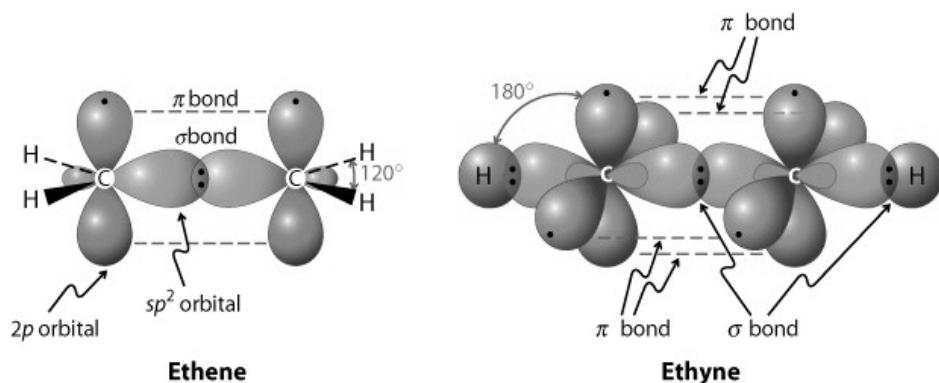


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## Posibilidad de formación de enlaces

- Con hibridación  $sp^3$ 
  - -
- Con hibridación  $sp^2$ 
  - -
- Con hibridación  $sp$ 
  - -

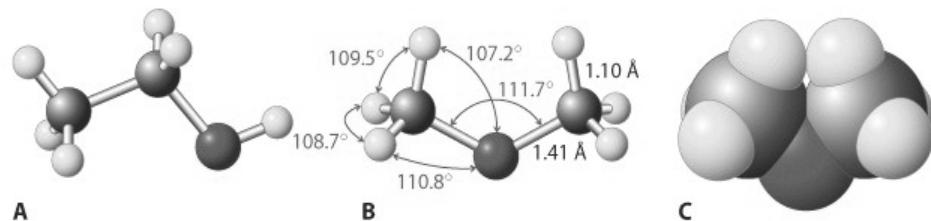
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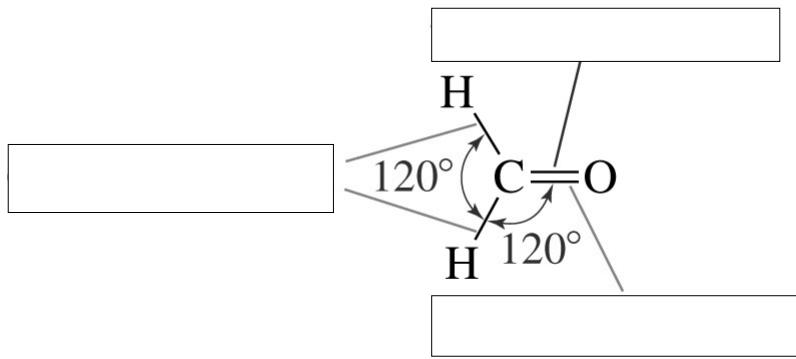
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*sp*<sup>3</sup>:

• *sp*<sup>2</sup>:

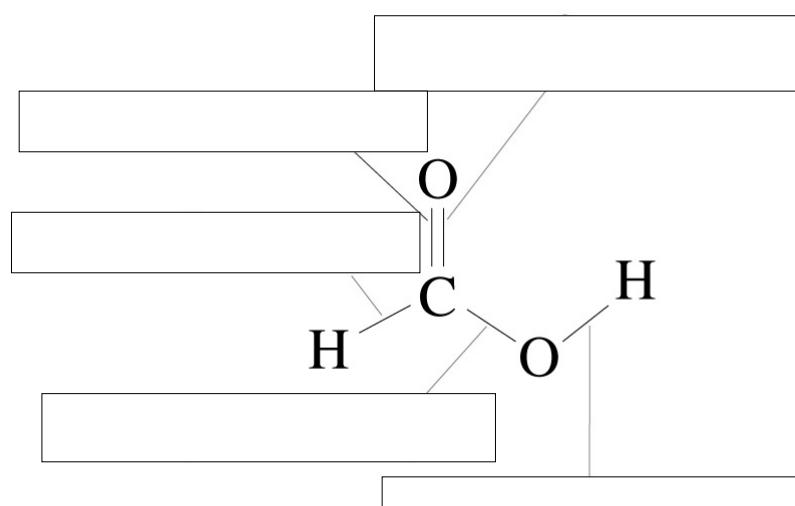
• *sp*:





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# Formulación

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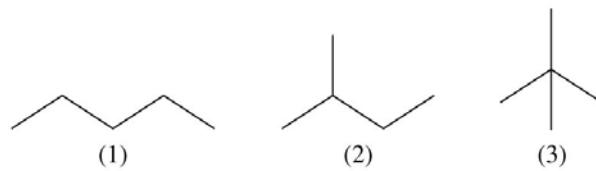
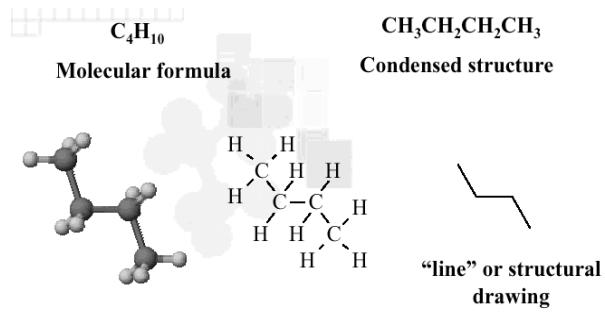
**Fórmula empírica:**

**Fórmula molecular:**

**Fórmula estructural:**

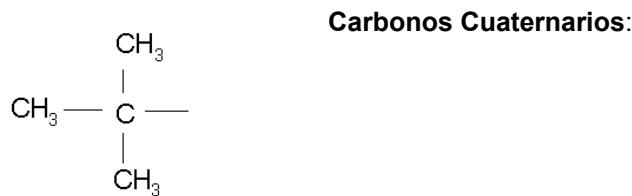
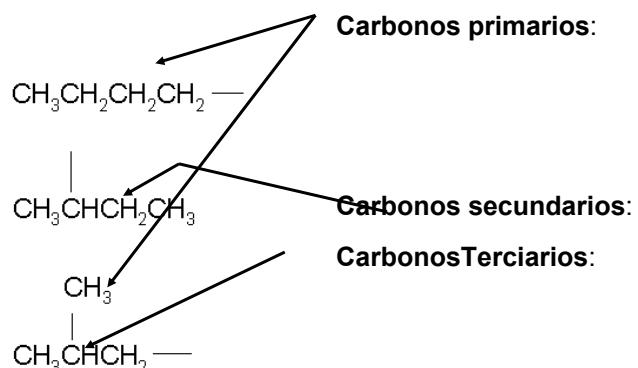
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# Concepto de grupo funcional

Grupo funcional:

Serie homóloga:

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## Clasificación de hidrocarburos

*Hidrocarburos*

Alifáticos

Aromáticos

Alcanos

Alquenos

Alquinos

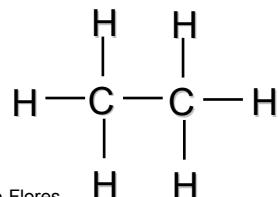
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## Hidrocarburos

Alifáticos

Alcanos



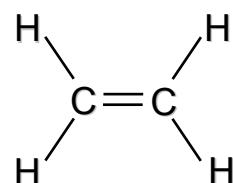
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## Hidrocarburos

Alifáticos

Alquenos

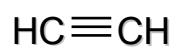


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## Hidrocarburos

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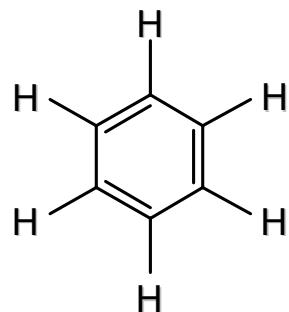


Alquinos

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## Hidrocarburos

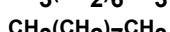
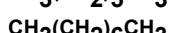
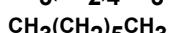
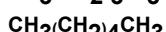
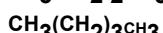
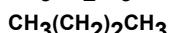


Aromáticos

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## Nomenclatura alkanos y cicloalcanos



metano: un átomo de carbono

etano: dos átomos de carbono

propano: tres átomos de carbono

butano: cuatro átomos de carbono

pentano: cinco átomos de carbono

hexano: seis átomos de carbono

heptano: siete átomos de carbono

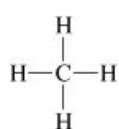
octano: ocho átomos de carbono

nonano: nueve átomos de carbono

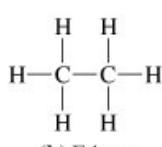
decano: diez átomos de carbono

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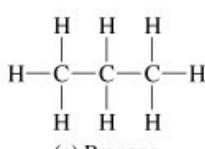
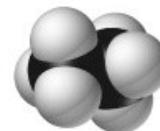
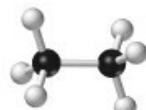
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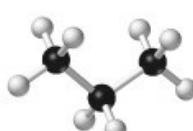
(a) Methane



(b) Ethane



(c) Propane



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# Nomenclatura de Radicales

$\text{CH}_3^-$	metilo
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2^-$	etilo
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^-$	propilo
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_2^-$	butilo
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_2^-$	pentilo
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_2^-$	butilo

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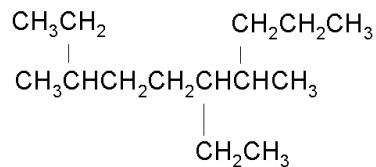
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# Alcanos y cicloalcanos ramificados

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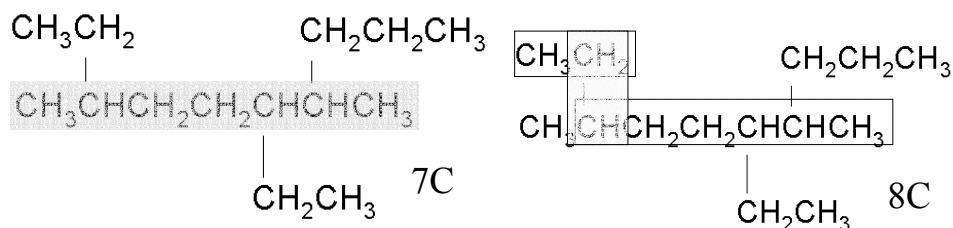
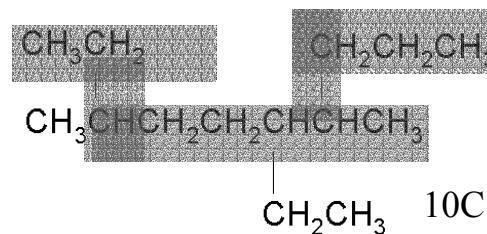
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## ELECCIÓN DE LA CADENA PRINCIPAL



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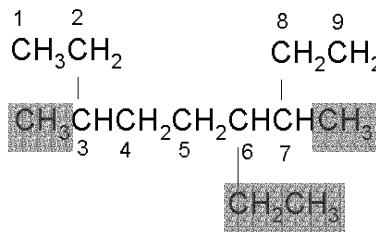


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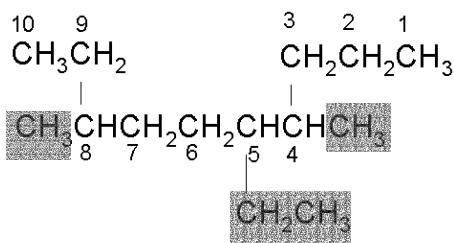
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## Localizadores

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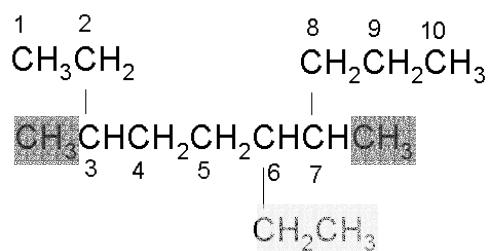


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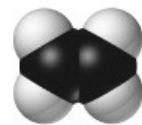
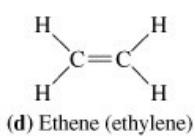
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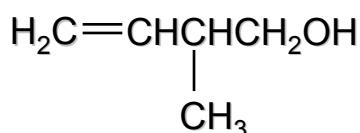
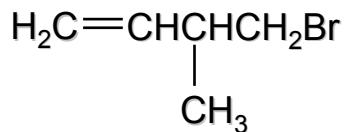
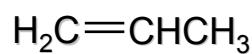
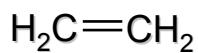
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# Alquenos



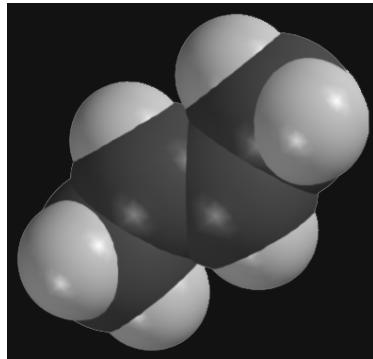
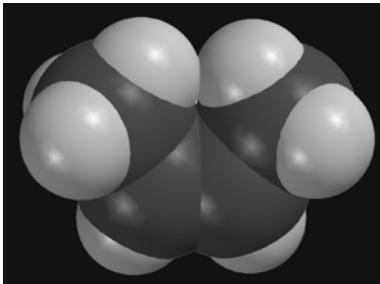
F. G. Calvo-Flores

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F. G. Calvo-Flores

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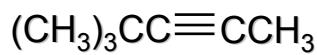
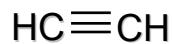


## Materia prima para reacciones de polimerización

TABLE 13.1 Some Alkene Polymers and Their Uses

Monomer Name	Monomer Structure	Polymer Name	Uses
Ethylene	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$	Polyethylene	Packaging, bottles
Propylene	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$	Polypropylene	Bottles, rope, pails, medical tubing
Vinyl chloride	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{Cl}$	Poly(vinyl chloride)	Insulation, plastic pipe
Styrene	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$	Polystyrene	Foams and molded plastics
Styrene and butadiene	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ and $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CHCH}=\text{CH}_2$	Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR)	Synthetic rubber for tires
Acrylonitrile	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$	Orlon, Acrilan	Fibers, outdoor carpeting
Methyl methacrylate	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CCOCH}_3$ $\text{CH}_3$	Plexiglas, Lucite	Windows, contact lenses, fiber optics
Tetrafluoroethylene	$\text{F}_2\text{C}=\text{CF}_2$	Teflon	Nonstick coatings, bearings, replacement heart valves and blood vessels

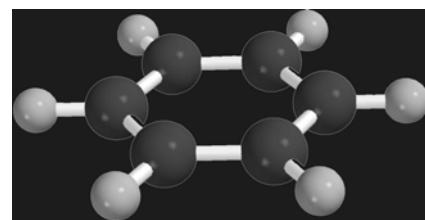
## Alquinos



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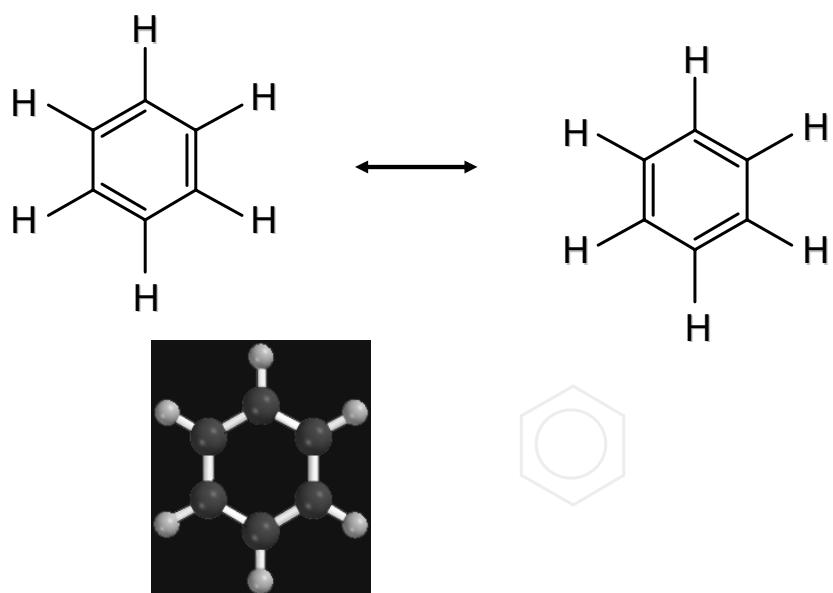
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## Hidrocarburos aromáticos



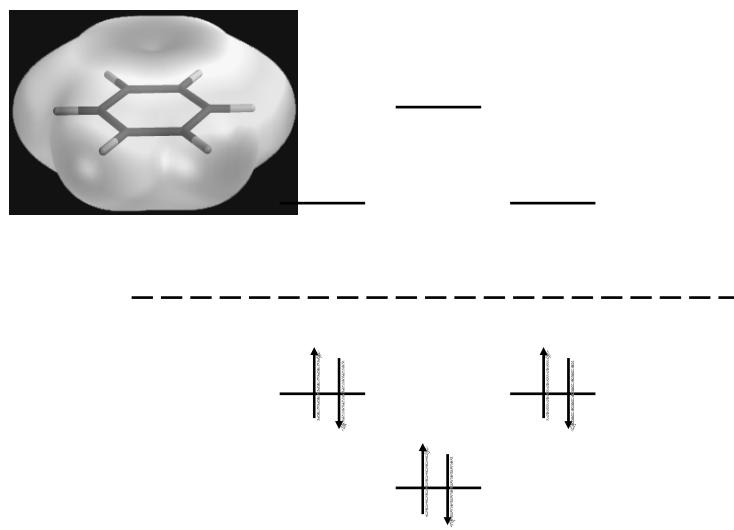
F. G. Calvo-Flores

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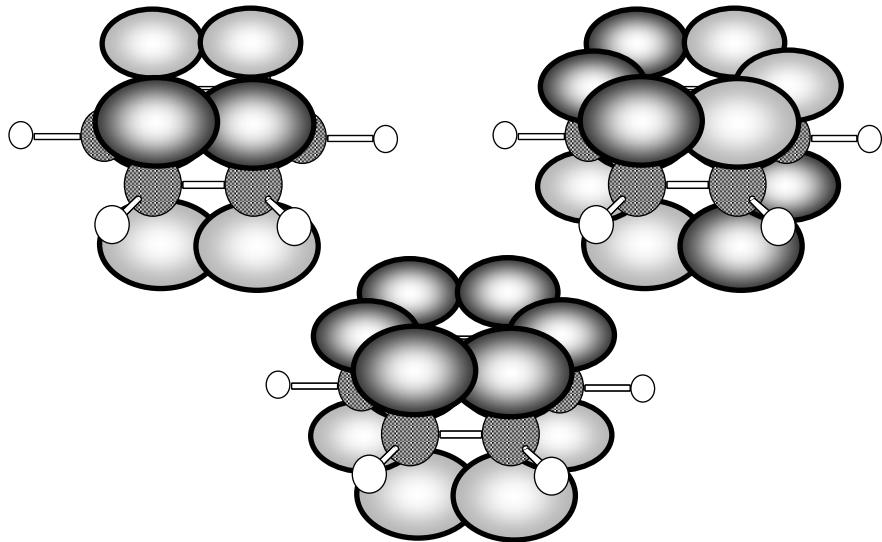
F. G. Calvo-Flores

57



F. G. Calvo-Flores

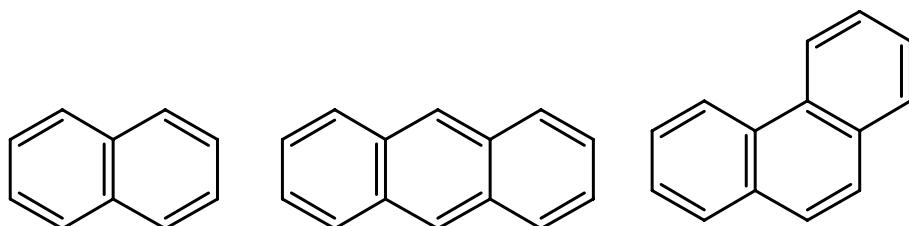
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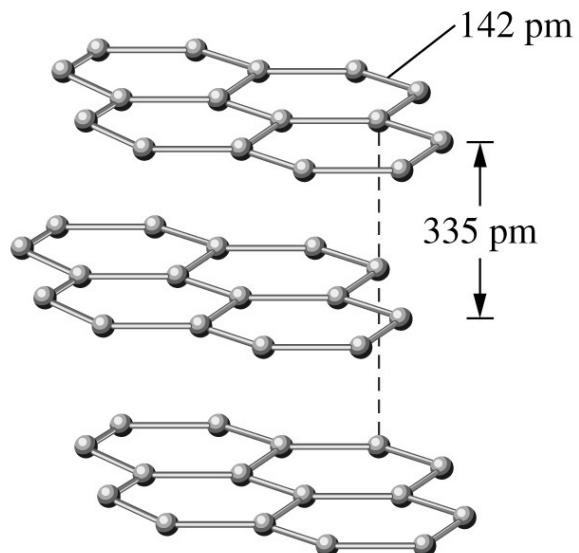
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### Hidrocarburos aromáticos policíclicos



F. G. Calvo-Flores

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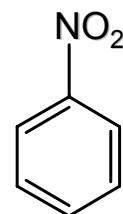
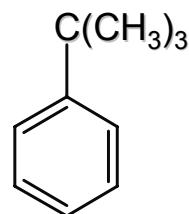
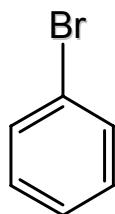


F. G. Calvo-Flores

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## Bencenos sustituídos

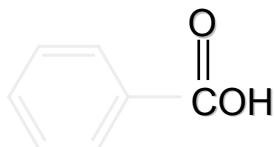
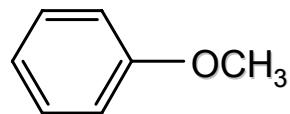
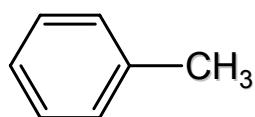
- Monosustituídos
- Disustituídos
- Polisustituídos



F. G. Calvo-Flores

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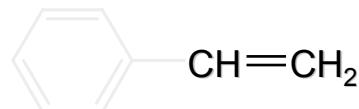
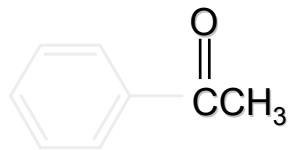
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F. G. Calvo-Flores

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## Algunos hidrocarburos aromáticos con nombre no sistemático

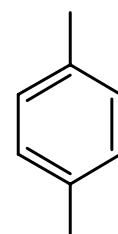
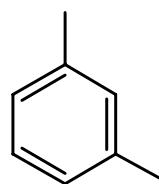
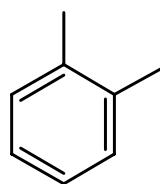


F. G. Calvo-Flores

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## H. Aromáticos disustituídos

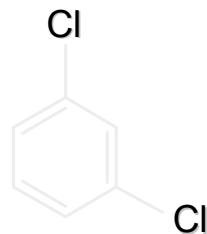
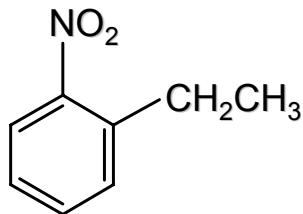
*Orto, Meta, Para*



F. G. Calvo-Flores

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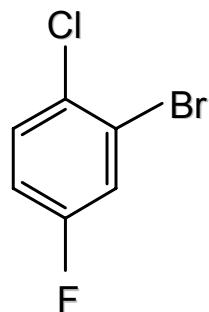
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F. G. Calvo-Flores

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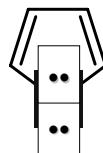
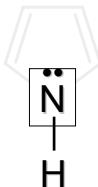
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F. G. Calvo-Flores

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## Heterociclos aromáticos

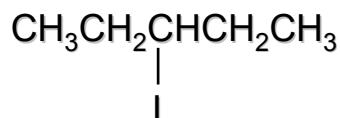
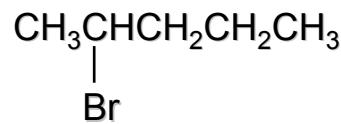
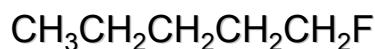


F. G. Calvo-Flores

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## Haluros de alquilo

Nomenclatura sustitutiva

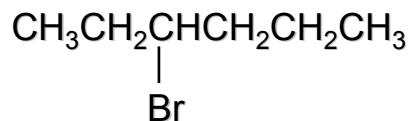
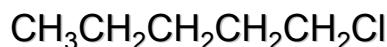
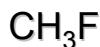


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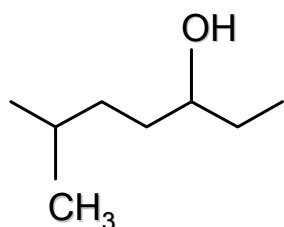
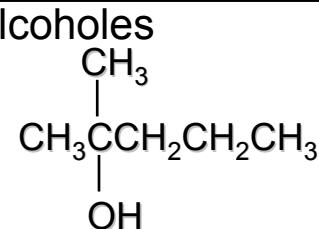
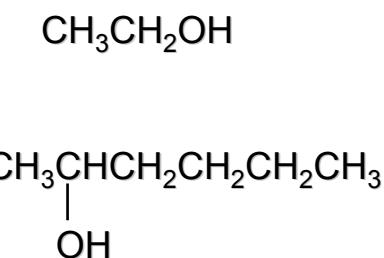
## Haluros de alquilo

Nomenclatura radical-función



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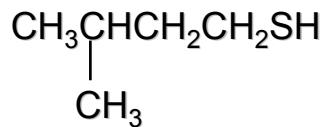
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F. G. Calvo-Flores

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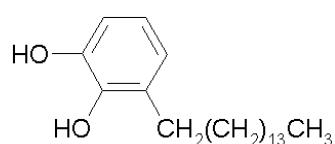
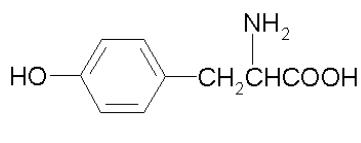
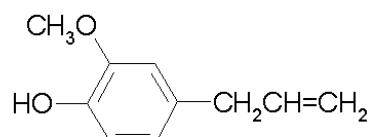
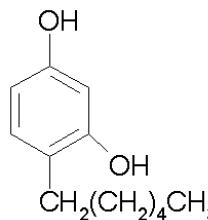
## Tioles (mercaptanos)



F. G. Calvo-Flores

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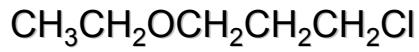
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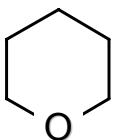
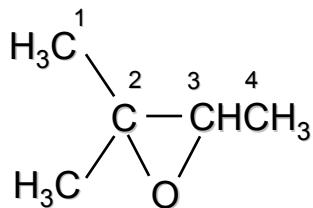
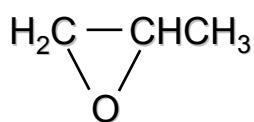
F. G. Calvo-Flores

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## Éteres



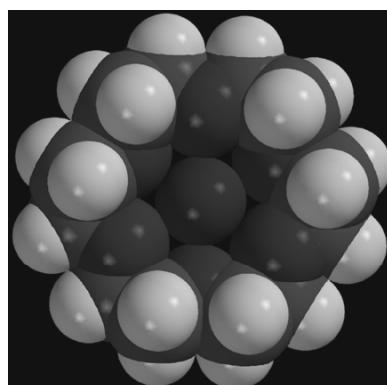
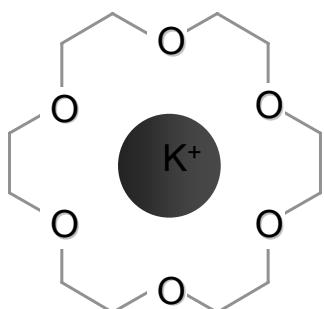
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F. G. Calvo-Flores

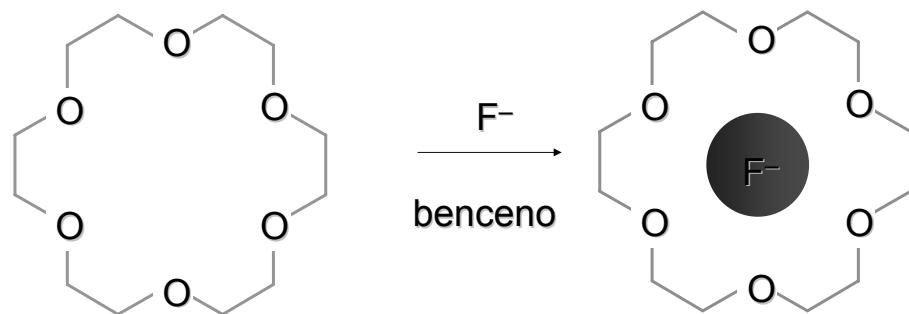
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## 18-Corona-6



F. G. Calvo-Flores

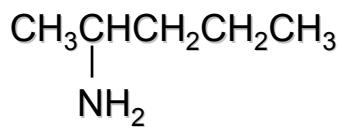
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F. G. Calvo-Flores

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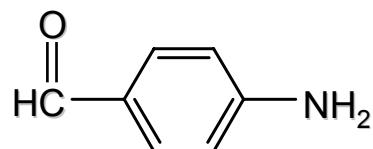
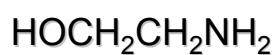
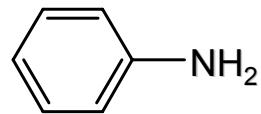
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Amino como susituyente

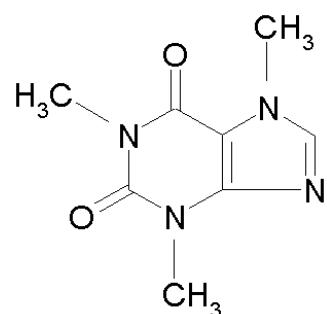
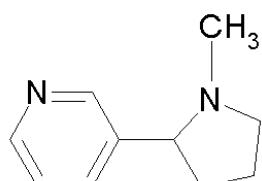
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F. G. Calvo-Flores

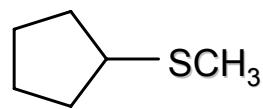
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F. G. Calvo-Flores

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## Sulfuros



F. G. Calvo-Flores

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## Sulfóxidos y sulfonas

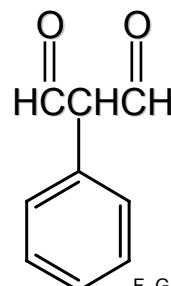
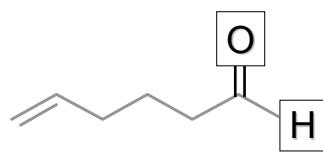
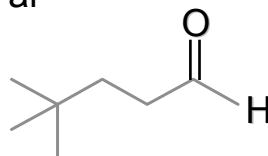


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## Aldehídos

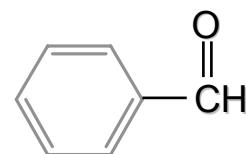
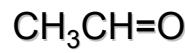
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F. G. Calvo-Flores

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## Nombres no sistemáticos

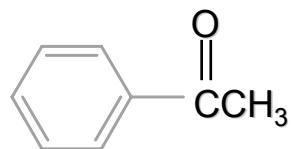
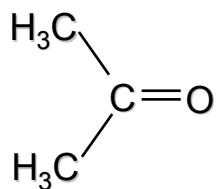
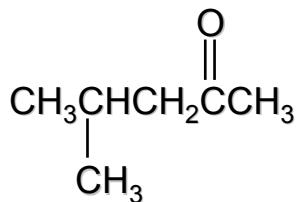
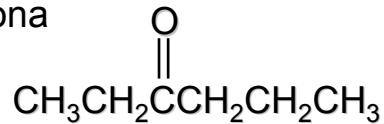


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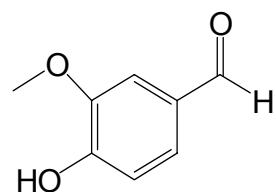
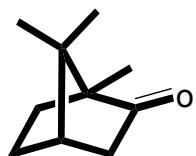
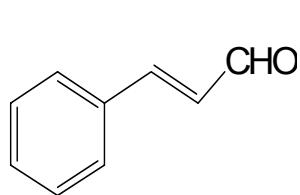
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F. G. Calvo-Flores

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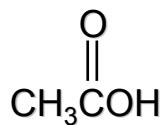
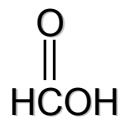


F. G. Calvo-Flores

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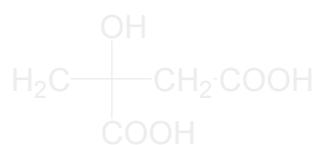
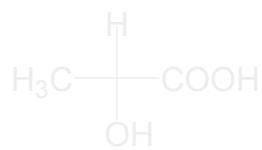
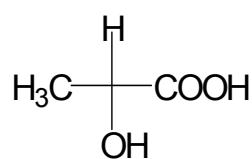
## Ácidos carboxílicos

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F. G. Calvo-Flores

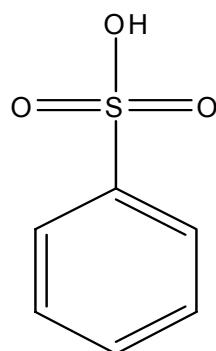
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F. G. Calvo-Flores

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## Ácidos sulfónicos



F. G. Calvo-Flores

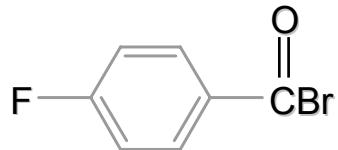
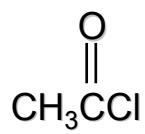
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## Derivados de ácidos



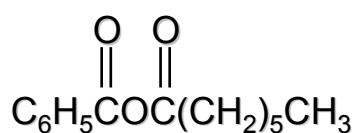
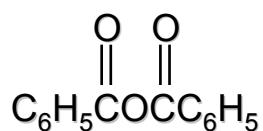
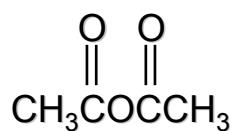
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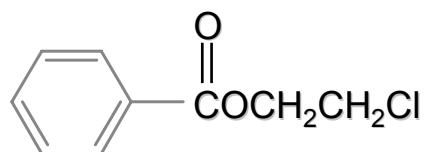
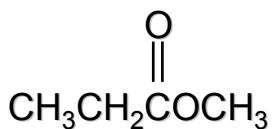
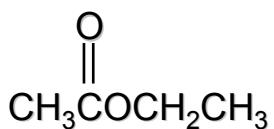
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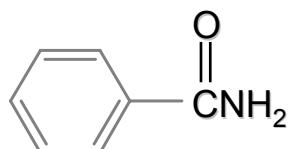
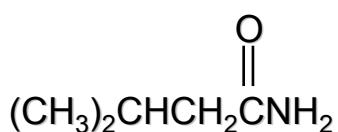
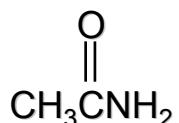
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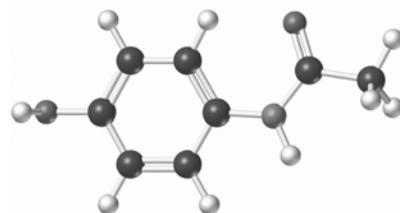
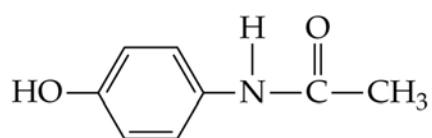
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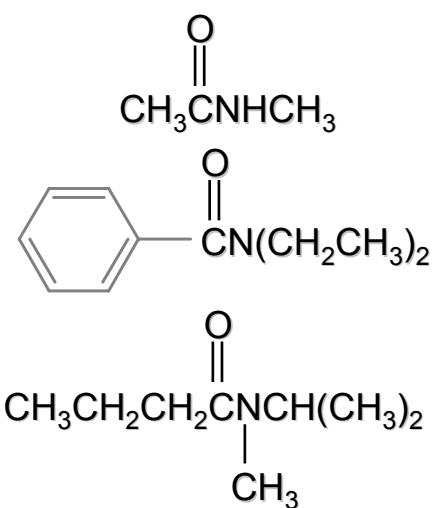
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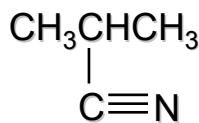
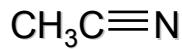
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# Nitrilos



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TABLE 2-3 Common Functional Groups

Compound class	General structure <sup>a</sup>	Functional group	Example
Alkanes	R—H	None	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ <b>Butane</b>
Haloalkanes	$\text{R}-\ddot{\text{X}}:$ (X = F, Cl, Br, I)	$-\ddot{\text{X}}:$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\ddot{\text{Br}}:$ <b>Bromoethane</b>
Alcohols	$\text{R}-\ddot{\text{OH}}$	$-\ddot{\text{OH}}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}-\ddot{\text{OH}} \end{array}$ <b>2-Propanol</b> (Isopropyl alcohol)
Ethers	$\text{R}-\ddot{\text{O}}-\text{R}'$	$-\ddot{\text{O}}-$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\ddot{\text{O}}-\text{CH}_3$ <b>Methoxyethane</b> (Ethyl methyl ether)
Thiols	$\text{R}-\ddot{\text{SH}}$	$-\ddot{\text{SH}}$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\ddot{\text{SH}}$ <b>Ethanethiol</b>
Alkenes	$\begin{array}{c} (\text{H})\text{R} \\   \\ (\text{H})\text{R}-\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{R}(\text{H}) \\   \\ (\text{H})\text{R} \end{array}$	$\text{>C=C<}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$ <b>2-Methylpropene</b>
Alkynes	$(\text{H})\text{R}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{R}(\text{H})$	$-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$	$\text{CH}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{CCH}_3$ <b>2-Butyne</b>

<sup>a</sup>The letter R denotes an alkyl group (see text). Different alkyl groups can be distinguished by adding primes to the letter R: R', R'', and so forth.

**TABLE 2-3** Common Functional Groups (continued)

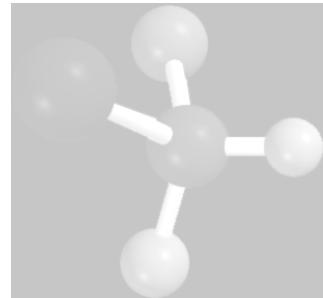
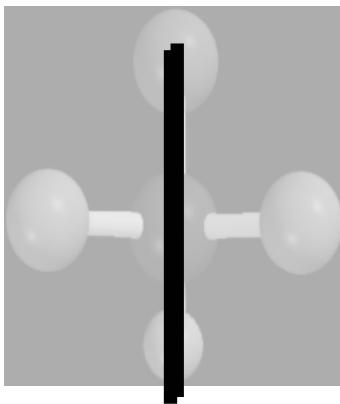
Compound class	General structure <sup>a</sup>	Functional group	Example
Aromatic compounds	(H)R—C(=O)—C(R(H))=C(R(H))—C(=O)—C(R(H))		 Methylbenzene (Toluene)
Aldehydes			
Ketones			
Carboxylic acids			
Anhydrides			

<sup>a</sup>The letter R denotes an alkyl group (see text). Different alkyl groups can be distinguished by adding primes to the letter R: R', R'', and so forth.

**TABLE 2-3** Common Functional Groups (continued)

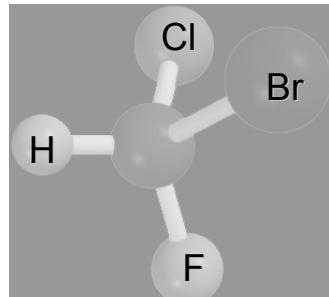
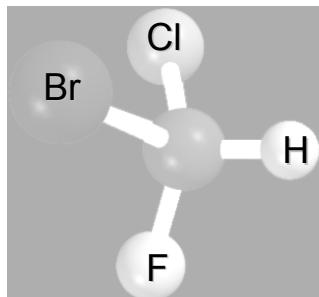
Compound class	General structure <sup>a</sup>	Functional group	Example
Esters			
Amides			
Nitriles			
Amines			

## Carbonos quirales



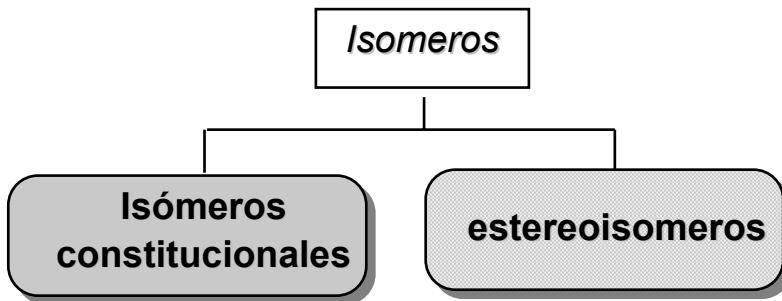
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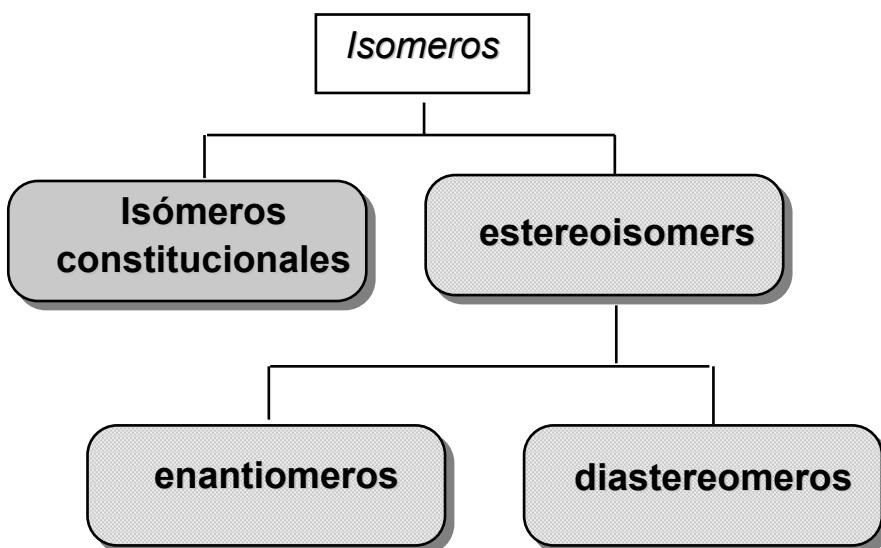
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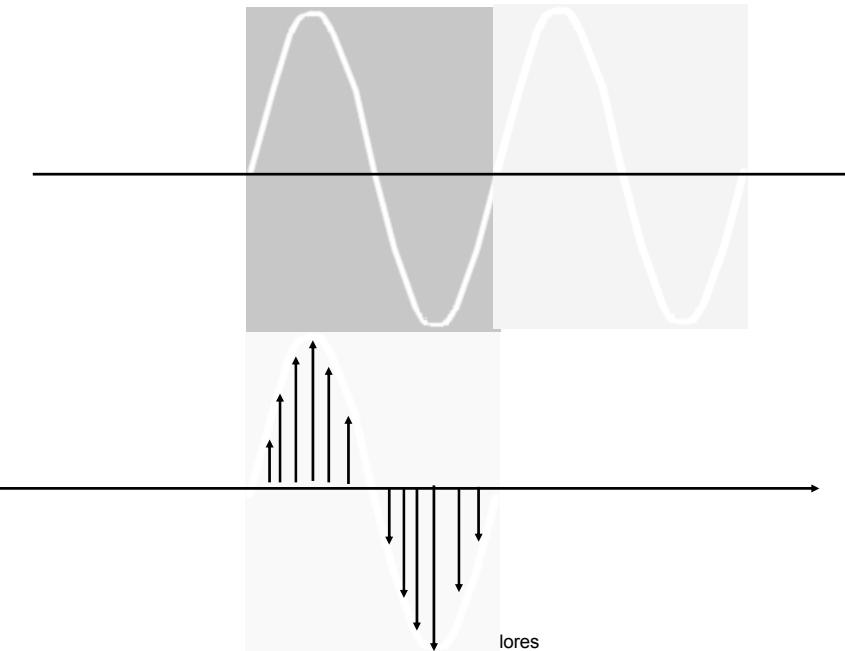
F. G. Calvo-Flores

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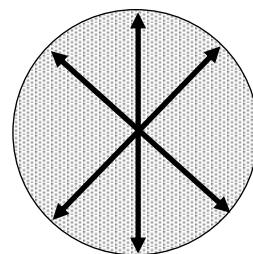
F. G. Calvo-Flores

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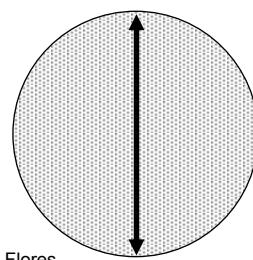


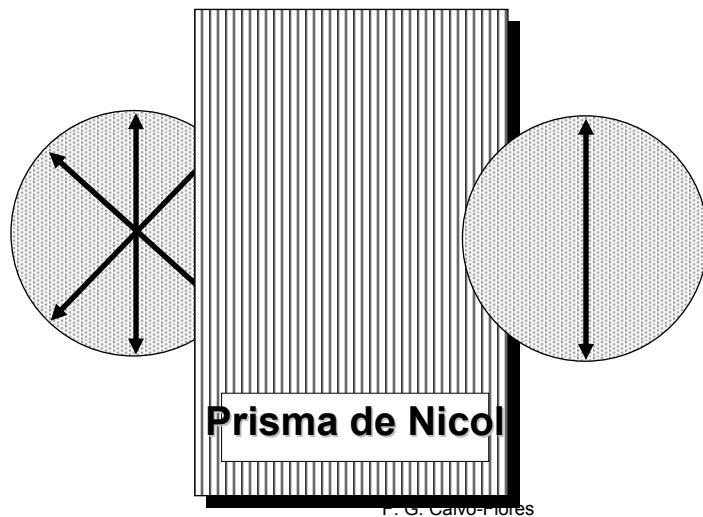
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luz normal  
(no polarizada)

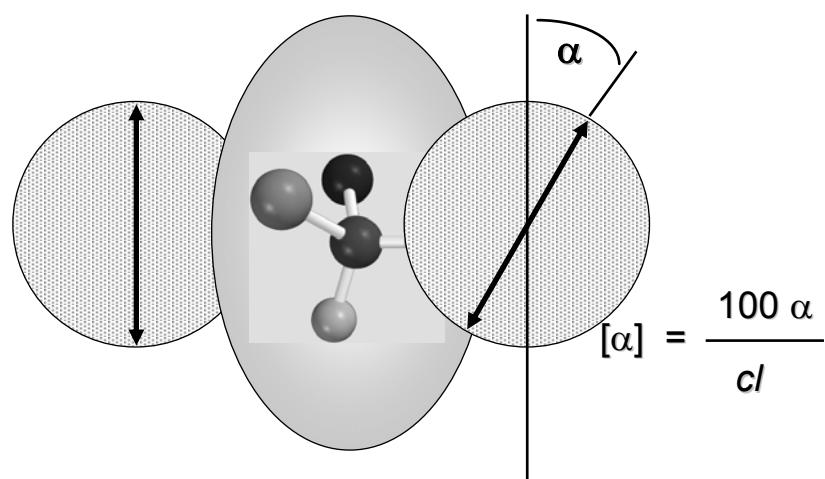


luz polarizada en el  
plano



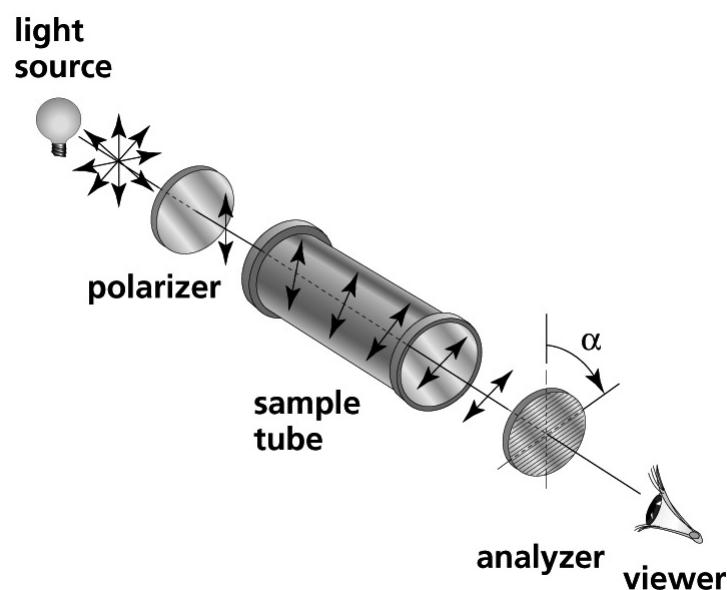


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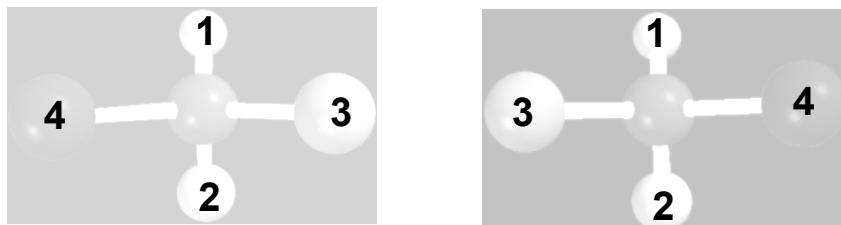
F. G. Calvo-Flores

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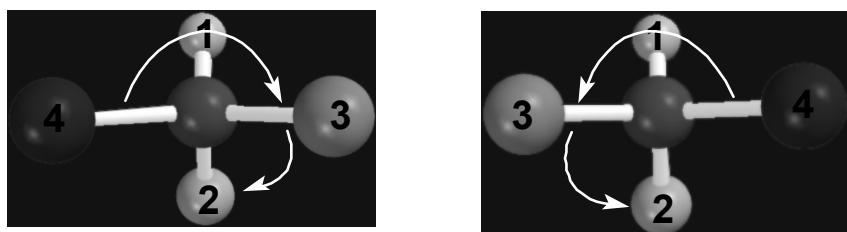
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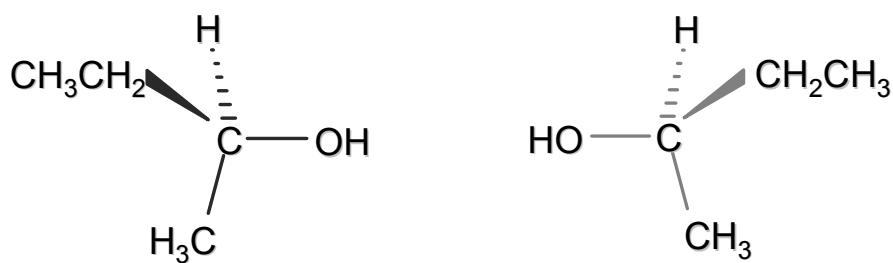
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F. G. Calvo-Flores

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F. G. Calvo-Flores

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