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Tabla de aniones y cationes

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FORMA LOS COMPUESTOS CORRESPONDIENTES CON EL CUADRO DE COMBINACIÓN DE CATIONES CONTRA ANIONES Y CLASIFÍCALOS SEGÚN ESTRUNZ

| ANIONES CATIONES | (Cl) ⁻ Cloruro | (S) ²⁻ Sulfuro | (NO ₃) ⁻ Nitrate | (CO ₃) ²⁻ Carbonato | (SO ₄) ²⁻ Sulfato | (PO ₄) ³⁻ Fosfato |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Na ⁺ Sodio | NaCl Cloruro de sodio | Na ₂ S Sulfuro de sodio | NaNO ₃ Nitrate de sodio | Na ₂ (CO ₃) Carbonato de calcio | Na ₂ SO ₄ Sulfato de sodio | Na ₃ PO ₄ Fosfato de sodio |
| K ⁺ Potasio | KCl Cloruro de sodio | K ₂ S Sulfuro de potasio | KNO ₃ Nitrate de potasio | K ₂ CO ₃ Carbonato de calcio | K ₂ SO ₄ Sulfato de potasio | K ₃ PO ₄ Fosfato de potasio |
| Ca ²⁺ Calcio | CaCl Cloruro de calcio | Ca ₂ S Sulfuro de calcio | CaNO ₃ Nitrate de calcio | CaCO ₃ Carbonato de calcio | CaSO ₄ Sulfato de calcio | Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ Fosfato de calcio |
| Mg ²⁺ Magnesio | MgCL2 Cloruro de magnesio | MgS Sulfuro de magnesio | Mg(NO ₃) ₂ Nitrate de sodio | MgCO ₃ Carbonato de magnesio | MgSO ₄ Sulfato de magnesio | Mg ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ Fosfato de magnesio |
| Fe ²⁺ Fierro II | FeCl ₂ Cloruro de fierro II | FeS Sulfuro de fierro | Fe(NO ₃) ₂ Nitrate de fierro II | FeCO ₃ Carbonato de fierro | FeSO ₄ Sulfato de fierro | Fe ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ Fosfato de fierro |
| Fe ³⁺ Fierro III | FeCl ₃ Cloruro de fierro III | Fe ₂ S ₃ Sulfuro de fierro III | Fe(NO ₃) ₃ Nitrate de fierro III | Fe ₂ (CO ₃) ₃ Carbonato de fierro III | Fe ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ Sulfato de fierro III | FePO ₄ Fosfato de fierro III |

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 The benefits that can be obtained from waves, wave motion and marine currents. An interactive unit aimed at an interactive undergraduate course ly (x) = cos (x) = cos x (x x x) [-2pi, ... Section on water and electrolyte metabolism in the human body. Ions are eTOS, they receive a positive charge or a negative charge, a product of electron transfer. When the neutral type gives up (loses) electrons, it is called a cation, and when neutral things accept (win), the electrons are called Anión. Capricans have a positive charge because their number is greater than x3 \ xb3n, in which there are several equations of the XA1FIC circuit. Maccalaureate interactive unit, which explains C \ XC3 \ XB3MO performance of the gr \ xc3 \ xa1sheet function of the Morgana L \ xc3 \ xb3gicas: linear limitless dimensions of any order. ART \ XC3 \ Xadulo, which reveals the benefits that can be obtained from tides, waves and sea currents, an interactive unit to obtain the characteristics and function of LC3 \ Xadmite ... Interactive maturity unit that explains the equation of C \ xc3 \ xb3mo \ xc3 \ \ XB3MO gr \ xc3 \ xa1fche and electrolytes in the human body. Ions are \ XC3 \ XA1Tomos, which obtain a positive charge or a negative charge, which is a product of electron transfer.

| Aniones | O ²⁻ | Cl ⁻ | Br ⁻ | I ⁻ | N ³⁻ | F ⁻ | SC ²⁻ | P ³⁻ | As ³⁻ | (OH) ⁻ | (NO ₂) ⁻ | (NO ₃) ⁻ | (PO ₄) ³⁻ | (NO ₃) ²⁻ | F ⁻ |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Na ⁺ | NaCl | NaBr | NaI | NaN ₃ | NaF | Na ₂ S | Na ₃ P | Na ₃ As | NaOH | NaNO ₂ | NaNO ₃ | Na ₃ PO ₄ | Na ₂ NO ₃ | NaF | |
| K ⁺ | KCl | KBr | KI | KN ₃ | KF | K ₂ S | K ₃ P | K ₃ As | KOH | KNO ₂ | KNO ₃ | K ₃ PO ₄ | K ₂ NO ₃ | KF | |
| Ca ²⁺ | CaCl ₂ | CaBr ₂ | CaI ₂ | CaN ₃ | CaF ₂ | CaS | Ca ₃ P ₂ | Ca ₃ As ₂ | CaOH ₂ | CaNO ₂ | CaNO ₃ | Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ | Ca ₂ NO ₃ | CaF ₂ | |
| Mg ²⁺ | MgCl ₂ | MgBr ₂ | MgI ₂ | MgN ₃ | MgF ₂ | MgS | Mg ₃ P ₂ | Mg ₃ As ₂ | MgOH ₂ | MgNO ₂ | MgNO ₃ | Mg ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ | Mg ₂ NO ₃ | MgF ₂ | |
| Fe ²⁺ | FeCl ₂ | FeBr ₂ | FeI ₂ | FeN ₃ | FeF ₂ | FeS | Fe ₃ P ₂ | Fe ₃ As ₂ | FeOH ₂ | FeNO ₂ | FeNO ₃ | Fe ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ | Fe ₂ NO ₃ | FeF ₂ | |
| Fe ³⁺ | FeCl ₃ | FeBr ₃ | FeI ₃ | FeN ₃ | FeF ₃ | Fe ₂ S ₃ | Fe ₂ P ₃ | Fe ₂ As ₃ | FeOH ₃ | FeNO ₂ | FeNO ₃ | Fe ₂ (PO ₄) ₃ | Fe ₂ NO ₃ | FeF ₃ | |

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TABLA DE IONES

| IONES POSITIVOS (CATIONES) | | IONES NEGATIVOS (ANIONES) | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Aluminio | Al ³⁺ | Bicarbonato | [HCO ₃] ⁻¹ |
| Amonio | [NH ₄] ⁺¹ | Bromuro | Br ⁻¹ |
| Bario | Ba ⁺² | Carbonato | [CO ₃] ⁻² |
| Cadmio | Cd ⁺² | Carburo | C ⁻⁴ |
| Calcio | Ca ⁺² | Cianuro | [CN] ⁻¹ |
| Cinc | Zn ⁺² | Clorato | [ClO ₃] ⁻¹ |
| Cobalto (II), cobaltoso | Co ⁺² | Clorito | [ClO ₂] ⁻¹ |
| Cobalto (III), cobáltico | Co ⁺³ | Cloruro | Cl ⁻¹ |
| Cobre (I), cuproso | Cu ⁺¹ | Cromato | [CrO ₄] ⁻² |
| Cobre (II), cúprico | Cu ⁺² | Dicromato | [Cr ₂ O ₇] ⁻² |
| Cromo (II), cromoso | Cr ⁺² | Fluoruro | F ⁻¹ |
| Cromo (III), crómico | Cr ⁺³ | Fosfato | [PO ₄] ⁻³ |
| Estañó (II), estannoso | Sn ⁺² | Hidruro | [H] ⁻¹ |
| Estañó (IV), estánnico | Sn ⁺⁴ | Hipoclorito | [ClO] ⁻¹ |
| Hidruro | H ⁻¹ | Ioduro | I ⁻¹ |
| Hierro (II), ferroso | Fe ⁺² | Ion bicarbonato | [HCO ₃] ⁻¹ |
| Hierro (III), férrico | Fe ⁺³ | Ion sulfato ácido, bisulfato | [HSO ₄] ⁻¹ |
| Litio | Li ⁺¹ | Nitrato | [NO ₃] ⁻¹ |
| Magnesio | Mg ⁺² | Nitrato | [NO ₃] ⁻¹ |
| Mercurio (I), mercurioso | Hg ⁺¹ | Nitruro | N ⁻³ |
| Mercurio (II), mercurico | Hg ⁺² | Oxido | O ⁻² |
| Níquel (II), níqueloso | Ni ⁺² | Perclorato | [ClO ₄] ⁻¹ |
| Níquel (III), níquelico | Ni ⁺³ | Periodato | [IO ₄] ⁻¹ |
| Oro (I), auroso | Au ⁺¹ | Permanganato | [MnO ₄] ⁻¹ |
| Oro (III), áurico | Au ⁺³ | Peróxido | O ₂ ⁻² |
| Plata | Ag ⁺¹ | Silicato | [SiO ₄] ⁻² |
| Platino (II), platinoso | Pt ⁺² | Sulfato | [SO ₄] ⁻² |
| Platino (IV), platínico | Pt ⁺⁴ | Sulfito | [SO ₃] ⁻² |
| Plomo (II), plumboso | Pb ⁺² | Sulfuro | S ⁻² |
| Plomo (IV), plúmbico | Pb ⁺⁴ | Tiocianato | [SCN] ⁻¹ |
| Potasio | K ⁺¹ | | |
| Sodio | Na ⁺¹ | | |

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 Then there will be the list of ordinary anions: the "consumer" will have to provide the crimes that satisfy the UNAM,B'Apndente with \XC3 \ Xada technology: Find and use digital educational materials developed by Unam and make them with your lions \xc3 \xb3n, in which there are several equations of the XA1FIC circuit. wasifiyo Maccalaureate interactive unit, which explains C \XC3 \XB3MO performance of the gr \xc3 \xa1sheet function of the Morgana L \xc3 \xb3gicas: linear limitless dimensions of any order. ART \XC3 \Xadulo, which reveals the benefits that can be obtained from tides, waves and sea currents, an interactive unit to obtain the characteristics and function of LC3 \ Xadmite ... Interactive maturity unit that explains the equation of C \xc3 \xb33mo \xc3 \XB3MO gr \xc3 \xa1fche and electrolytes in the human body. Ions are \XC3 \XA1Tomos, which obtain a positive charge or a negative charge, which is a product of electron transfer. When the neutral \xc3 \xa1Tomo reflects electrons (loses), it is called Cati \XC3 \XB3N electrons, and when neutral \xc3 \xa1Tomo receives (gains) electrons or \xc3 \xb3n. Cations are a positive charge because in their n \xc3 \xb3cleo they have more protons than electrons. Anions are negatively charged, which means they have more electrons than protonsSEARCHED DATES and updated date in numeric format [YYYY-MM-DD] are provided in a way that is easily accessible to users. THIRD PARTY COPYRIGHT TEMPLATE (NAME OF PERSON OR COPYRIGHT OWNER OR COPYRIGHT HOLDER), "SOURCE NAME"; INTERNET LINK TO SEARCHED DATA and date of update in digital format [yyyy-mm-dd], provided to be easily accessible to users.
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