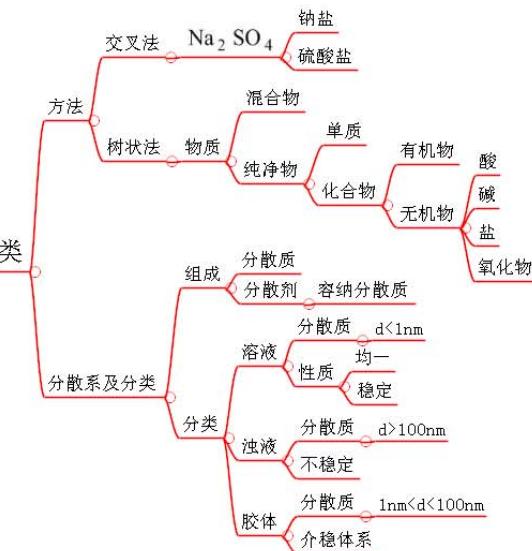
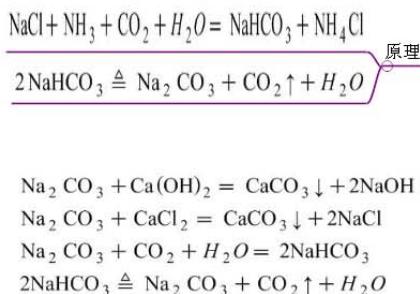
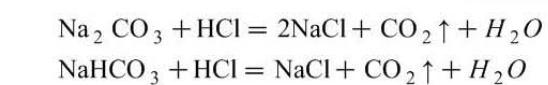


化学物质
及其变化
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物质分类

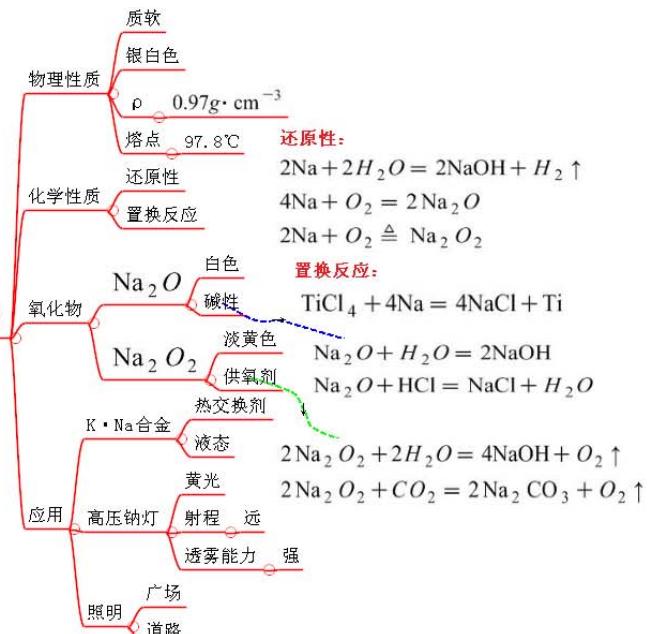


性质	Na ₂ CO ₃	NaHCO ₃	比较
水溶性	易	易	Na ₂ CO ₃ >NaHCO ₃
酸碱性	碱	碱	Na ₂ CO ₃ >NaHCO ₃
热稳定性	稳定	分解	
与酸反应	能	能	NaHCO ₃ 剧烈



金属及其化合物—钠

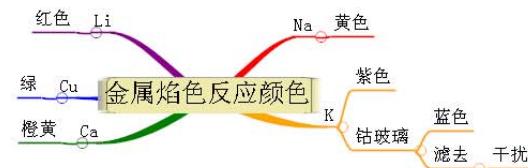
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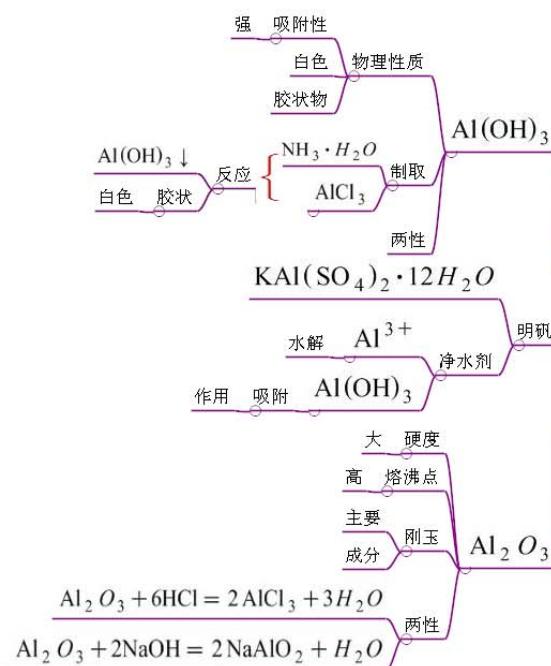
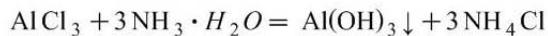
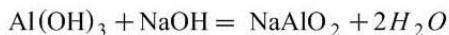
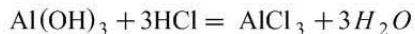
焰色反应

物理现象

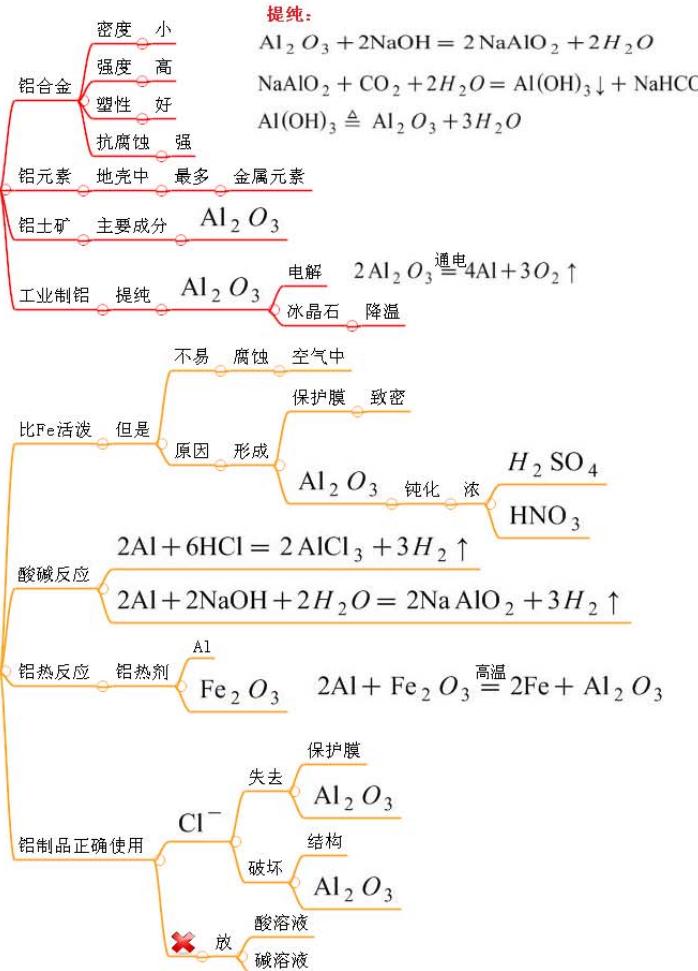
定义: 某些金属或化合物灼烧呈现特殊颜色



化学性质:

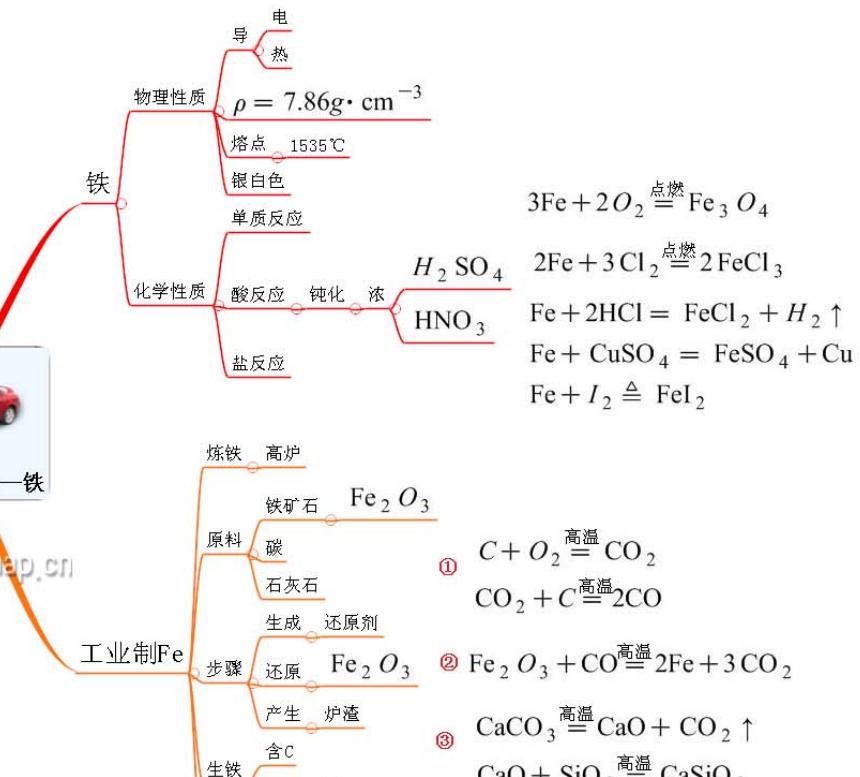
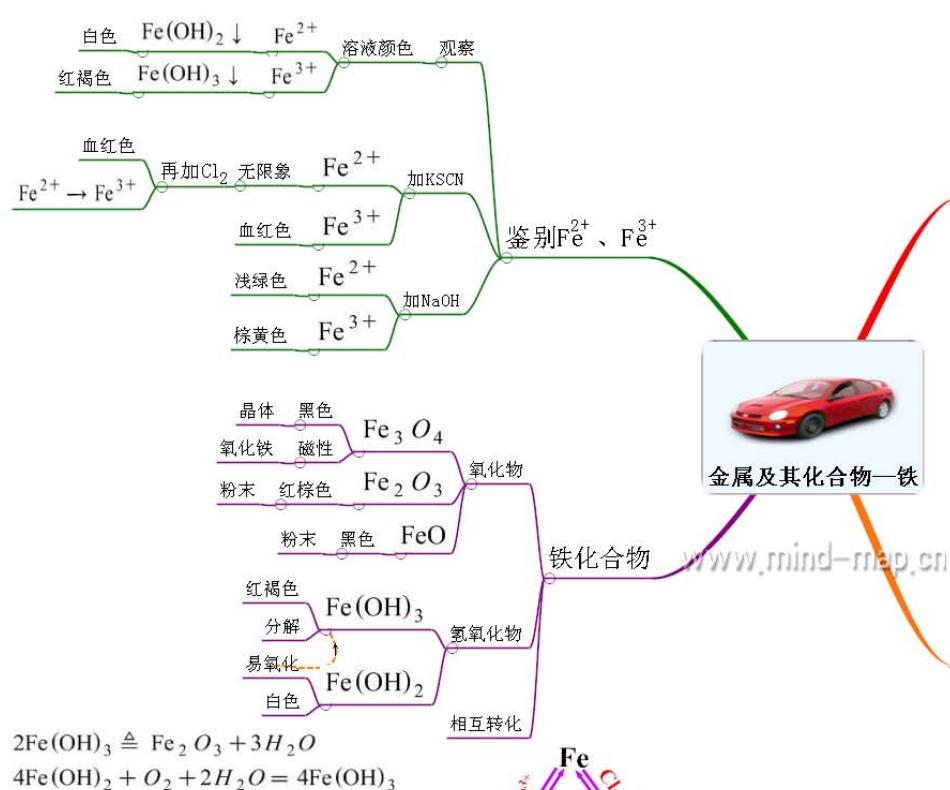
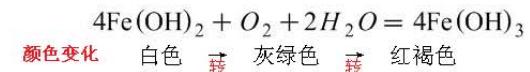


Al的提取



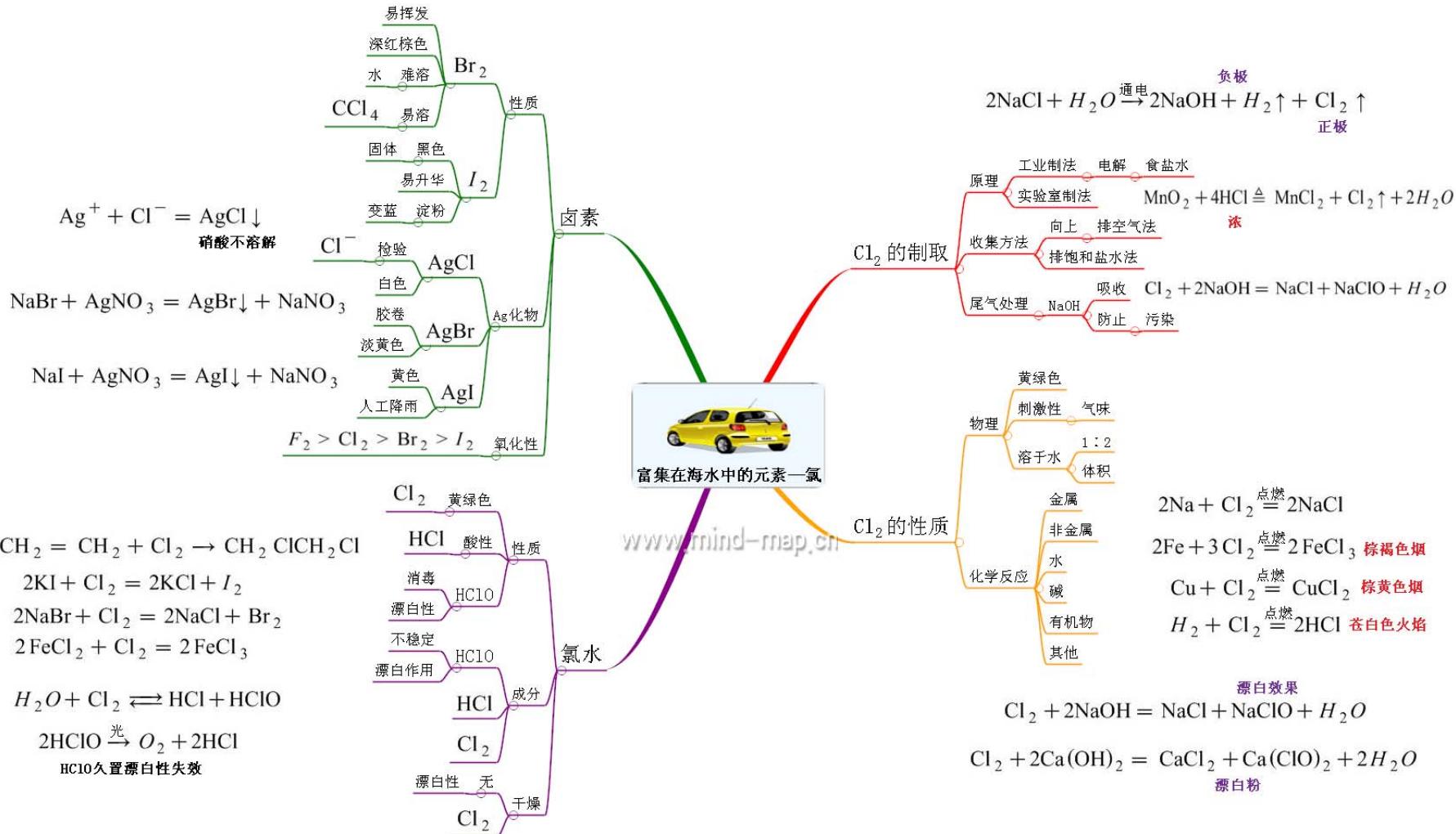
金属及其化合物—铝

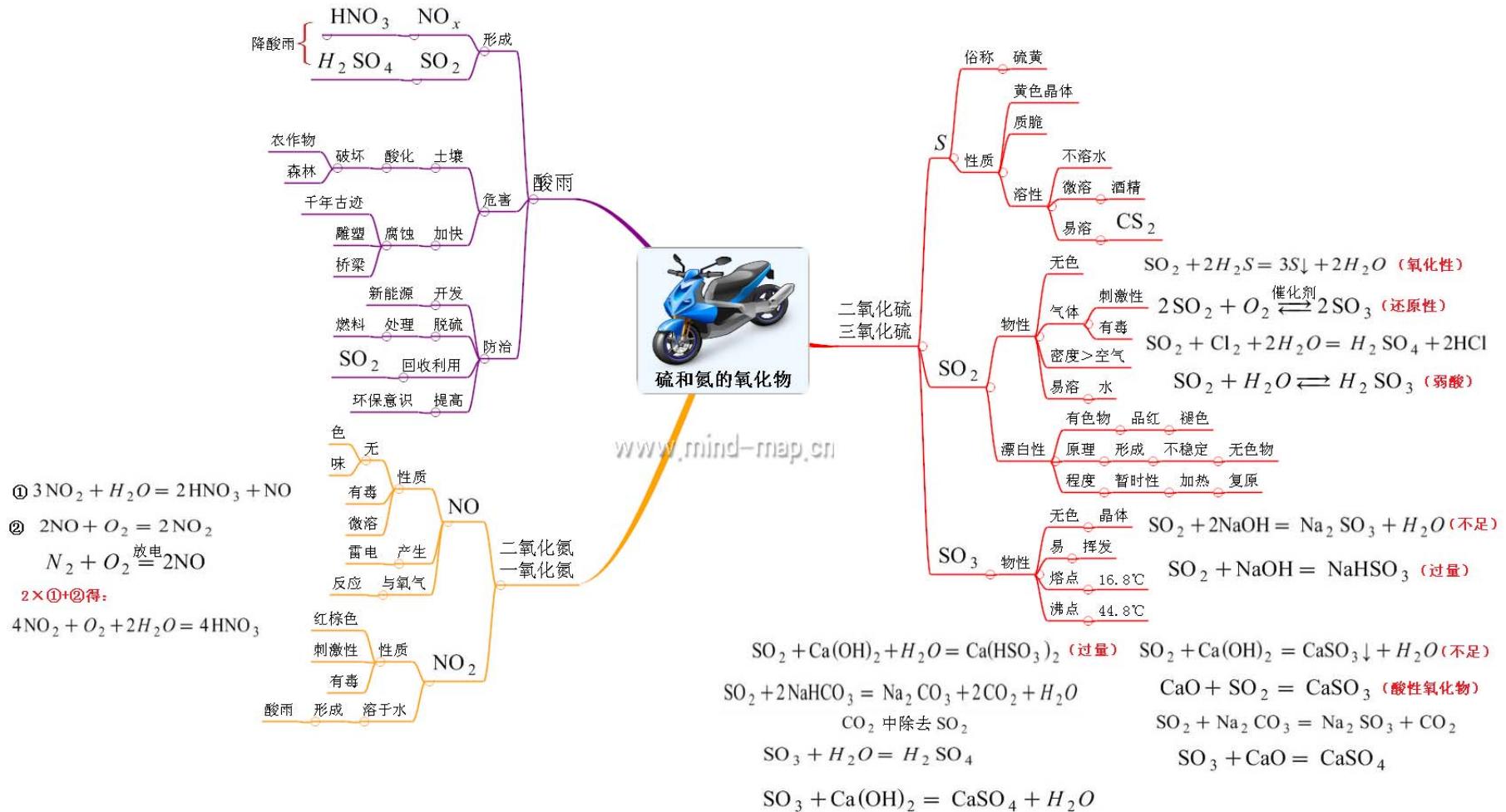
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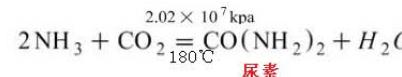
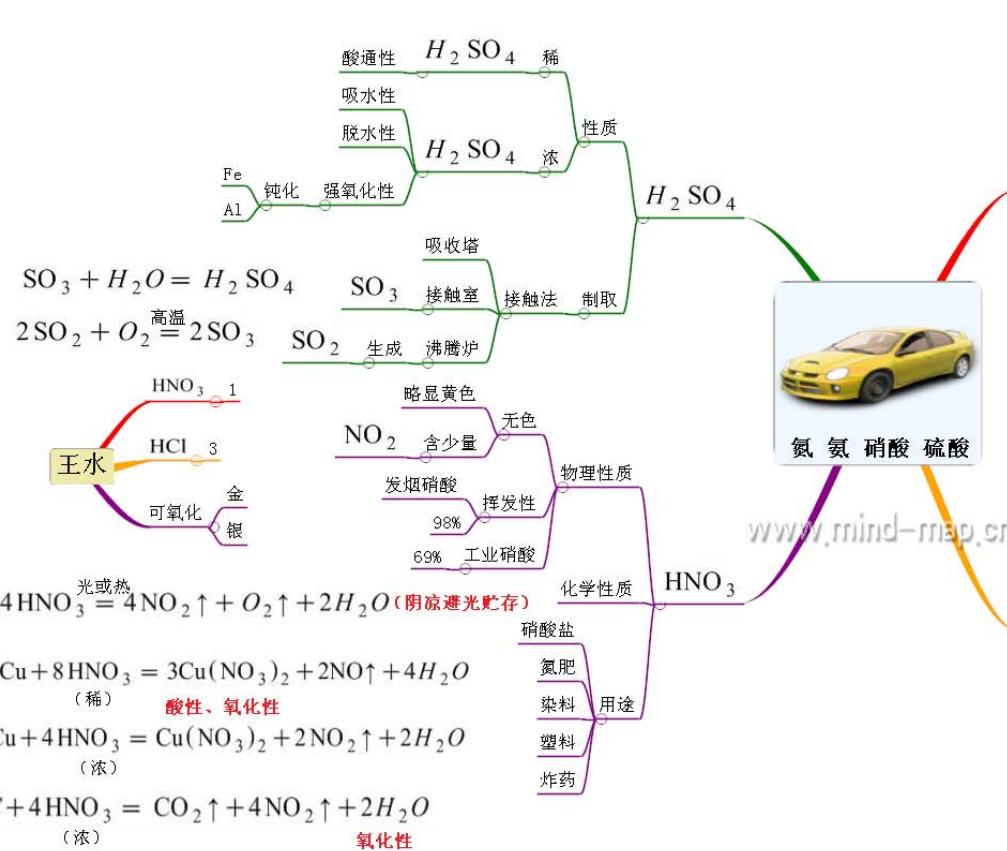
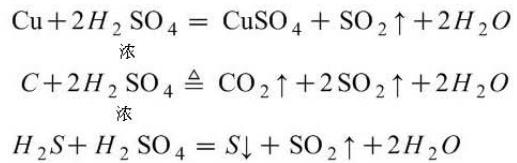


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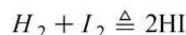
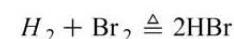
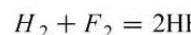
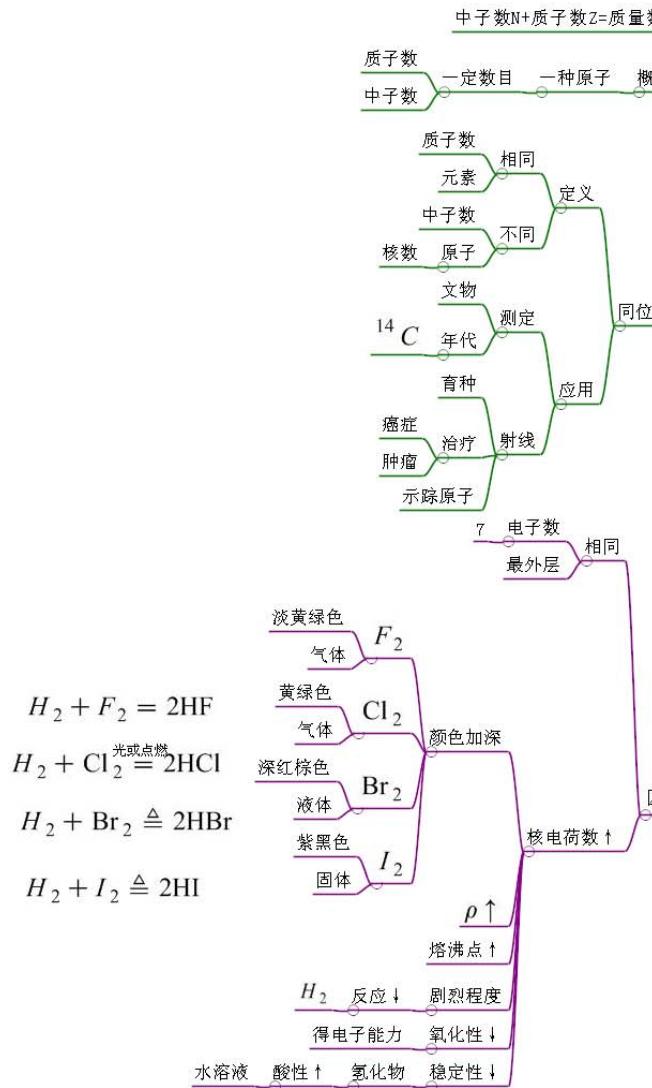






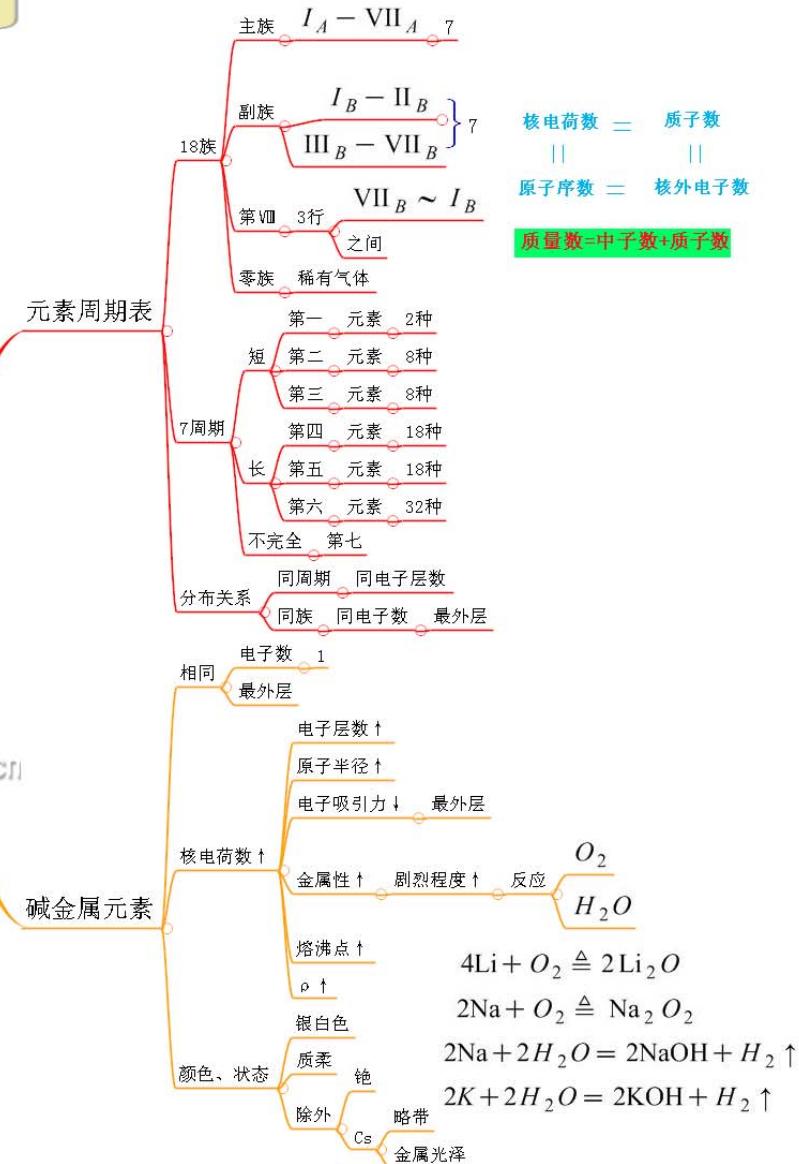


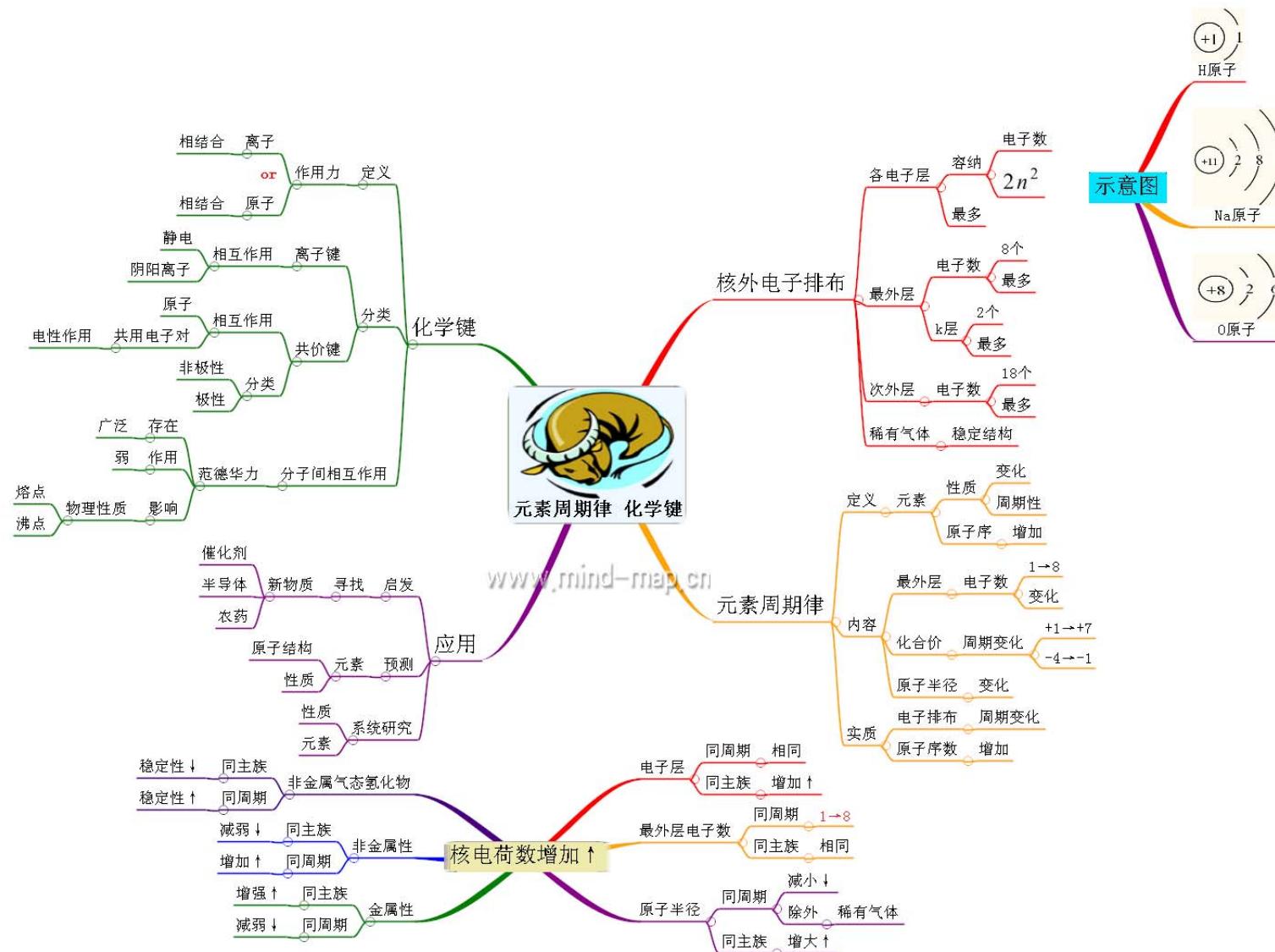
心智图: 元素周期表
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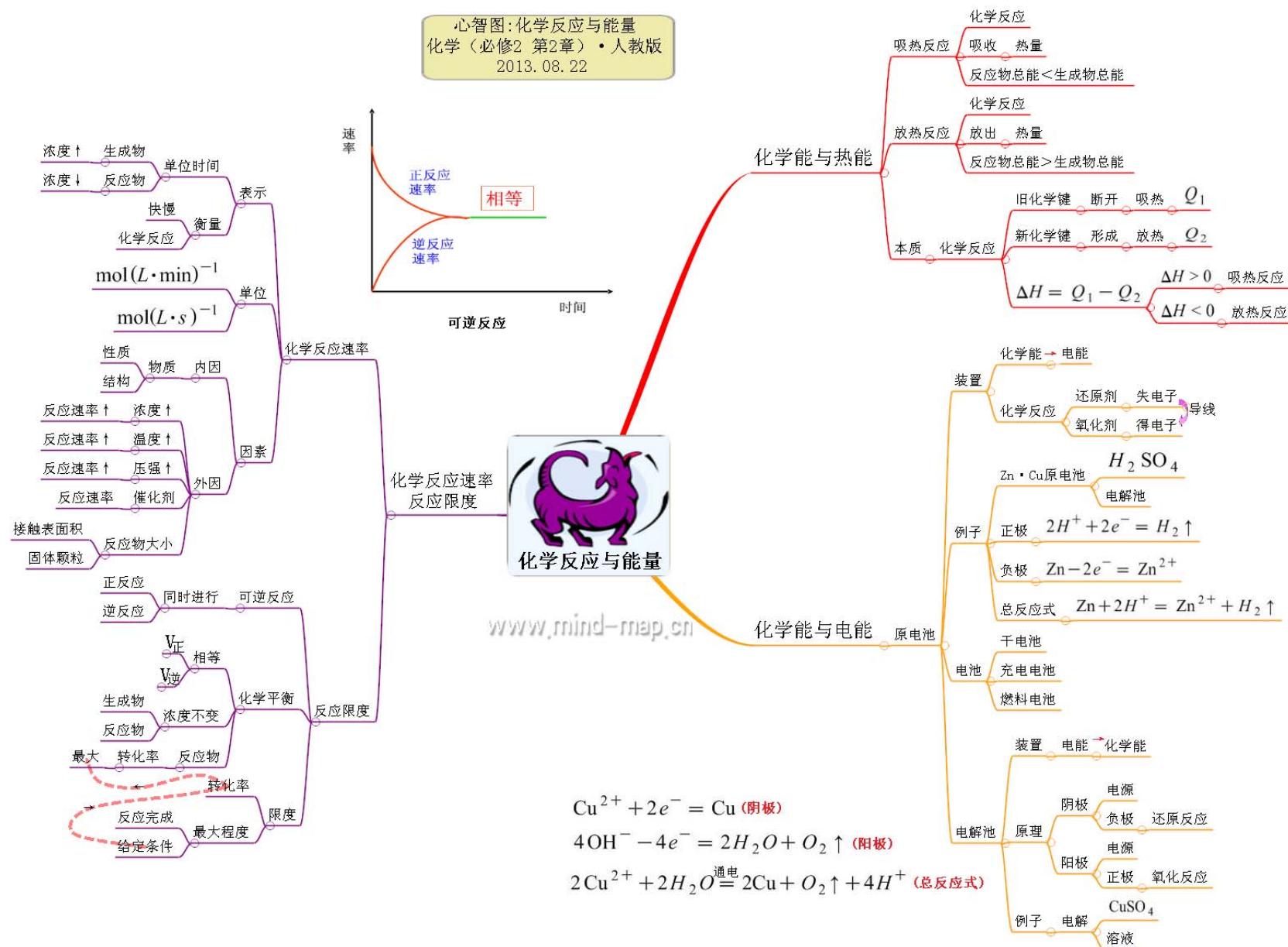
元素周期表

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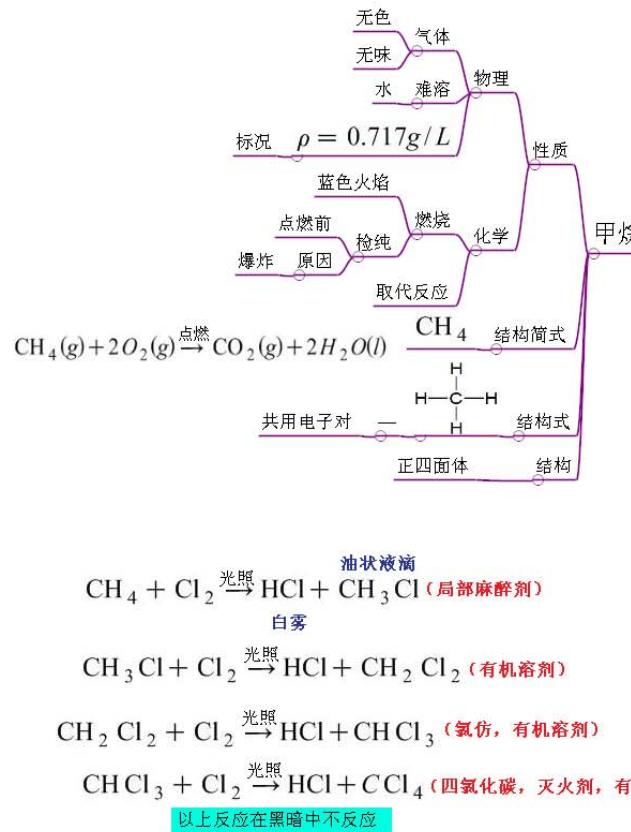




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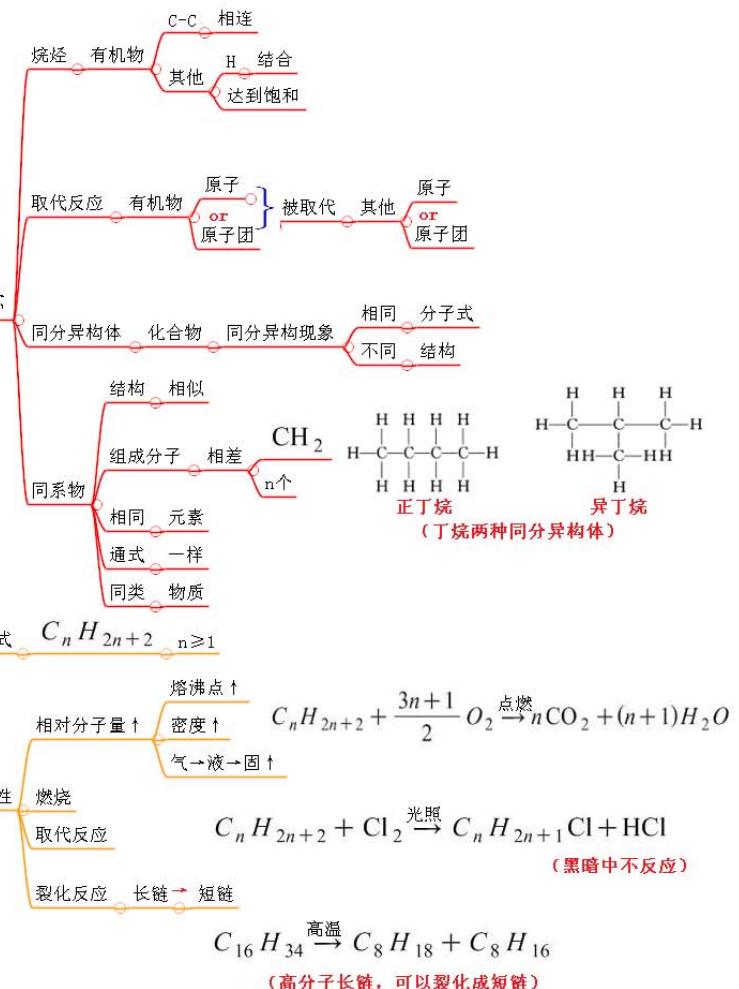
心智图: 最简单的有机物—甲烷
化学(必修2 第3章) · 人教版
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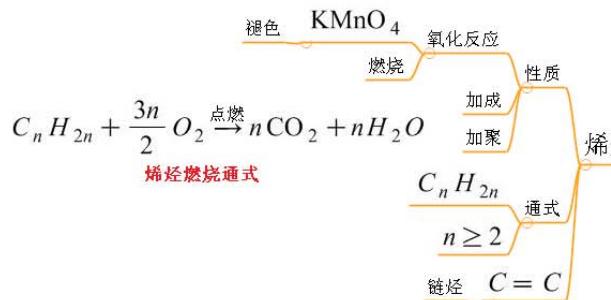
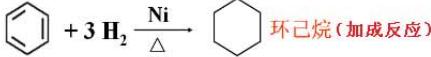
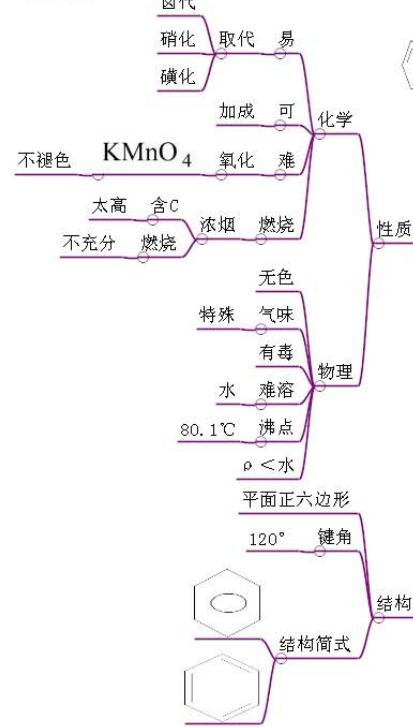
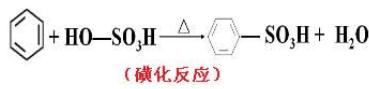
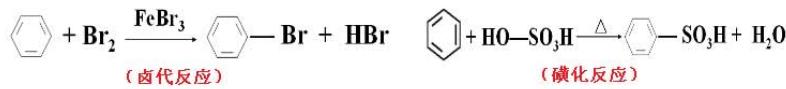


最简单的有机物—甲烷

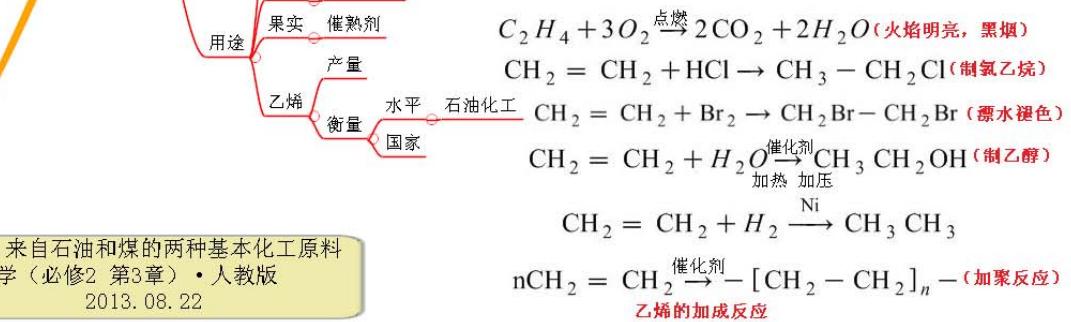
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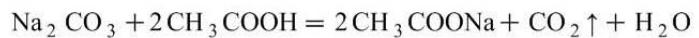
相关概念



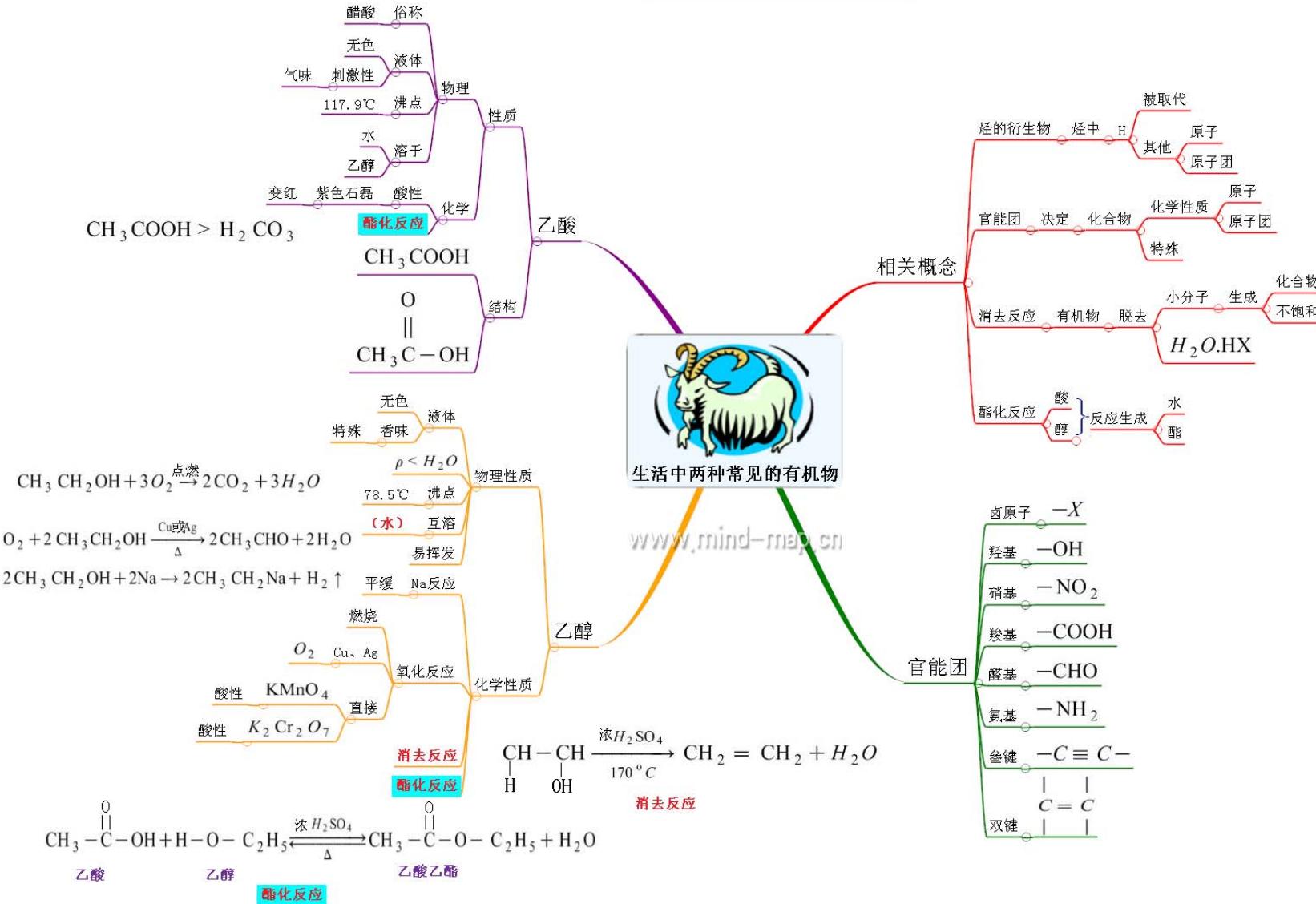


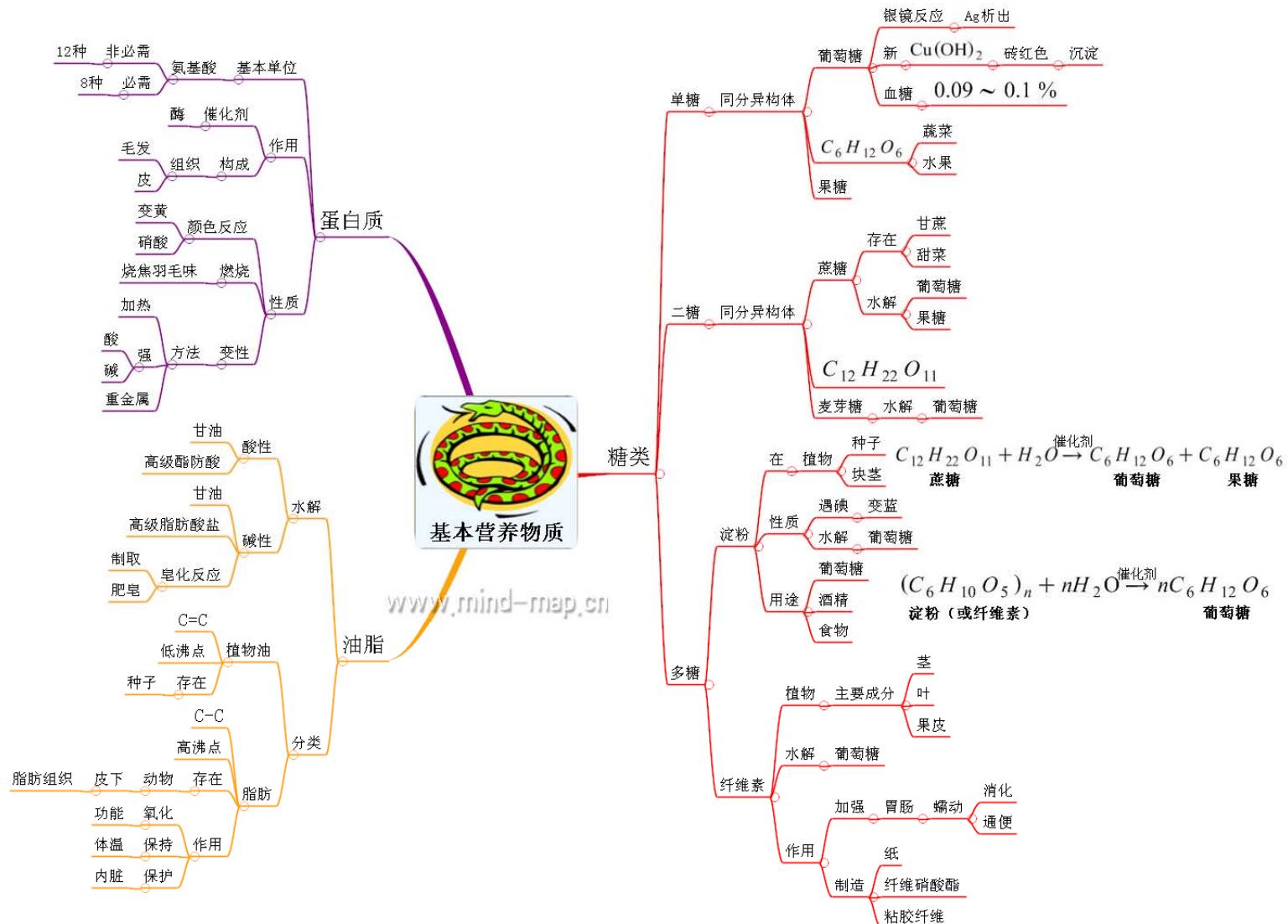
心智图: 来自石油和煤的两种基本化工原料
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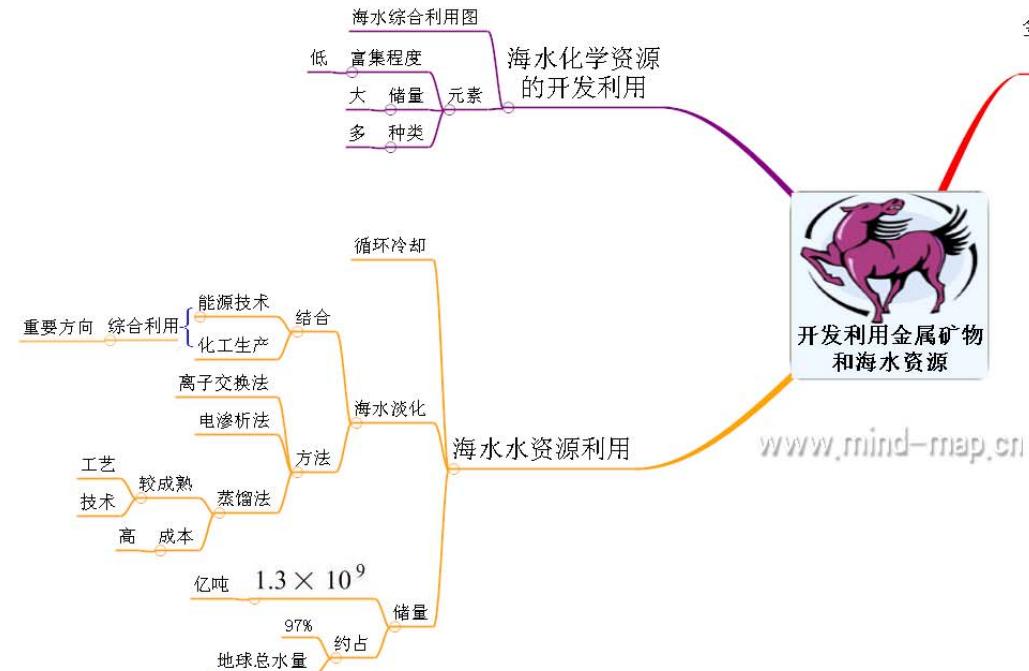
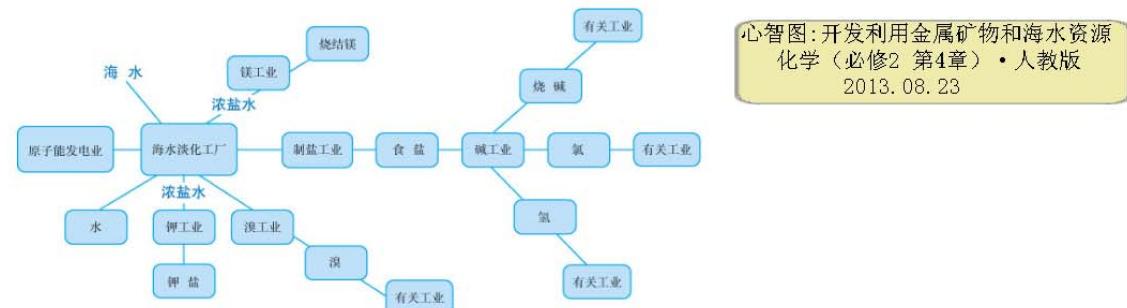




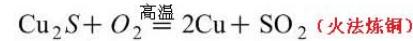
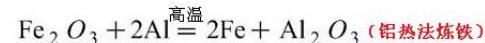
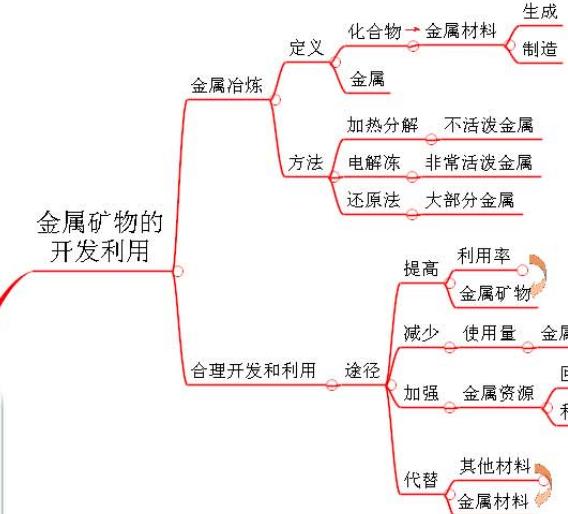
心智图:生活中两种常见的有机物
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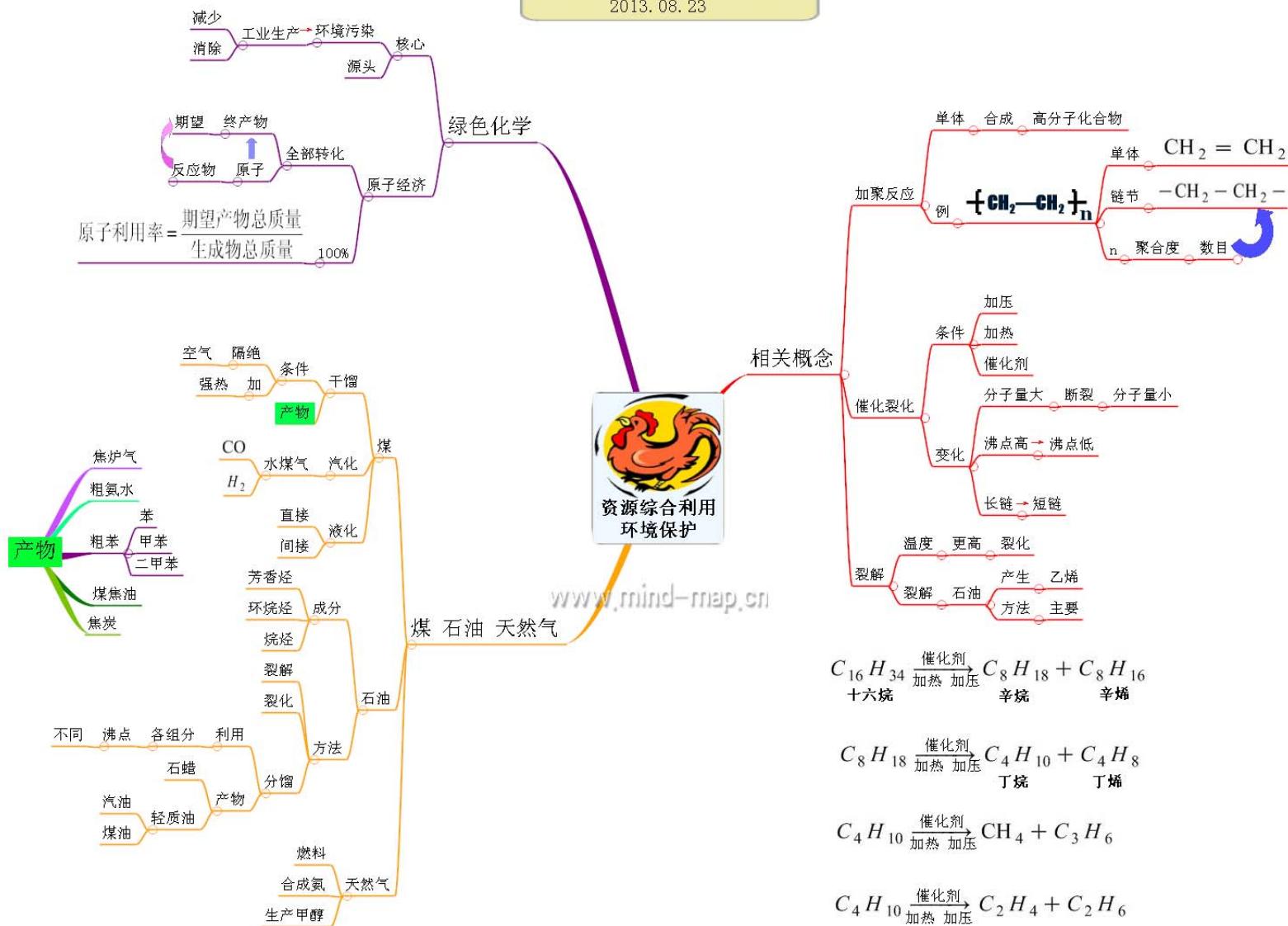


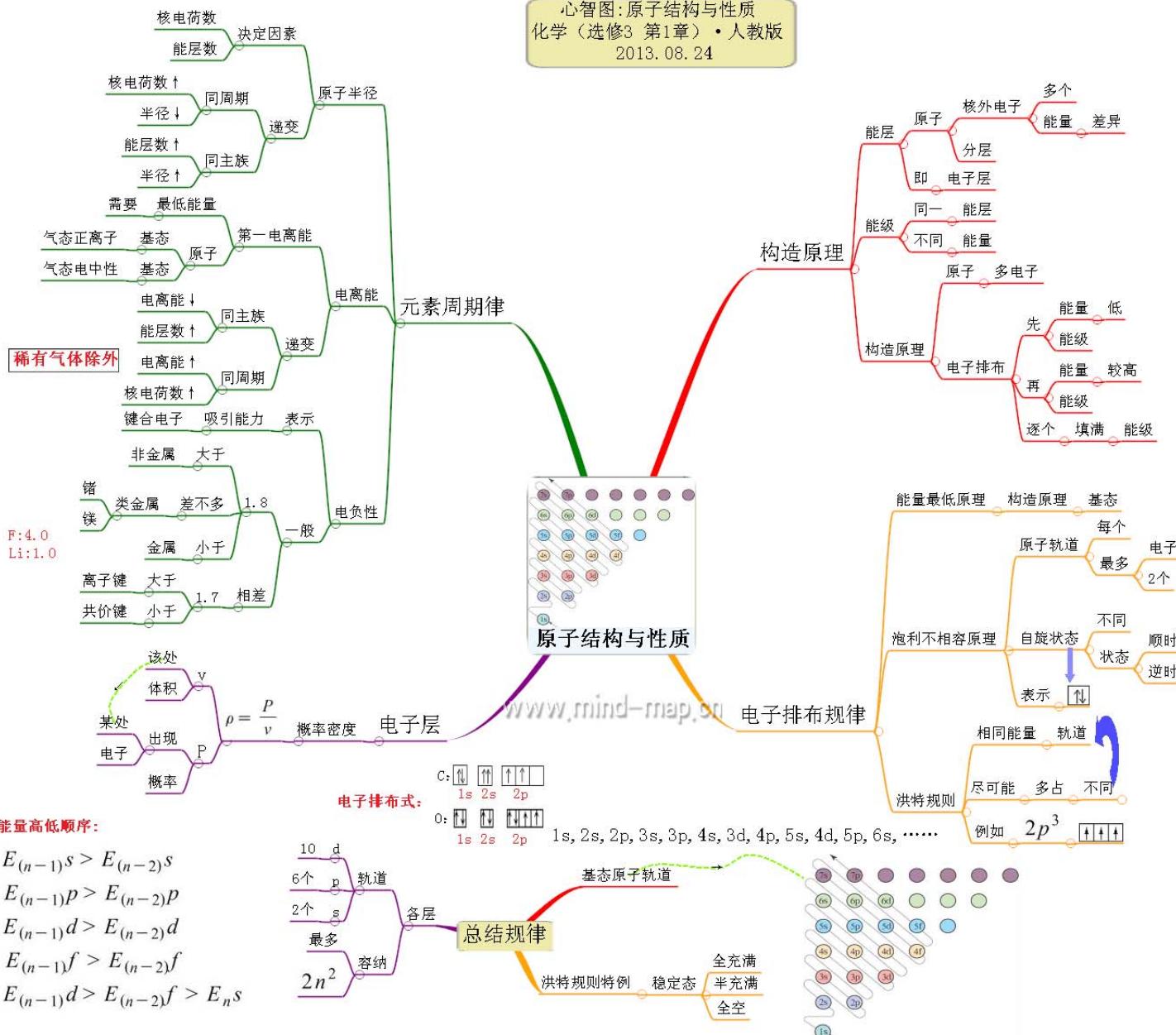


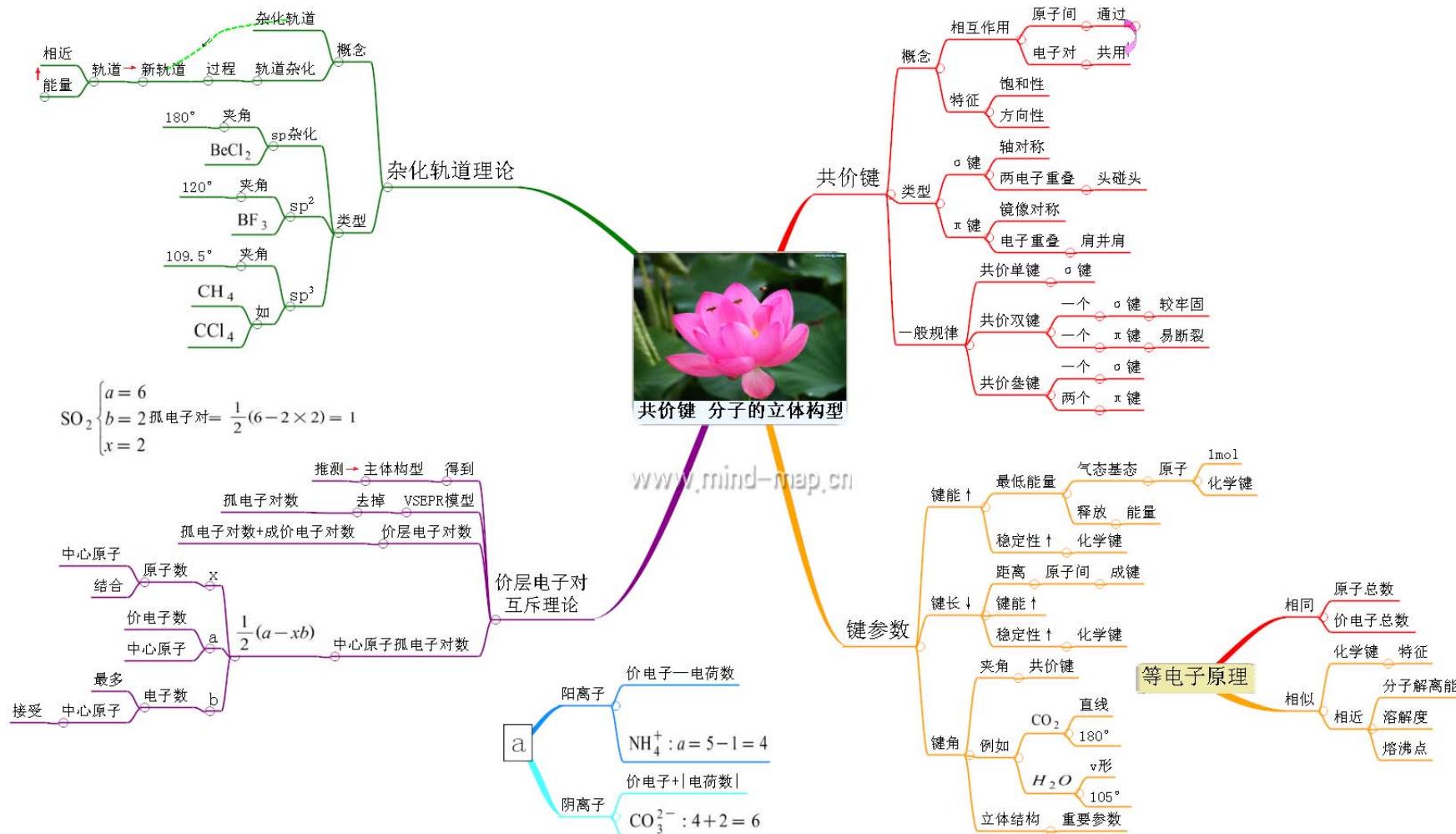
金属矿物的开发利用

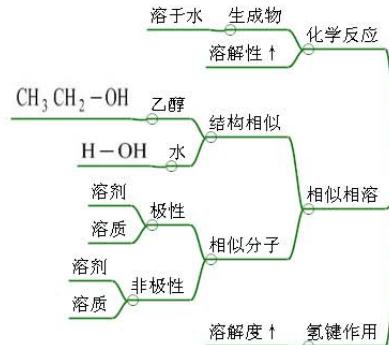
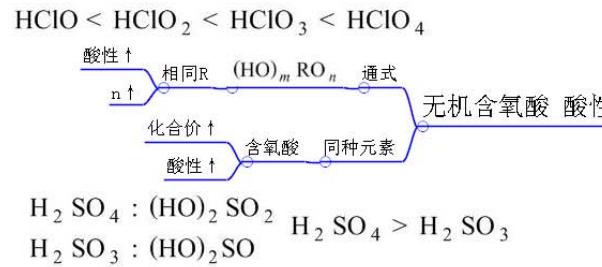
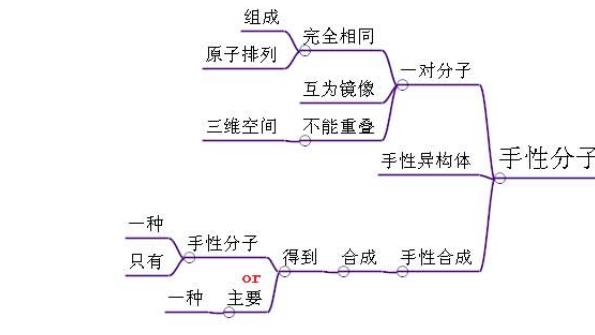
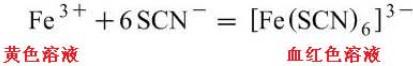
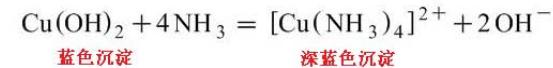


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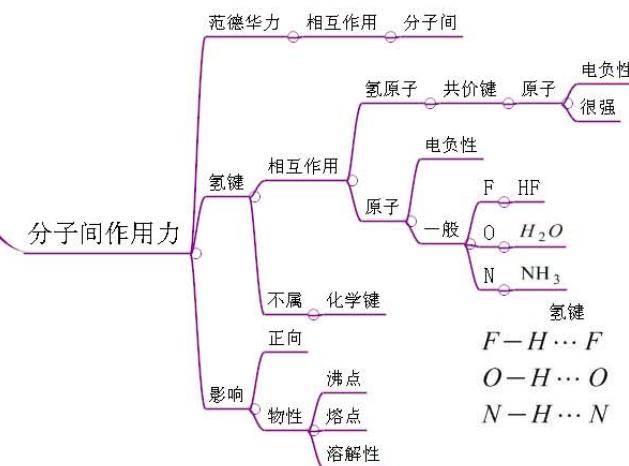
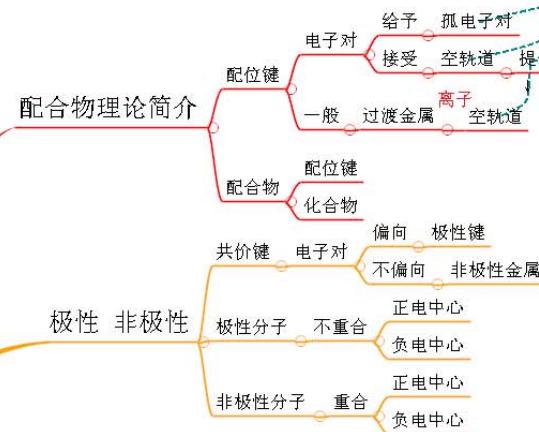


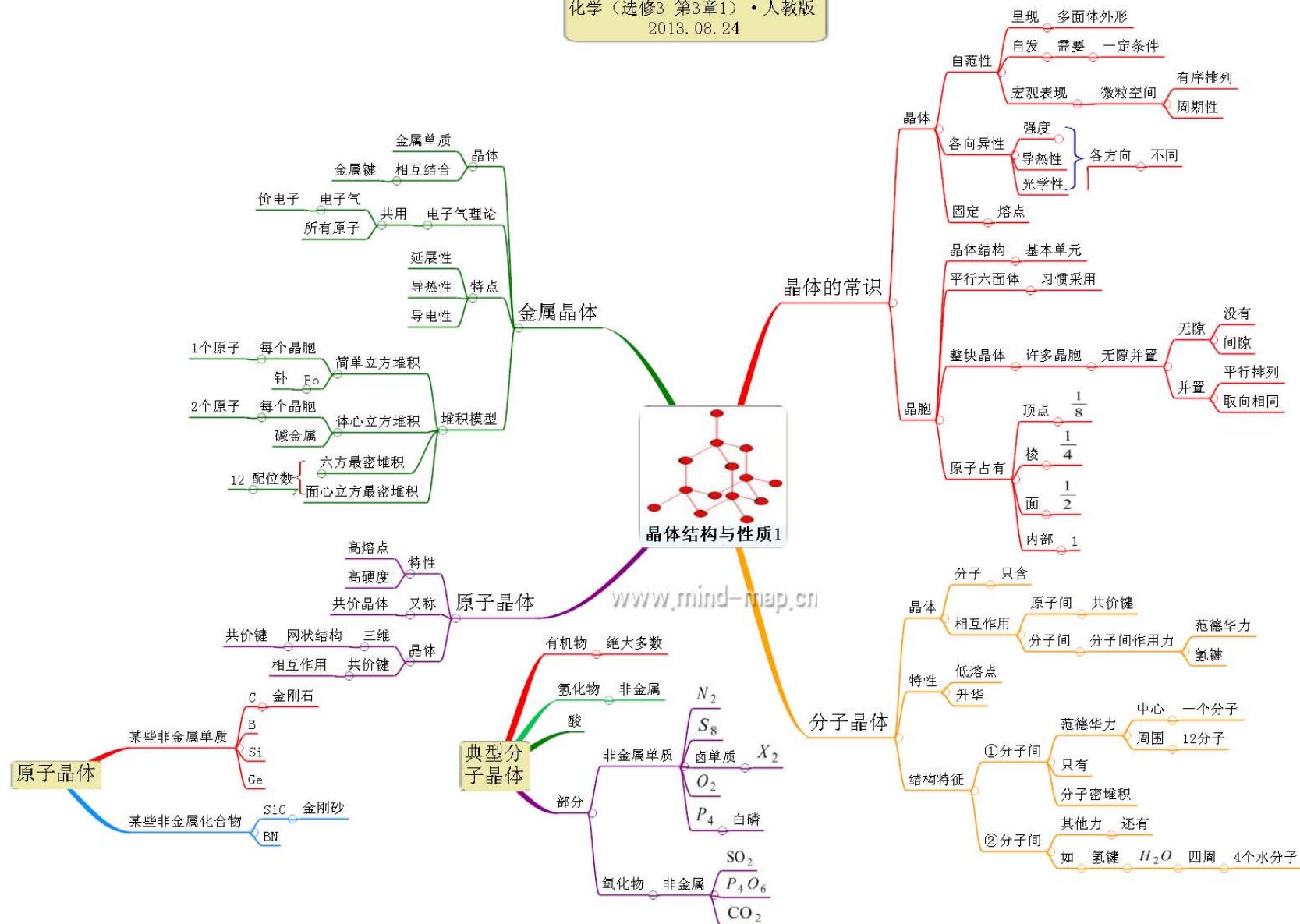


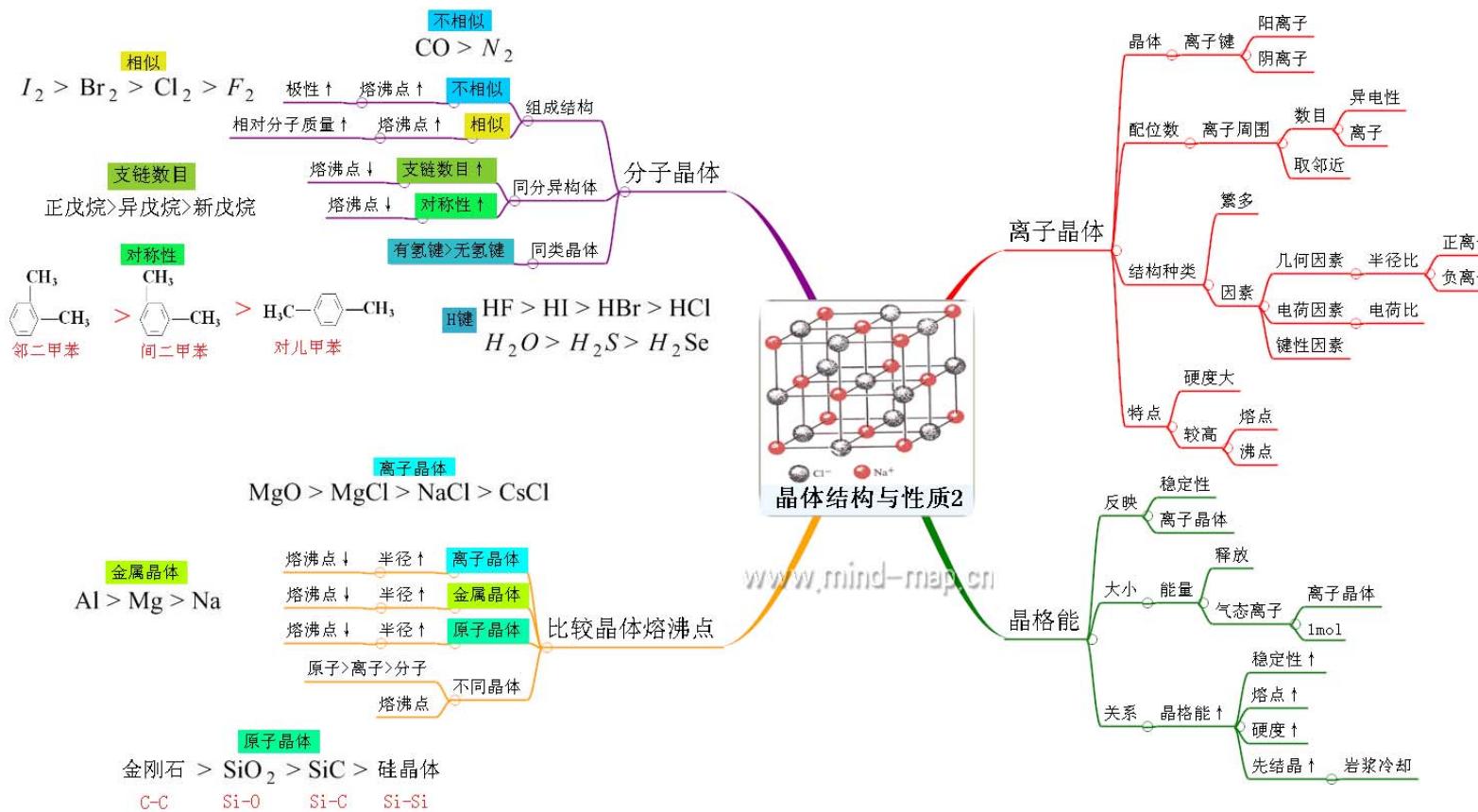


分子结构与性质
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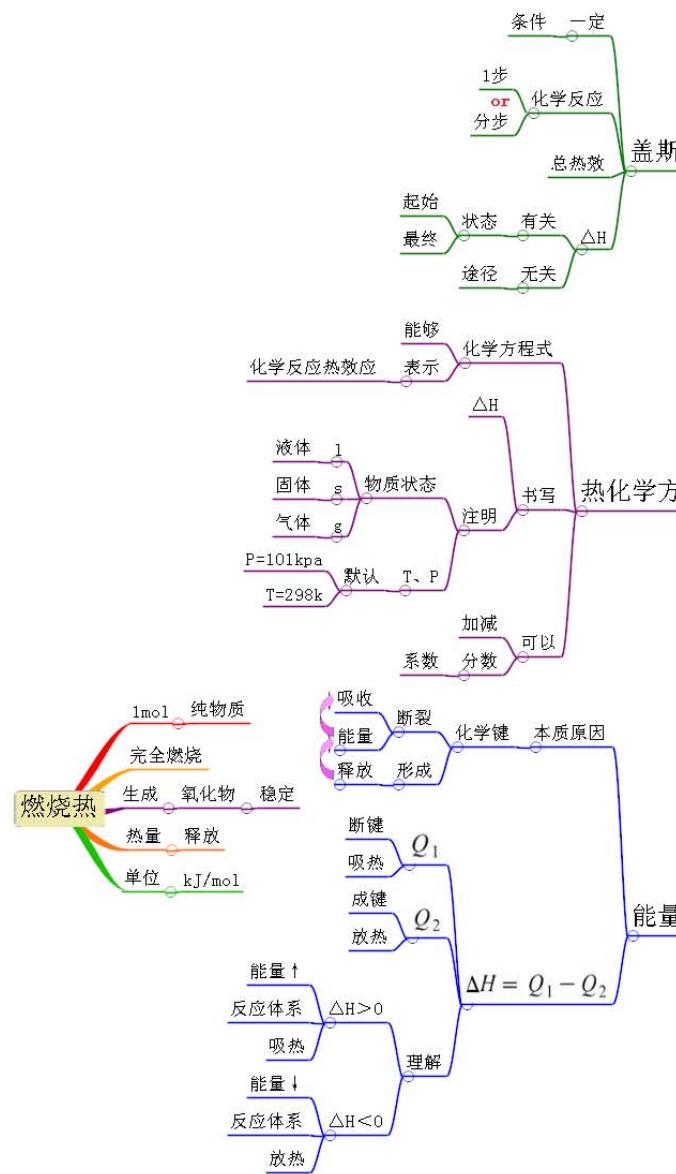
配合物理论简介





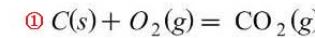
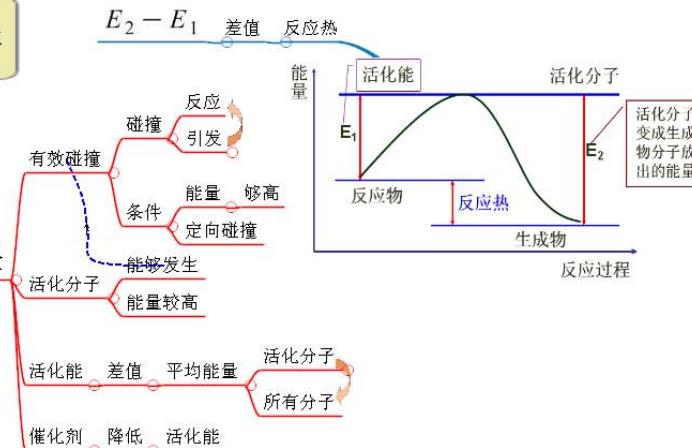


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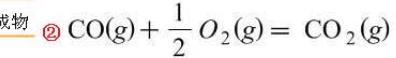


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碰撞理论

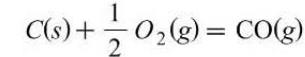


$$\Delta H_1 = -393.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$$



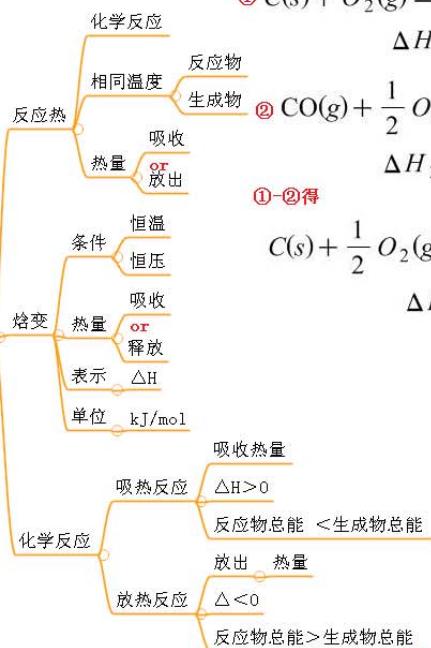
$$\Delta H_2 = -283.0 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

①-②得

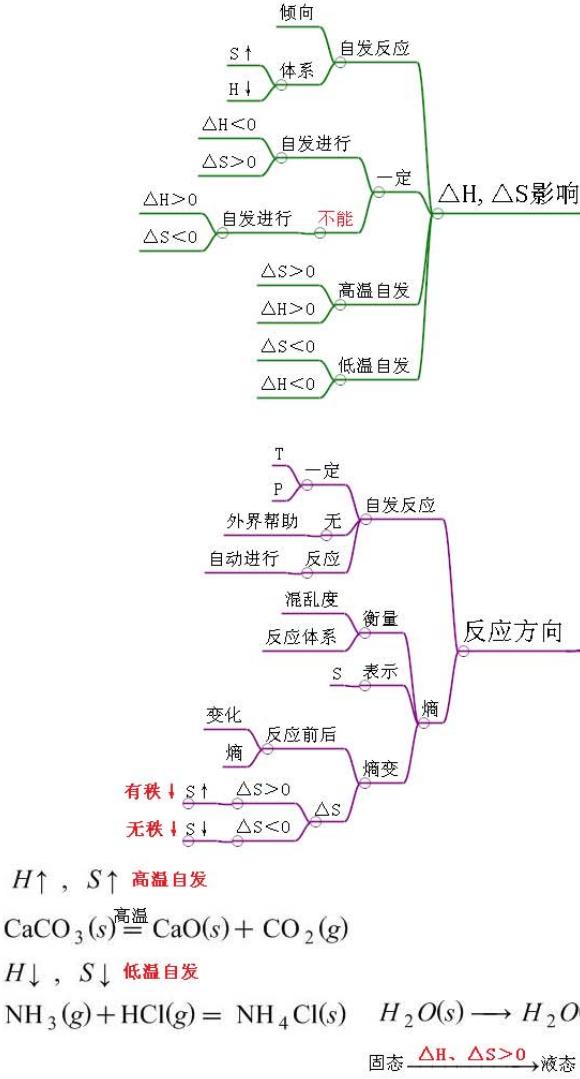


$$\Delta H_3 = -110.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

焓变 反应热



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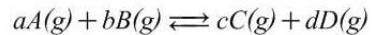
$$aA + bB = cC + dD$$

$$V_{(A)} = \frac{\Delta C_{(A)}}{\Delta t}, V_{(B)} = \frac{\Delta C_{(B)}}{\Delta t}$$

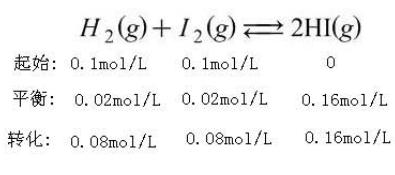
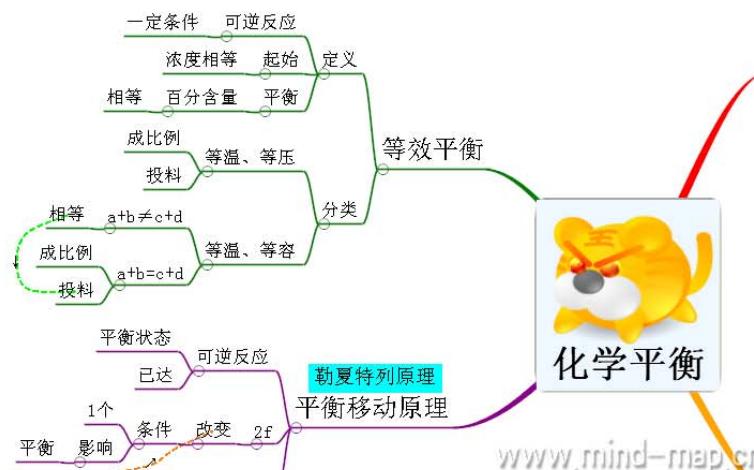
$$V_{(C)} = \frac{\Delta C_{(C)}}{\Delta t}, V_{(D)} = \frac{\Delta C_{(D)}}{\Delta t}$$

$$V_{(A)} : V_{(B)} : V_{(C)} : V_{(D)} = a : b : c : d$$



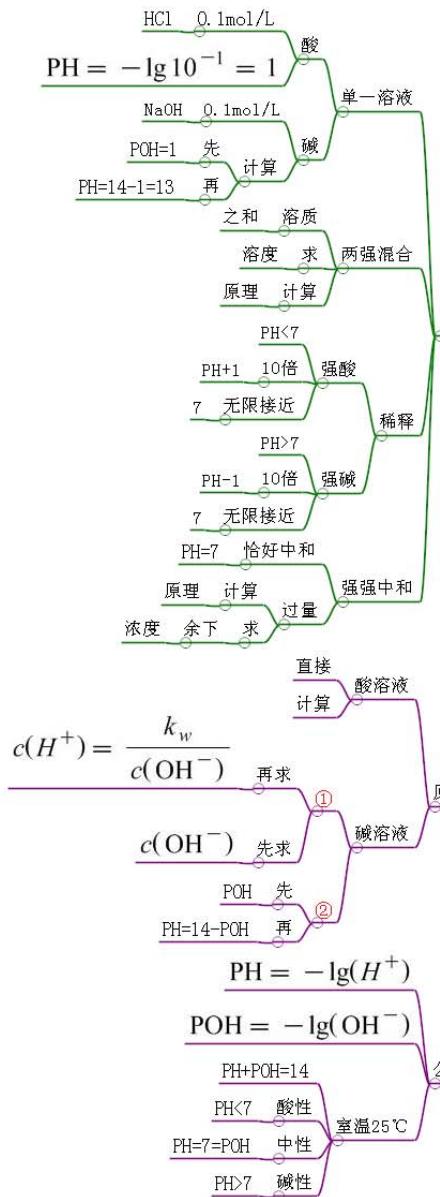


$$\frac{P_{\text{平}}}{P_{\text{始}}} = \frac{n_{\text{平}}}{n_{\text{始}}} \text{ (等温等容)} \quad \frac{V_{\text{平}}}{V_{\text{始}}} = \frac{n_{\text{平}}}{n_{\text{始}}} \text{ (等温等压)}$$



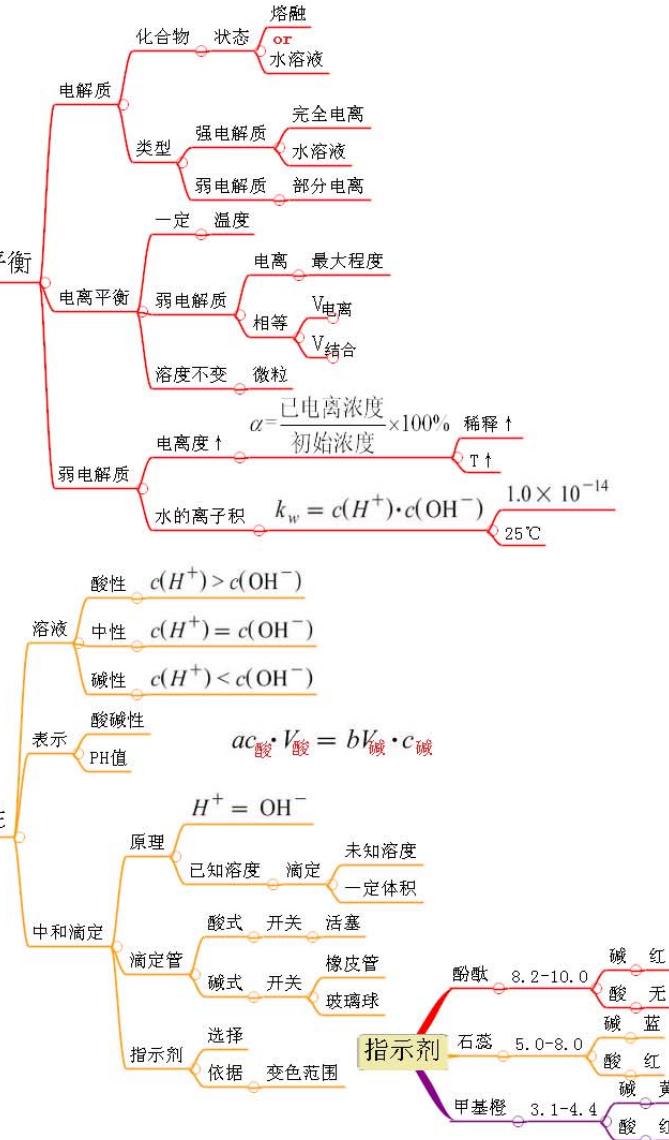
$$k = \frac{c^2(HI)}{c(H_2) \cdot c(I_2)} = \frac{(0.16)^2}{0.02 \times 0.02} = 64$$

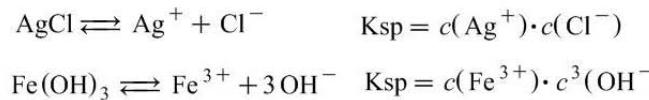
$$H_2 \text{ 的转化率: } \alpha = \frac{0.08}{0.1} \times 100\% = 80\%$$



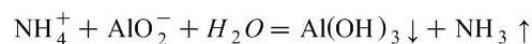
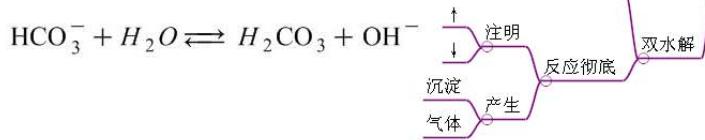
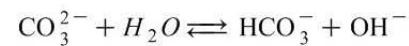
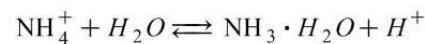
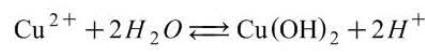
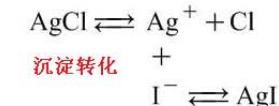
电离平衡 酸碱性

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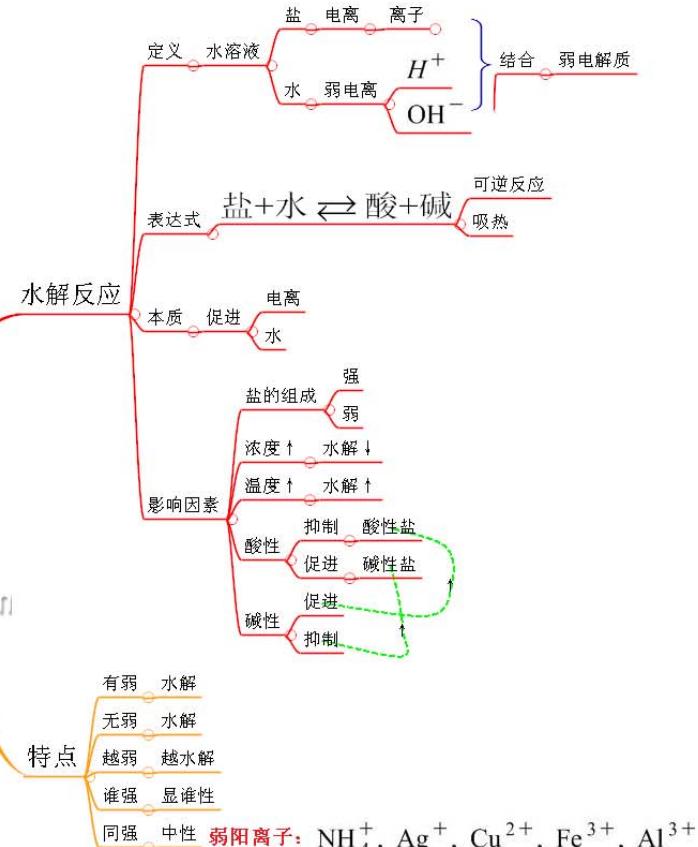
心智图：盐类水解 沉淀溶解平衡
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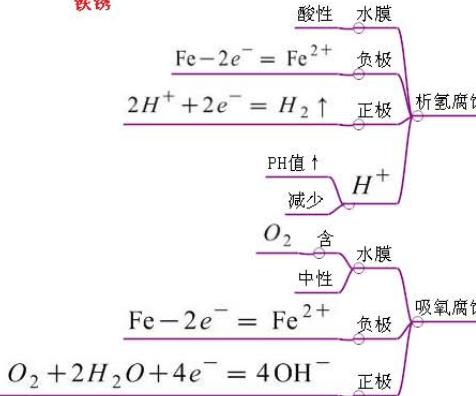
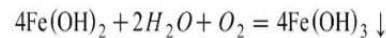
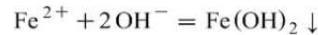


双水解：两种弱离子相互促进



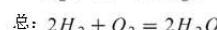
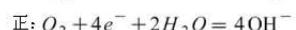
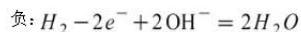
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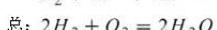
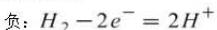


氢氧燃料电池几种介质的反应式

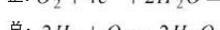
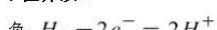
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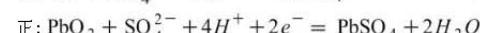
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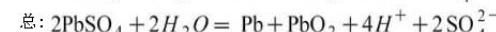
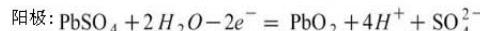
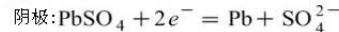
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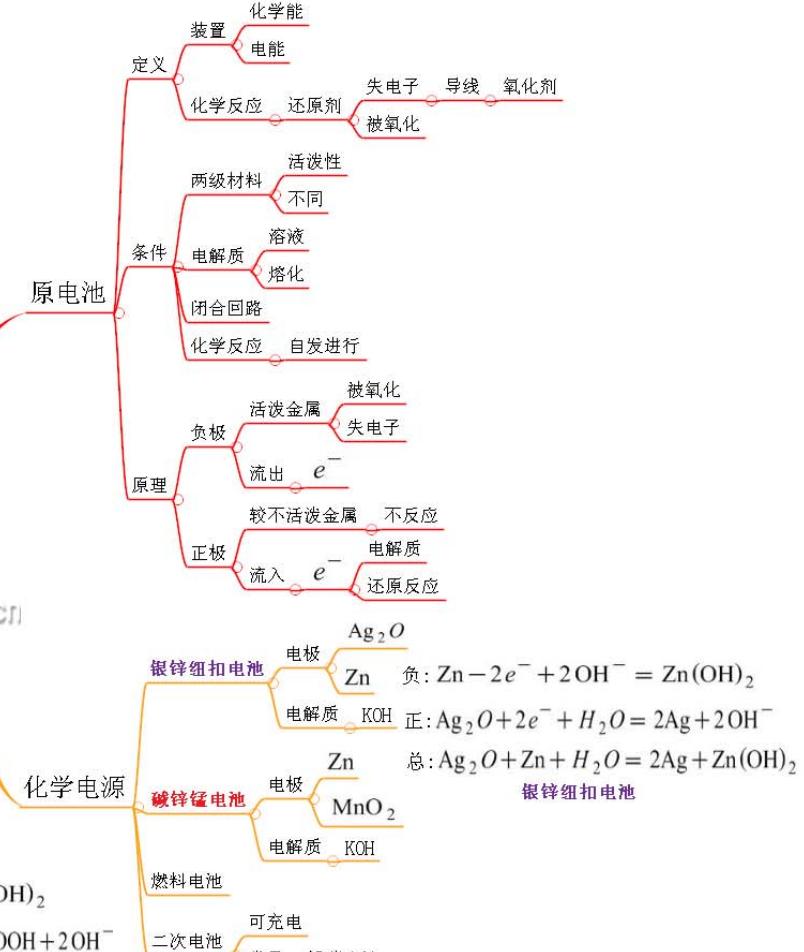
铅蓄电池的充放电



充电

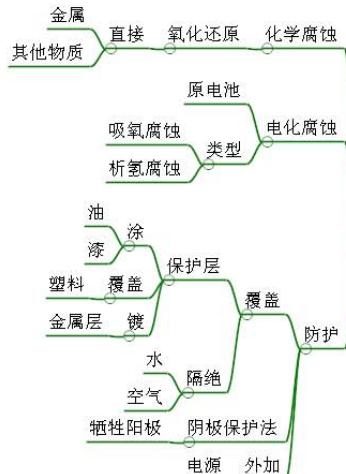
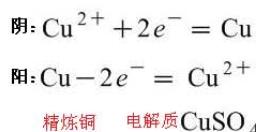
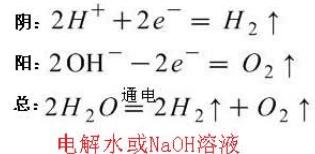


原电池



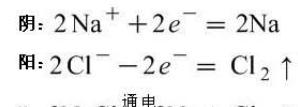


心智图: 电解池
 化学 (选修4 第4章2) • 人教版
 2013. 08. 26

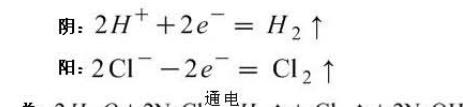
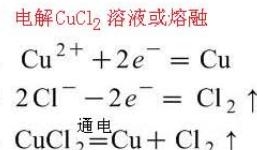


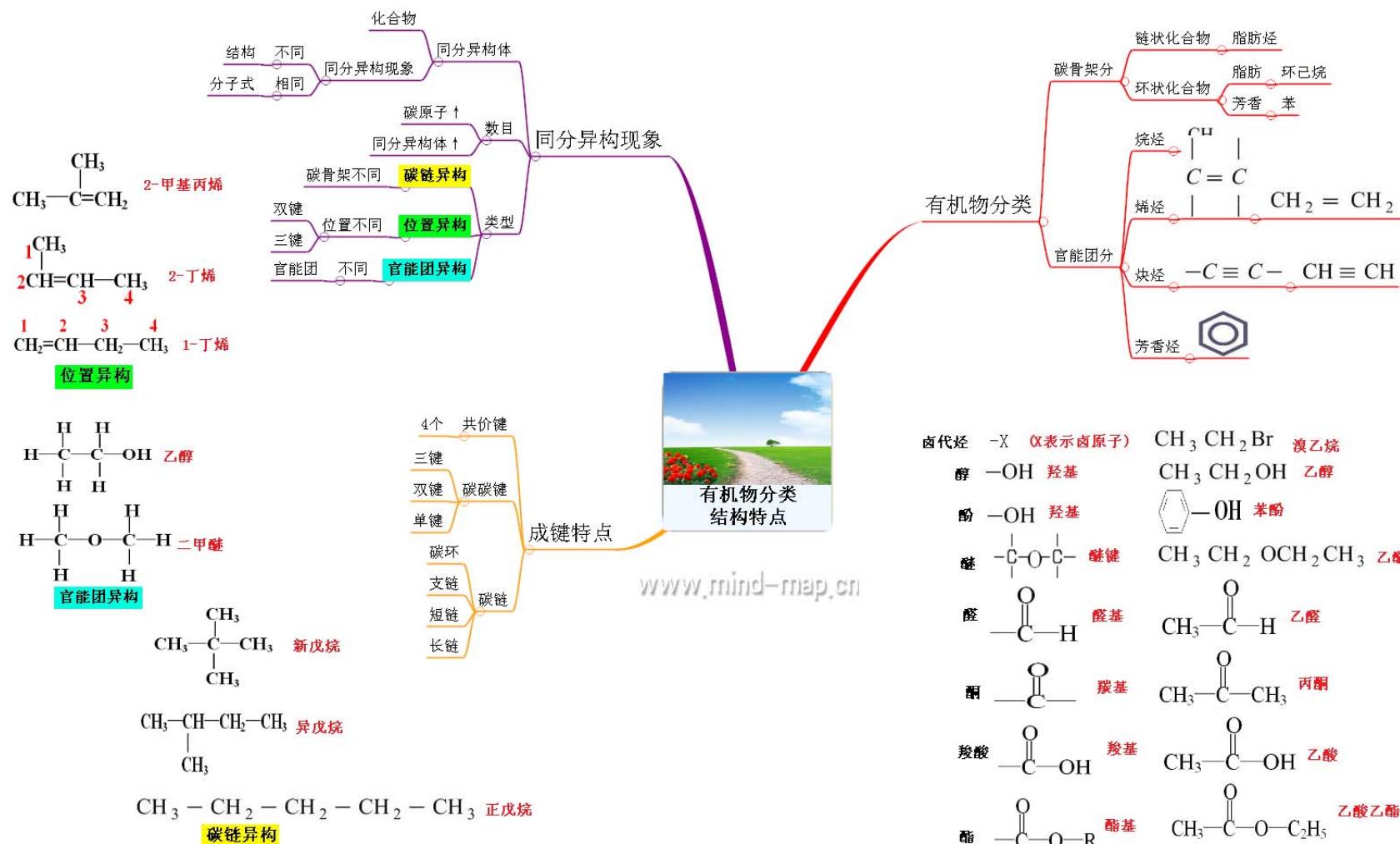
电解池

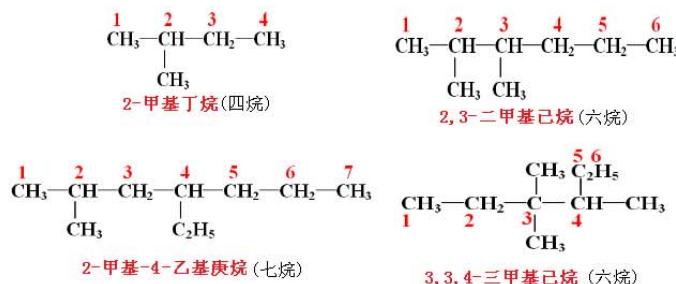
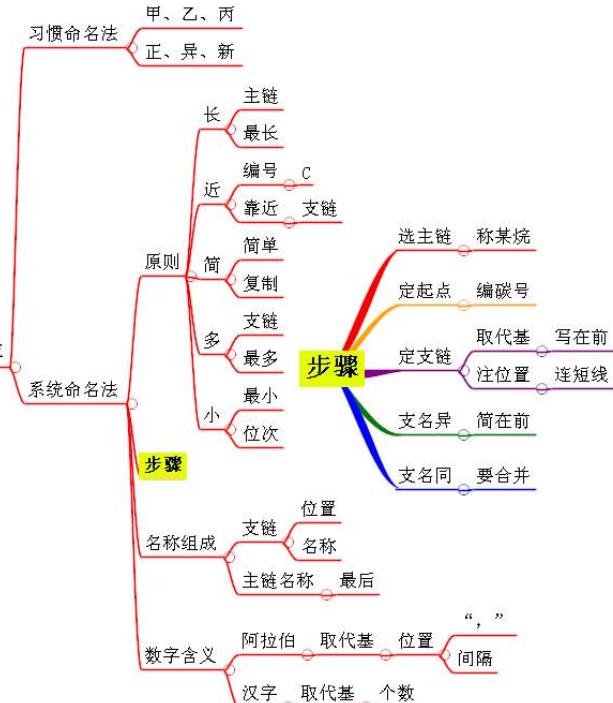
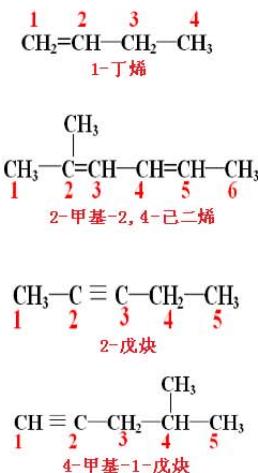
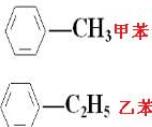
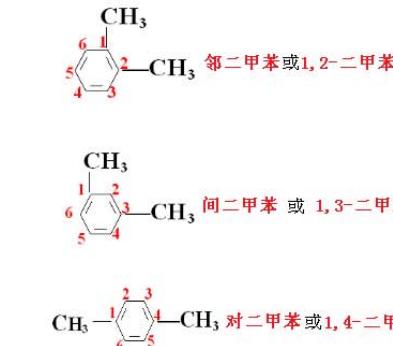
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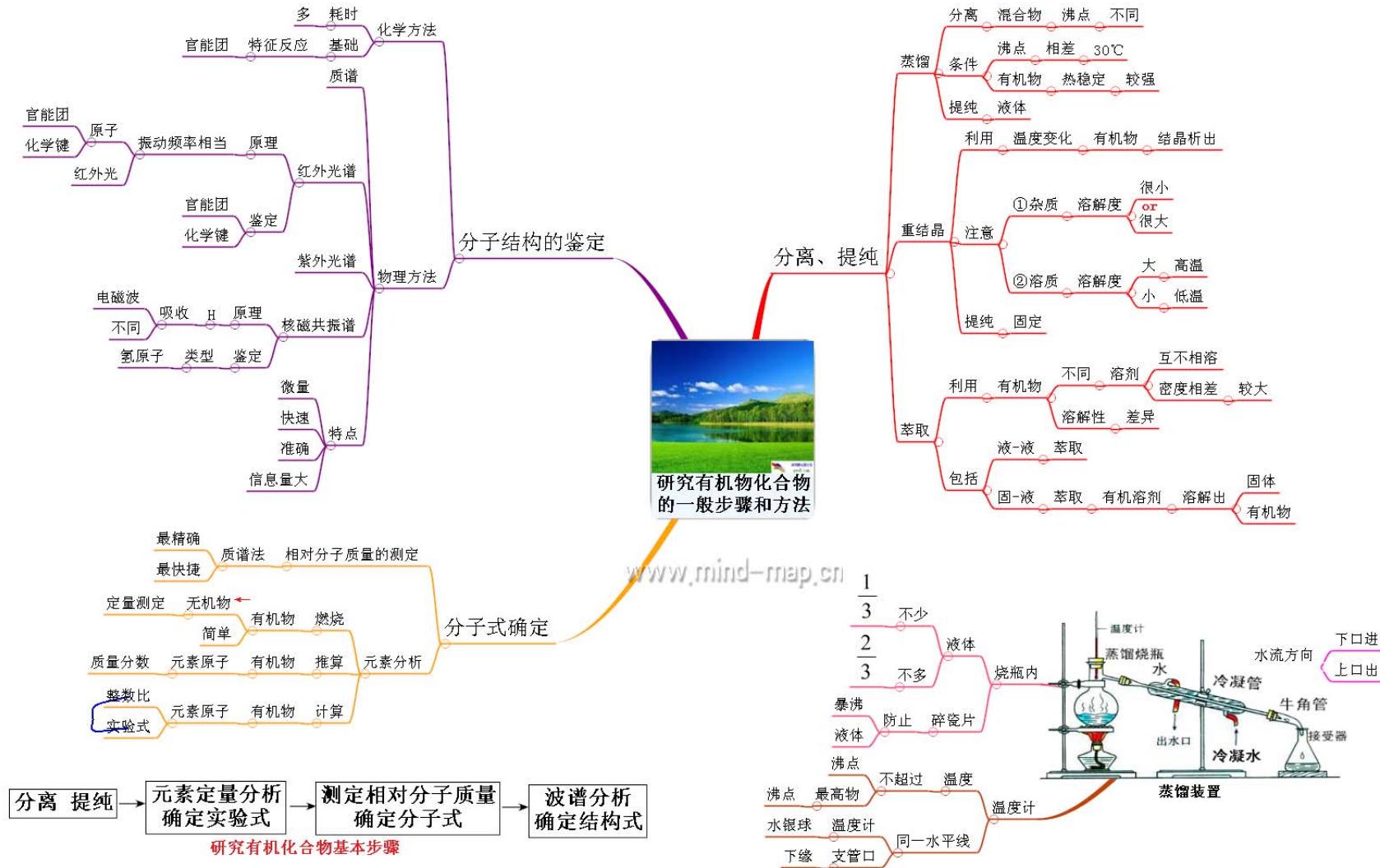
电解NaCl溶液

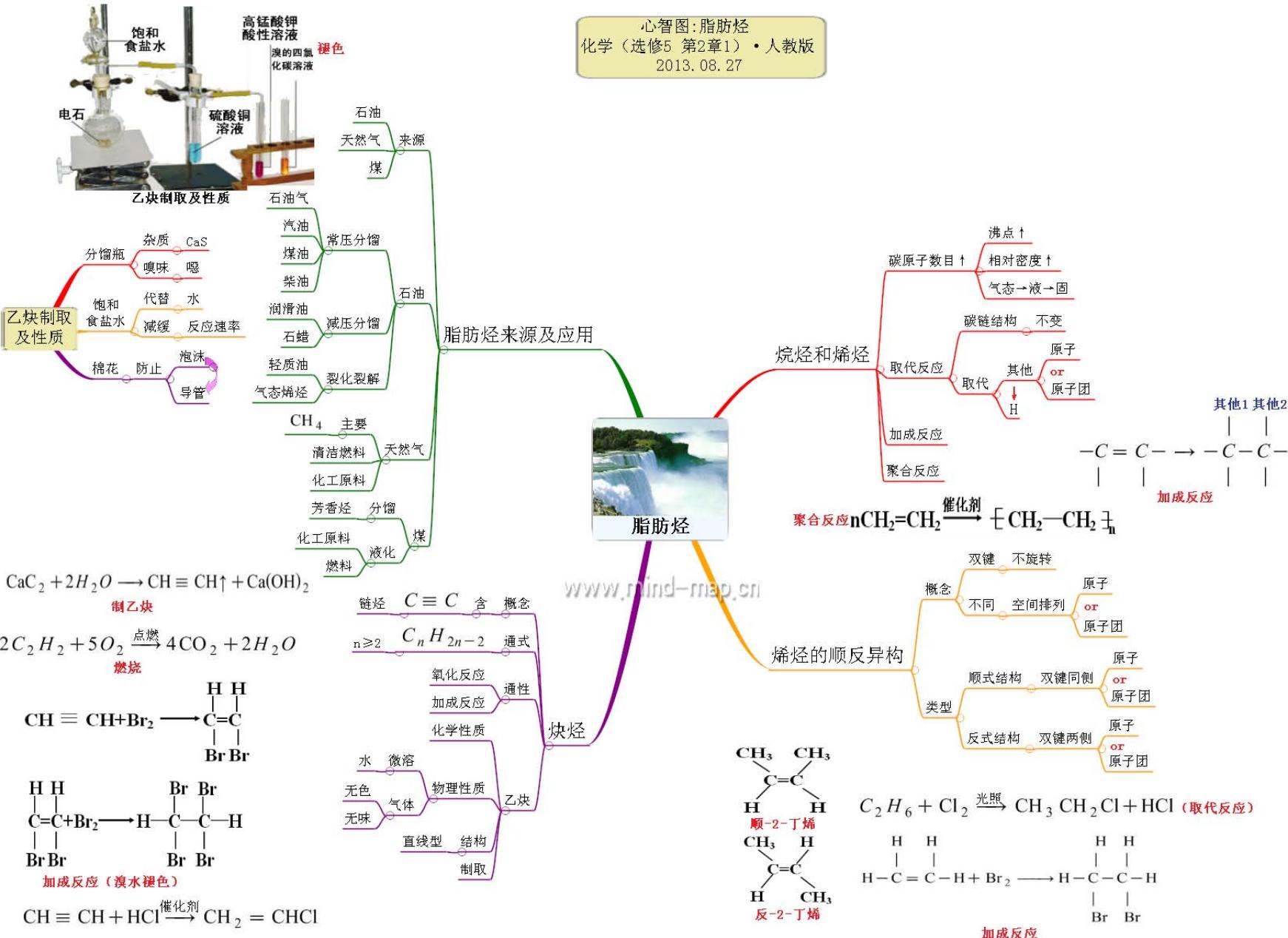


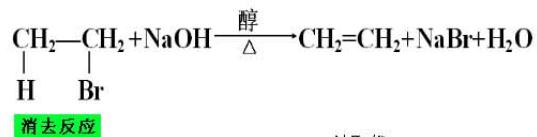




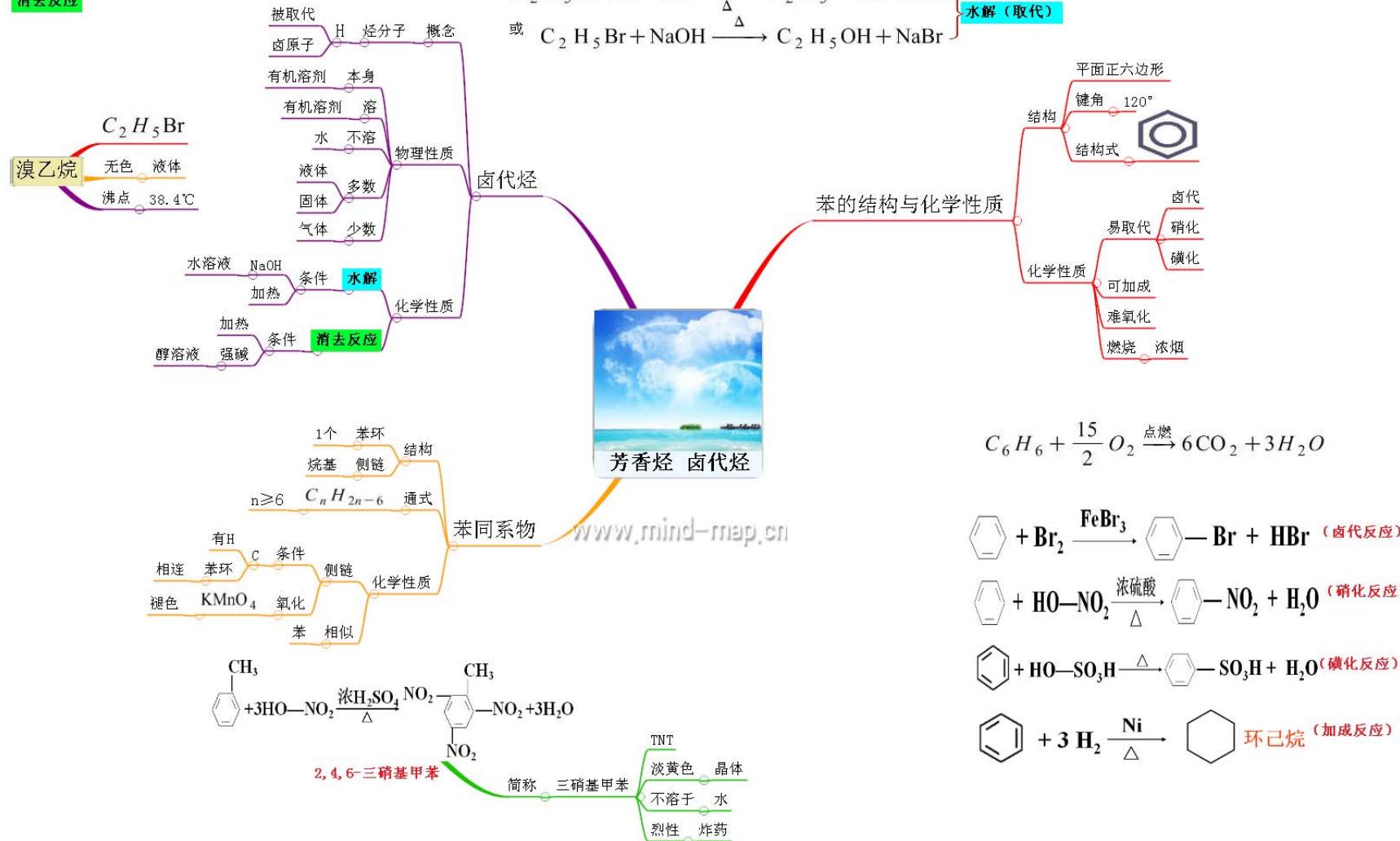
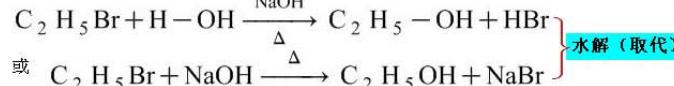
心智图: 研究有机物化合物的一般步骤和方法
化学(选修5 第1章2) · 人教版
2013.08.27

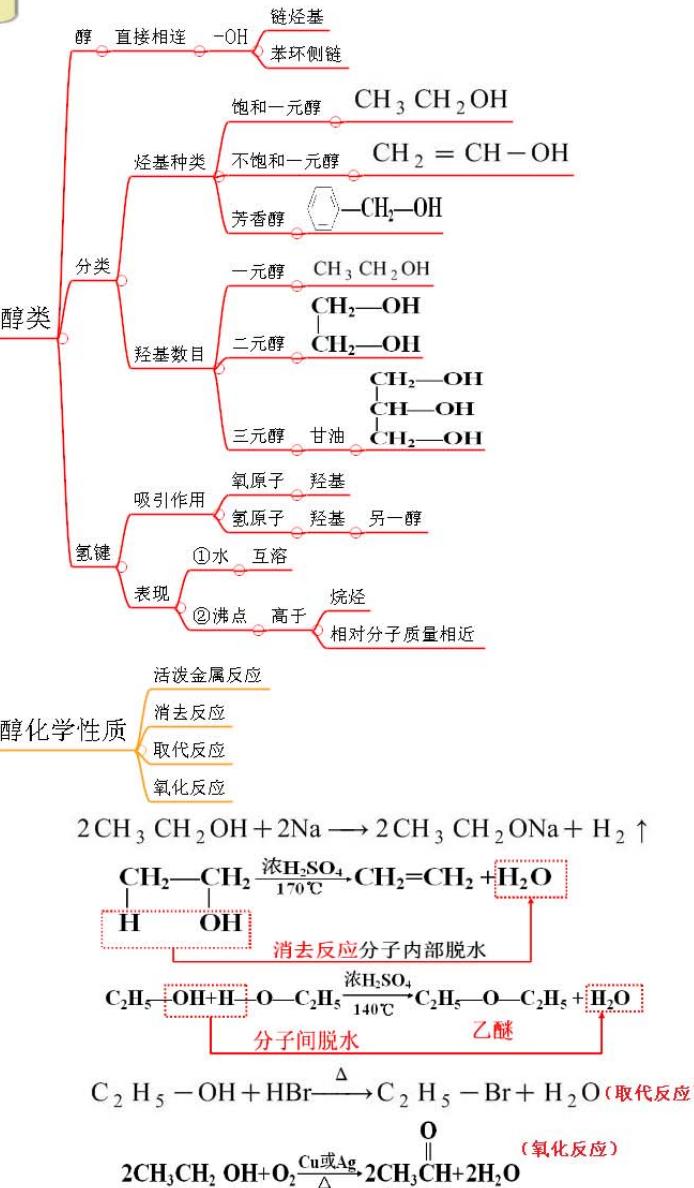
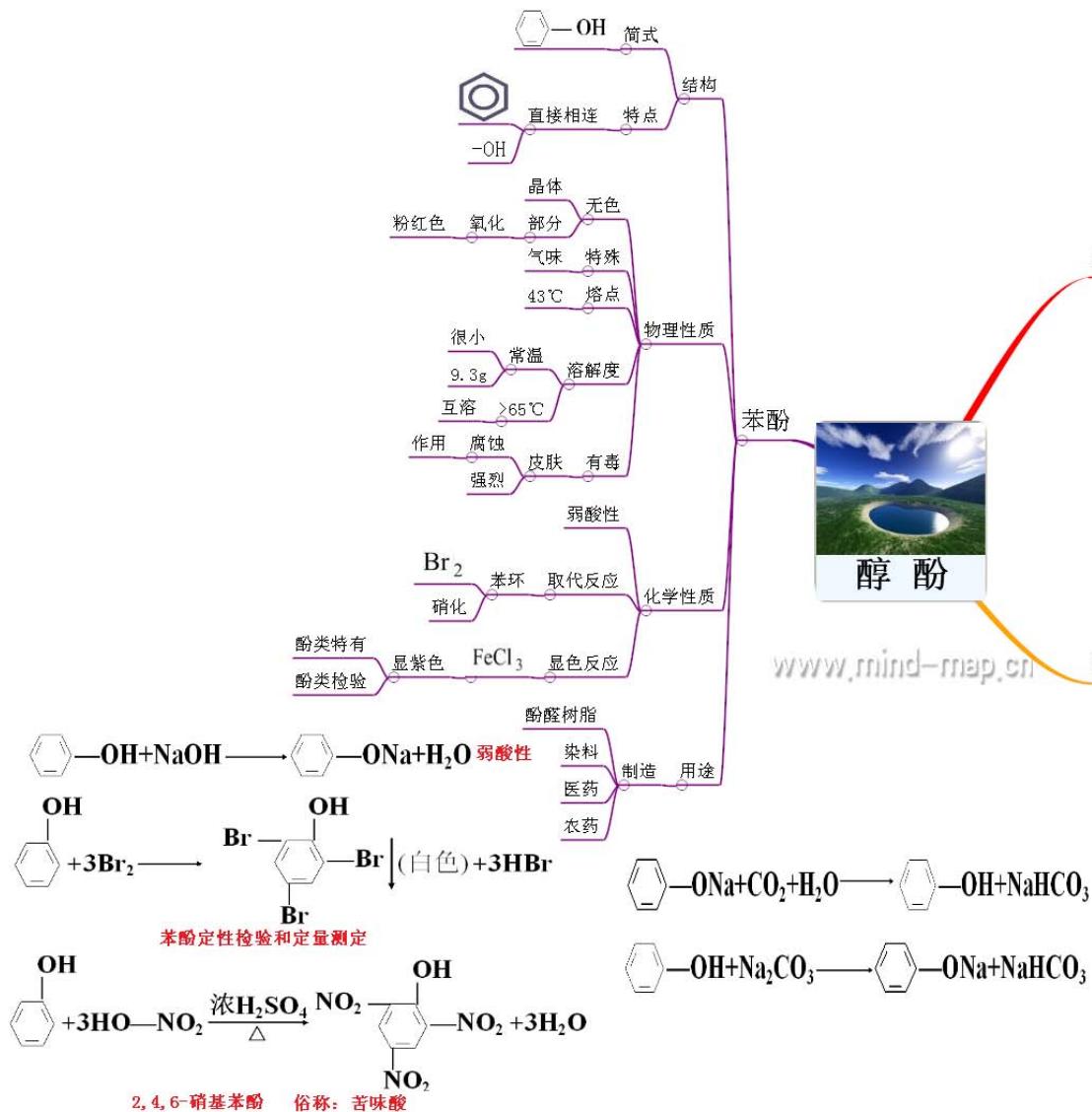


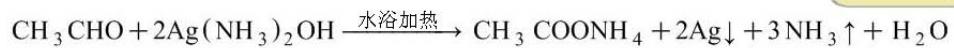




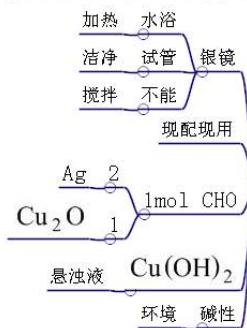
心智图: 芳香烃 卤代烃
化学(选修5 第2章2) · 人教版
2013.08.28



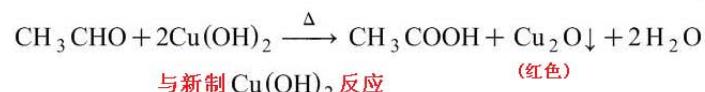




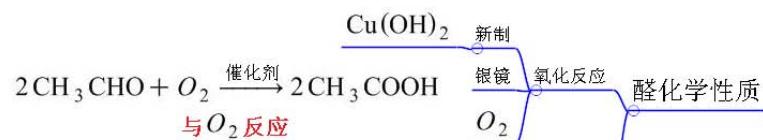
银镜反应



注意



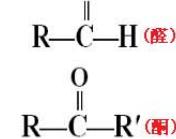
与新制 $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ 反应



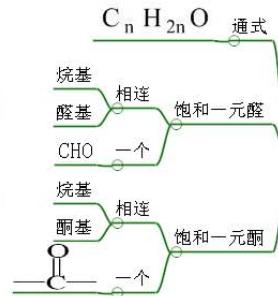
与 O_2 反应



加H还原



$\text{R}-\text{C}-\text{R}'$ (酮)



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甲醛



甲醛

性质：气体，无色，刺激性，易溶于水，杀菌，种子消毒，防腐，标本。

福尔马林：35~40%水溶液。



乙醛

性质：液体，无色，刺激性，易挥发，易燃，互溶于水，密度小于水。

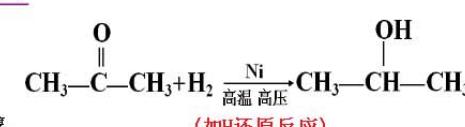
制取：乙醇氧化。



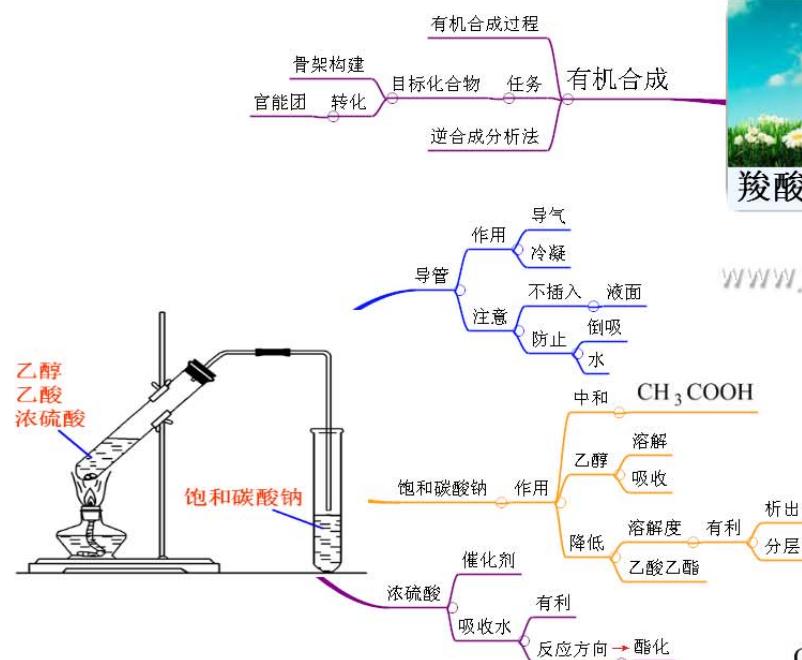
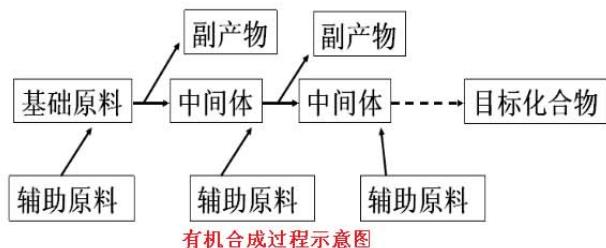
丙酮

性质：液体，无色，特殊气味，互溶于水，有机溶剂。

加H还原：醇。

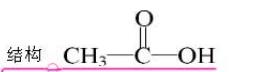
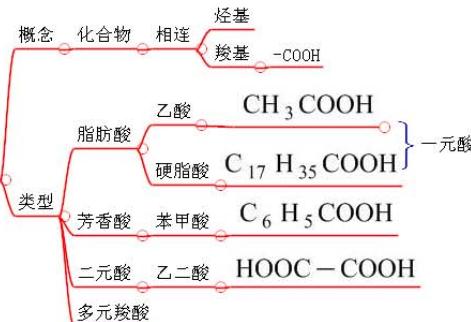
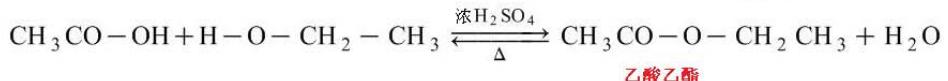


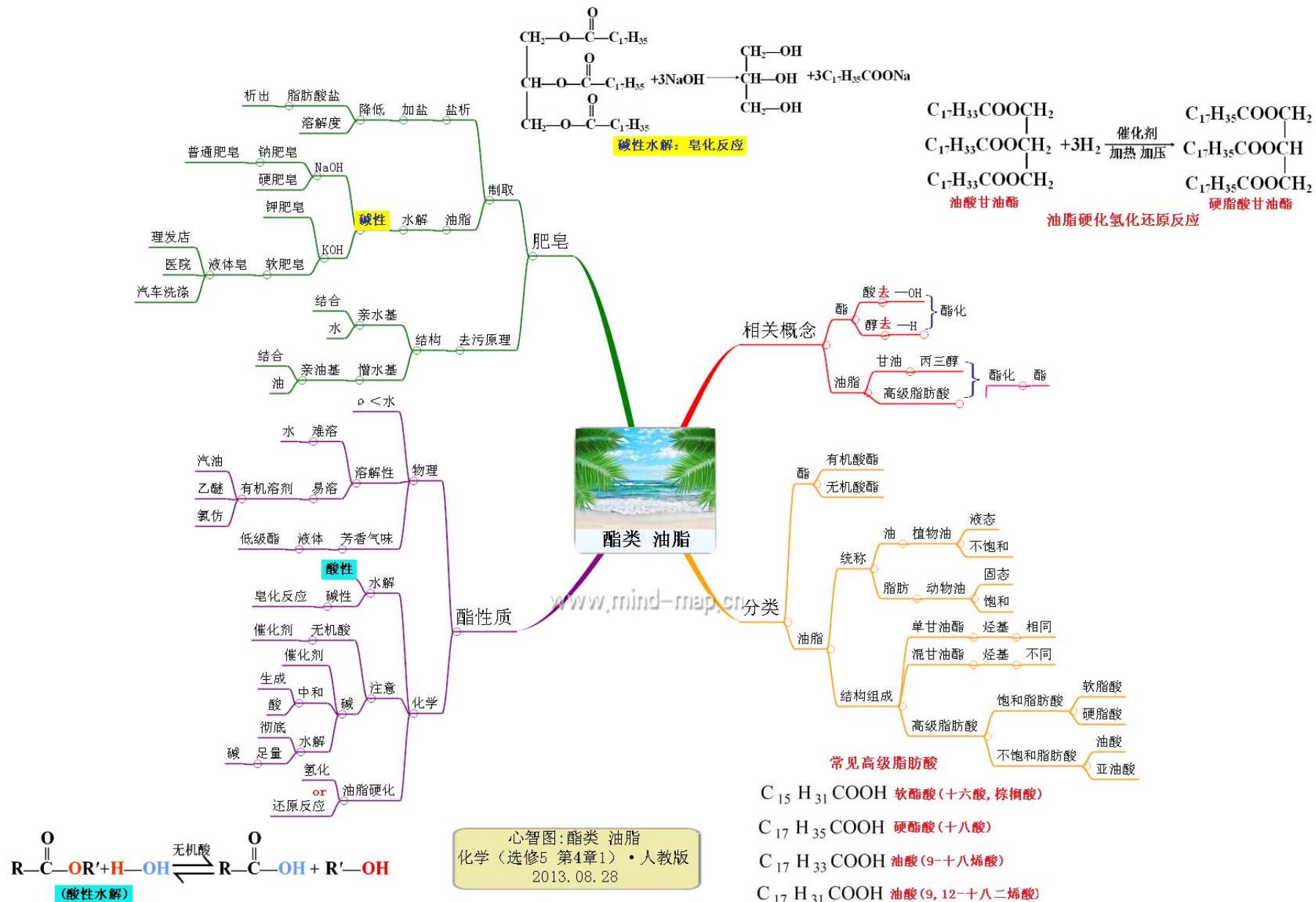
(加H还原反应)

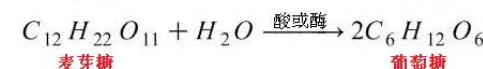
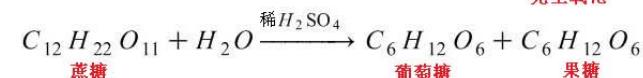
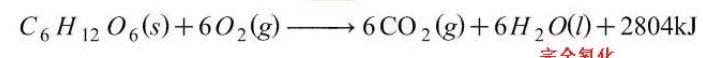
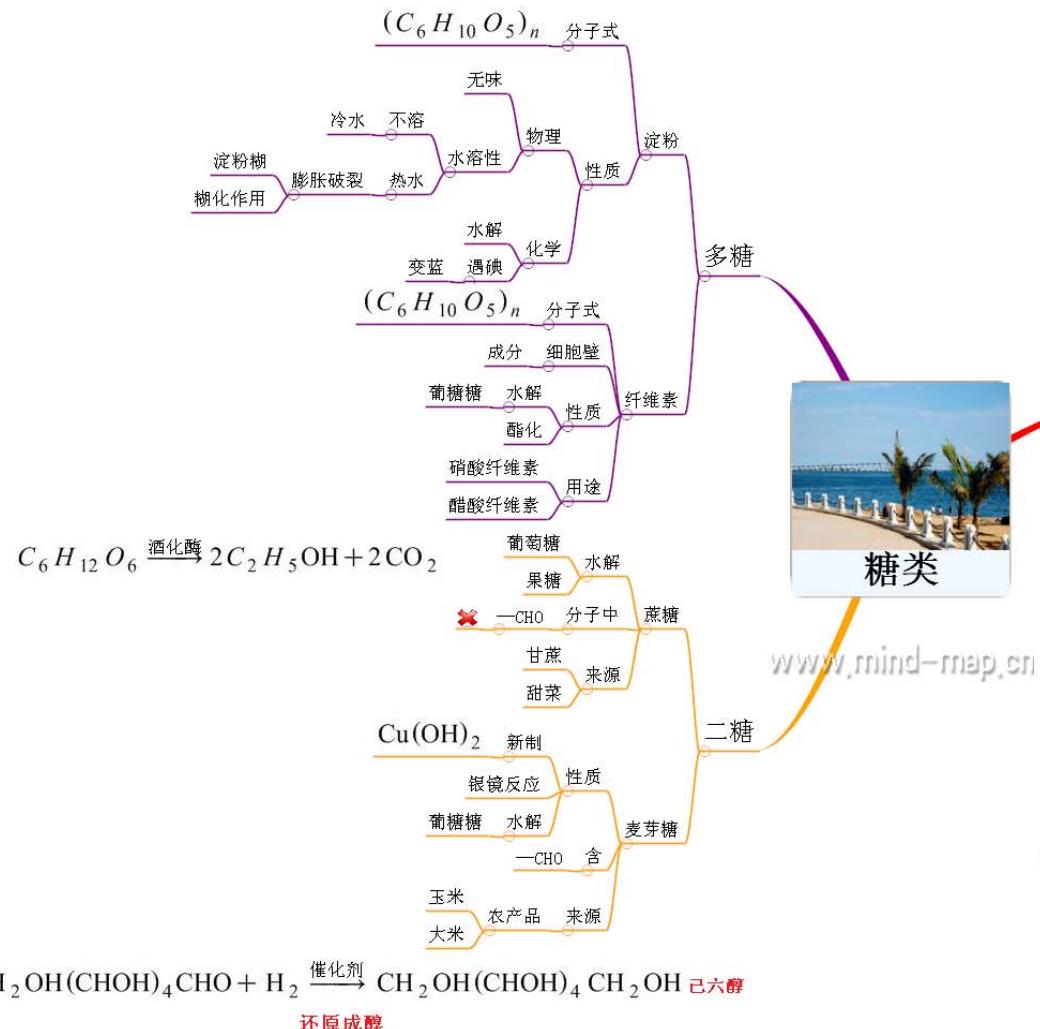
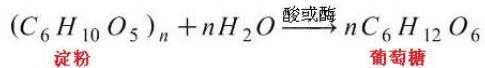


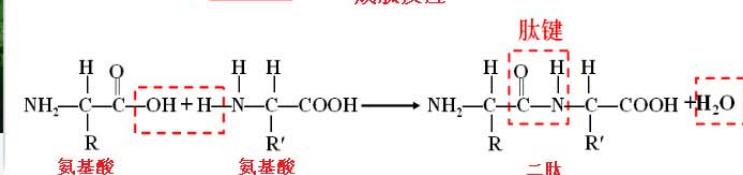
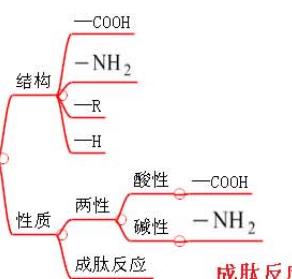
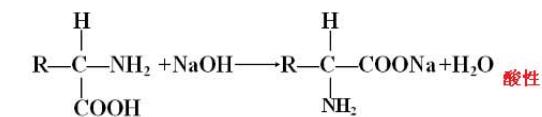
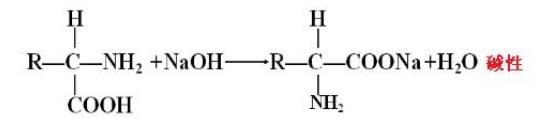
羧酸 有机合成

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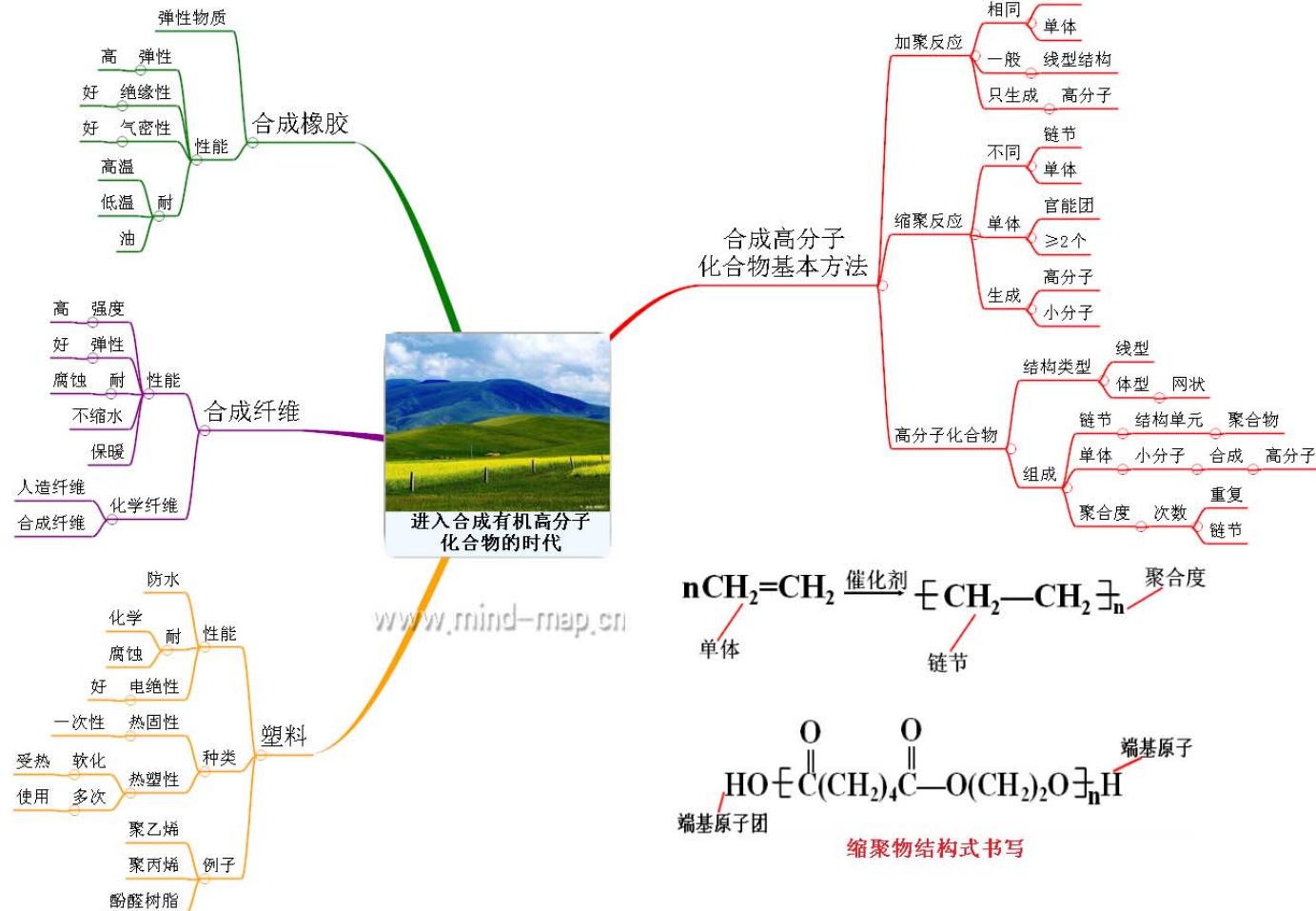


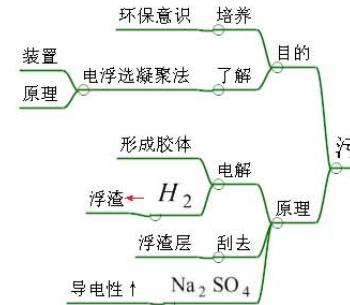
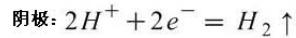
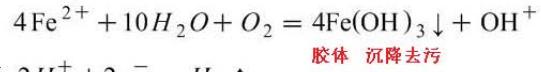
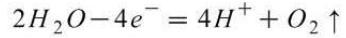
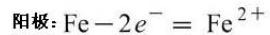




蛋白质结构

- 一级结构: 氨基酸 连接方式 排列顺序
- 二级结构: 多肽链 卷曲盘旋 折叠
- 三级结构: 二级结构 盘曲折叠 三维结构
- 四级结构: 亚基 立体排布
- 组成: 基本单位 氨基酸
- 元素: C、H、O S、N

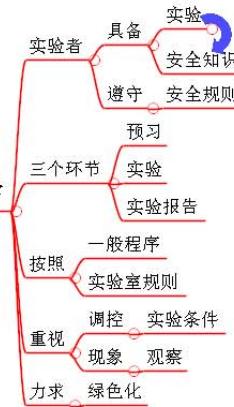




污水处理实验

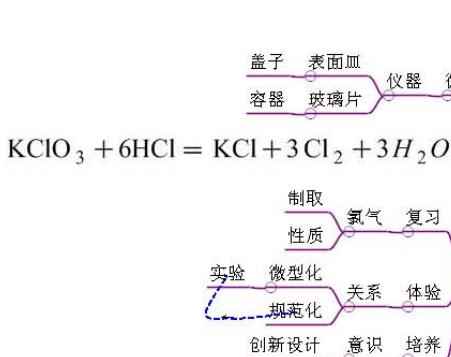


实验化学



从实验走进化学

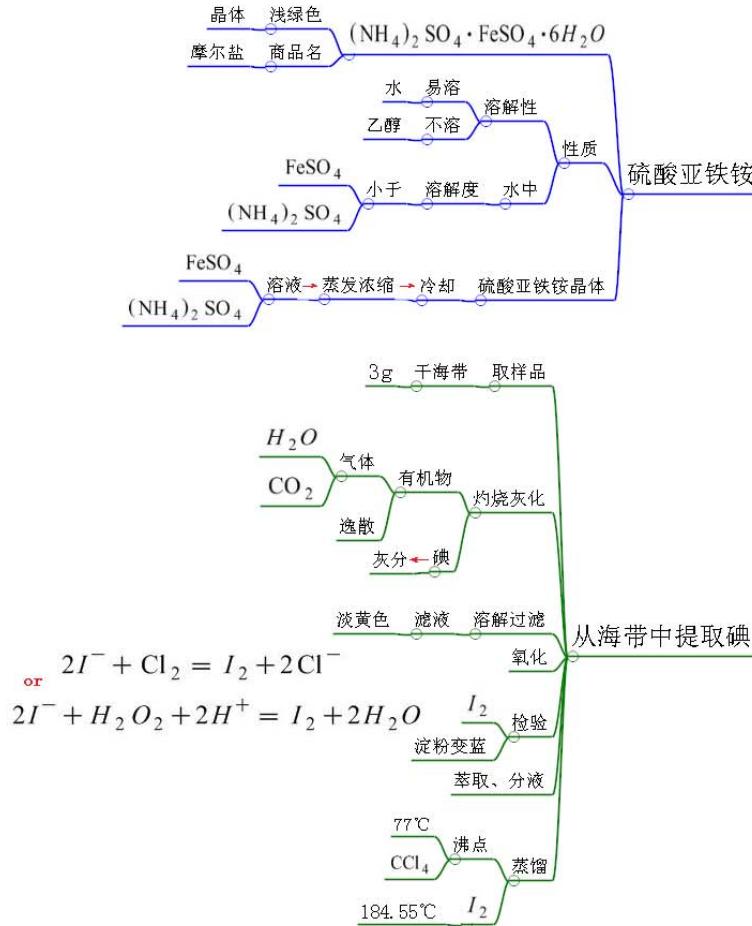
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化学实验

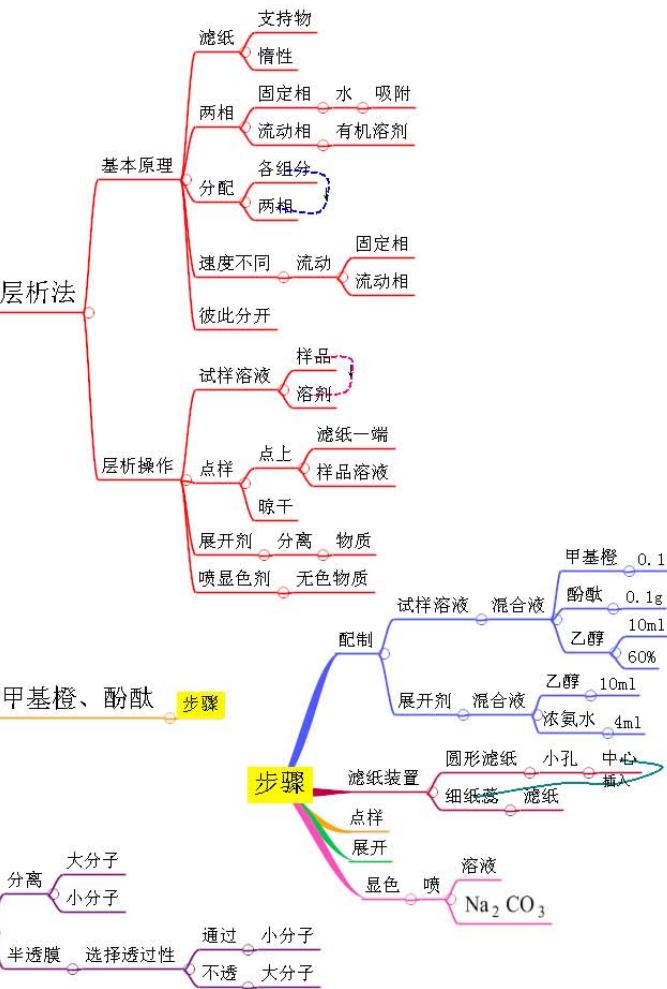


心智图: 物质的获取
硫酸亚铁铵制备
化学(选修6 第2章) • 人教版
2013.08.29

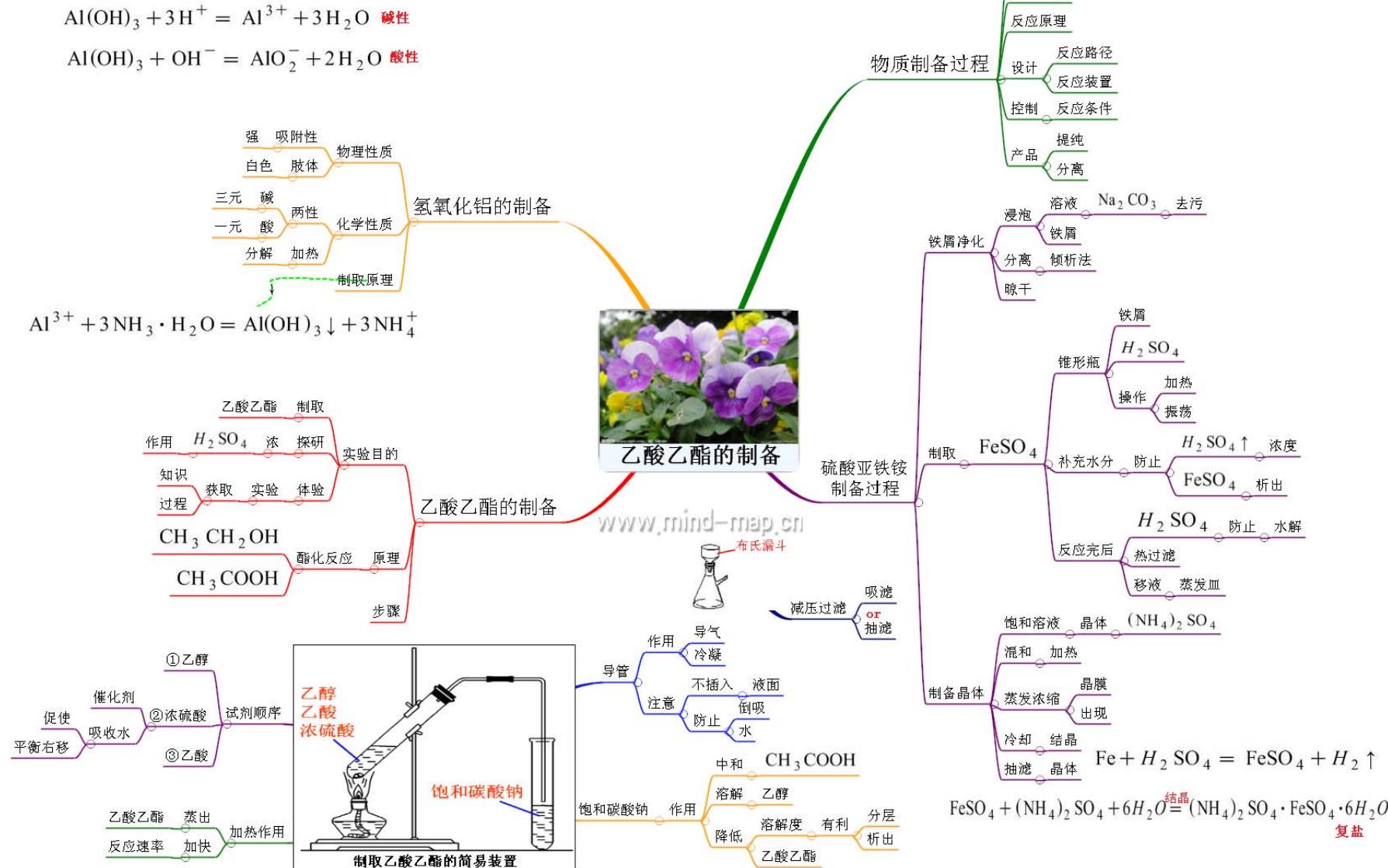


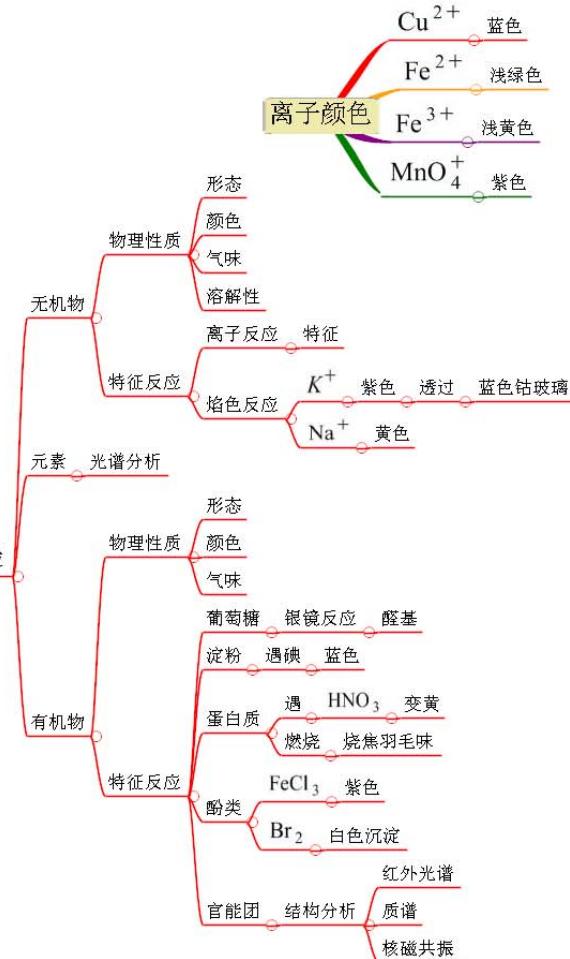
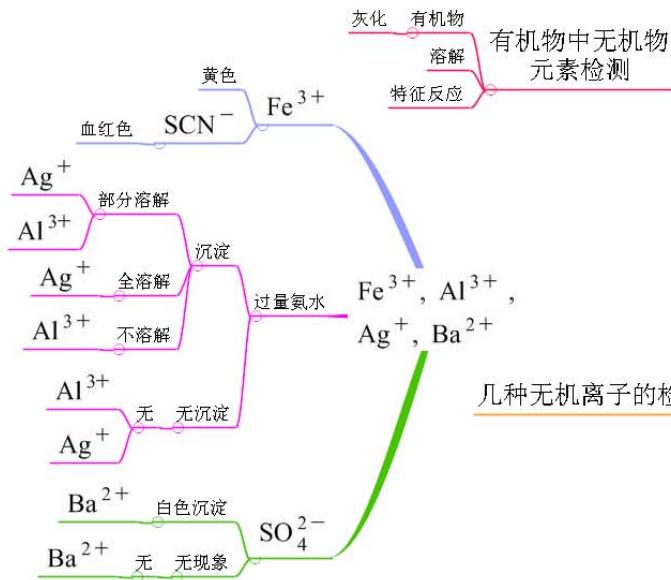
物质的获取
硫酸亚铁铵制备

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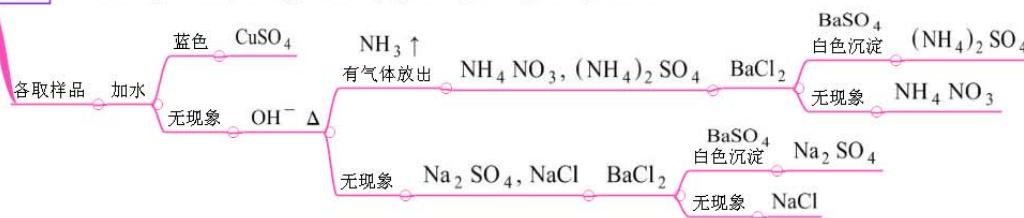


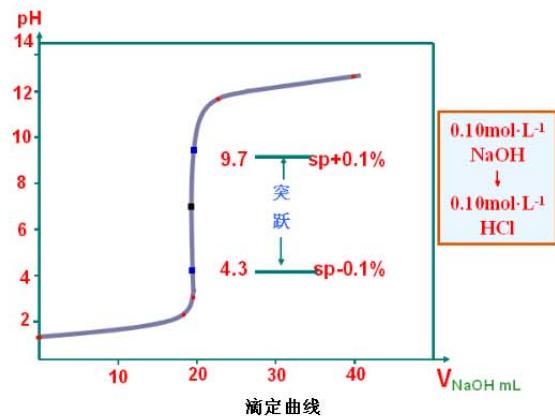
心智图：乙酸乙酯的制备
化学（选修6 第2章）·人教版
2013. 08. 29





五种固体: 无水 CuSO_4 , NH_4NO_3 , $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, Na_2SO_4 , NaCl





心智图: 物质含量的测定
化学(选修6 第3章) · 人教版
2013.08.30

