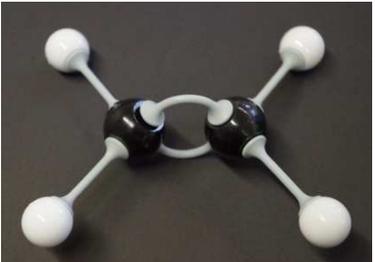
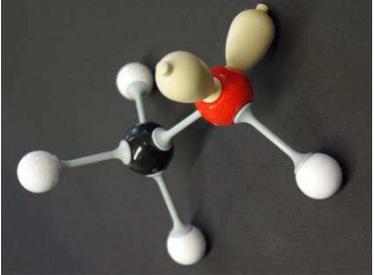
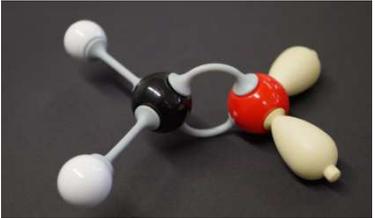
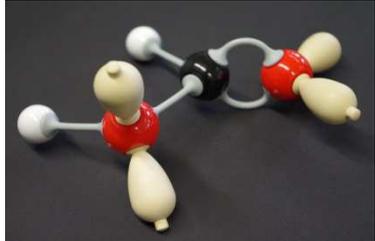
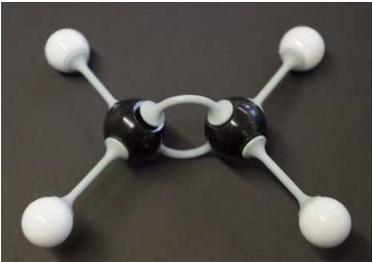
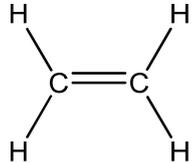
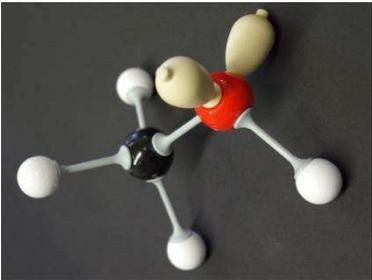
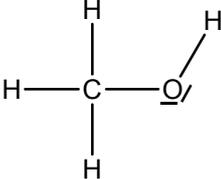
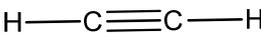
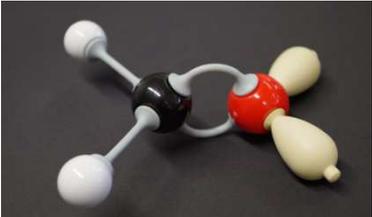
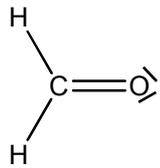
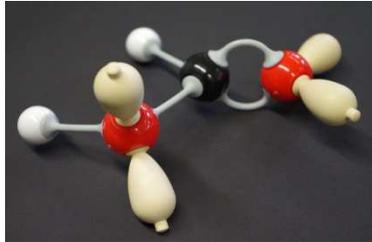


Übung zur Bestimmung der Raumstruktur von Molekülen

Ergänze die Tabelle.

Molekülmodell	Geometrische Anordnung der Elektronenpaare	Geometrische Anordnung der Atome	Lewis-Formel
			
			
			
			
			

Lösung:

Molekülmodell	Geometrische Anordnung der Elektronenpaare	Geometrische Anordnung der Atome	Lewis-Formel
	trigonal planar (wegen Doppelbindung)	trigonal planar	
	tetraedrisch	gewinkelt (am O-Atom)	
	linear (wegen Dreifachbindung)	linear	
	trigonal planar (wegen Doppelbindung)	trigonal planar	
	trigonal planar (am C-Atom und Carbonyl-O-Atom) tetraedrisch (am Hydroxy-O-Atom)	trigonal planar (zentrales C-Atom) gewinkelt (Hydroxyl-Gruppe)	