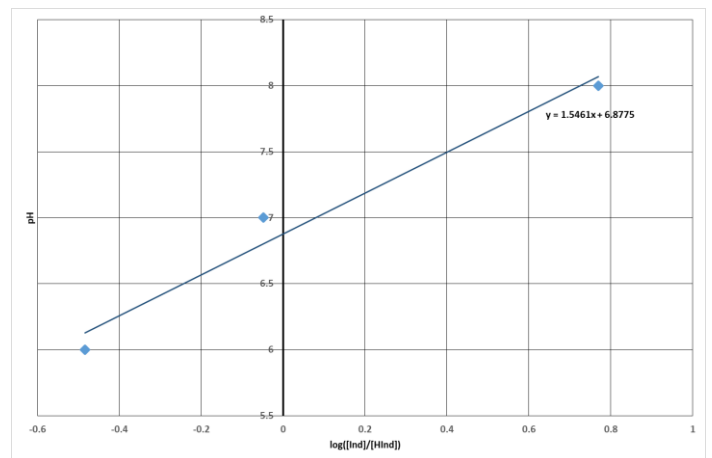
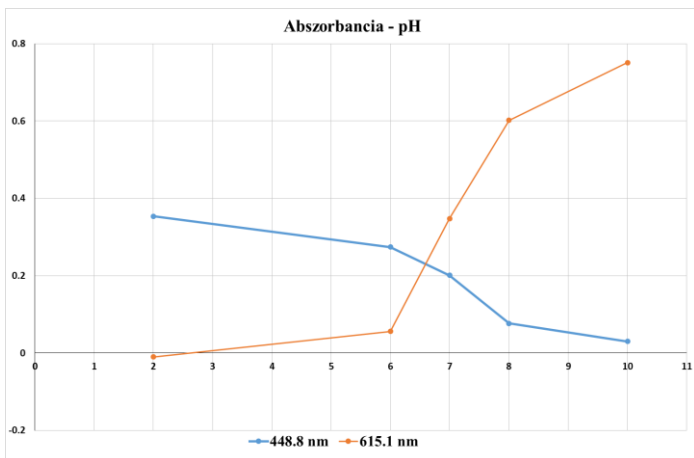
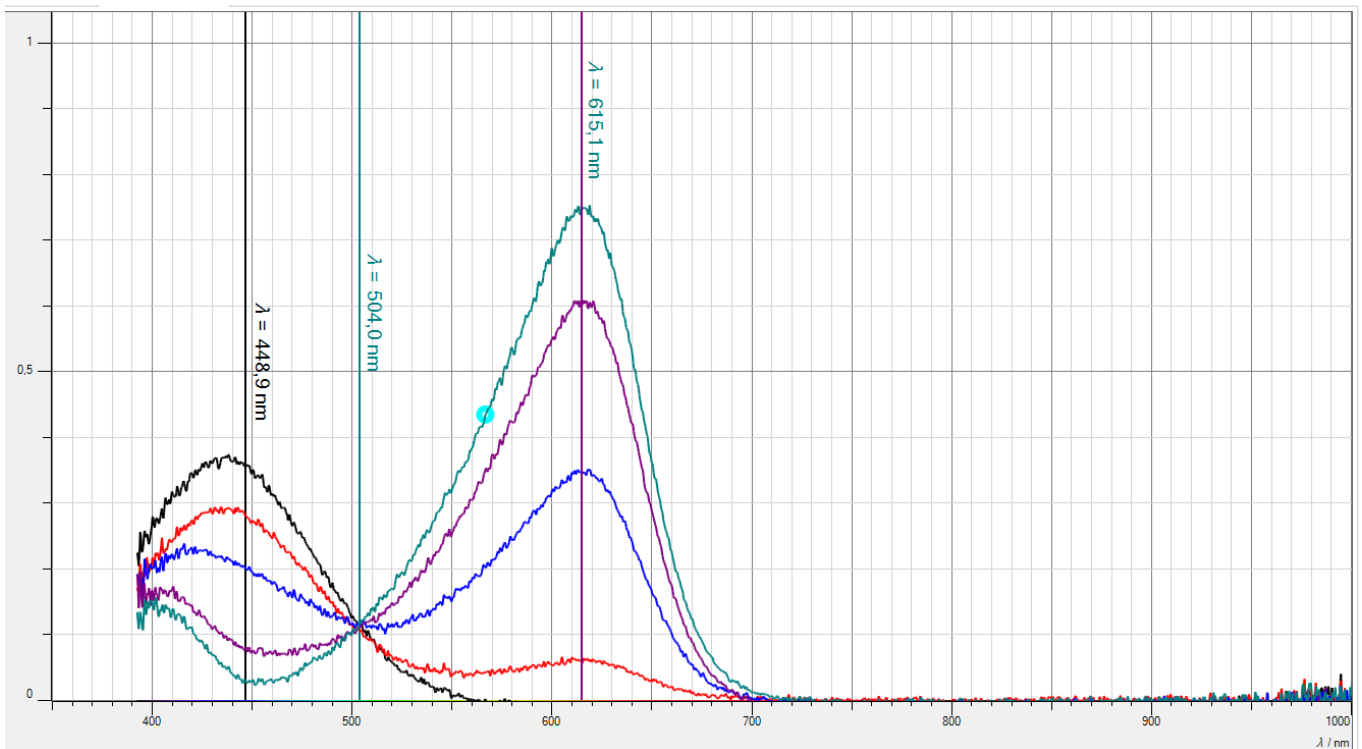
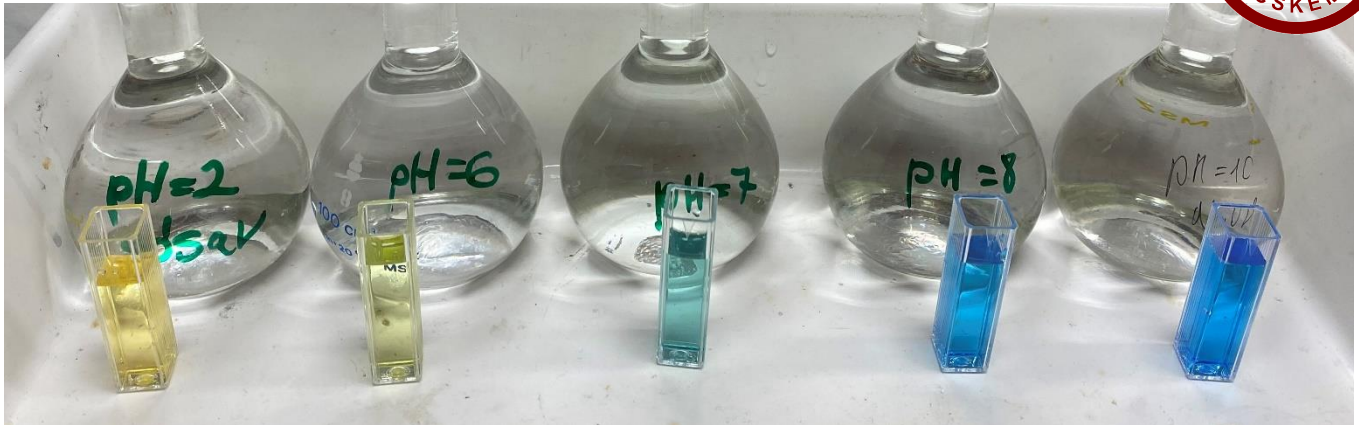
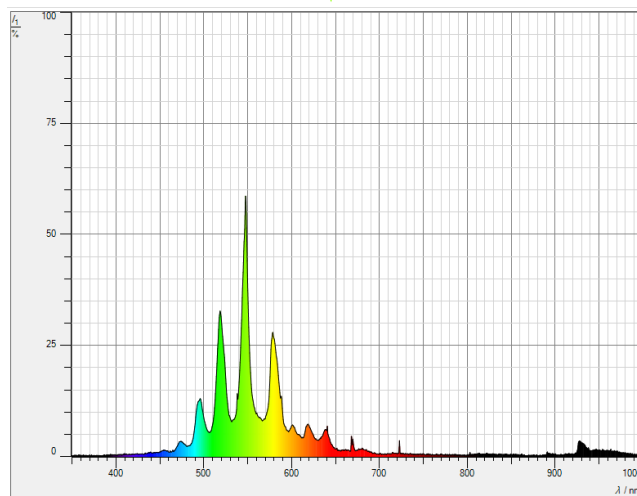
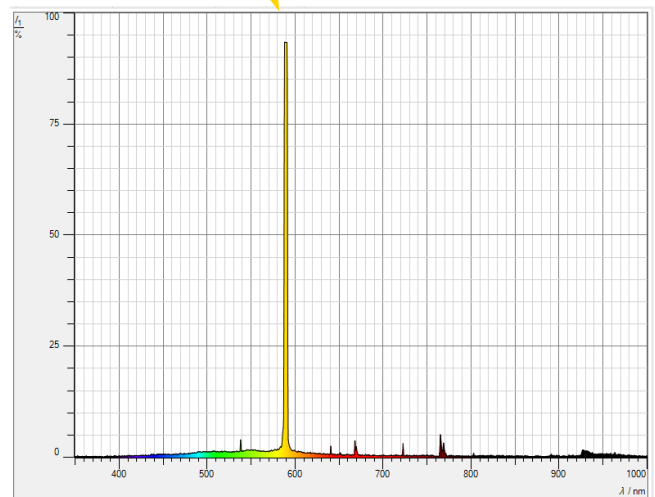
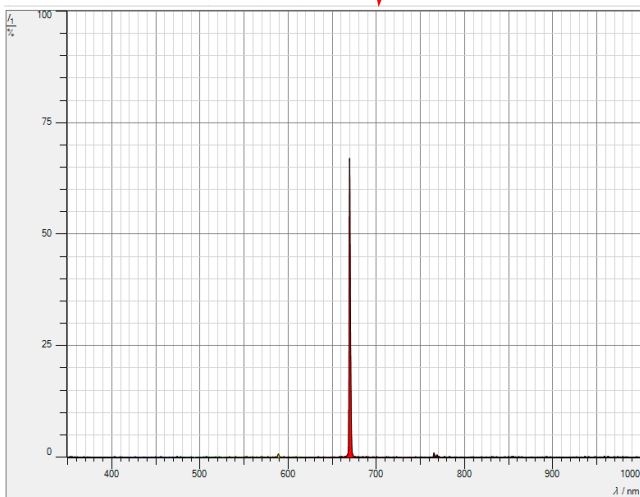


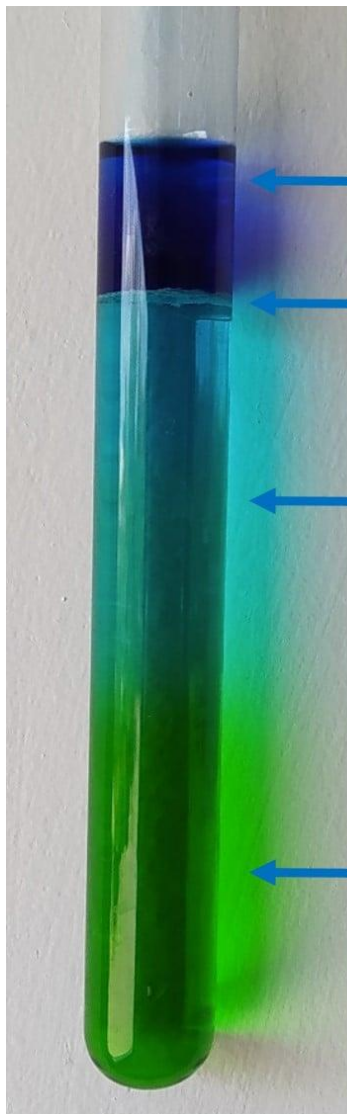
A brómtimolkék pK_a értékének meghatározása



A Li, a B és a Na lángfestése



Rézkomplexek

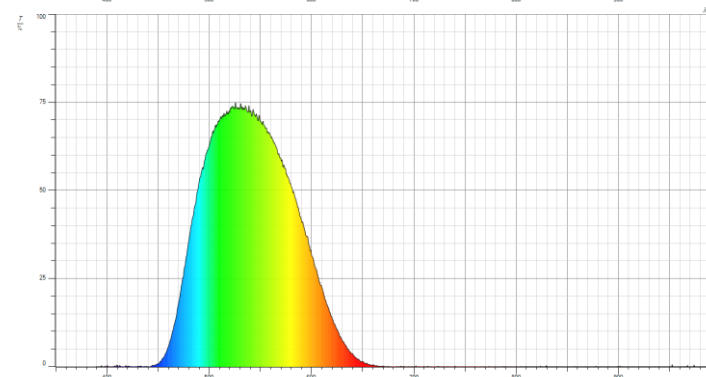
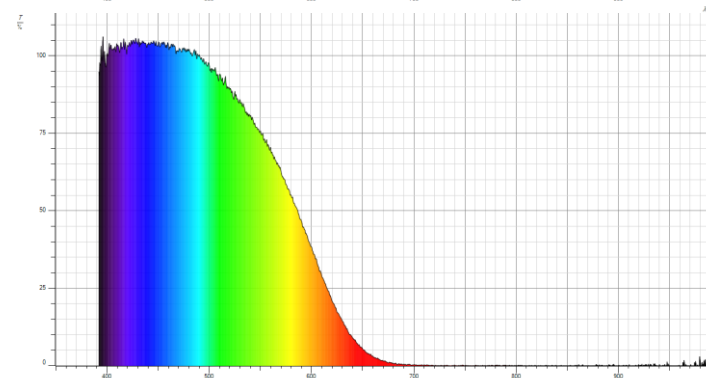
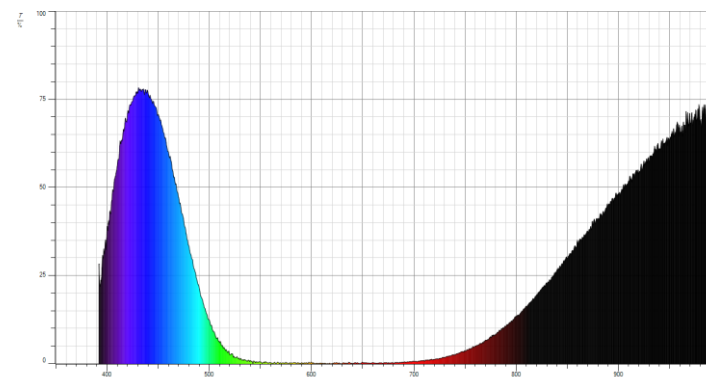


tetraammin-réz(II)-ion
 $[Cu(NH_3)_4]^{2+}(aq)$

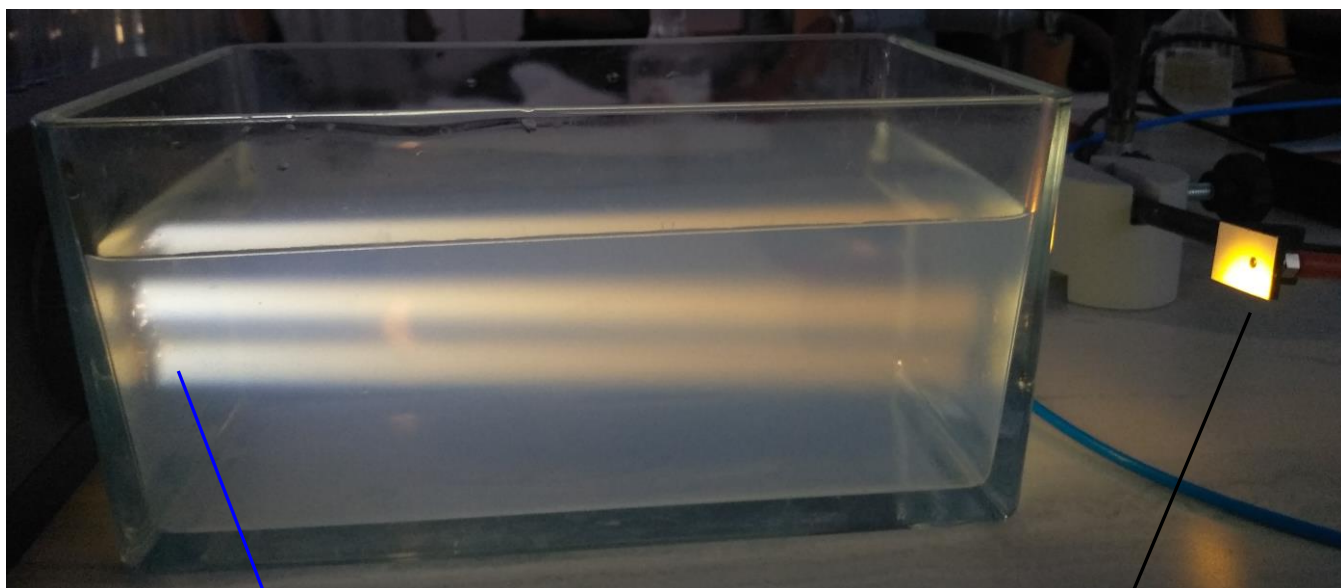
réz(II)-hidroxid
 $Cu(OH)_2(sz)$

tetraakva-réz(II)-ion
 $[Cu(H_2O)_4]^{2+}(aq)$

tetrakloro-kuprát(II)-ion
 $[CuCl_4]^{2-}(aq)$



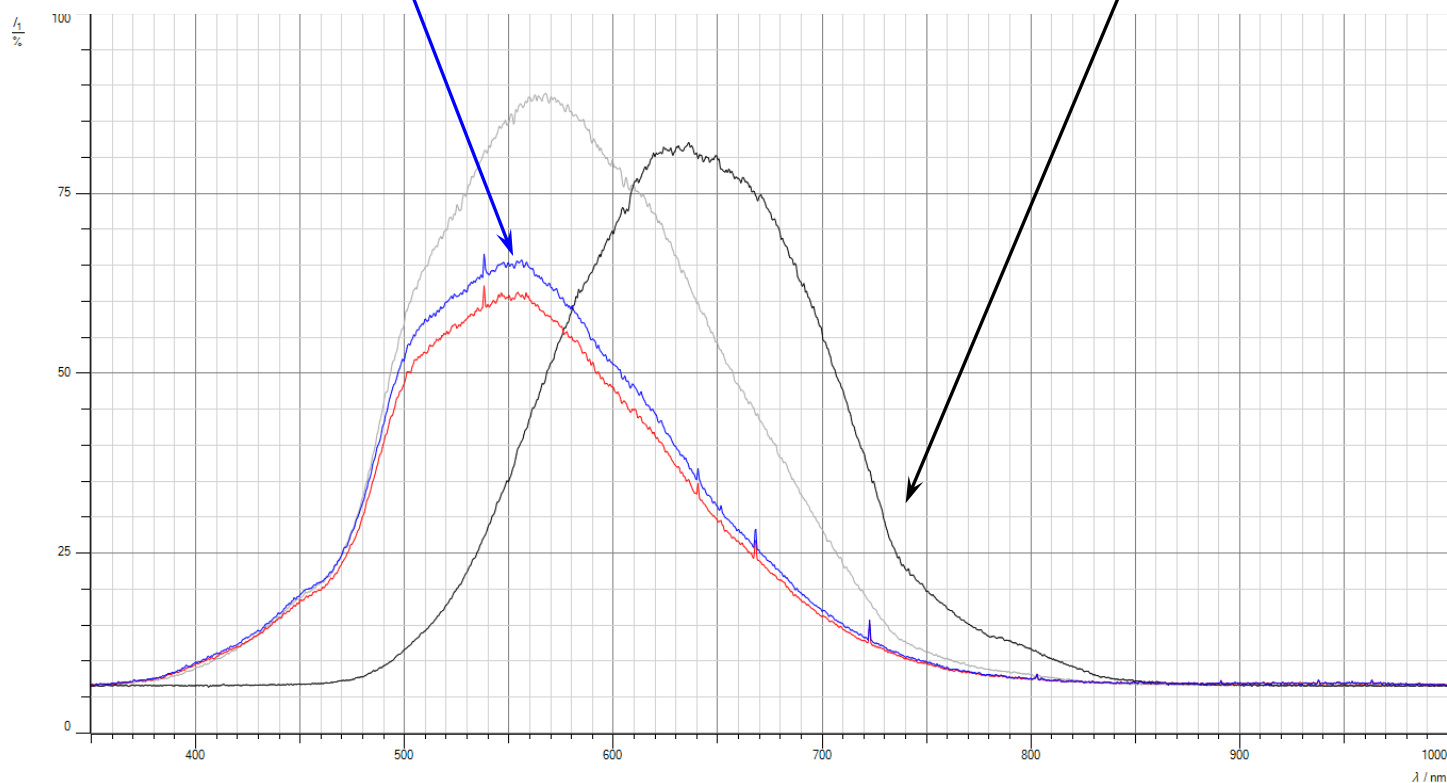
A kénszol által szórt és a rajta áteső fény vizsgálata



szórt fény

A nátrium-tioszulfát és sósav reakciójából előállított kénszol

áteső fény



A klórdurranógáz vizsgálata

$$E = h \cdot \nu = h \cdot \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

h = Planck-állandó
 $h = 6,626 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$

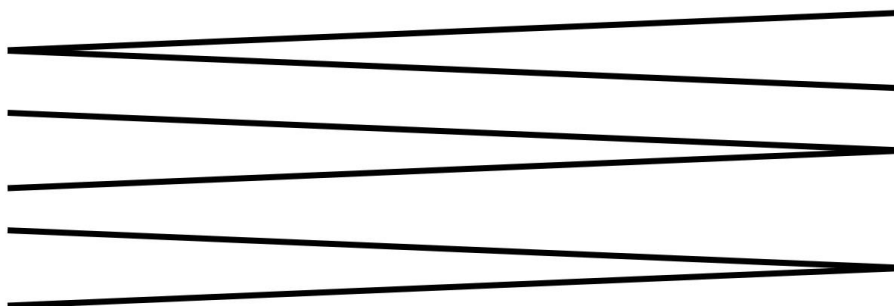
$\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda}$



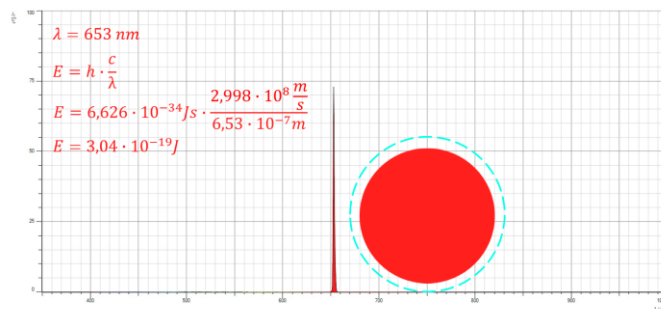
hullámhossz (λ)

frekvencia (ν)

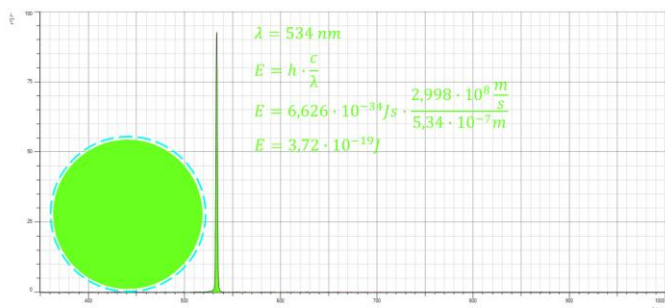
energia (E)



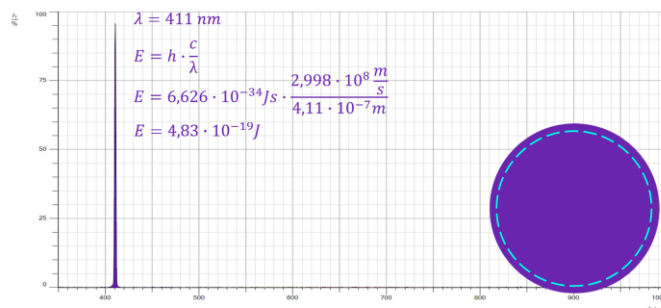
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta_{\text{dissz}} U(\text{Cl}_2) &= 243 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} \\ N_A &= 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \frac{1}{\text{mol}} \end{aligned} \right\} E_{\text{min}} = \frac{243000 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}}}{6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \frac{1}{\text{mol}}} = 4,035 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$



Navigation icons



Navigation icons



Navigation icons

