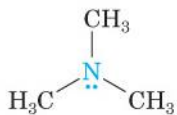
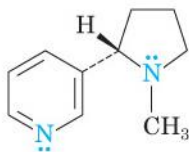


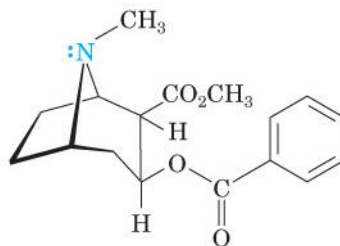
# Ammine



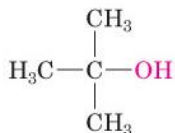
**Trimetilammina**



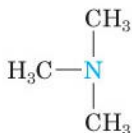
**Nicotina**



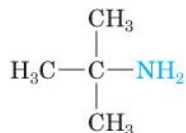
**Cocaina**



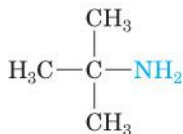
**Alcol *tert*-butilico**  
(alcol terziario)



**Trimetilammina**  
(ammina terziaria)



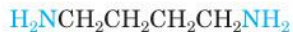
***tert*-Butilammina**  
(ammina primaria)



***tert*-Butilammina**



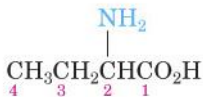
**Cicloesilammina**



**1,4-Butandiammina**



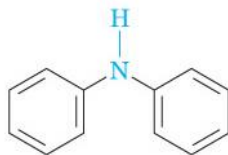
**4,4-Dimetilcicloesammina**



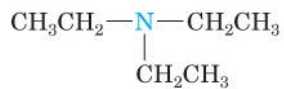
**Acido 2-amminobutanoico**



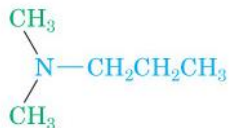
**4-Ammino-2-butanone**



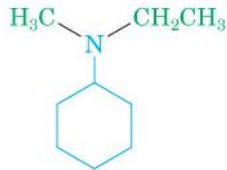
**Difenilammina**



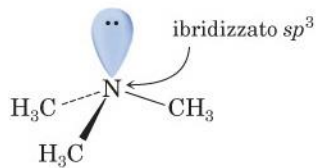
**Trietilammina**



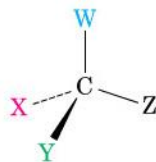
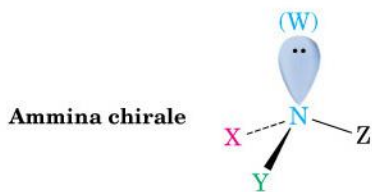
***N,N*-Dimetilpropilammina**  
(propilammina è il nome di base;  
i due gruppi metilici sono  
sostituenti sull'azoto)



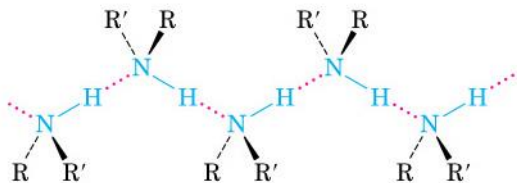
***N*-Etil-*N*-metilcicloesilammina**  
(cicloesilammina è il nome di base;  
l'etile e il metile sono  
sostituenti sull'azoto)



**Trimetilammina**



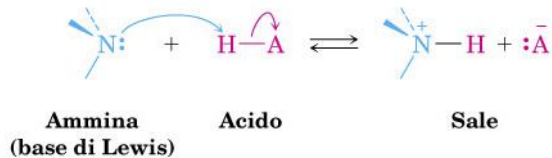
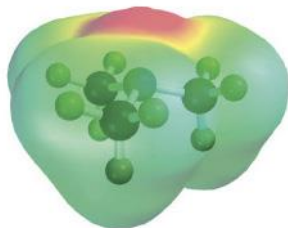
**Alcano chirale**



**Dietilammina, PM = 73.1 uma**  
**p.e. = 56.3°C**



**Pentano, PM = 72.1 uma**  
**p.e. = 36.1°C**





Se questo sale di ammonio ha un  $pK_a$   
più piccolo (acido più forte),  
allora questa ammina è una  
base più debole



Se questo sale di ammonio ha un  $pK_a$  più  
grande (acido più debole) allora  
questa ammina è una base più forte