

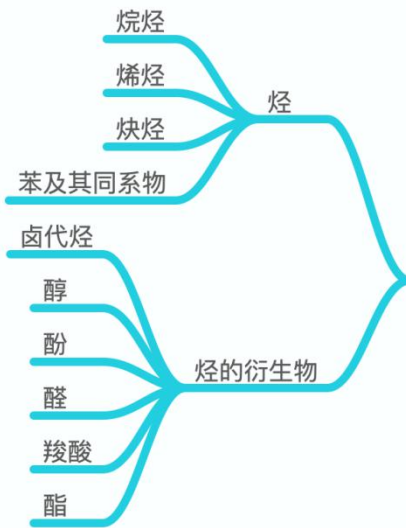
# 高中化学方程式简明汇总-全景思维导图

化学元素周期表

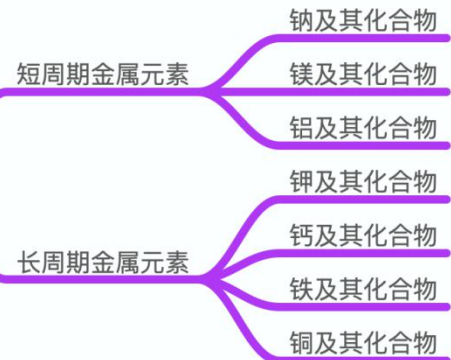
PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS



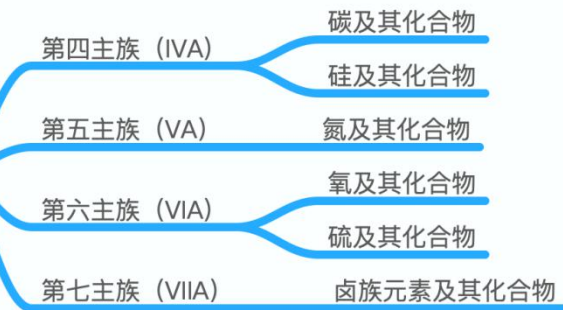
化学元素周期表



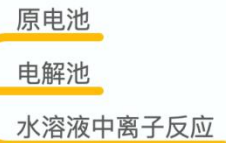
金属反应



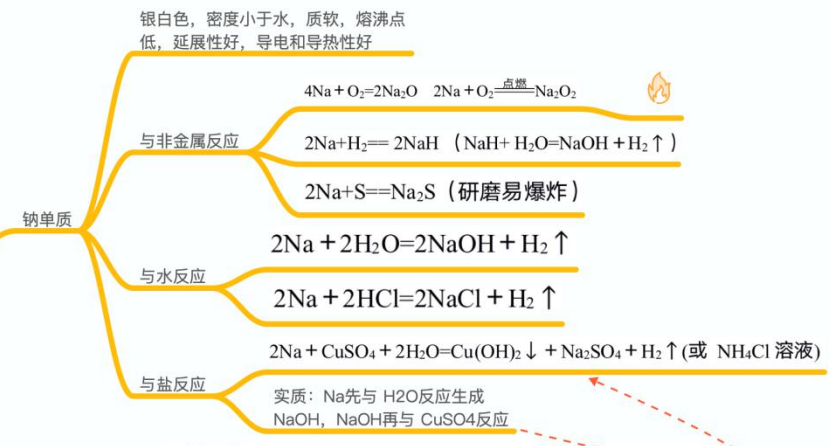
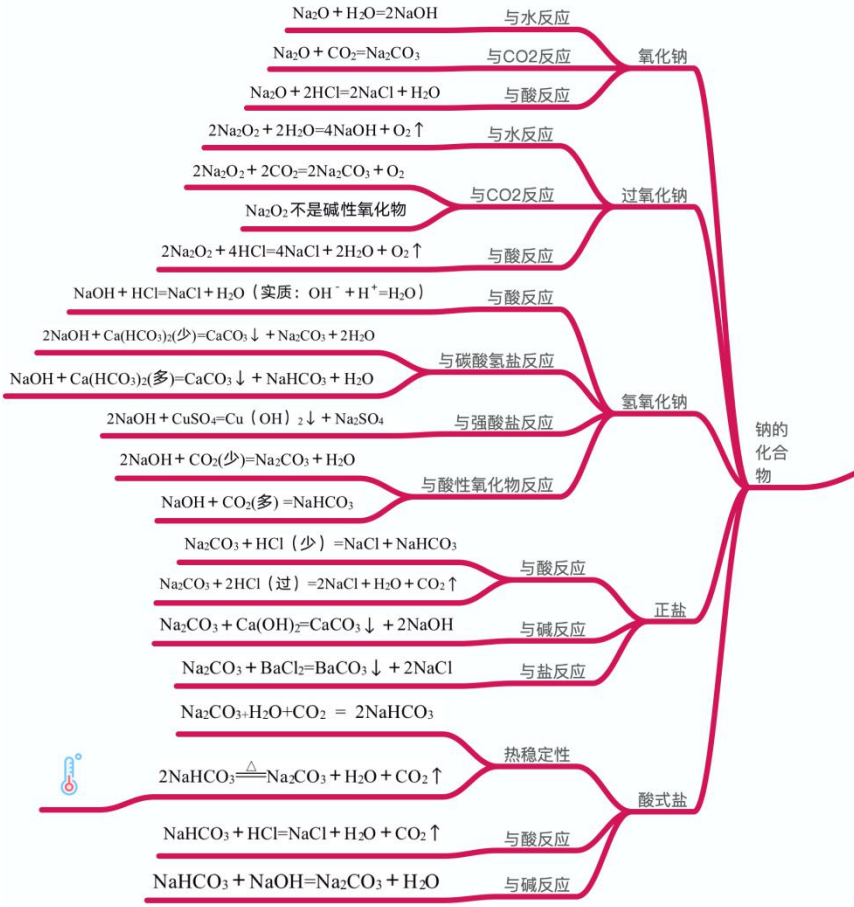
非金属反应



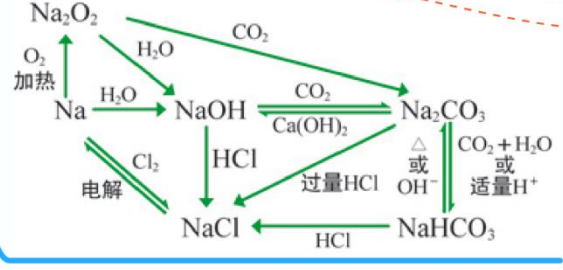
离子反应



金属反应：  
短周期金属  
元素（钠）



相互转化图



金属反应：  
短周期金属  
元素（镁、铝）

**镁单质**

- 银白色金属光泽，固体，导电和导热性好，硬度小，延展性好
- 与氧气反应:  $2Mg + O_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} 2MgO$
- 与氮气反应:  $3Mg + N_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} Mg_3N_2$
- $Mg_3N_2 + 6H_2O = 3Mg(OH)_2 + 2NH_3 \uparrow$
- 与二氧化碳反应:  $2Mg + CO_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} 2MgO + C$
- 与酸反应:  $Mg + 2H^+ = Mg^{2+} + H_2 \uparrow$  ( $Mg + 2H_2O \xrightarrow{\Delta} Mg(OH)_2 + H_2 \uparrow$ )
- 与盐反应: 置换出不活泼的金属单质

**镁的化合物**

- 氧化镁:
  - 与水反应:  $MgO + H_2O = Mg(OH)_2$  (缓慢)
  - 与酸反应:  $MgO + 2H^+ = Mg^{2+} + H_2O$
- 氢氧化镁: 与酸反应:  $Mg(OH)_2 + 2H^+ = Mg^{2+} + 2H_2O$
- 氯化镁: 工业电解熔融  $MgCl_2$  制取镁:  $MgCl_2 \xrightarrow{\text{电解}} Mg + Cl_2$

**铝单质**

- 银白色金属光泽，固体，导电和导热性好，硬度小，延展性好
- 与氧气反应:  $4Al + 3O_2 = 2Al_2O_3$
- 与酸反应:  $2Al + 6HCl = 2AlCl_3 + 3H_2 \uparrow$
- 与盐反应: 置换出不活泼的金属单质
- 与强碱反应:  $2Al + 2OH^- + 2H_2O = 2AlO_2^- + 3H_2 \uparrow$
- 与金属氧化物反应:  $2Al + Fe_2O_3 \xrightarrow{\text{高温}} Al_2O_3 + 2Fe$  (铝热反应)

铝的化合物

**氧化铝**

- 与酸反应:  $Al_2O_3 + 6H^+ = 2Al^{3+} + 3H_2O$
- 与碱反应:  $Al_2O_3 + 2OH^- = 2AlO_2^- + H_2O$

**氢氧化铝**

- 与强酸反应:  $Al(OH)_3 + 3H^+ = Al^{3+} + 3H_2O$
- 与强碱反应:  $Al(OH)_3 + OH^- = AlO_2^- + 2H_2O$

**氯化铝**

- 与强碱反应:  $AlCl_3 + 3NaOH (\text{少}) = Al(OH)_3 \downarrow + 3NaCl$
- $AlCl_3 + 4NaOH (\text{过}) = NaAlO_2 + 3NaCl + 2H_2O$
- 与弱碱反应:  $AlCl_3 + 3NH_3 \cdot H_2O = Al(OH)_3 \downarrow + 3NH_4Cl$

**偏铝酸钠**

- 与强酸反应:  $NaAlO_2 + HCl + H_2O = Al(OH)_3 \downarrow + NaCl$
- $NaAlO_2 + 4HCl = AlCl_3 + NaCl + 2H_2O$
- 与弱酸反应:  $2NaAlO_2 + CO_2 + 3H_2O = 2Al(OH)_3 \downarrow + Na_2CO_3$
- $NaAlO_2 + CO_2 + 2H_2O = Al(OH)_3 \downarrow + NaHCO_3$

1.  $Al^{3+} + 3NH_3 \cdot H_2O = Al(OH)_3 \downarrow + 3NH_4^+$   
或者  $Al^{3+} + 3OH^- = Al(OH)_3 \downarrow$

2.  $Al(OH)_3 + 3H^+ = Al^{3+} + 3H_2O$

3.  $Al(OH)_3 + OH^- = AlO_2^- + 2H_2O$

4.  $AlO_2^- + H^+ + H_2O = Al(OH)_3 \downarrow$

5.  $AlO_2^- + 4H^+ = Al^{3+} + 2H_2O$

6.  $Al^{3+} + 4OH^- = AlO_2^- + 2H_2O$   
另外  $3AlO_2^- + Al^{3+} + 6H_2O = 4Al(OH)_3 \downarrow$   
(水解相互促进)

“铝三角”中的  
转化关系

**相互转化图像**

向一定量的氢氧化钠溶液中逐滴加氯化铝溶液:

0-3:  $Al^{3+} + 4OH^- = AlO_2^- + 2H_2O$

3-4:  $3AlO_2^- + Al^{3+} + 6H_2O = 4Al(OH)_3 \downarrow$

向一定量的偏铝酸钠溶液中逐滴加盐酸溶液:

0-1:  $AlO_2^- + H^+ + H_2O = Al(OH)_3 \downarrow$

1-4:  $Al(OH)_3 + 3H^+ = Al^{3+} + 3H_2O$

向一定量的盐酸溶液中逐滴加偏铝酸钠溶液:

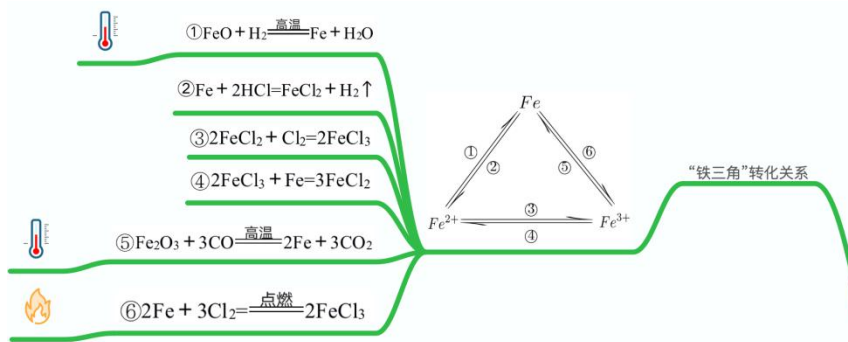
0-1:  $AlO_2^- + 4H^+ = Al^{3+} + 2H_2O$

1-4:  $3AlO_2^- + Al^{3+} + 6H_2O = 4Al(OH)_3 \downarrow$

向一定量的氯化铝溶液中逐滴加氢氧化钠溶液:

0-3:  $Al^{3+} + 3OH^- = Al(OH)_3 \downarrow$

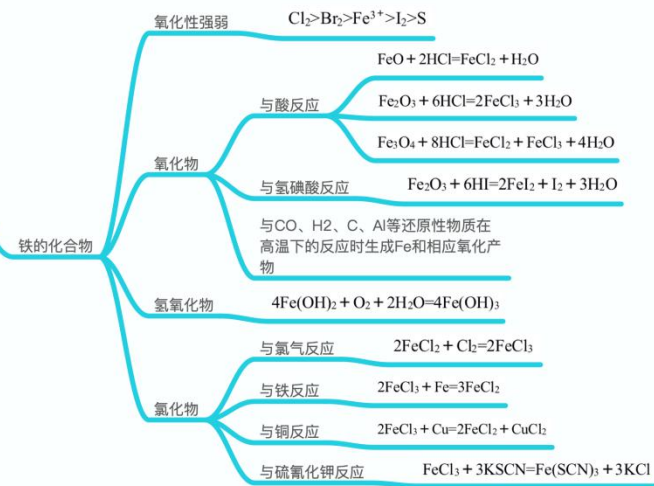
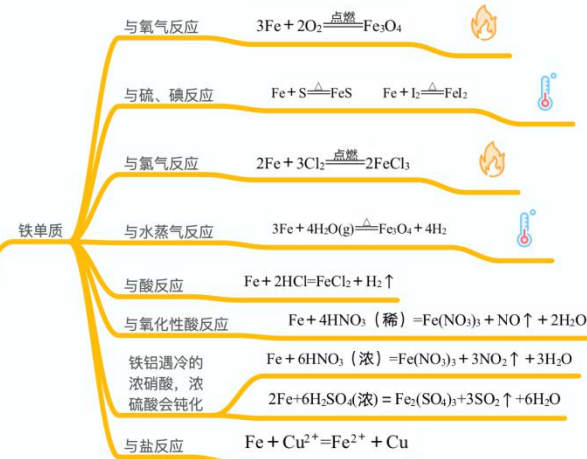
3-4:  $Al(OH)_3 + OH^- = AlO_2^- + 2H_2O$



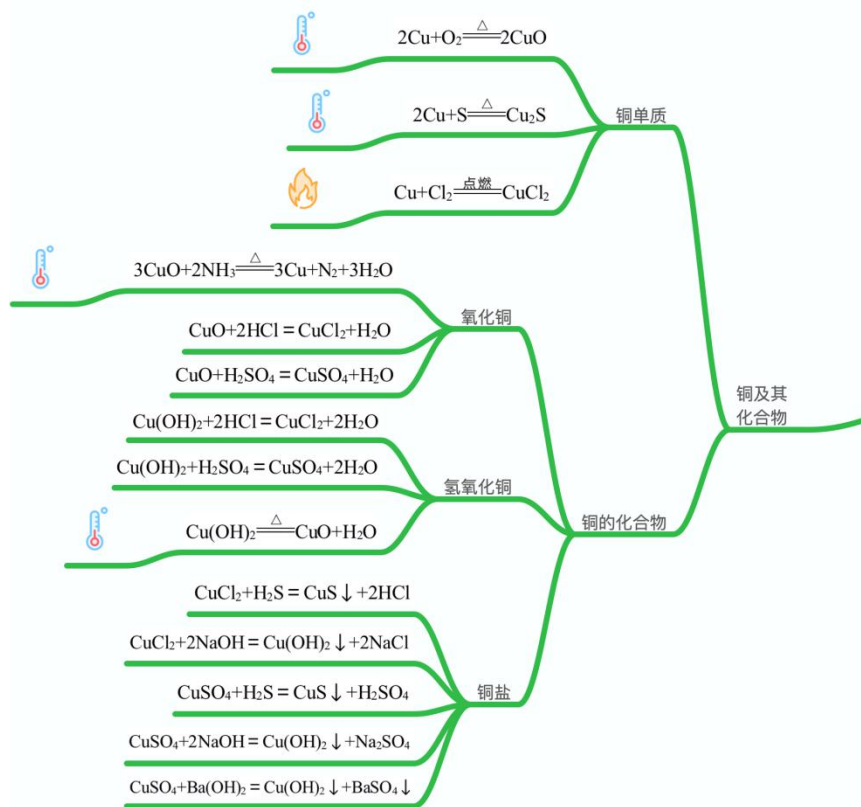
	$\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$	$\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$
物理性质	白色，难溶于水的固体	红褐色，难溶于水的固体
化学性质	(1) 与非氧化性强酸反应 $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{H}^+ = \text{Fe}^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2) 与氧化性酸反应 $3\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 + 10\text{HNO}_3 = 3\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{NO} \uparrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (3) 放置在空气中被氧化 $4\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 = 4\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$	(1) 与酸反应 $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{H}^+ = \text{Fe}^{3+} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2) 受热分解 $2\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
制备	①煮沸蒸馏水，赶走溶解的氧气 ②煮沸NaOH溶液，赶走溶解的氧气 ③配制 $\text{FeSO}_4$ 溶液，加少量的还原铁粉 ④用长滴管将NaOH溶液送入 $\text{FeSO}_4$ 溶液液面以下 $\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- = \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 \downarrow$	将NaOH溶液滴入 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ 溶液中 $\text{Fe}^{3+} + 3\text{OH}^- = \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 \downarrow$

铁的氧化物	$\text{FeO}$	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$
俗称	—	铁红	磁性氧化铁
色、态	黑色粉末	红棕色粉末	黑色晶体
铁的价态	+2	+3	+2、+3
水溶性	难溶于水		
稳定性	不稳定 $6\text{FeO} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$	稳定	稳定
与酸的反应	$\text{FeO} + 2\text{H}^+ = \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{H}^+ = 2\text{Fe}^{3+} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 8\text{H}^+ = 2\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{Fe}^{3+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
与CO的反应	$\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_y + y\text{CO} \xrightarrow{\text{高温}} x\text{Fe} + y\text{CO}_2$		
制取	高温熔融，过量的铁与氧气反应 $2\text{Fe} + \text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{高温}} 2\text{FeO}$	$\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ 的分解 $2\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	铁在氧气中燃烧 $3\text{Fe} + 2\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$

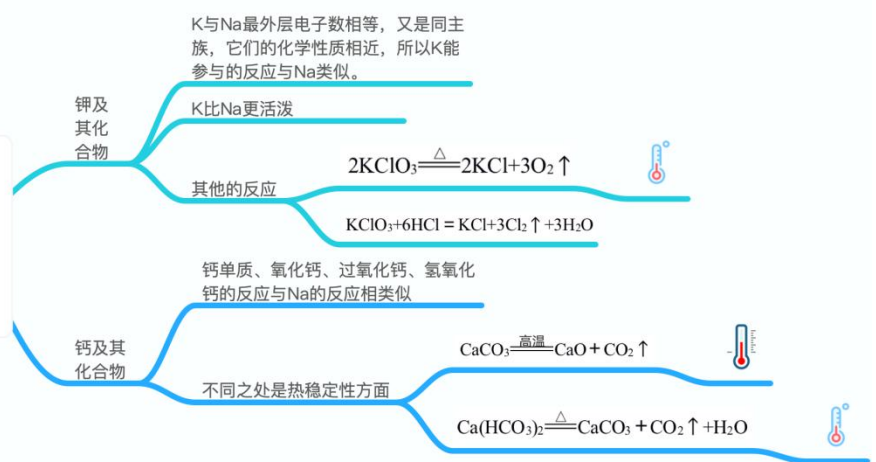
金属反应：  
长周期金属元素（铁）



铁的氧化物比较



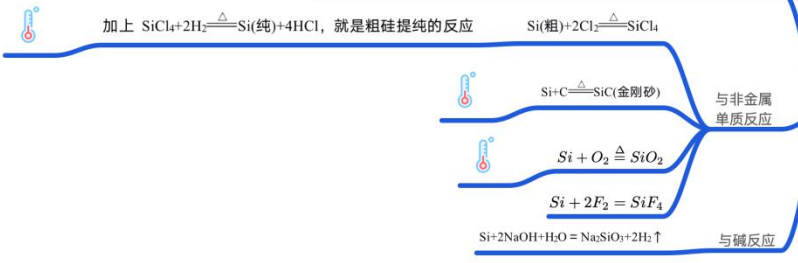
**金属反应:  
长周期金属  
元素 (钾、  
钙、铜)**



# 非金属反应: 第四 (IVA) (碳、硅)

## 硅单质

灰黑色金属光泽，硬而脆熔沸点高，良好半导体材料制晶体管、光电池，地壳中含量第二。

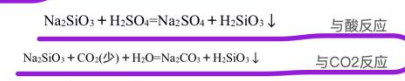


## 硅的化合物

### 二氧化硅



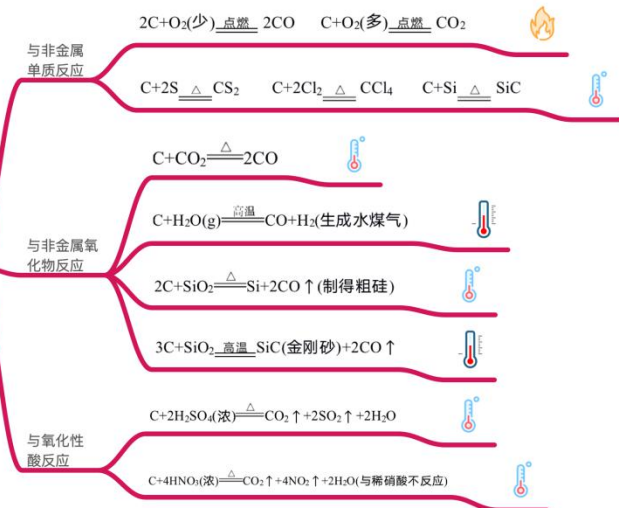
### 硅酸钠



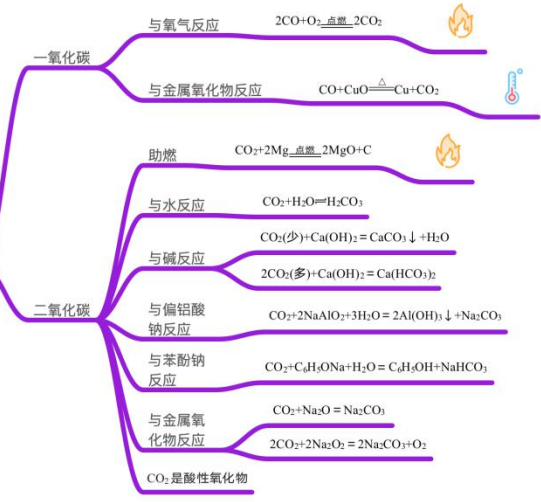
### 实际应用

	水泥	玻璃	陶瓷
原料	黏土、石灰石	石灰石、纯碱、石英	黏土
原理	复杂的物理、化学变化	$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{SiO}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{高温}} \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 \uparrow$ $\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{SiO}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{高温}} \text{CaSiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 \uparrow$	复杂的物理、化学变化
主要成分	$3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ $2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$ 、 $\text{CaSiO}_3$ 、 $\text{SiO}_2$	硅酸盐
反应条件	高温	高温	高温
产品主要特性	水硬性	玻璃态物质	抗氧化、抗酸碱腐蚀、耐高温、绝缘、易成型

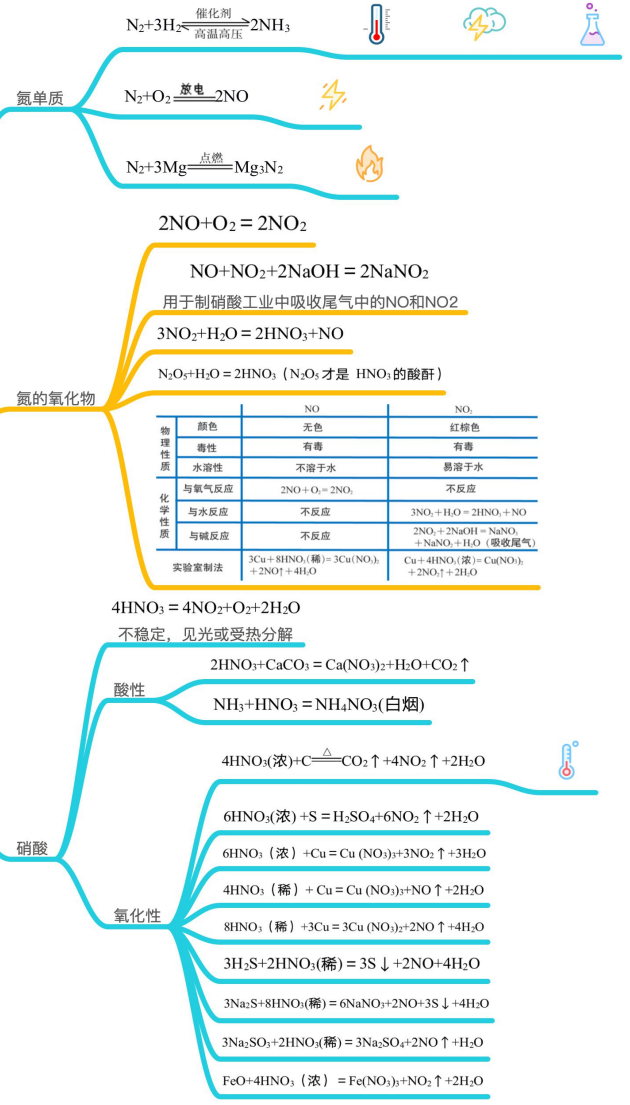
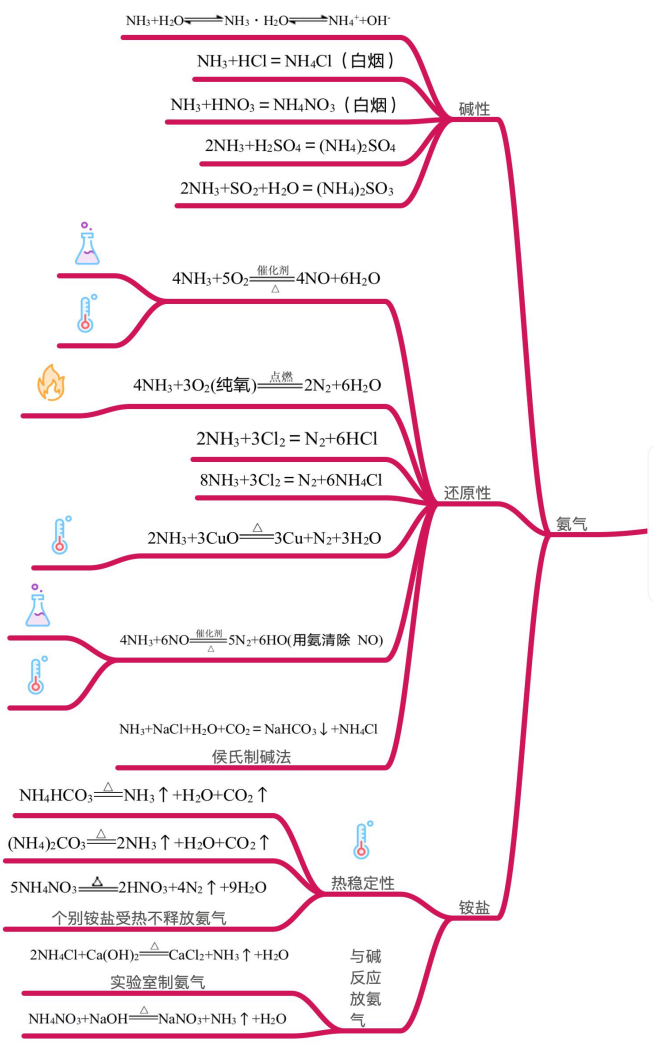
## 碳单质



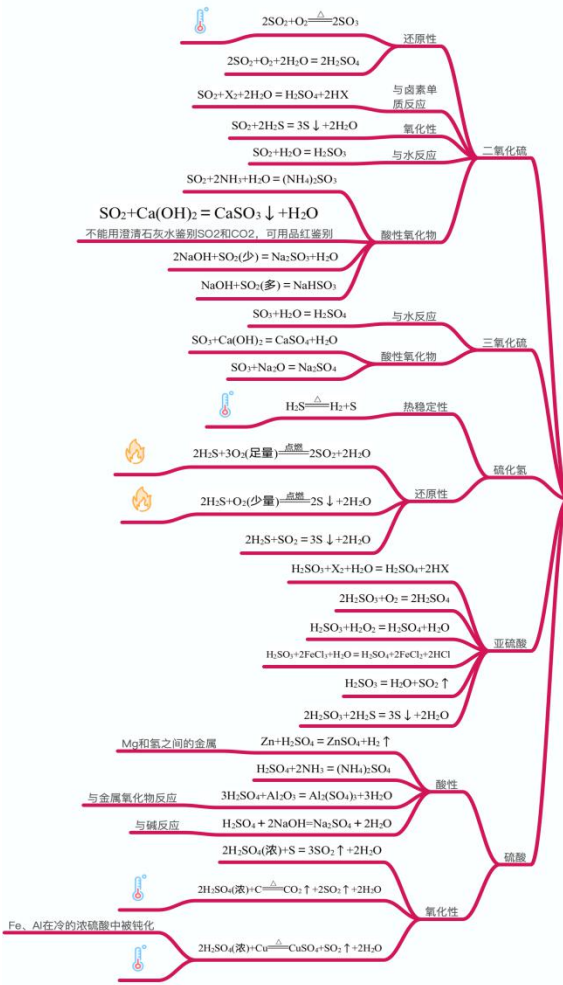
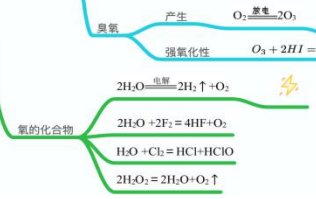
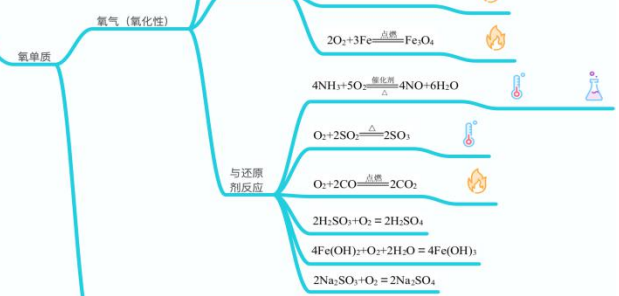
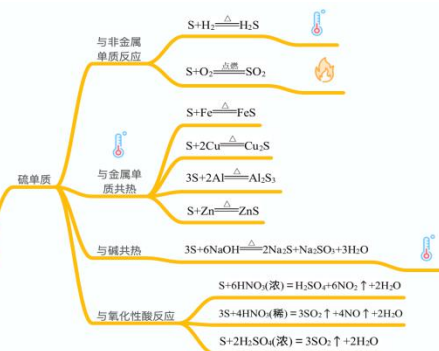
## 碳的氧化物



# 非金属反应: 第五族 (VA) (氮)



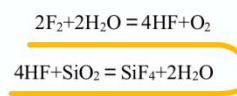
非金属反应: 第六主族(VIA 氧、硫)



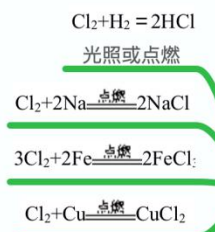


# 非金属反应: 第七主族 (VIIA) 卤素元素

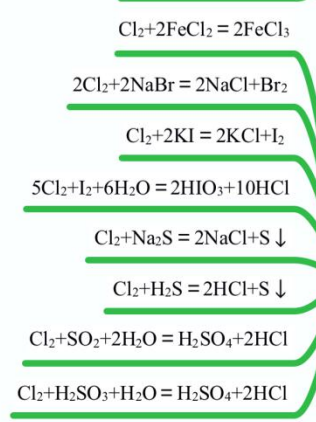
## F的相关反应



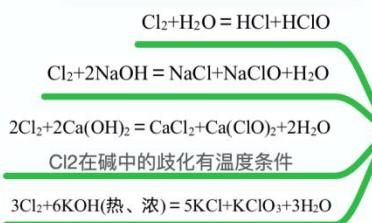
## Cl2的燃烧反应



## Cl2的强氧化性

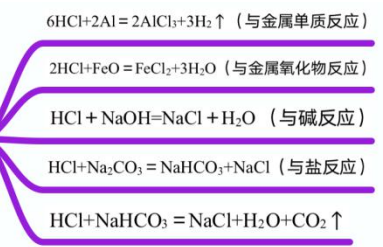


## Cl2的歧化

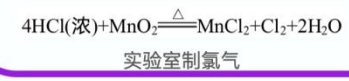


## HCl性质

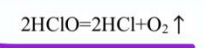
### 酸性



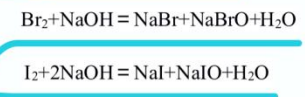
### 还原性



### 氧化性

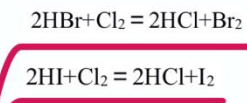


Br、I的反应与Cl的类似，但在碱中只有一种歧化情况



## Cl2 > Br2 > I2

### 氧化性



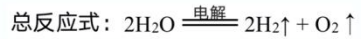
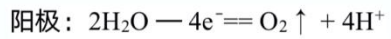
实验	现象	化学方程式
a. 将少量新制的饱和氯水加入盛有NaBr溶液的试管，震荡后加CCl4，震荡，静置	溶液分上下两层，下层呈红棕色	$2NaBr + Cl_2 = 2NaCl + Br_2$
b. 将少量新制的饱和氯水加入盛有KI溶液的试管，震荡后加CCl4，震荡，静置	溶液分上下两层，下层呈紫红色	$2KI + Cl_2 = 2KCl + I_2$
c. 将少量溴水加入盛有KI溶液的试管，震荡后加CCl4，震荡，静置	溶液分上下两层，下层呈紫红色	$2KI + Br_2 = 2KBr + I_2$
结论	随着核电荷数的增加，卤素单质的氧化性逐渐减弱	

## 卤素元素物理性质对比

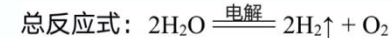
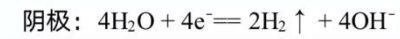
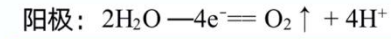
卤素单质	颜色、状态	熔、沸点
F <sub>2</sub>	浅黄绿色气体	增加 ↓
Cl <sub>2</sub>	黄绿色气体	
Br <sub>2</sub>	深红棕色液体	
I <sub>2</sub>	紫黑色固体	



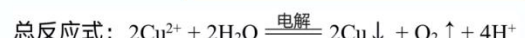
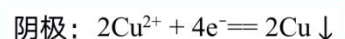
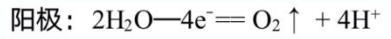
离子反应 (电解池的反应)



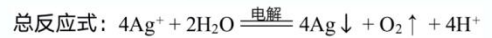
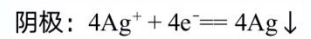
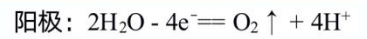
电解H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>溶液



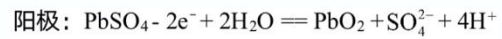
电解KNO<sub>3</sub>溶液



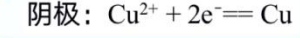
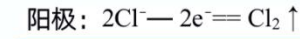
电解CuSO<sub>4</sub>溶液



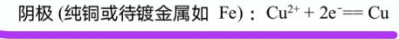
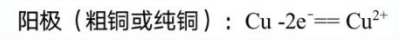
电解AgNO<sub>3</sub>溶液



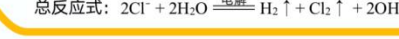
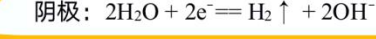
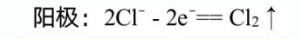
铅蓄电池充电



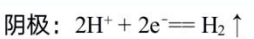
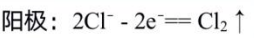
电解CuCl<sub>2</sub>溶液



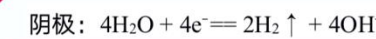
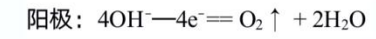
电解精炼铜 (或电镀铜)



电解饱和食盐水

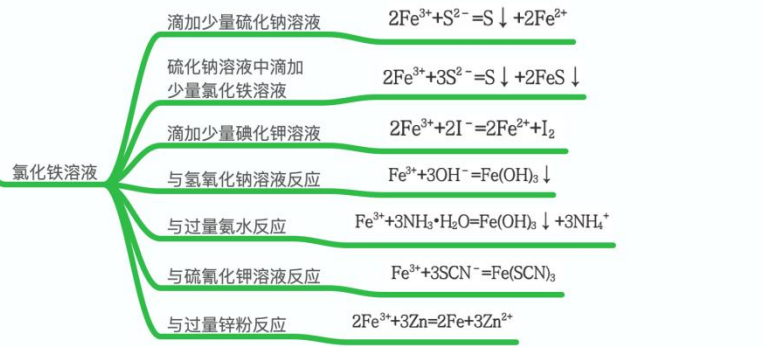
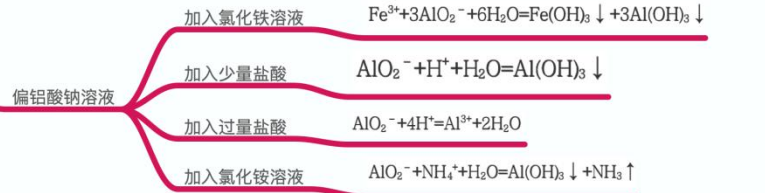
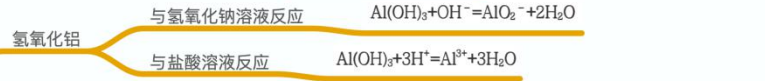
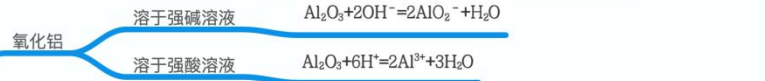
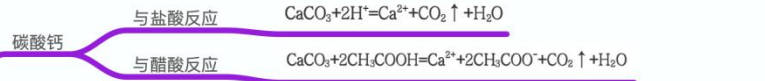
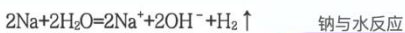
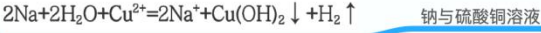
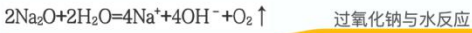


电解HCl溶液



电解NaOH溶液

离子反应 (水溶液中的离子反应)



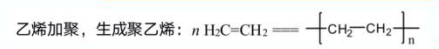
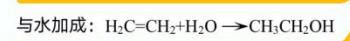
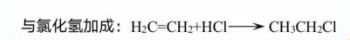
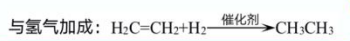
有机物反应  
(烷烃、烯烃、炔烃)

烯烃 (C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n</sub>)

无色、稍有气味的气体密度比空气略小，难溶于水，易溶于四氯化碳等有机溶剂。基本化工原料，主要从石油获得



乙烯可以使酸性高锰酸钾溶液褪色，发生氧化反应  
与溴水加成:  $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{Br}-\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$

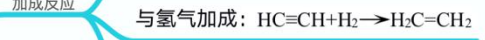
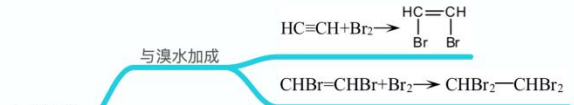
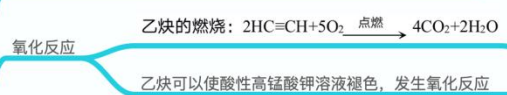
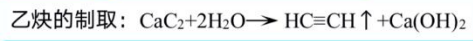
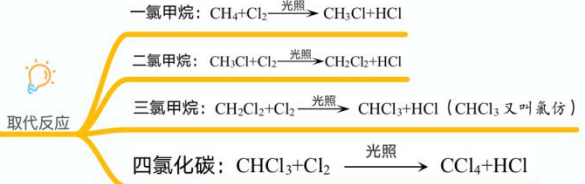
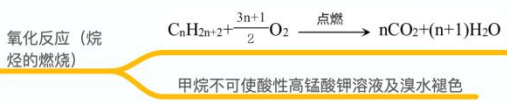


分子式	乙烯	乙烷
键的类别	C=C	C-C
键角	120°	109°28'
键长/10 <sup>-10</sup> m	1.33	1.54
键能/(kJ·mol <sup>-1</sup> )	615	348
空间各原子的位置	2个C和4个H在同一平面	2个C和6个H不在同一平面

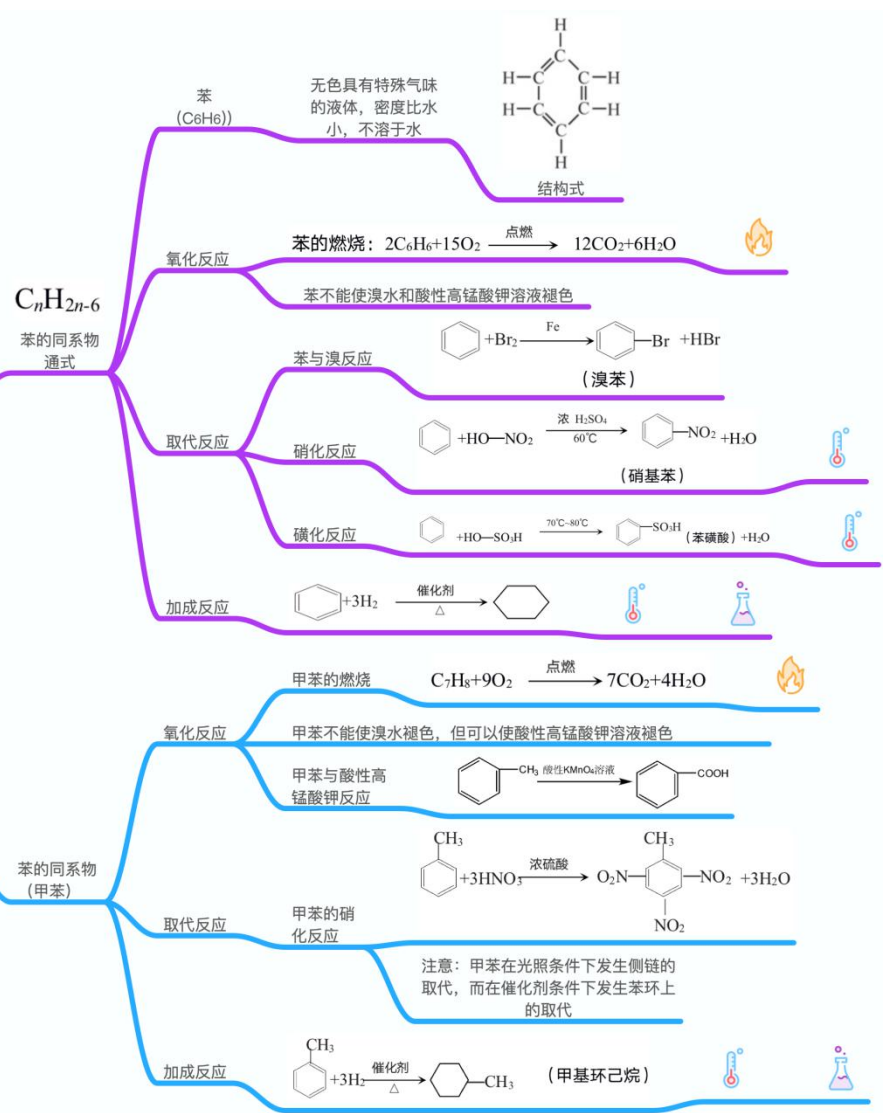
乙烯与乙炔结构对比

烷烃 (C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+2</sub>)

甲烷的制取  
甲烷是无色、无味的气体，密度比空气小，极难溶于水；是沼气和天然气的主要成分  
 $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa} + \text{NaOH} \xrightarrow{\text{CaO}} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{CH}_4 \uparrow$

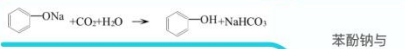
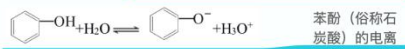
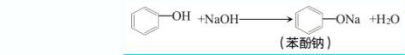


有机物反应  
(苯及其同系物)

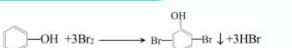


# 有机物反应 (烃的衍生物1)

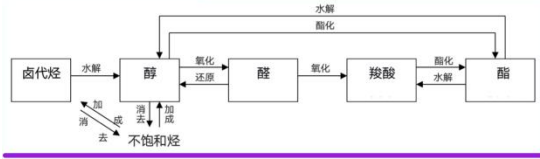
无色、特殊气味的晶体易溶于有机溶剂，常温下水中溶解度不大，高于65摄氏度与水任意互溶有毒，对皮肤有腐蚀性



注意：该反应只能生成NaHCO<sub>3</sub>，因为HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>酸性弱于苯酚



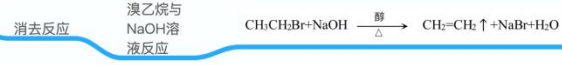
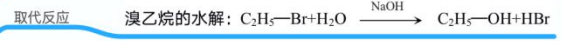
苯酚能和FeCl<sub>3</sub>溶液反应，使溶液呈紫色



## 卤代烃

### 溴乙烷

无色液体，密度比水大，难溶于水，易溶于有机溶剂，沸点低

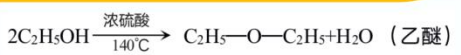
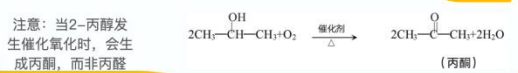
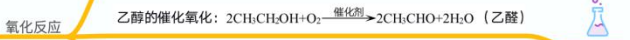
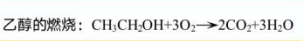
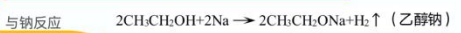


注意：检验卤代烃中的卤原子时，需取水解液滴入HNO<sub>3</sub>酸化，再滴加AgNO<sub>3</sub>溶液。一是中和多余的NaOH，二则检验沉淀是否溶于稀硝酸。

## 醇

### 乙醇

无色、特殊香味的液体，具有挥发性，与水任意互溶

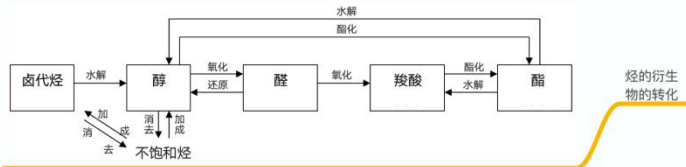
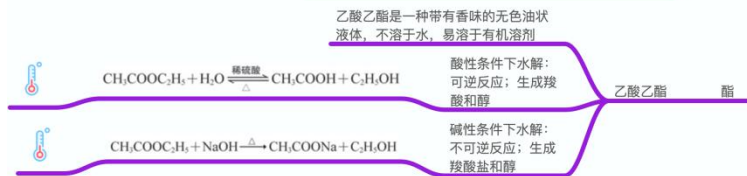
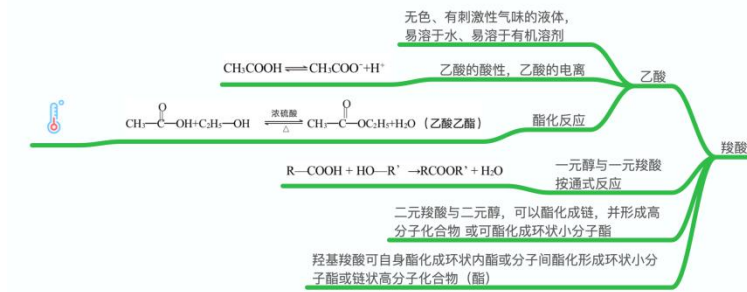


注意：该反应加热到140℃时，乙醇进行另一种脱水方式，生成乙醚



注意：乙醇不可以和卤素单质发生取代反应

酯化反应 乙醇与羧酸可以发生酯化反应，生成酯



**有机物反应 (烃的衍生物2)**

