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Historia de la química y sus áreas de estudio:

Soluciones:

L1:

apuntes

que es la química?

- la química es la ciencia que estudia la materia con su menor a todo aquello que tenga masas es decir todo menos las ondas
- todo aquello que tenga masa es materia
- cosas que no son materia: ondas, rayos gama, rayos beta, infrarrojos, ultravioleta, etc...

- casi todo lo que espectro electromagnético

de la química para estudiar la materia se encarga de estudiar:

1. composición

2. Estructura

3. propiedades

4. transformaciones

1º La composición de la materia es averiguar de que está hecha la materia, partículas son los átomos y moléculas que se encuentran en el interior de la materia (o la tabla periódica).

2º la estructura de la materia se refiere a cómo esos átomos y moléculas están ubicados espacialmente dentro de la materia.

• tipos de enlaces atómicos, geometría molecular, configuración electrónica, tipo de cristalización, etc... [Este aspecto de la química se preocupa por definir estos aspectos ya que, un mismo compuesto, puede estar ubicado de diferentes maneras y debido a esto tener diferentes estructuras]

como el carbono: un cierto estructura grafito y con otra diamante

3º propiedades de la materia: elasticidad, electonegatividad, temperatura de ebullición, de condensación, de congelamiento, dureza, combustión, ignición, etc...

• las propiedades de la materia son las características únicas que

Tiene la materia y esas dependiente de la compactación y estandarización química

A transformaciones de la materia según la ley de la conservación de la masa, postulada por "Antoine Lavoisier", dice que la materia en una reacción ordinaria, solo se transforma, permanece constante, Al desaparecer lo existente Al aparece nueva materia, solo hay transformación.

• las transformaciones de la materia son las:

Reacciones químicas y los cambios de estado como sólido, líquido y gaseoso

• las principales áreas de estudio de la química son:

1 compusición

2 estructura

3 propiedades

4 transformaciones

La historia de la química:

La antigüedad:

Se utilizan en la prehistoria y en la antigüedad civilizaciones que hoy existen numerosas sustancias en hacer muchas tareas y en cocinar muchas cosas y otras personas tienen basura de la piedra tallada larga oviendo en la arena en su los dominios.

En la antigüedad se contaba historias básicamente proceso de combustión con heno floresta y el susceptible de sufrir combustión. Según a qué planta pertenece la teoría científica basada en la antigüedad es una hipótesis que representa la teoría del hogar sustancia.

La teoría de Florentino

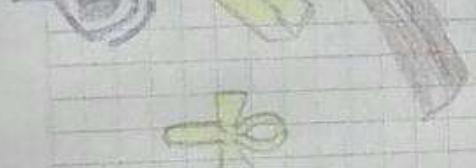
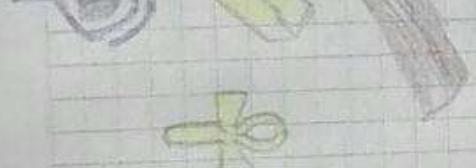
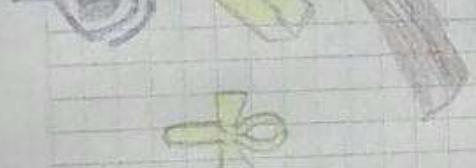
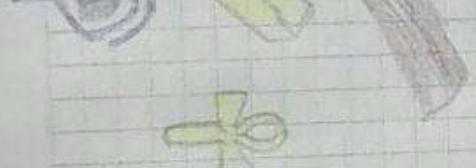
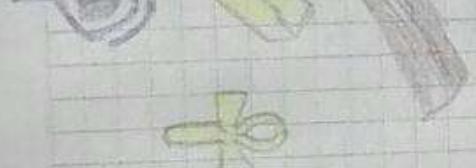
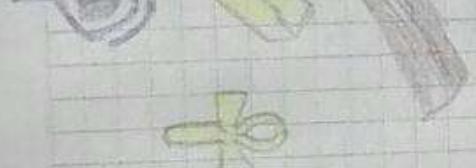
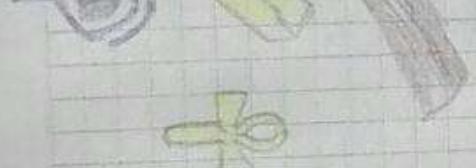
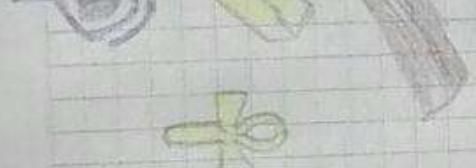
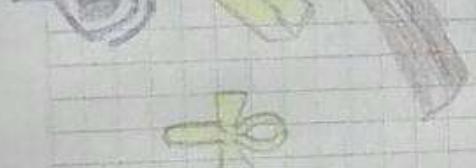
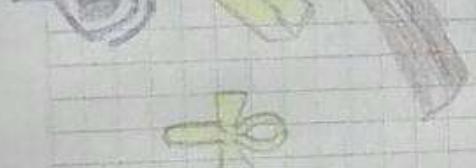
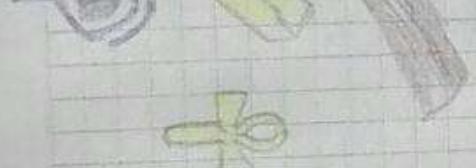
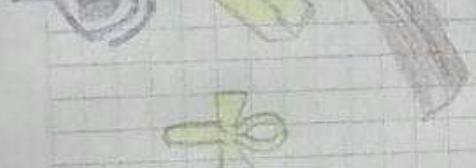
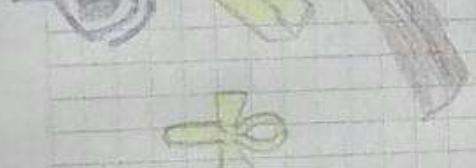
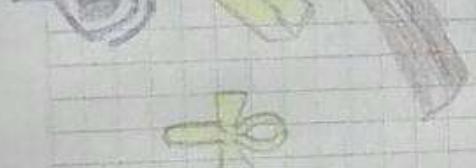
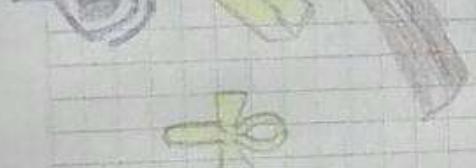
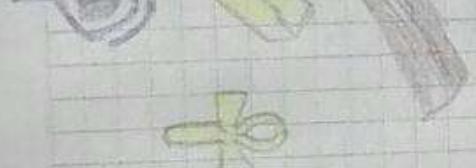
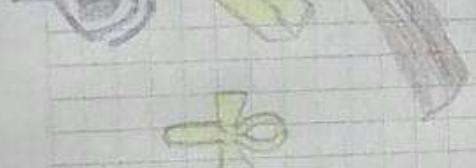
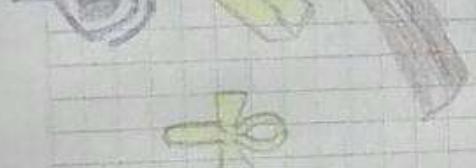
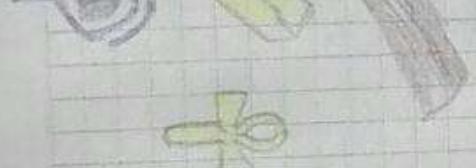
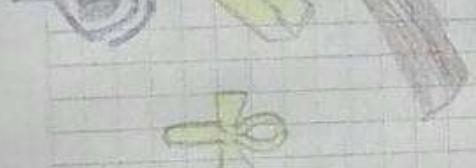
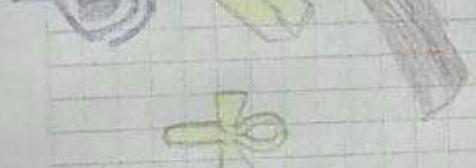
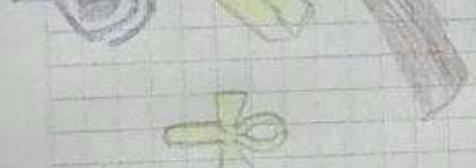
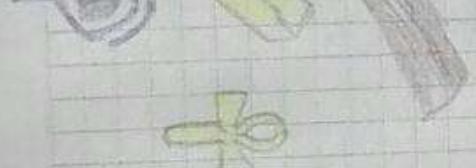
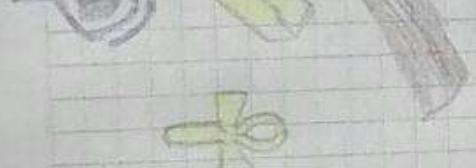
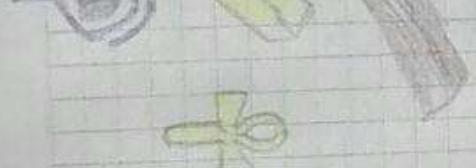
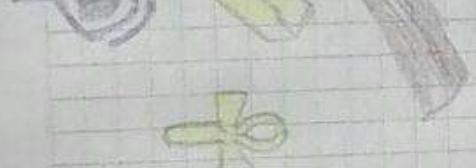
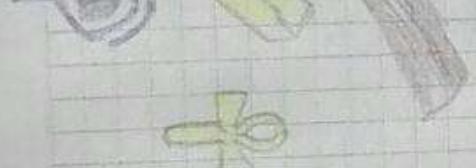
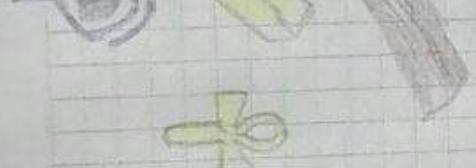
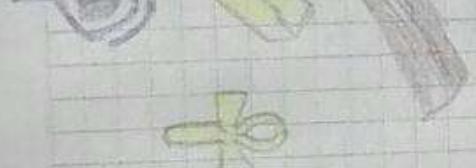
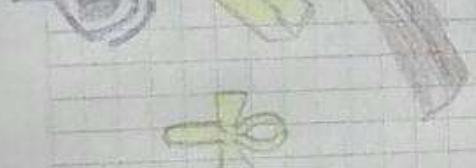
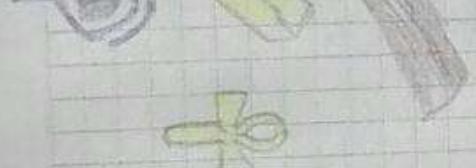
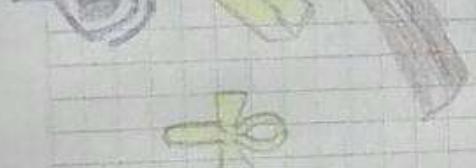
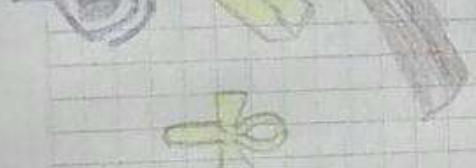
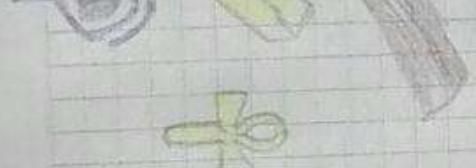
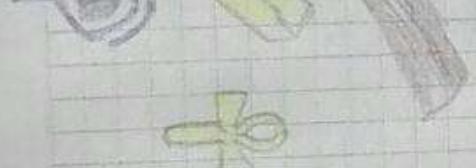
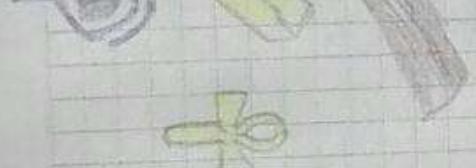
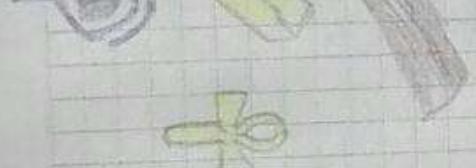
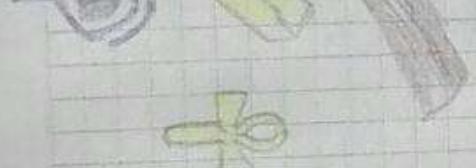
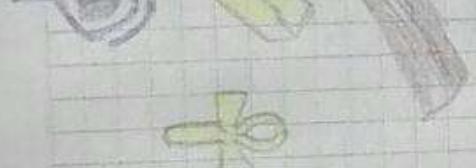
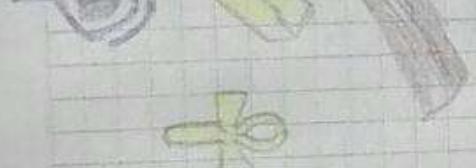
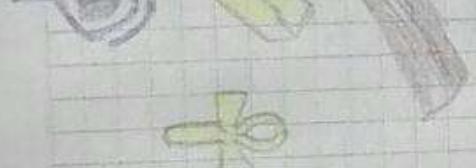
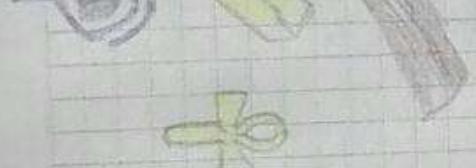
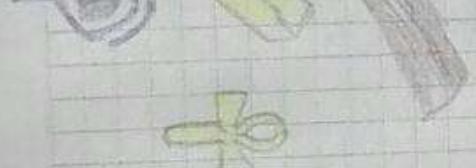
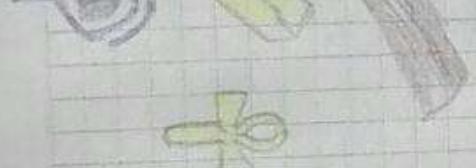
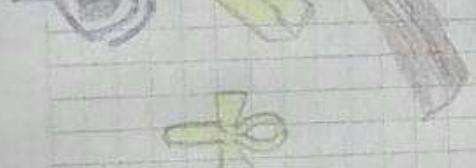
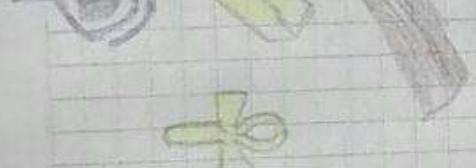
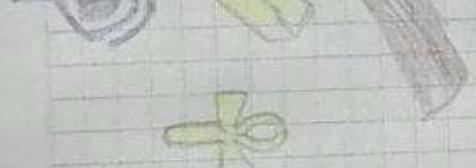
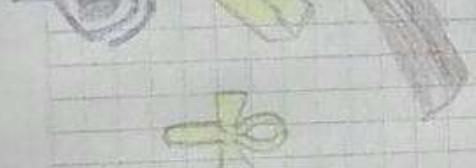
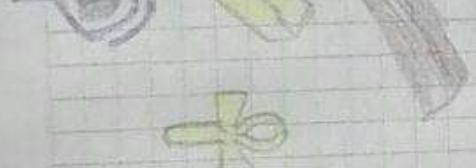
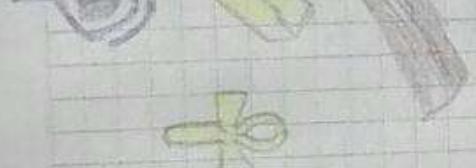
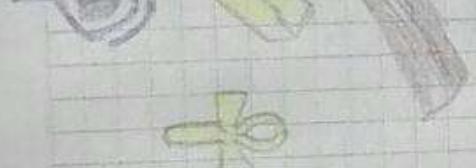
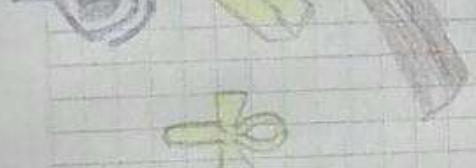
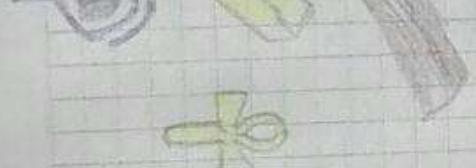
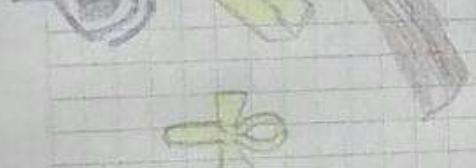
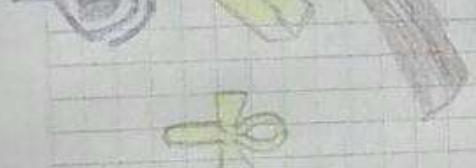
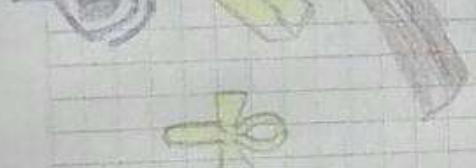
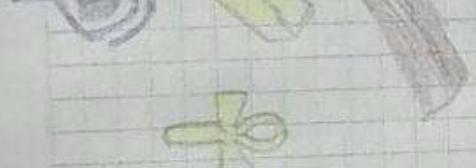
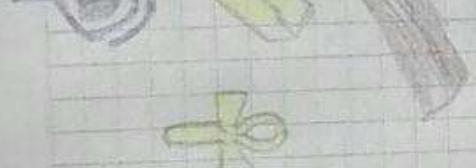
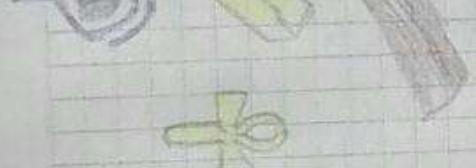
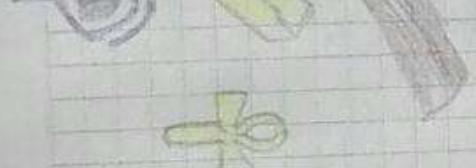
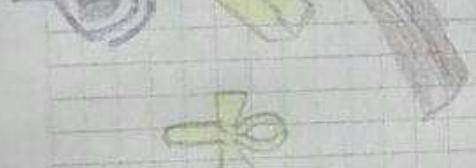
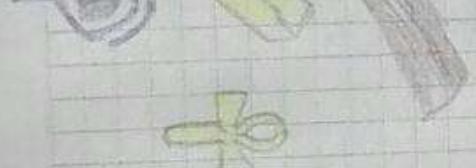
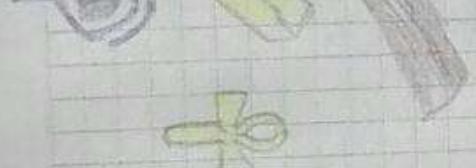
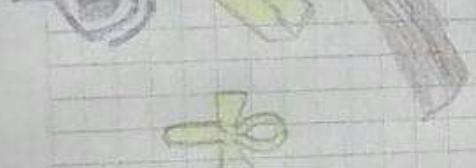
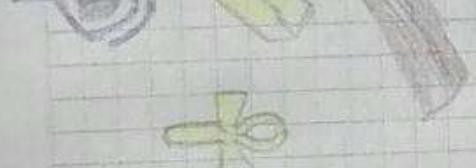
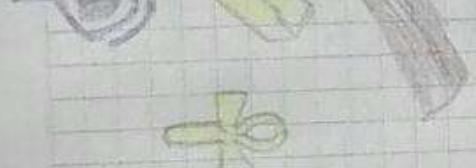
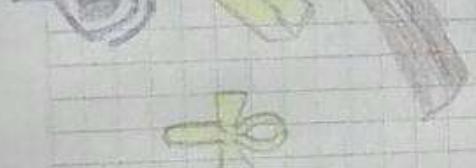
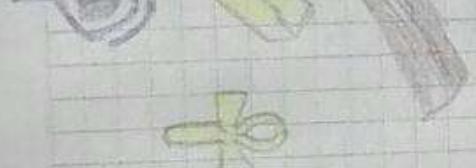
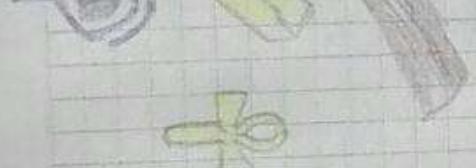
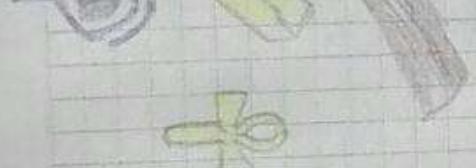
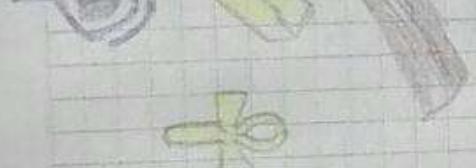
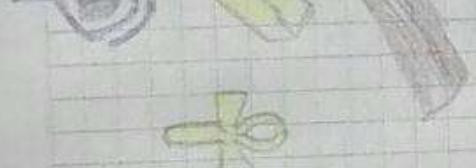
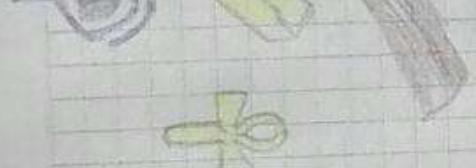
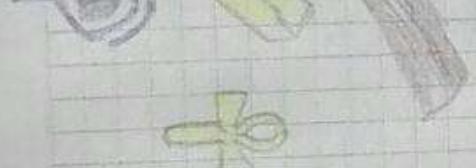
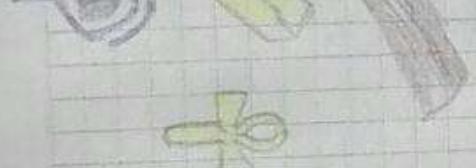
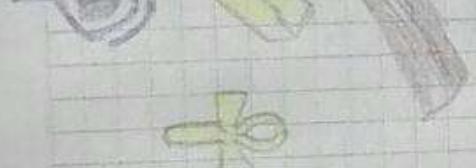
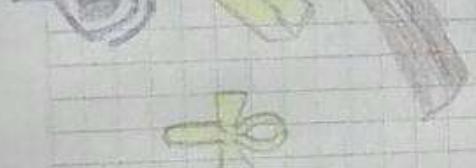
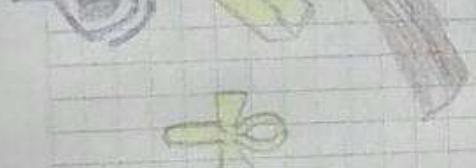
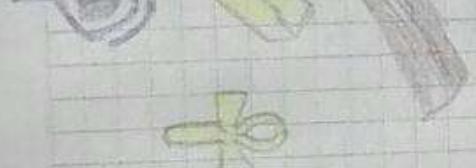
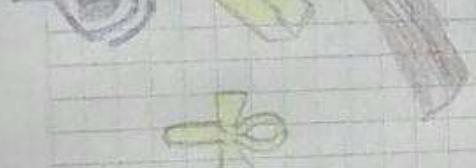
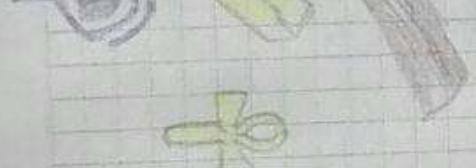
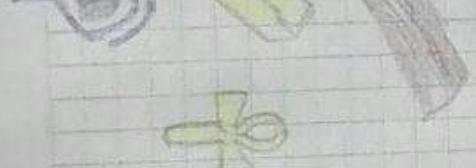
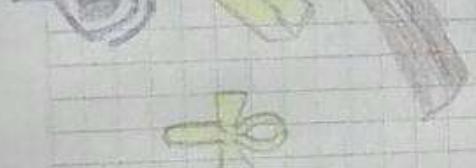
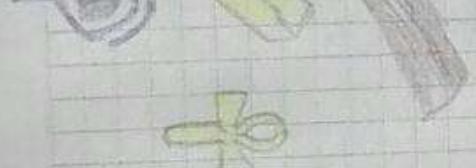
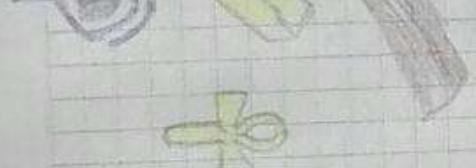
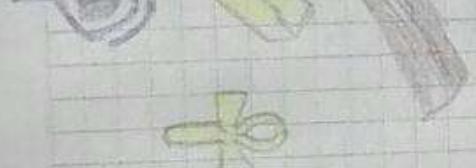
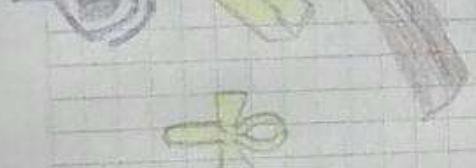
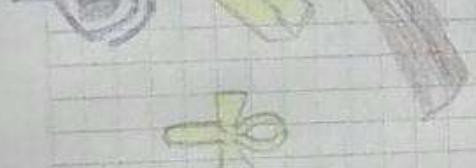
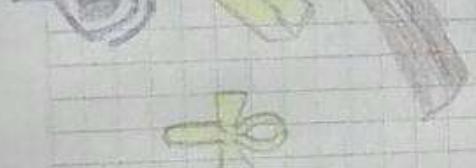
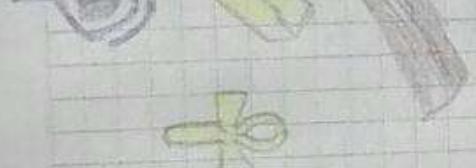
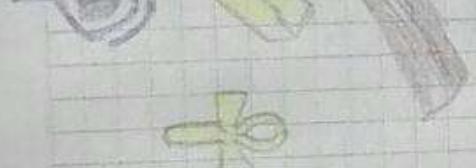
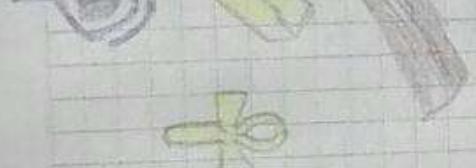
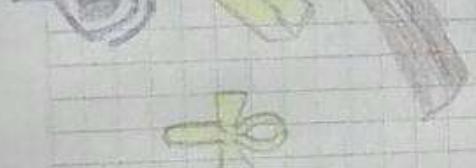
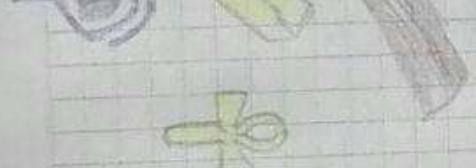
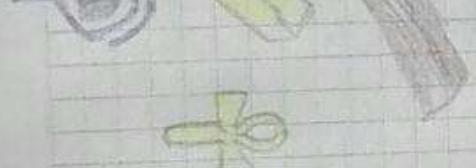
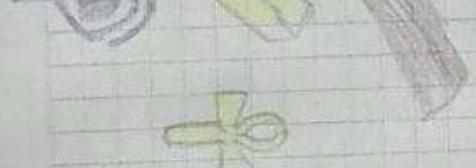
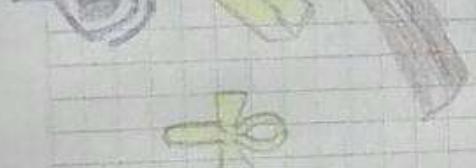
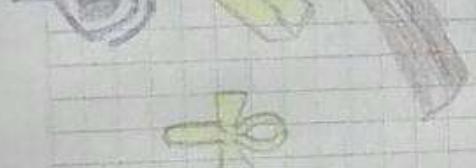
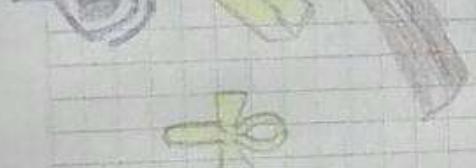
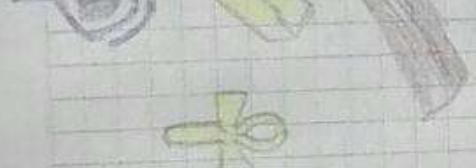
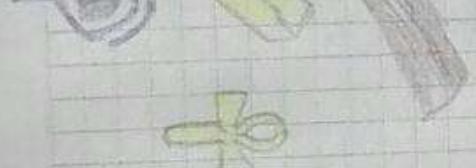
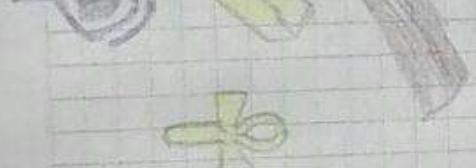
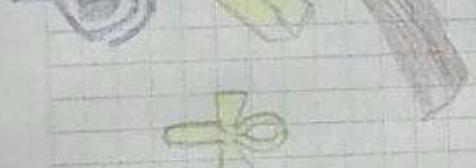
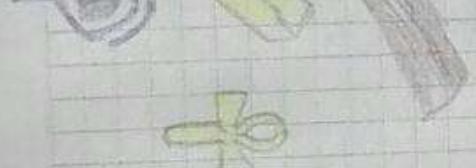
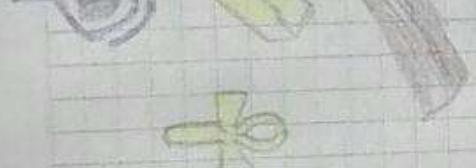
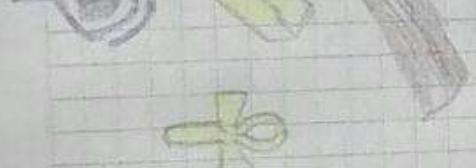
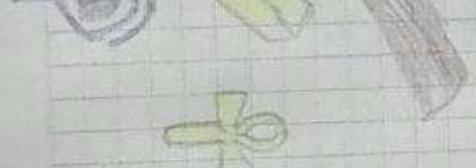
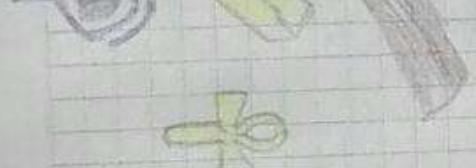
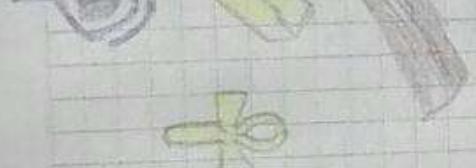
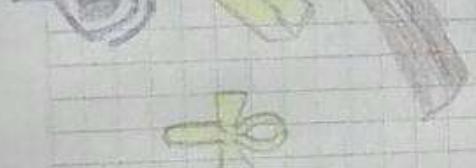
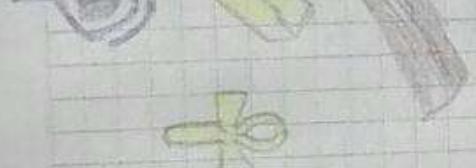
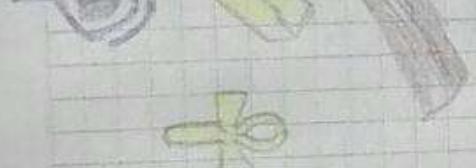
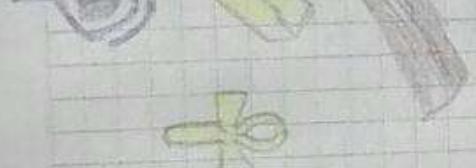
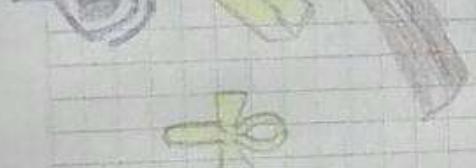
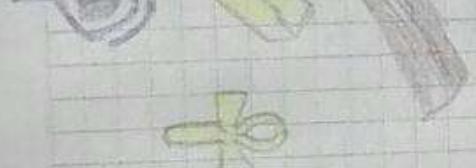
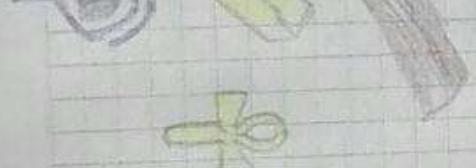
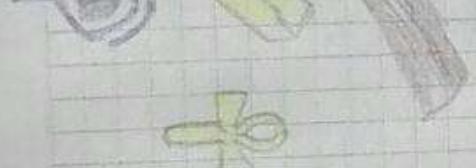
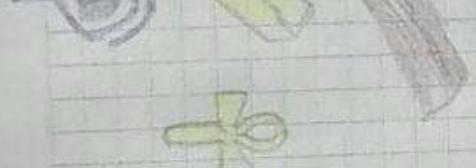
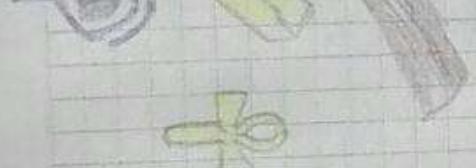
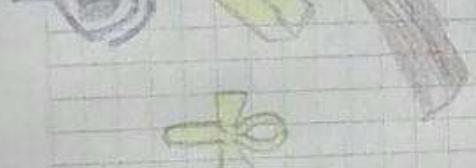
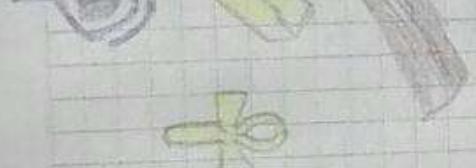
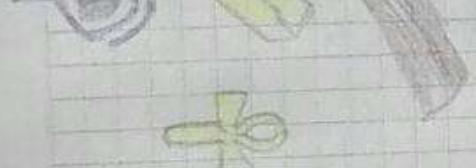
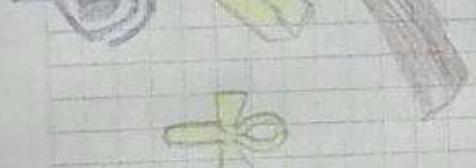
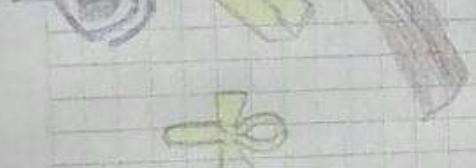
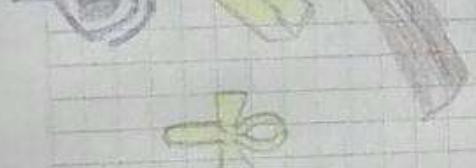
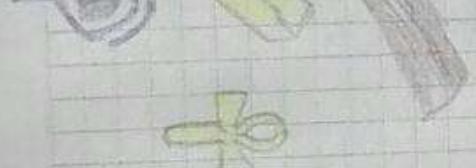
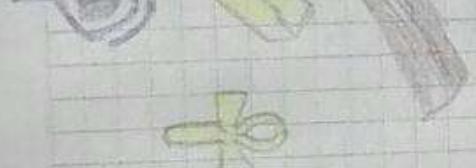
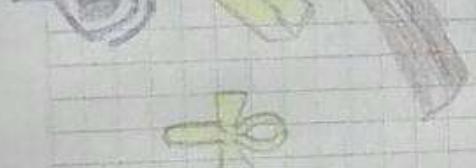
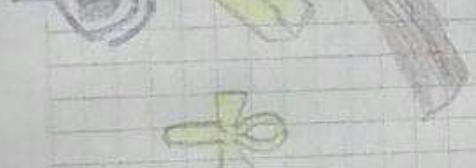
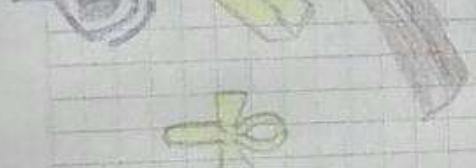
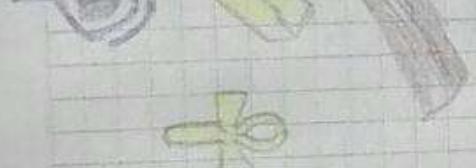
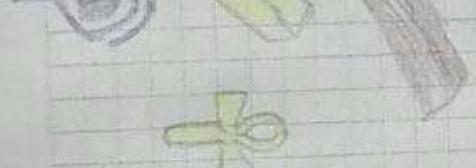
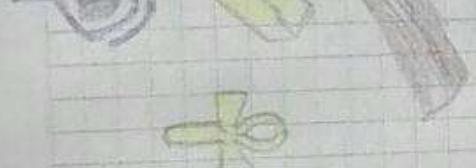
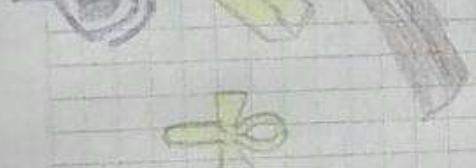
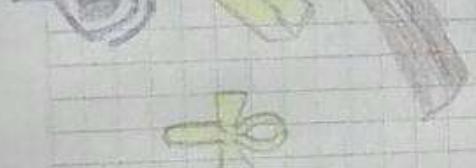
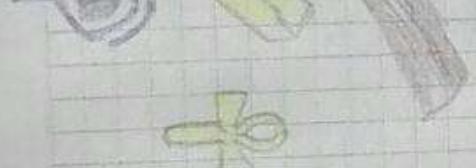
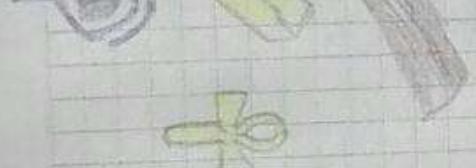
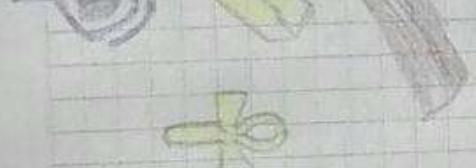
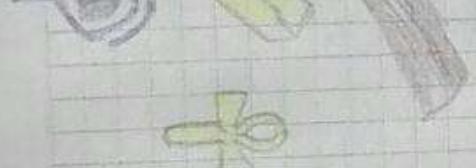
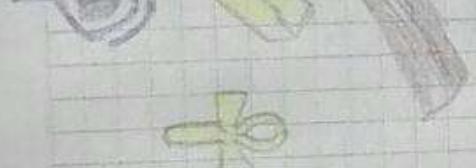
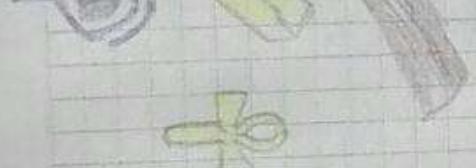
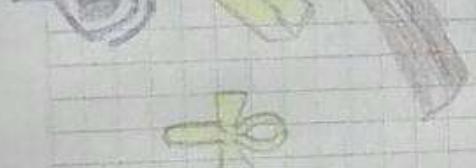
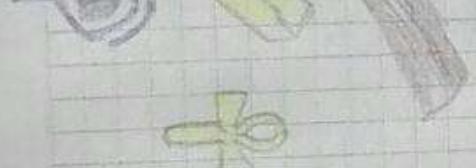
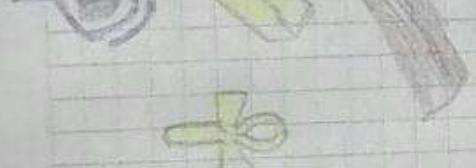
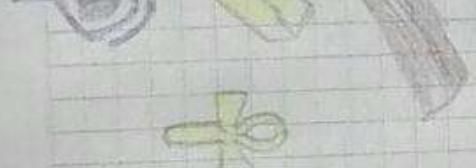
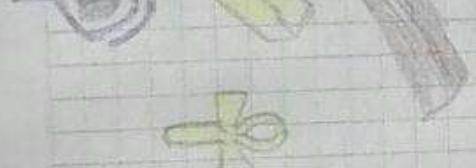
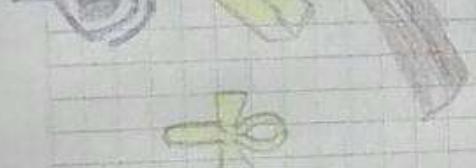
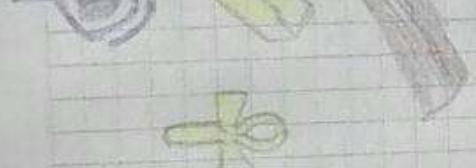
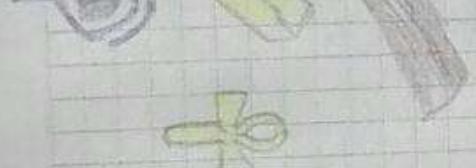
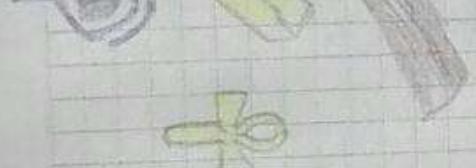
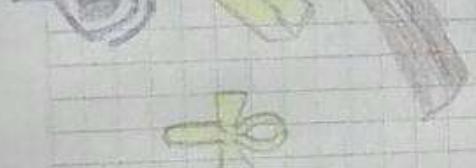
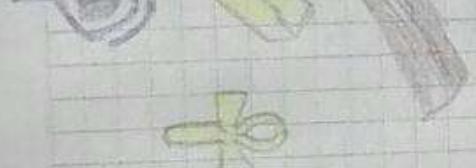
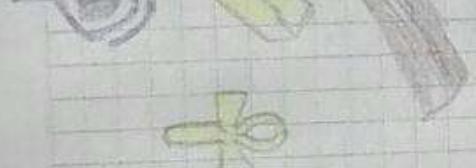
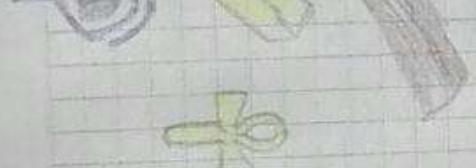
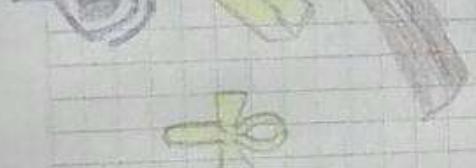
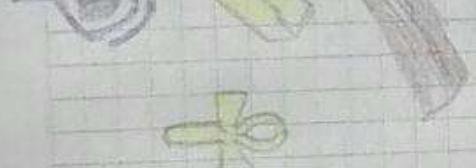
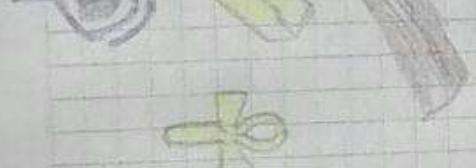
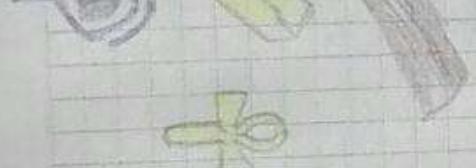
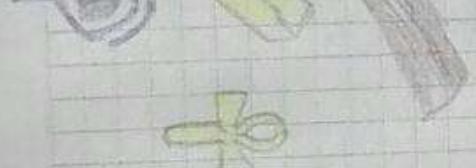
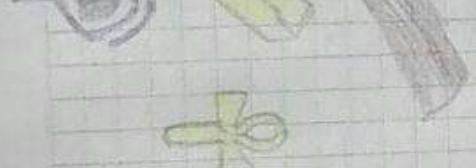
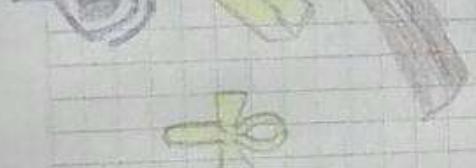
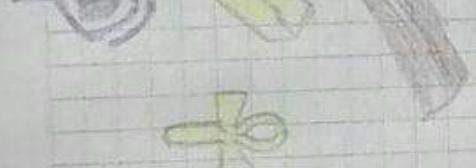
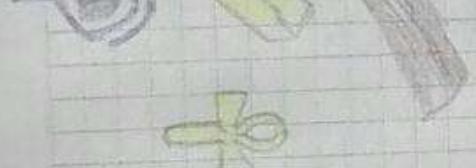
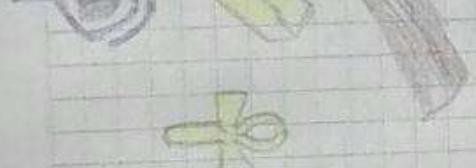
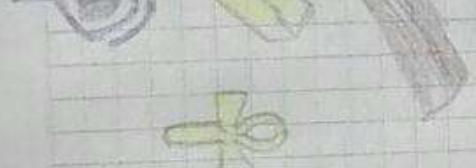
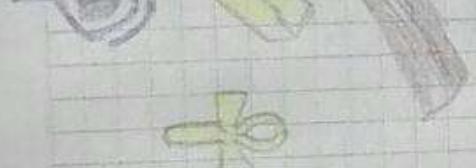
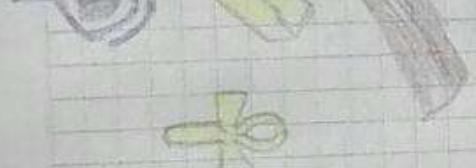
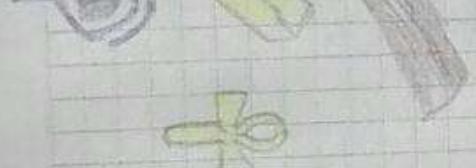
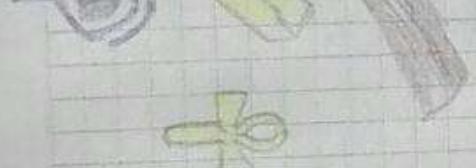
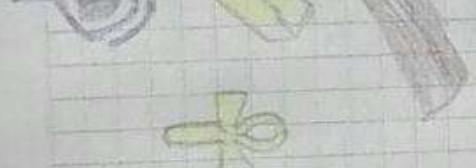
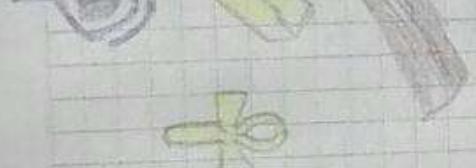
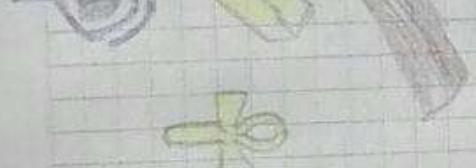
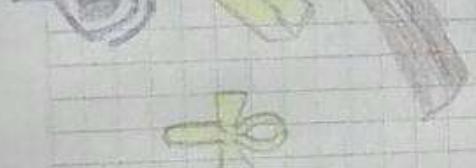
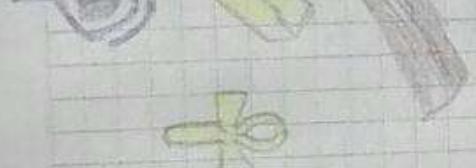
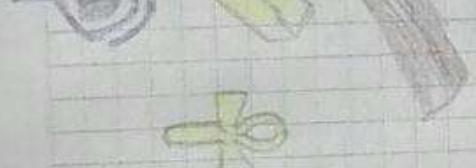
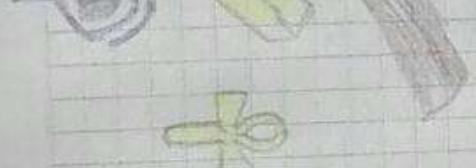
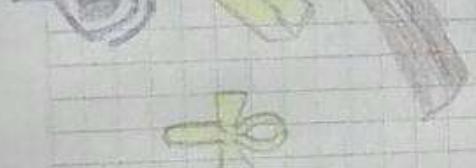
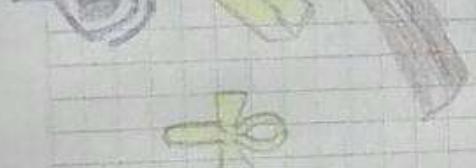
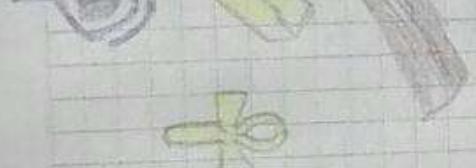
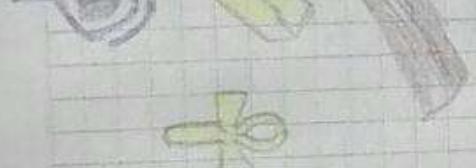
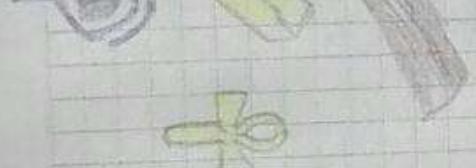
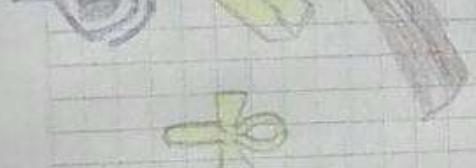
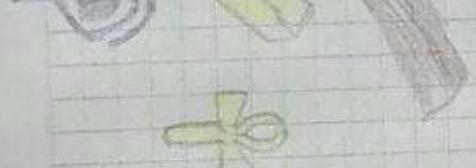
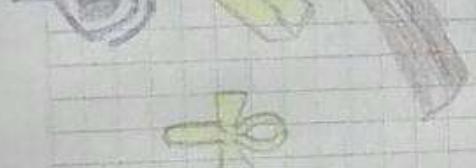
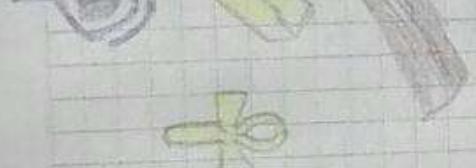
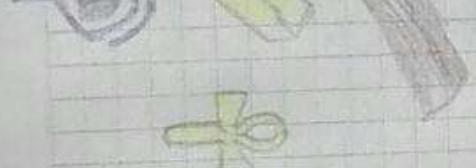
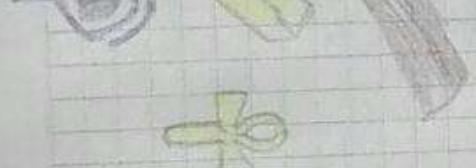
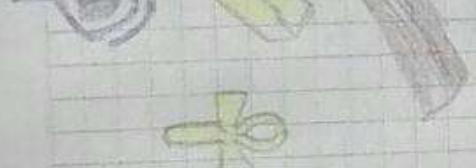
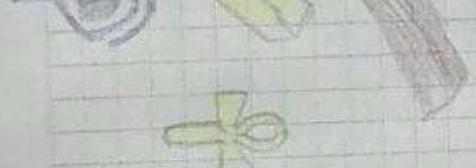
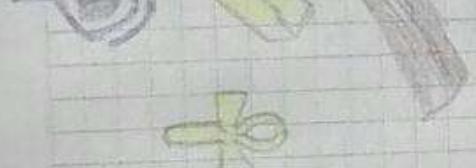
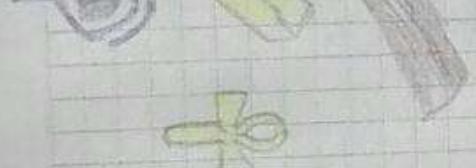
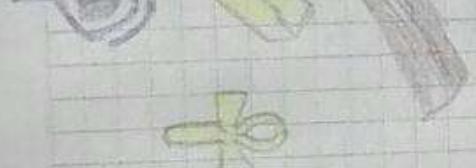
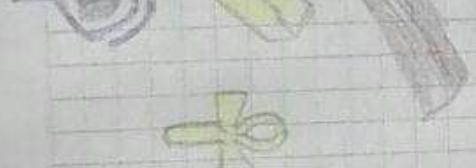
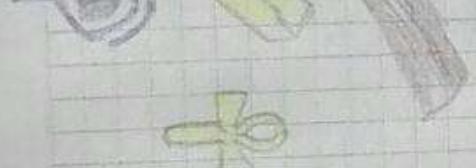
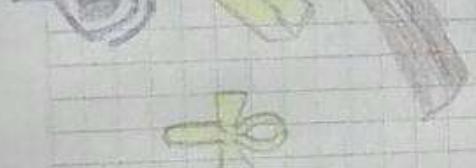
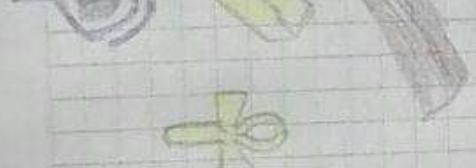
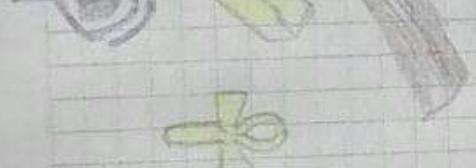
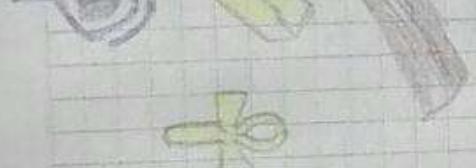
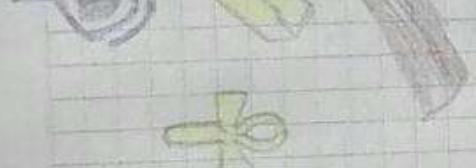
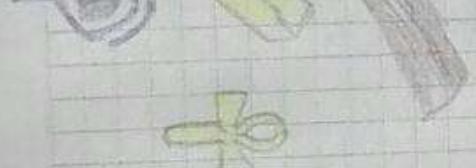
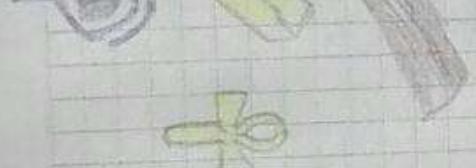
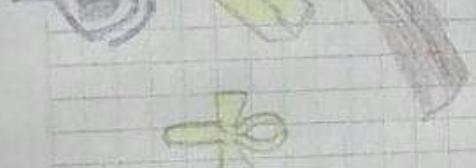
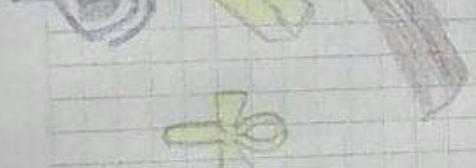
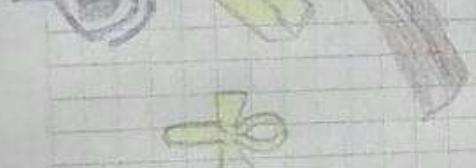
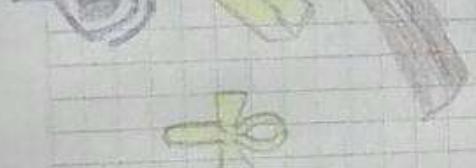
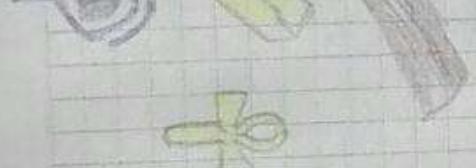
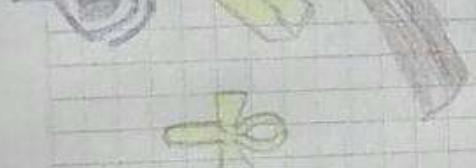
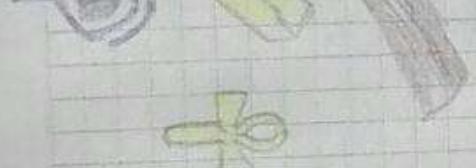
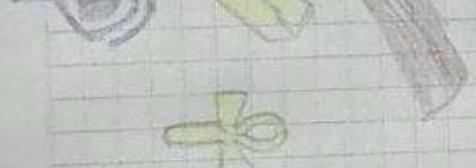
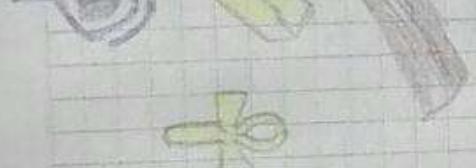
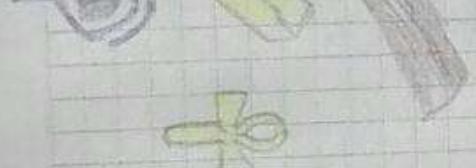
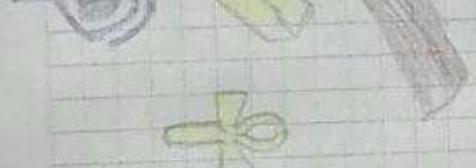
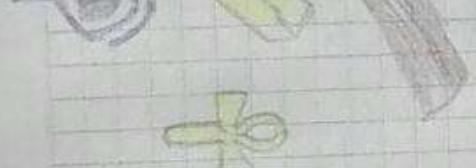
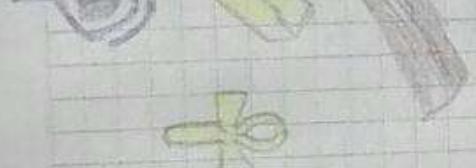
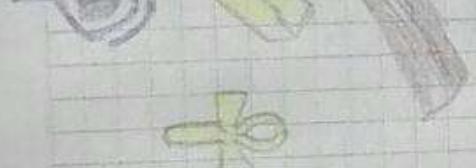
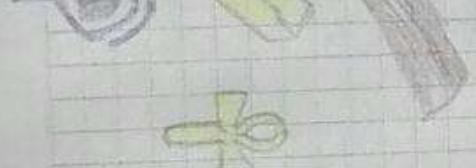
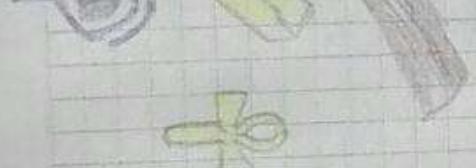
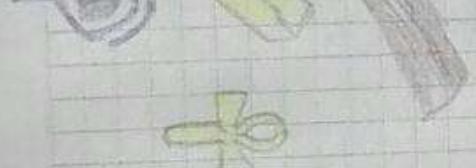
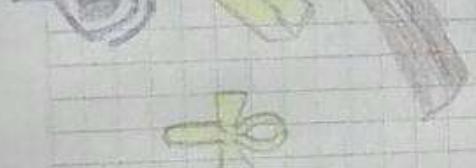
La teoría de Florentino

La química moderna

La química moderna

Epoca primitiva:

Al principio el ser humano hace utensilios sencillos con los metales más comunes y otras cosas que se decubren en la tierra y tiene botes grandes ese punto han abierto grandes fosas como edificios y de piedra y piedra (piedra) y piedra (piedra) formando (a veces) un gran bote (400 a 500 a.c.)



Áreas de estudio De la química

La química se divide en diferentes ramas o áreas como:

Química inorgánica:

La química inorgánica se encarga de estudio interrelacionado de la formulación, composición, estructura y reacciones químicas de los elementos compuestos inorgánicos; es decir, los que no poseen clase o enlaces carbono-hidrógeno por que estos permanecen al campo de la química orgánica.

Química analítica:

La química analítica estudia y utiliza instrumentos y métodos para separar, identificar y cuantificar la materia. En la práctica, la separación, identificación o cuantificación puede constituir el análisis completo o combinarse con otro método. La separación dista los analitos.

Bioquímica:

La bioquímica es una rama de la ciencia de los seres vivos. Los proteínas, carbohidratos, lípidos y ácidos nucleares o nucleos.

Química orgánica:

La química orgánica es la rama de la ciencia en la que la mayor parte contiene carbono formando enlaces covalentes: carbono-carbono o carbono-hidrógeno y otros heteroátomos, también conocidas como compuestos orgánicos.