

高一化学必修1 重要方程式及离子方程式汇总(精选)

序号	化学方程式	离子方程式
1	$2\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$	$2\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Na}^+ + 2\text{OH}^- + \text{H}_2\uparrow$
2	Na 与 CuSO <sub>4</sub> 溶液 $2\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$ $2\text{NaOH} + \text{CuSO}_4 = \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$	$2\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Na}^+ + 2\text{OH}^- + \text{H}_2\uparrow$ $\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- = \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow$
3	$2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{NaOH} + \text{O}_2\uparrow$	$2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{Na}^+ + 4\text{OH}^- + \text{O}_2\uparrow$
4	$2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{CO}_2 = 2\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{O}_2$	过氧化钠可用在呼吸面具和潜水艇中作供氧剂
5	$2\text{Fe} + 3\text{Cl}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} 2\text{FeCl}_3$	铁在氯气中剧烈燃烧（棕红色烟）
6	$\text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{HCl} + \text{HClO}$	$\text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}^+ + \text{Cl}^- + \text{HClO}$
7	$2\text{NaOH} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{NaClO} + \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{OH}^- = \text{ClO}^- + \text{Cl}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
8	$2\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	工业制漂白粉
9	实验室制 Cl <sub>2</sub> : : $\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{HCl}(\text{浓}) \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{MnCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 2\text{Cl}^- \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Mn}^{2+} + \text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
10	$\text{FeCl}_3 + 3\text{NaOH} = \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{NaCl}$	$\text{Fe}^{3+} + 3\text{OH}^- = \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow$
11	$4\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$	氢氧化亚铁在空气中被氧化（白色沉淀变为红褐色沉淀）
12	氯化亚铁溶液中通入氯气（或加氯水） $\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{FeCl}_2 = 2\text{FeCl}_3$	$2\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{Cl}_2 = 2\text{Fe}^{3+} + 2\text{Cl}^-$
13	$2\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{Fe} = 3\text{FeCl}_2$	$2\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Fe} = 3\text{Fe}^{2+}$
14	FeCl <sub>3</sub> 溶液腐蚀铜板做印刷线路板： $\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{Cu} = 2\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{CuCl}_2$	$2\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Cu} = 2\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{Cu}^{2+}$
15	$3\text{Fe} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \xrightarrow{\text{高温}} \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2$	Fe 粉与水蒸汽反应
16	$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{HCl} = 2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2\uparrow$	$\text{CO}_3^{2-} + 2\text{H}^+ = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2\uparrow$
17	$\text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{HCl} = \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2\uparrow$	$\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{H}^+ = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2\uparrow$
18	$2\text{NaHCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2\uparrow$	小苏打受热分解（可鉴别 Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> 与 NaHCO <sub>3</sub> ）
19	$\text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{NaOH} = \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{OH}^- = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_3^{2-}$
20	$2\text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{CaCO}_3\downarrow + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$2\text{HCO}_3^- + 2\text{OH}^- + \text{Ca}^{2+} = \text{CaCO}_3\downarrow + \text{CO}_3^{2-} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
21	向澄清石灰水中不断通入 CO <sub>2</sub> 至过量： （先浑浊）： $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CO}_2 = \text{CaCO}_3\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ （后澄清）： $\text{CaCO}_3\downarrow + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$	$\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- + \text{CO}_2 = \text{CaCO}_3\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ca}^{2+} + 2\text{HCO}_3^-$
22	$\text{CO}_2 + \text{NH}_3 + \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{NaHCO}_3\downarrow + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ $2\text{NaHCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2\uparrow$	侯氏制碱法：向饱和 NaCl 溶液中先通入 NH <sub>3</sub> 后通 CO <sub>2</sub>
23	向 Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> 溶液中通入 CO <sub>2</sub> $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{NaHCO}_3$	$\text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{HCO}_3^-$

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24	$\text{C} + \text{CO}_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2\text{CO}$	高炉炼铁主要反应: $3\text{CO} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 3\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{Fe}$
25	石灰石与盐酸反应制 $\text{CO}_2$ : $\text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{HCl} = \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{CO}_2 \uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{H}^+ = \text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{CO}_2 \uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
26	$\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 \xrightleftharpoons[\text{高温高压}]{\text{催化剂}} 2\text{NH}_3$	$\text{N}_2 + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{NO}$
27	$3\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{HNO}_3 + \text{NO}$	$2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{NH}_3 \uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
28	$4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{HNO}_3$	$4\text{NO} + 3\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{HNO}_3$
29	$\text{NH}_3 + \text{HCl} = \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{白烟})$	$\text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{NH}_3 \uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 \uparrow$
30	$4\text{HNO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{受热或见光}} 4\text{NO}_2 \uparrow + \text{O}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2\text{NH}_3 \uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 \uparrow$
31	Fe 与浓 $\text{HNO}_3$ 加热 $\text{Fe} + 6\text{HNO}_3(\text{浓}) = \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + 3\text{NO}_2 \uparrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Fe} + 6\text{H}^+ + 3\text{NO}_3^- = \text{Fe}^{3+} + 3\text{NO}_2 \uparrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
32	Fe 与稀 $\text{HNO}_3$ 反应 $\text{Fe} + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{稀}) = \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{NO} \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Fe} + 4\text{H}^+ + \text{NO}_3^- = \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{NO} \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
33	$4\text{HNO}_3(\text{浓}) + \text{C} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{CO}_2 \uparrow + 4\text{NO}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$4\text{H}^+ + 4\text{NO}_3^- + \text{C} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{CO}_2 \uparrow + 4\text{NO}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
34	$4\text{HNO}_3(\text{浓}) + \text{Cu} = \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$2\text{NO}_3^- + \text{Cu} + 4\text{H}^+ = \text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{NO}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
35	$8\text{HNO}_3 + 3\text{Cu} = 3\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO} \uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$2\text{NO}_3^- + 3\text{Cu} + 8\text{H}^+ = 3\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{NO} \uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
36	$\text{S} + \text{Fe} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{FeS} \quad \text{S} + 2\text{Cu} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Cu}_2\text{S} \quad \text{S} + \text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} \text{SO}_2$	$2\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \xrightleftharpoons[\text{加热}]{\text{催化剂}} 2\text{SO}_3$
37	$\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} = 3\text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$
38	$\text{Cl}_2 + \text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HCl}$ ( $\text{Cl}_2$ 可换成 $\text{Br}_2$ 或	$\text{Cl}_2 + \text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Cl}^- + \text{SO}_4^{2-} + 4\text{H}^+$
39	$2\text{NaOH} + \text{SO}_2(\text{少量}) = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{OH}^- = \text{SO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
40	$\text{NaOH} + \text{SO}_2(\text{足量}) = \text{NaHSO}_3$	$\text{SO}_2 + \text{OH}^- = \text{HSO}_3^-$
41	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{SO}_2 \uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (实验室制 $\text{SO}_2$ )	$\text{SO}_3^{2-} + 2\text{H}^+ = \text{SO}_2 \uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
42	$\text{C} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{浓}) \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{CO}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{SO}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{浓}) + \text{Cu} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{CuSO}_4 + \text{SO}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
43	$2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{浓}) + \text{S} \xrightarrow{\Delta} 3\text{SO}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Mg} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 \downarrow + \text{H}_2 \uparrow$
44	$2\text{Mg} + \text{CO}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} 2\text{MgO} + \text{C}$	现象: 发出耀眼白光, 试管壁生成黑色小颗粒
45	海水中提镁 $\text{Mg}^{2+} + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{石灰乳}) = \text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 \downarrow + \text{Ca}^{2+}$ $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{HCl} = \text{MgCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{MgCl}_2(\text{熔融}) = \text{Mg} + \text{Cl}_2 \uparrow$	$\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{H}^+ = \text{Mg}^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
46	海水中提溴: $\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{NaBr} = \text{Br}_2 + 2\text{NaCl}$	$\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{Br}^- = \text{Br}_2 + 2\text{Cl}^-$
47	$\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{KI} = 2\text{KCl} + \text{I}_2$	$\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{I}^- = 2\text{Cl}^- + \text{I}_2$
48	$2\text{C} + \text{SiO}_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Si} + 2\text{CO}(\text{制得粗硅})$	$\text{Si}(\text{粗}) + 2\text{Cl}_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{SiCl}_4 \quad \text{SiCl}_4 + 2\text{H}_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Si}(\text{纯}) + 4\text{HCl}$

49	$\text{Si} + 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\uparrow$	$\text{Si} + 2\text{OH}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{SiO}_3^{2-} + 2\text{H}_2\uparrow$
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50	$4\text{HF} + \text{SiO}_2 = \text{SiF}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	工业上用 HF (氢氟酸) 刻蚀玻璃
51	$\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH} = \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (不能用玻璃塞装碱液)	$\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{OH}^- = \text{SiO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
52	$\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{高温}} \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2$ (工业制玻璃)	$\text{SiO}_2 + \text{CaCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{高温}} \text{CaSiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2$ (工业制玻璃)
53	$\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{SiO}_3\downarrow + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$	$\text{SiO}_3^{2-} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{SiO}_3\downarrow + \text{CO}_3^{2-}$
54	$4\text{Al} + 3\text{O}_2(\text{纯氧}) \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	$2\text{Al} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 2\text{Fe} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (铝热反应: 焊接钢轨)
55	$2\text{Al} + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{H}_2\uparrow$	$2\text{Al} + 6\text{H}^+ = 2\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{H}_2\uparrow$
56	$2\text{Al} + 2\text{NaOH} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4] + 3\text{H}_2\uparrow$	$2\text{Al} + 2\text{OH}^- + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]^- + 3\text{H}_2\uparrow$
57	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{H}^+ = 2\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
58	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{NaOH} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]$	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{OH}^- + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]^-$
59	$2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{熔融}) \xrightarrow{\text{电解}} 3\text{O}_2\uparrow + 4\text{Al}$	$2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
60	$\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ (制备 $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ )	$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{NH}_4^+$
61	$\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{HCl} = \text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{H}^+ = \text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
62	$\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{NaOH} = \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{NaCl}$	$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{OH}^- = \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow$
63	$\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{NaOH} = \text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]$	$\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{OH}^- = [\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]^-$
64	$\text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4] + \text{HCl}(\text{少量}) = \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]^- + \text{H}^+ = \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
65	$\text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4] + 4\text{HCl}(\text{过量}) = \text{AlCl}_3 + \text{NaCl} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]^- + 4\text{H}^+ = \text{Al}^{3+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
66	$2\text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4] + \text{CO}_2(\text{少量}) = 2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$2[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]^- + \text{CO}_2(\text{少量}) = 2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
67	$\text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4] + \text{CO}_2(\text{足量}) = \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + \text{NaHCO}_3$	$[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]^- + \text{CO}_2(\text{足量}) = \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + \text{HCO}_3^-$
68	$2\text{Cu} + \text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2\text{CuO}$	$4\text{CuO}(\text{黑色}) \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2\uparrow$
69	$2\text{Cu} + \text{O}_2 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$	$\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{CuO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

常见离子 检验: 离子	所用试剂或操作	现象	相关方程式
$\text{Fe}^{2+}$	法一、加 NaOH 溶液 法二、先加 KSCN 溶液, 后加氯水 法二、先加 KSCN 溶液, 后加氯水	产生白色沉淀, 后迅速变灰绿, 最终变红褐色沉淀	$\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- = \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow$ $4\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ $2\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 = 2\text{FeCl}_3$
$\text{Fe}^{3+}$	加 KSCN 溶液	溶液变血红色	$\text{Fe}^{3+} + 3\text{SCN}^- = \text{Fe}(\text{SCN})_3$
$\text{NH}_4^+$	先加 NaOH 溶液, 后加热	产生使湿润红色石蕊变红的气体	$\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{OH}^- = \text{NH}_3\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
$\text{Al}^{3+}$	逐滴加 NaOH 溶液至过量	先产生白色沉淀后溶解	$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{OH}^- = \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow$ $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{OH}^- = [\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]^-$
$\text{Cl}^-$	加 $\text{AgNO}_3$ 溶液和稀	产生白色沉淀	$\text{Ag}^+ + \text{Cl}^- = \text{AgCl}\downarrow$

	<b>HNO<sub>3</sub></b>		
<b>SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup></b>	先加 HCl，后加 BaCl <sub>2</sub>	产生白色沉淀	<b>Ba<sup>2+</sup>+SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>= BaSO<sub>4</sub>↓</b>
<b>CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup></b>	加盐酸后，产生的气体 通入澄清石灰水	产生无色气体，此气体能使澄清石灰水变浑浊	<b>2H<sup>+</sup>+CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>=CO<sub>2</sub>↑+H<sub>2</sub>O</b> <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup>+2OH<sup>-</sup>+CO<sub>2</sub>=CaCO<sub>3</sub>↓+H<sub>2</sub>O</b>