

Red & Ox

1. Oxidationszahlen

Kategorie: leicht

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| Bromid-Ion | -I |
| | Br^- |

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Chlorid-Ion | -I |
| | Cl^- |

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Fluorid-Ion | -I |
| | F^- |

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| Hydrid-Ion | -I |
| | H^- |

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Hydroxid-Ion | -II,+I |
| | OH^- |

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Aluminium-Ion | +III |
| | Al^{3+} |

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| Ammoniak | -III,+I |
| | NH_3 |

| | |
|------------|------------------|
| Barium-Ion | +II |
| | Ba^{2+} |

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Calcium-Ion | +II |
| | Ca^{2+} |

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| Eisen-Ion | +III |
| | Fe^{3+} |

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Hydrogen-Ion | +I |
| | H^+ |

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| Kalium-Ion | +I |
| | K^+ |

| | |
|------------|------------------|
| Kupfer-Ion | +II |
| | Cu^{2+} |

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Sauerstoff (Gas) | 0 |
| | O_2 |

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Wasserstoff (Gas) | 0 |
| | H_2 |

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Magnesium | 0 |
| | Mg |

| | |
|--------|-------------|
| Kupfer | 0 |
| | Cu |

| | |
|--------|----------------------|
| Wasser | +I,-II |
| | H_2O |

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Natrium-chlorid | +I,-I |
| | NaCl |

Kategorie: schwer

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Ammonium-Ion | -III,+I |
| | NH_4^+ |

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Carbonat-Ion | +IV,-II |
| | CO_3^{2-} |

| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Oxonium-Ion | +I,-II |
| | H_3O^+ |

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Chlorat-Ion | +VII,-II |
| | ClO_4^- |

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Chromat-Ion | +VI,-II |
| | CrO_4^{2-} |

| | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| Dichromat-Ion | +VI,-II |
| | $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ |

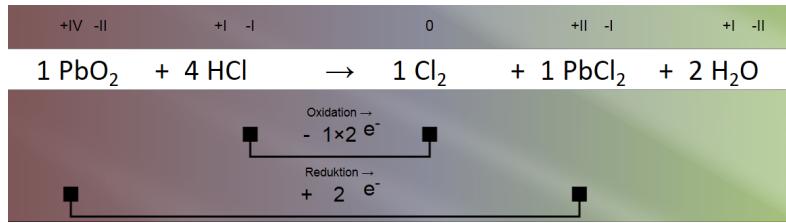
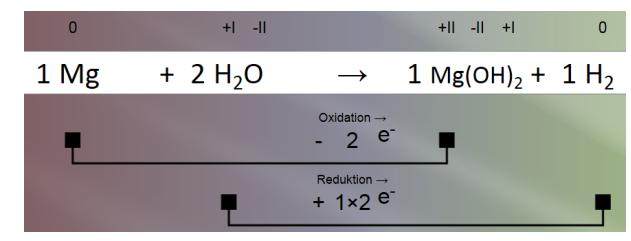
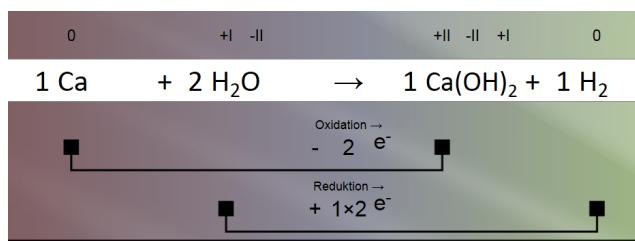
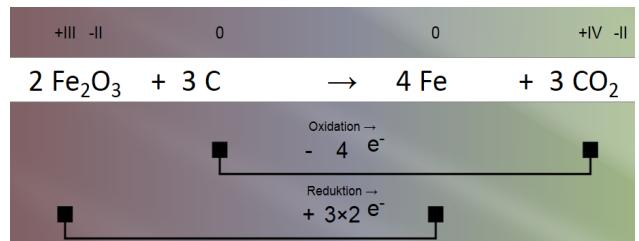
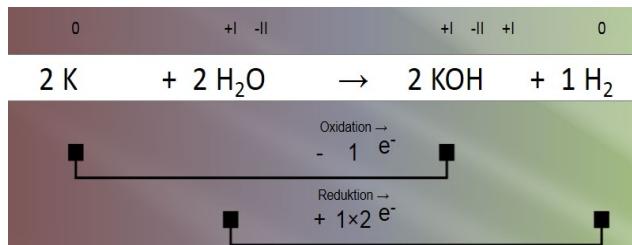
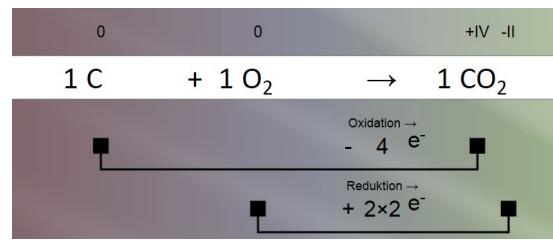
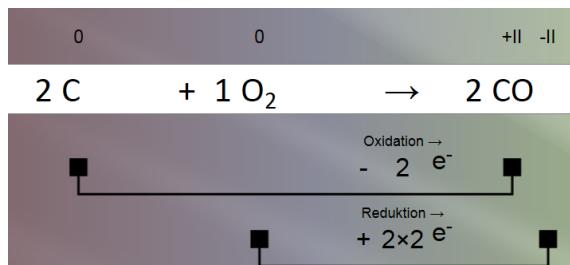
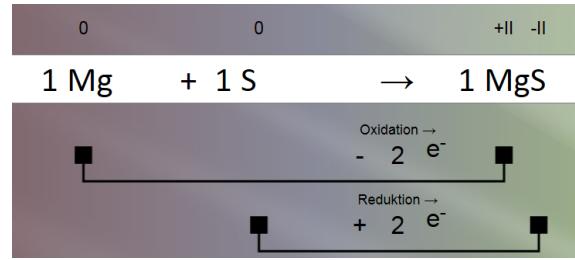
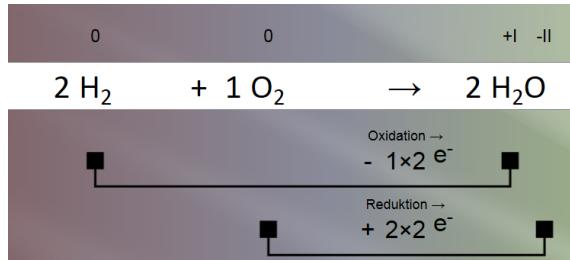
| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Dihydrogen-phosphat-Ion | +I,+V,-II |
| | H_2PO_4^- |

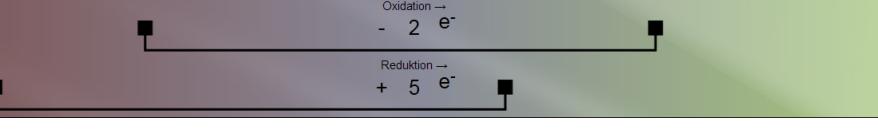
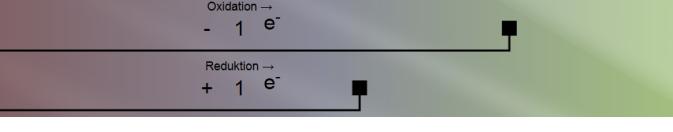
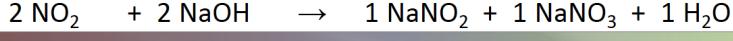
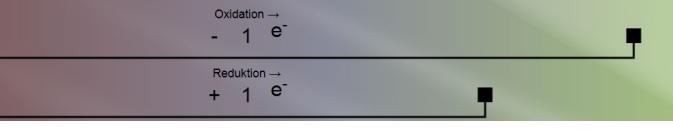
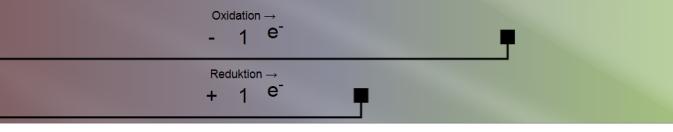
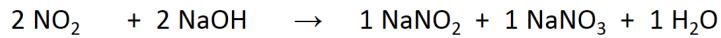
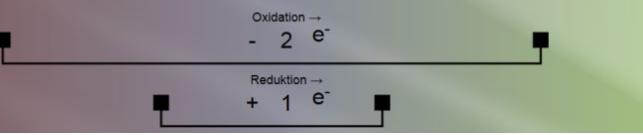
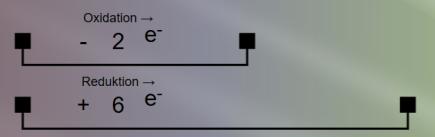
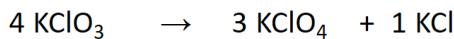
| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Kaliumpermanganat | +I,+VII,-II |
| | KMnO_4 |

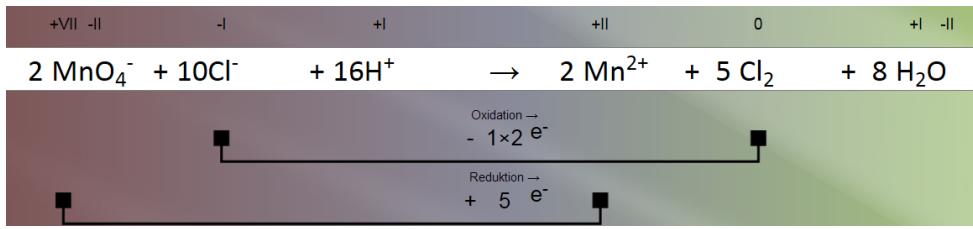
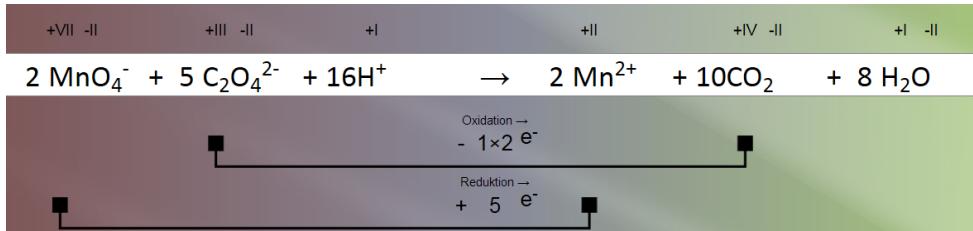
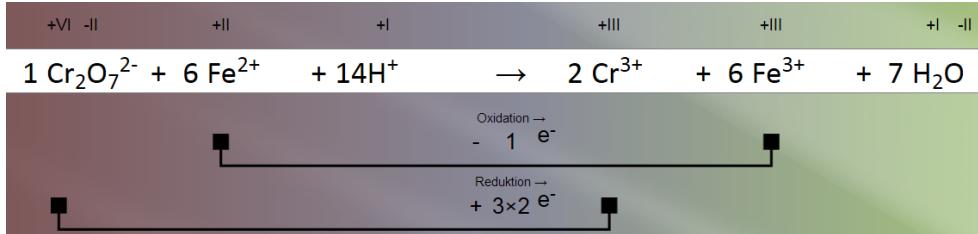
| | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Schwefelsäure | +I,+VI,-II |
| | H_2SO_4 |

2. RedOxgleichungen mit Ladungszahlen, Oxidation und Reduktion, Elektronen und Koeffizienten

Kategorie: leicht



Kategorie: schwer



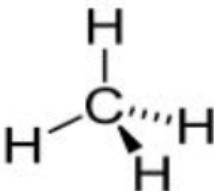
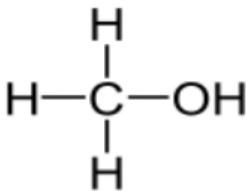
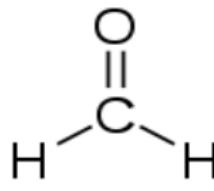
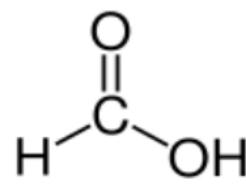
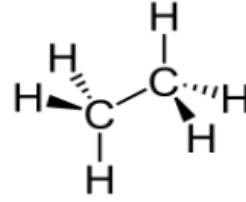
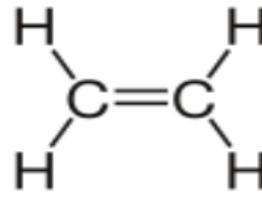
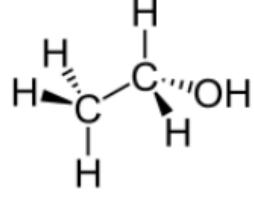
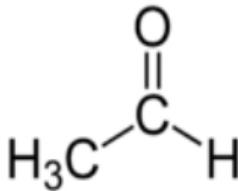
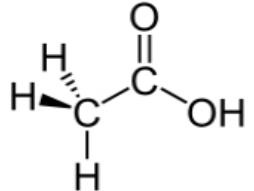
3. Zementierungsreaktionen:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| $\text{Au} + 3 \text{ Ag}^+$ | $\rightarrow \text{Au}^{3+} + 3 \text{ Ag}$ | oder <u>$\text{Au}^{3+} + 3 \text{ Ag} \rightarrow \text{Au} + 3 \text{ Ag}$</u> |
| $\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2 \text{ Ag}$ | $\rightarrow \text{Cu} + 2 \text{ Ag}^+$ | oder <u>$\text{Cu} + 2 \text{ Ag}^+ \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} + 2 \text{ Ag}$</u> |
| $\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2 \text{ Ag}$ | $\rightarrow \text{Pb} + 2 \text{ Ag}^+$ | oder <u>$\text{Pb} + 2 \text{ Ag}^+ \rightarrow \text{Pb}^{2+} + 2 \text{ Ag}$</u> |
| $\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2 \text{ Ag}$ | $\rightarrow \text{Zn} + 2 \text{ Ag}^+$ | oder <u>$\text{Zn} + 2 \text{ Ag}^+ \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2 \text{ Ag}$</u> |
| $\text{Cu} + 2 \text{ Br}^-$ | $\rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{Br}_2$ | oder <u>$\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cu} + 2 \text{ Br}^-$</u> |
| $\text{Zn}^{2+} + \text{H}_2$ | $\rightarrow \text{Zn} + 2 \text{ H}^+$ | oder <u>$\text{Zn} + 2 \text{ H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + \text{H}_2$</u> |
| $2 \text{ Cl}^- + \text{Br}_2$ | $\rightarrow \text{Cl}_2 + 2 \text{ Br}^-$ | oder <u>$\text{Cl}_2 + 2 \text{ Br}^- \rightarrow 2 \text{ Cl}^- + \text{Br}_2$</u> |
| $\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2 \text{ Cl}^-$ | $\rightarrow \text{Zn} + \text{Cl}_2$ | oder <u>$\text{Zn} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2 \text{ Cl}^-$</u> |
| $\text{Zn}^{2+} + \text{Sn}$ | $\rightarrow \text{Zn} + \text{Sn}^{2+}$ | oder <u>$\text{Zn} + \text{Sn}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + \text{Sn}$</u> |
| $\text{Sn}^{2+} + \text{H}_2$ | $\rightarrow 2 \text{ H}^+ + \text{Sn}$ | oder <u>$2 \text{ H}^+ + \text{Sn} \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + \text{Sn}^{2+}$</u> |
| $\text{Zn}^{2+} + \text{Pb}$ | $\rightarrow \text{Zn} + \text{Pb}^{2+}$ | oder <u>$\text{Zn} + \text{Pb}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + \text{Pb}$</u> |

4. Potenzialberechnungen

| | | V | V | V | V | V | |
|---|--|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| I | Wasserstoff sprudelt um eine Pt-Elektrode in Salzsäure $c(\text{HCl}) = 1,0 \text{ mol/L}$ | <u>0,0</u> | -0,76 | 0,859 | 0,35 | 0,641 | $E = 0,0 \text{ V} + 0,059 \text{ V} * \log(1) = 0,0 \text{ V}$ |
| I | Ein Bleiblech taucht in Bleinitratlösung $c(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 1,0 \text{ mol/L}$ | 0,918 | 0,00 | 0,13 | 0,682 | <u>-0,13</u> | $E = -0,13 \text{ V} + 0,0295 \text{ V} * \log(1) = -0,13 \text{ V}$ |
| I | Ein Goldblech taucht in eine Goldchloridlösung $c(\text{AuCl}_3) = 1 \text{ mol/L}$ | 0,918 | 2,84 | <u>1,42</u> | 0,682 | 0,641 | $E = 1,42 \text{ V} + 0,020 \text{ V} * \log(1) = 1,42 \text{ V}$ |
| I | Ein Silberblech taucht in Silbernitratlösung $c(\text{AgNO}_3) = 1 \text{ mol/L}$ | 1,234 | <u>0,80</u> | 0,859 | 0,741 | 0,641 | $E = 0,8 \text{ V} + 0,059 \text{ V} * \log(1) = 0,800 \text{ V}$ |
| I | Ein Zinkblech taucht in eine Zinksulfatlösung $c(\text{ZnSO}_4) = 1 \text{ mol/L}$ | -0,731 | <u>-0,76</u> | 0,859 | -0,79 | 0,641 | $E = -0,76 \text{ V} + 0,0295 \text{ V} * \log(1) = -0,76 \text{ V}$ |
| I | Ein Kupferblech taucht in Kupfersulfatlösung $c(\text{CuSO}_4) = 1 \text{ mol/L}$ | -0,731 | -0,35 | <u>0,35</u> | -0,79 | 0,641 | $E = 0,35 \text{ V} + 0,0295 \text{ V} * \log(1) = 0,35 \text{ V}$ |
| s | Ein Silberblech taucht in Silbernitratlösung $c(\text{AgNO}_3) = 0,5 \text{ mol/L}$ | 1,234 | <u>0,782</u> | 0,859 | 0,741 | 0,641 | $E = 0,8 \text{ V} + 0,059 \text{ V} * \log(0,5) = 0,782 \text{ V}$ |
| s | Ein Zinkblech taucht in eine Zinksulfatlösung $c(\text{ZnSO}_4) = 0,1 \text{ mol/L}$ | -0,731 | -0,769 | 0,859 | <u>-0,79</u> | 0,641 | $E = -0,76 \text{ V} + 0,0295 \text{ V} * \log(0,1) = -0,79 \text{ V}$ |
| s | Ein Silberblech taucht in Silbernitratlösung $c(\text{AgNO}_3) = 0,001 \text{ mol/L}$ | 0,918 | 0,80 | 0,859 | 0,682 | <u>0,623</u> | $E = 0,8 \text{ V} + 0,059 \text{ V} * \log(0,001) = 0,623 \text{ V}$ |
| s | Ein Silberblech taucht in Silbernitratlösung $c(\text{AgNO}_3) = 0,1 \text{ mol/L}$ | 1,234 | 0,80 | 0,859 | <u>0,741</u> | 0,641 | $E = 0,8 \text{ V} + 0,059 \text{ V} * \log(0,1) = 0,741 \text{ V}$ |
| s | Ein Silberblech taucht in Silbernitratlösung $c(\text{AgNO}_3) = 0,01 \text{ mol/L}$ | 0,918 | 0,80 | 0,859 | <u>0,682</u> | 0,641 | $E = 0,8 \text{ V} + 0,059 \text{ V} * \log(0,01) = 0,682 \text{ V}$ |

5. Oxidationszahlen in der Organik

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Methan | | Methanol | |
|  | $+1$ $+1$ $-IV$ $+1$ $+1$ |  | $+1$ $+1$ $-II$ $-II$ $+1$ $+1$ |
| Methanal | | Methansäure | |
|  | $-II$ 0 $+1$ $+1$ |  | $-II$ $+1$ $+II$ $-II$ $+1$ |
| Ethan | | Ethen | |
|  | $+1$ $+1$ $+1$ $-III$ $-III$ $+1$ $+1$ $+1$ |  | $+1$ $+1$ $-II$ $-II$ $+1$ $+1$ |
| Ethin | | Ethanol | |
|  | $+1$ $-I$ $-I$ $+1$ |  | $+1$ $+1$ $+1$ $-III$ $-I$ $-II$ $+1$ $+1$ $+1$ |
| Ethanal | | Ethansäure | |
|  | $+1$ $-II$ $+1$ $-III$ $+1$ $+1$ |  | $+1$ $-II$ $+1$ $-III$ $+II$ $-II$ $+1$ |