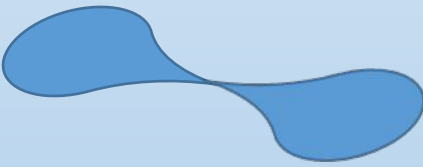
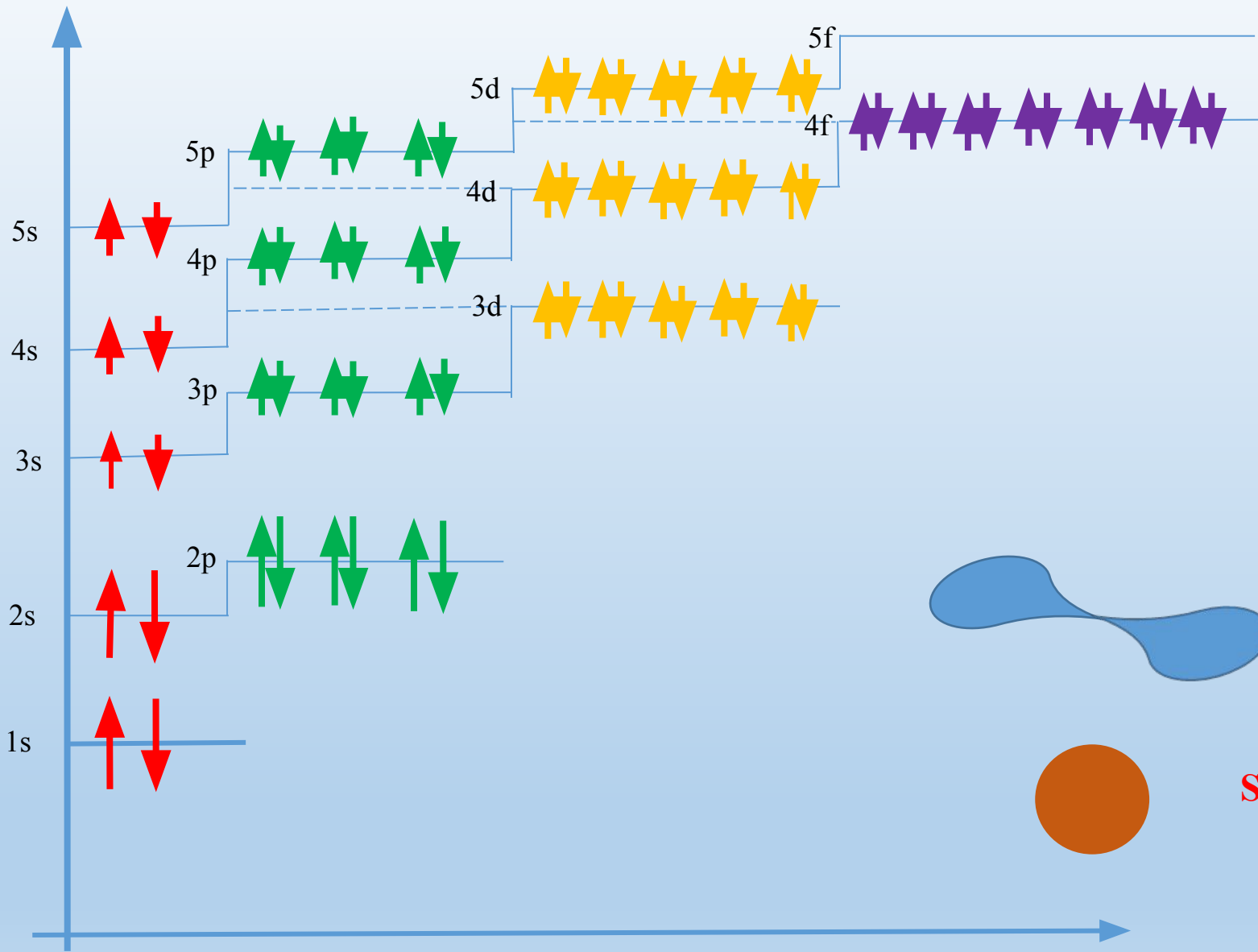
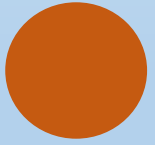


Строение электронных оболочек атомов первого, второго и третьего периодов в Периодической системе химических элементов Д.И.Менделеева

**Приложение к учебнику
О.С. Габриелян ХИМИЯ 8 класс
МБОУ Дивненская СОШ
2015 год**



p электроны



S электроны

Hydrogenium – водород

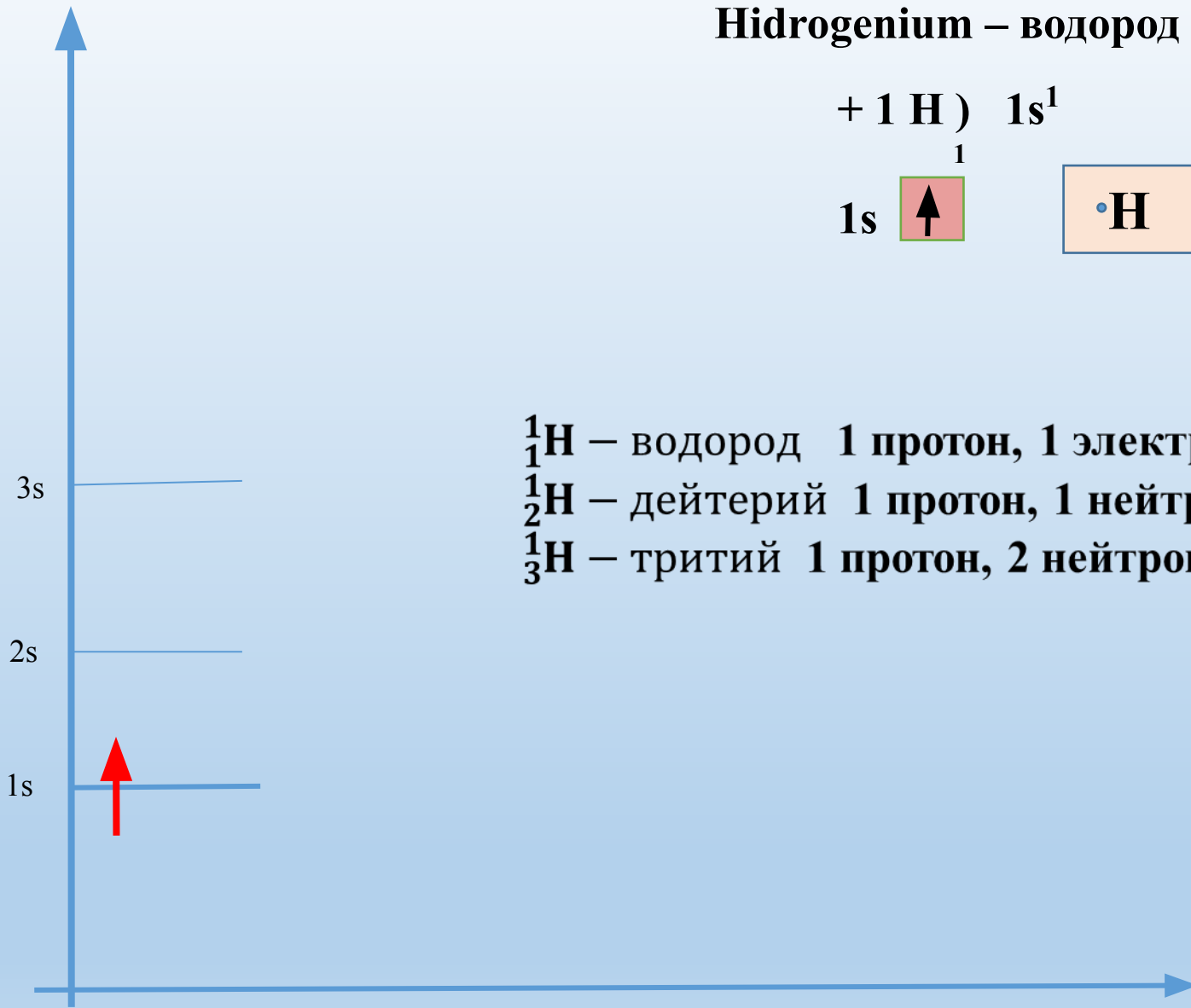
+ 1 H) $1s^1$



${}^1_1\text{H}$ – водород 1 протон, 1 электрон $A = 1$

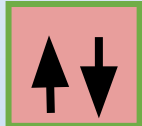
${}^2_2\text{H}$ – дейтерий 1 протон, 1 нейтрон, 1 электрон $A = 2$

${}^3_3\text{H}$ – тритий 1 протон, 2 нейтрона, 1 электрон $A = 3$

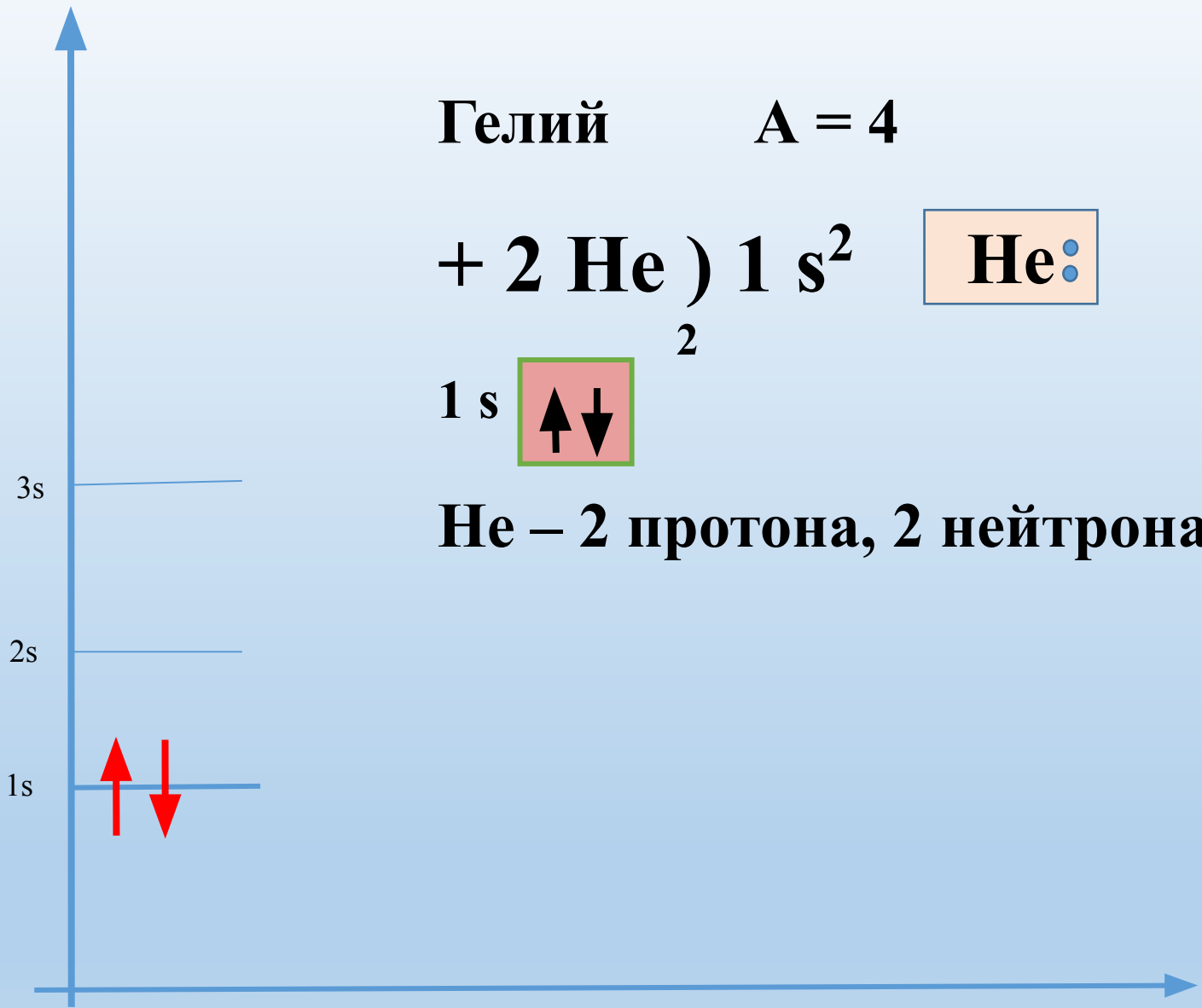


Гелий **A = 4**

+ 2 He) 1 s² **He:**

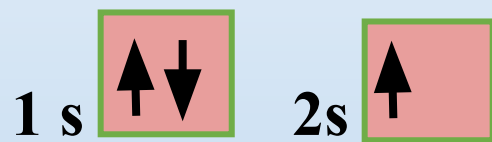
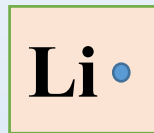
1 s 

He – 2 протона, 2 нейтрона, 2 электрона



Литий $A = 7$

$+ 3 \text{ Li })) 1 s^2 2 s^1$
2 1



3s

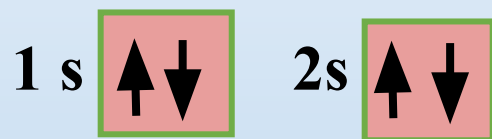
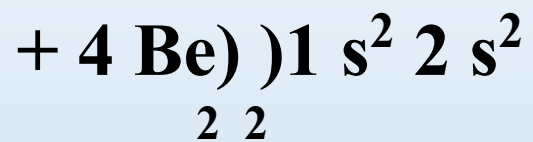
2s

1s

Li – 3 протона, 4 нейтрона, 3 электрона



Бериллий $A = 9$



3s

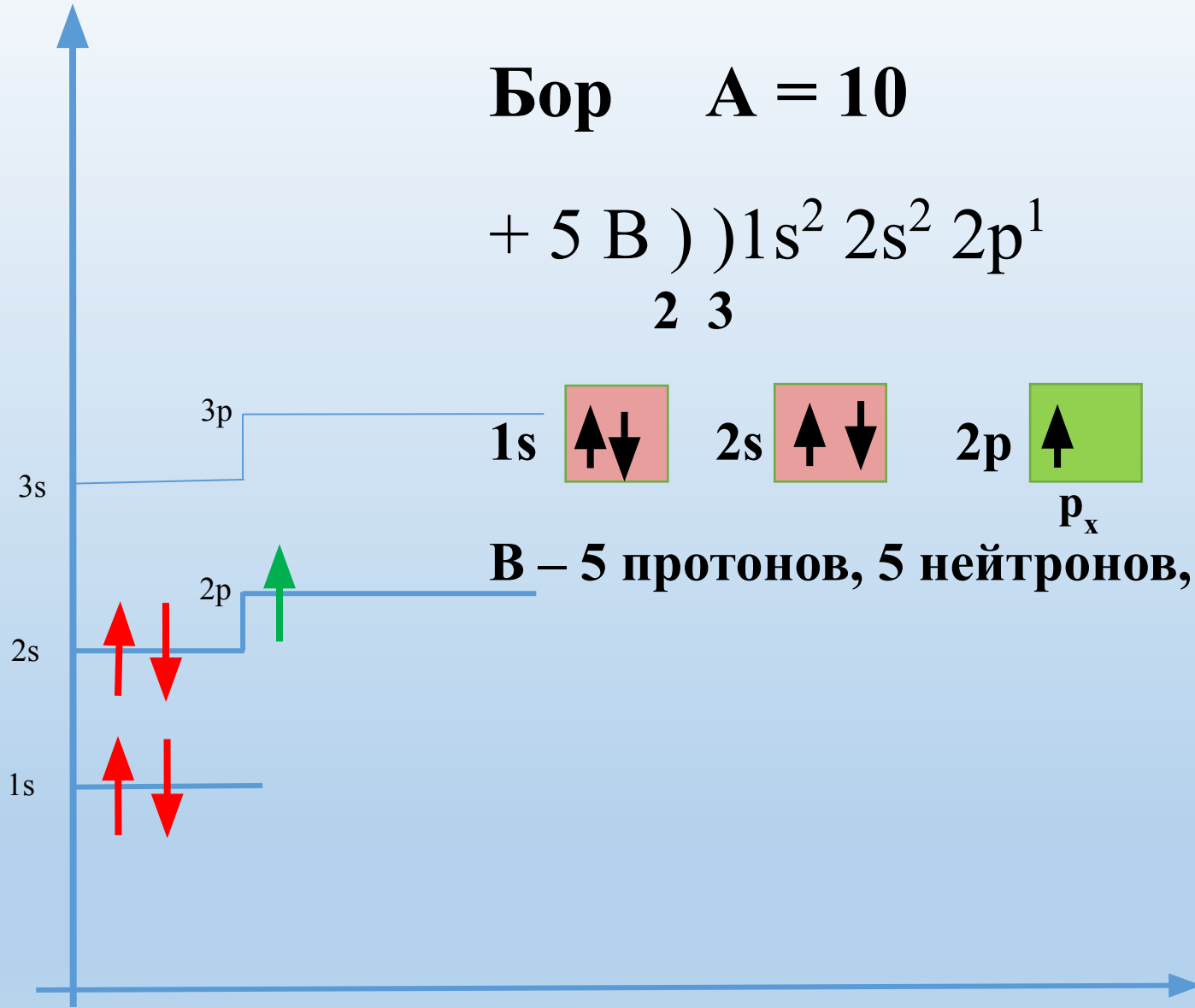
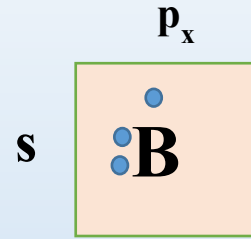
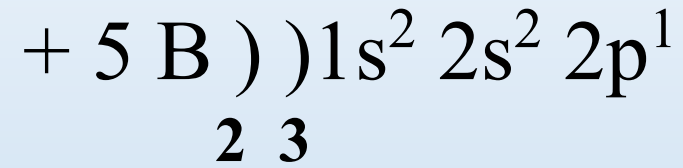
2s

1s

Be – 4 протона, 5 нейтрона, 4 электрона



Бор А = 10

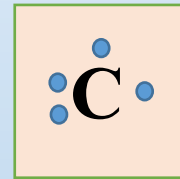
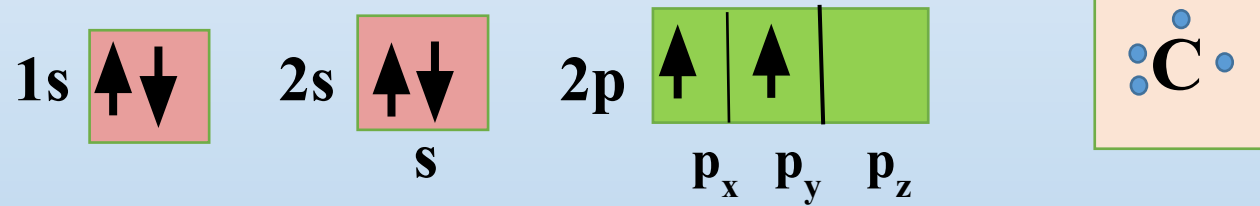
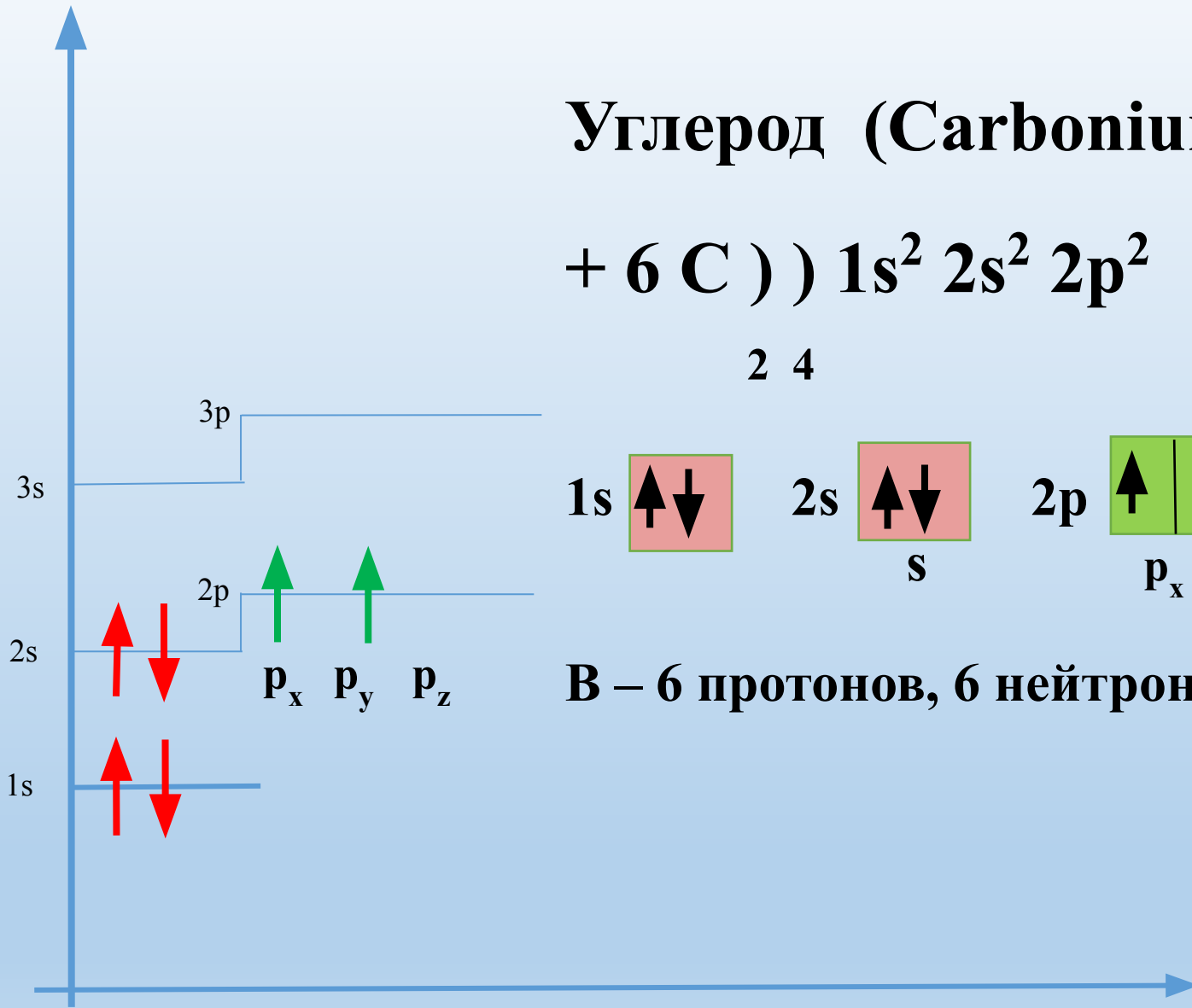


В – 5 протонов, 5 нейтронов, 5 электронов

Углерод (Carbonium) $A = 12$

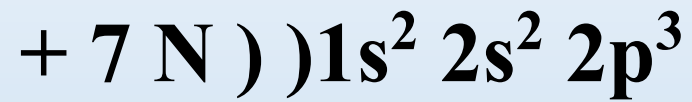


2 4

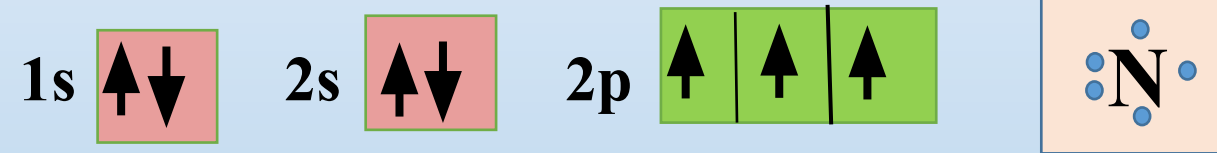
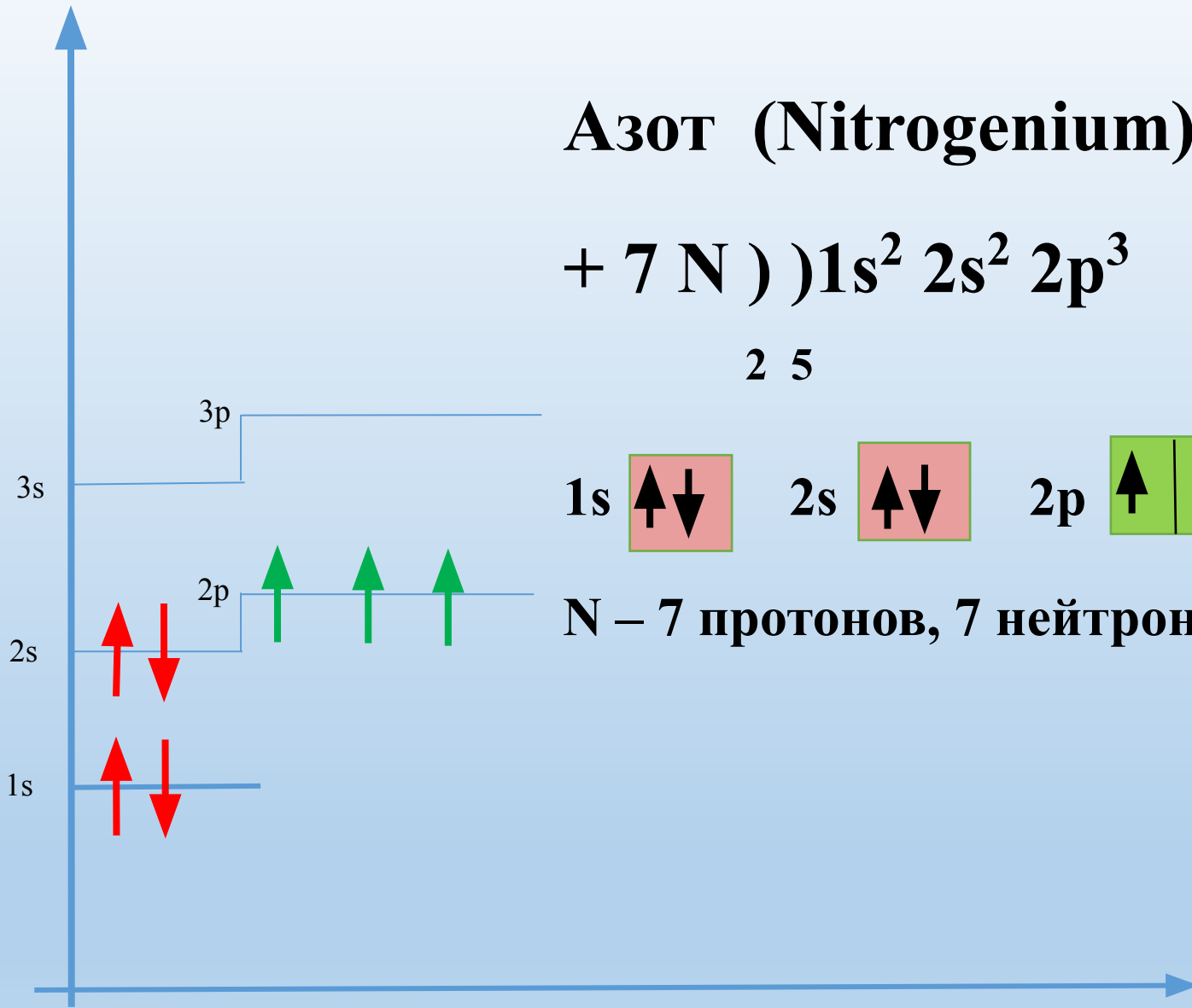


В – 6 протонов, 6 нейтронов, 6 электронов

Азот (Nitrogenium) $A = 14$

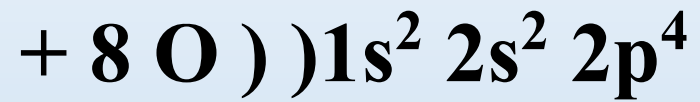


2 5

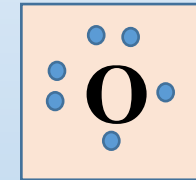
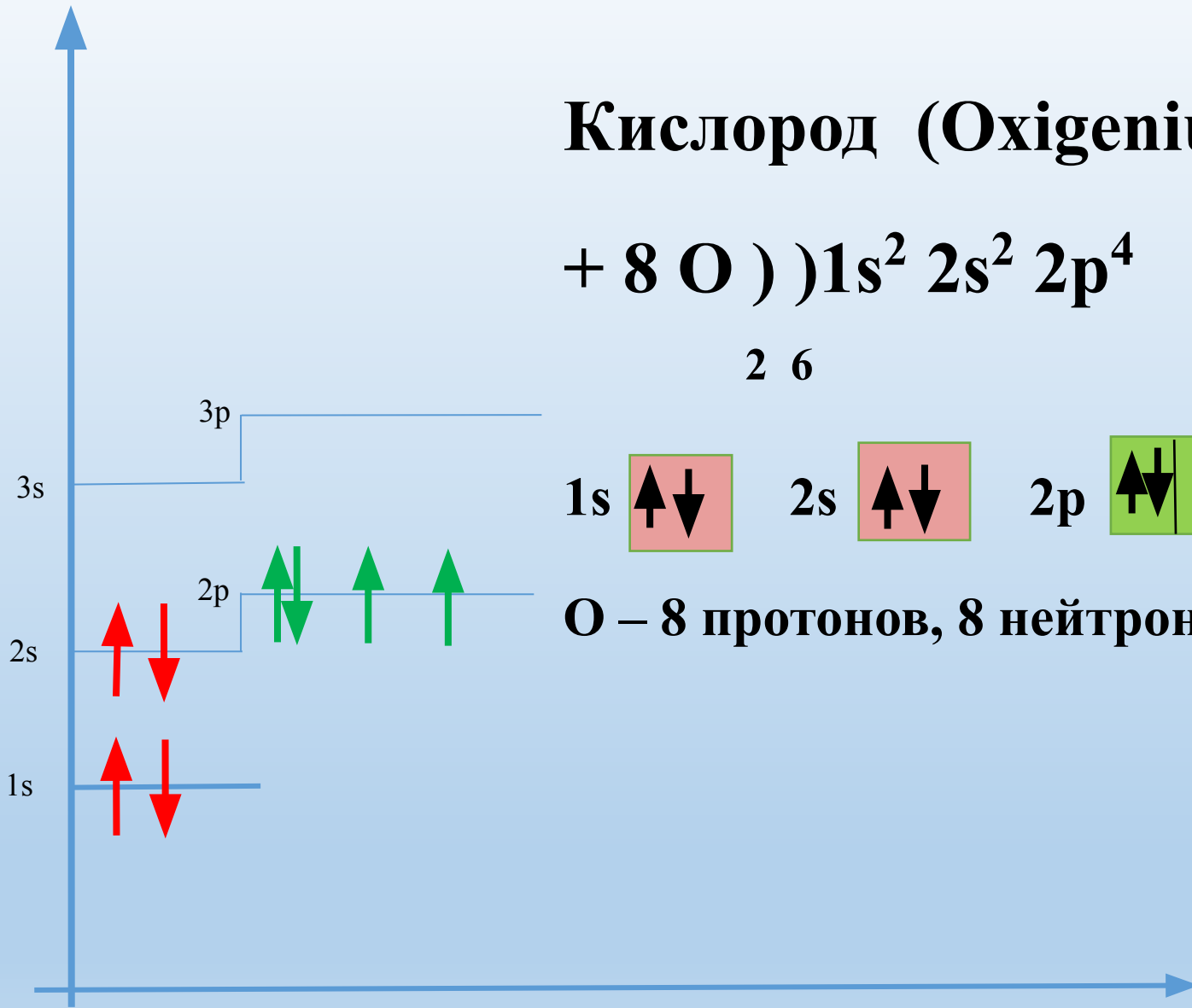


N – 7 протонов, 7 нейтронов, 7 электронов

Кислород (Oxygenium) $A = 16$

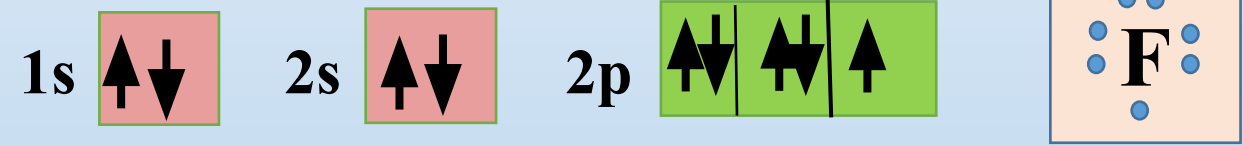
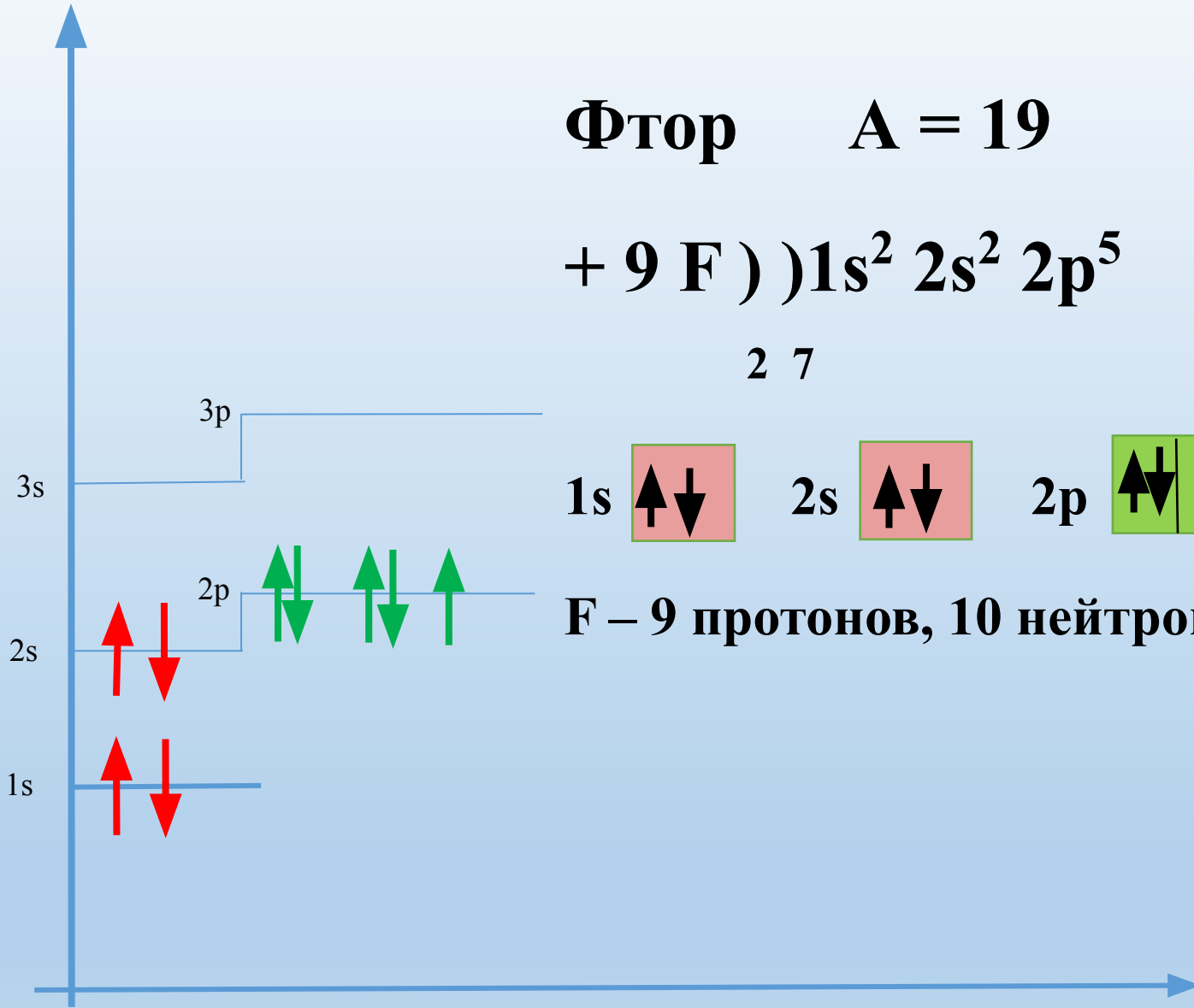
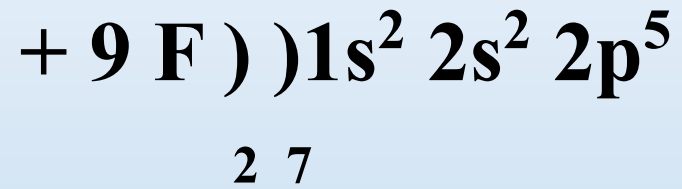


2 6



O – 8 протонов, 8 нейтронов, 8 электронов

Фтор А = 19

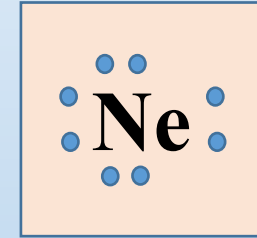
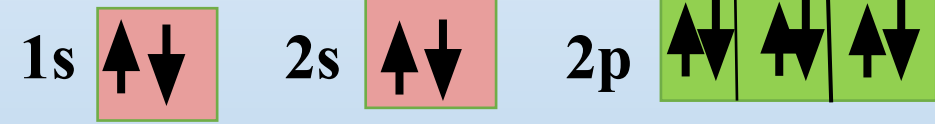
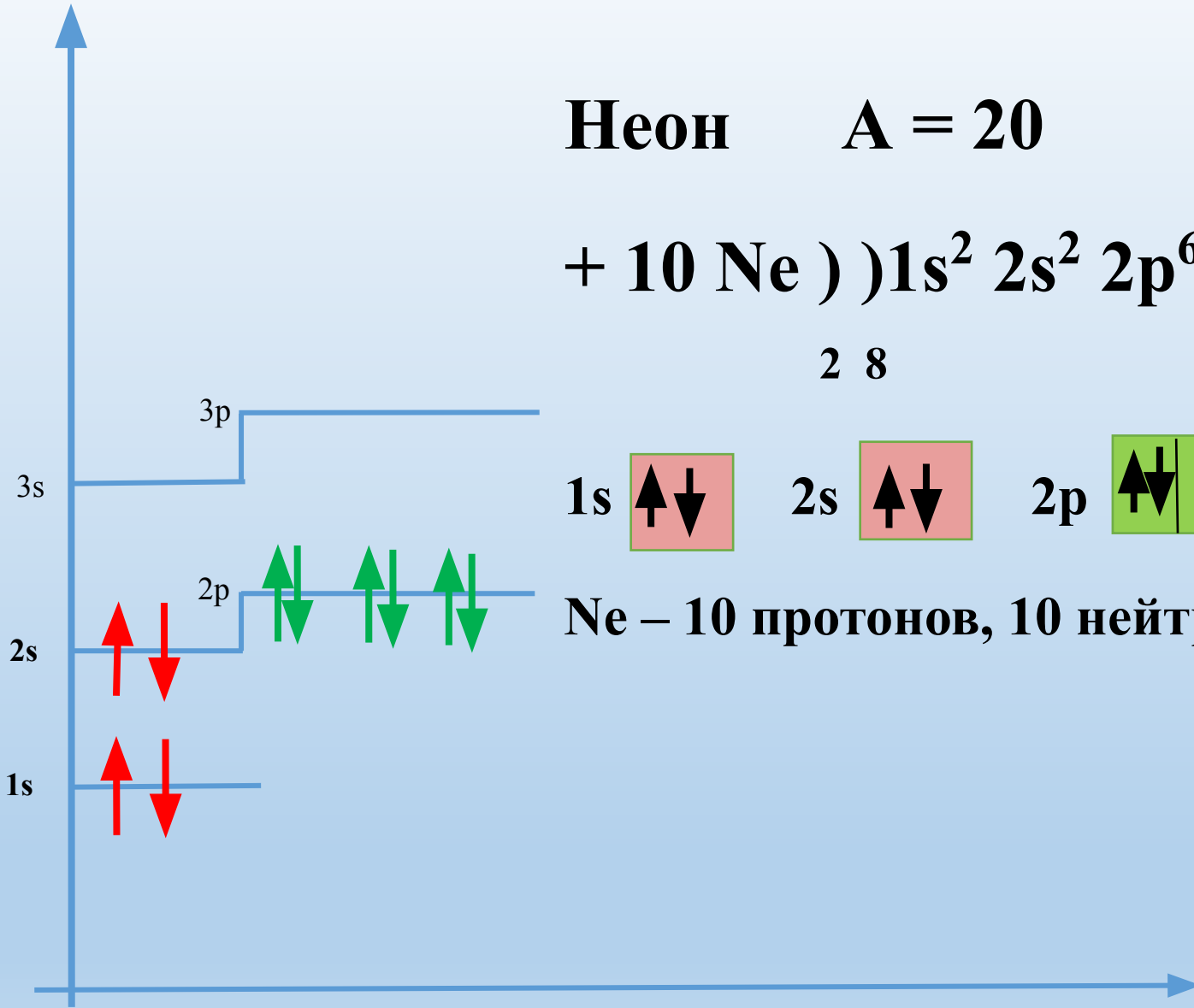


F – 9 протонов, 10 нейтронов, 9 электронов

Неон $A = 20$

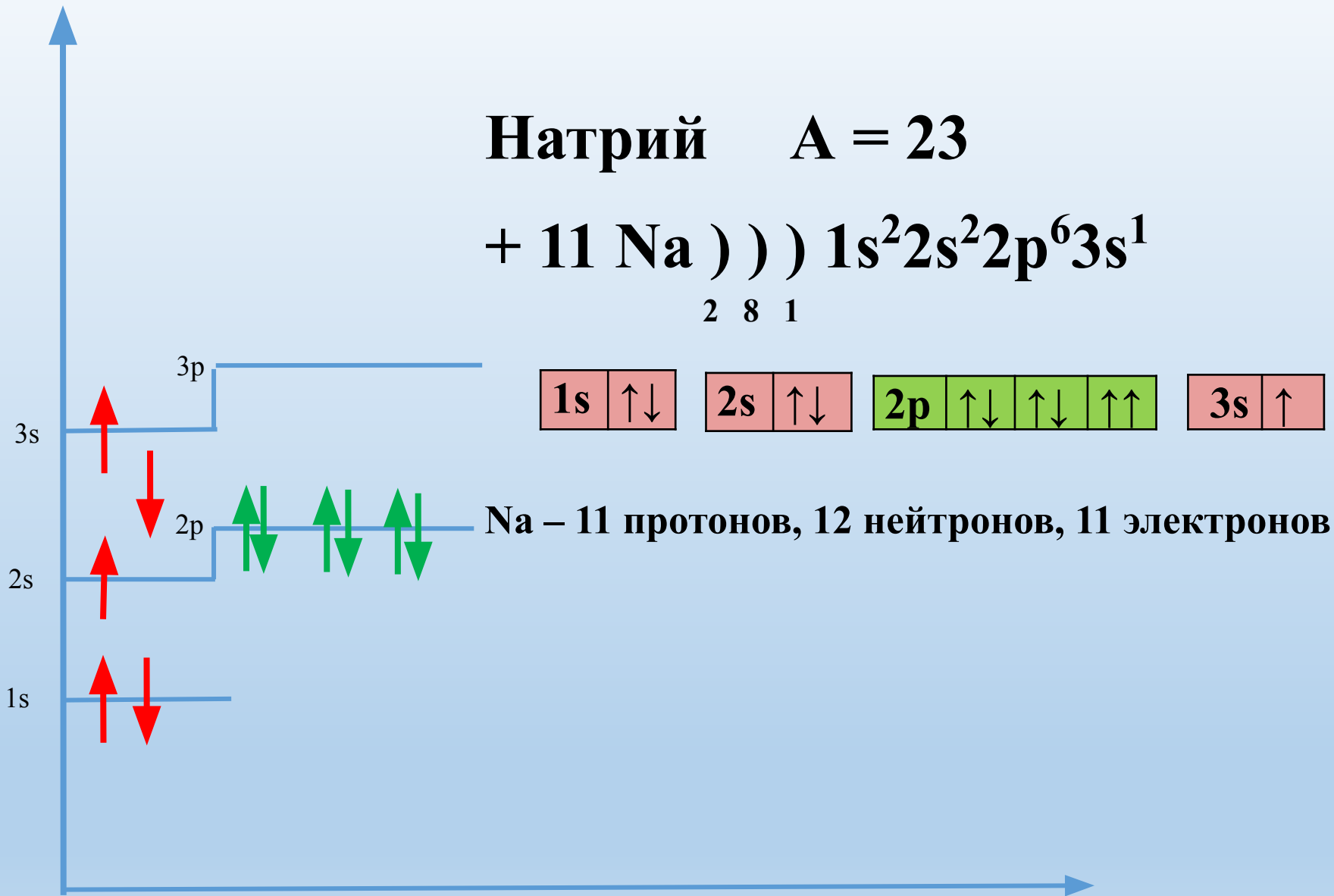
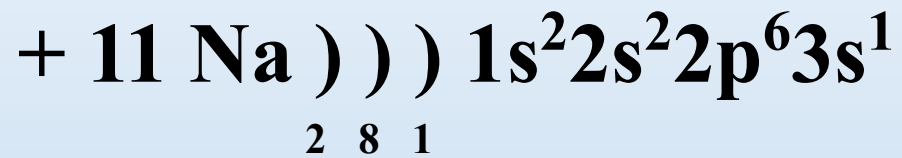
+ 10 Ne)) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$

2 8

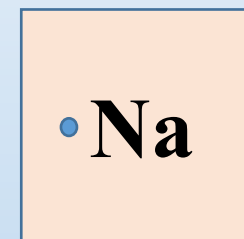


Ne – 10 протонов, 10 нейтронов, 10 электронов

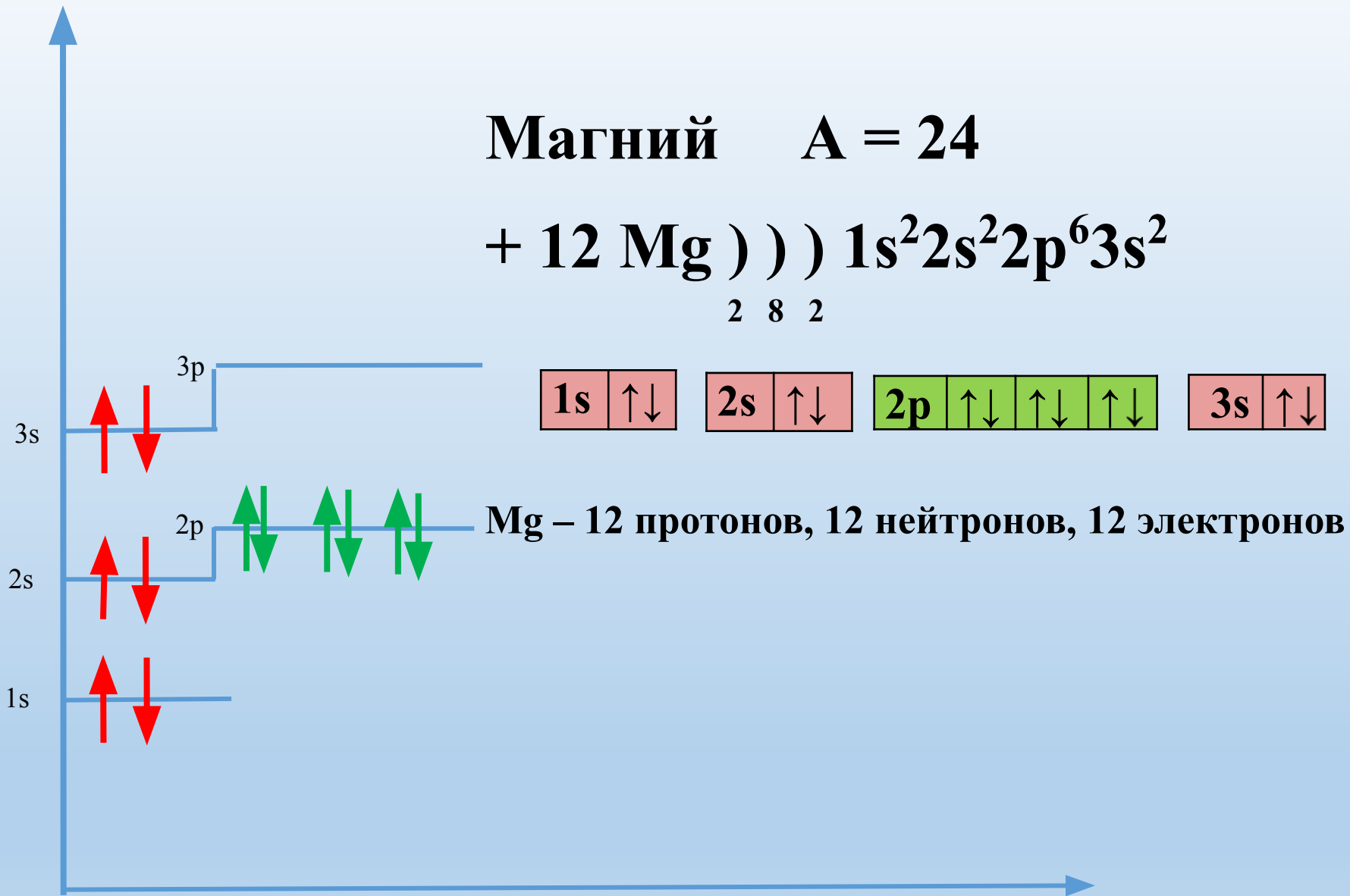
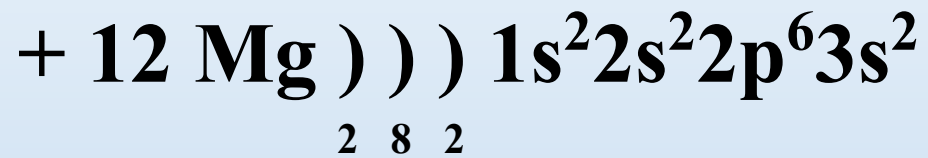
Натрий $A = 23$



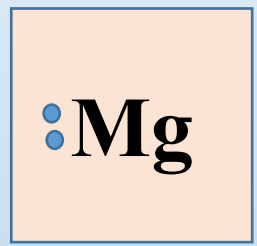
Na – 11 протонов, 12 нейтронов, 11 электронов



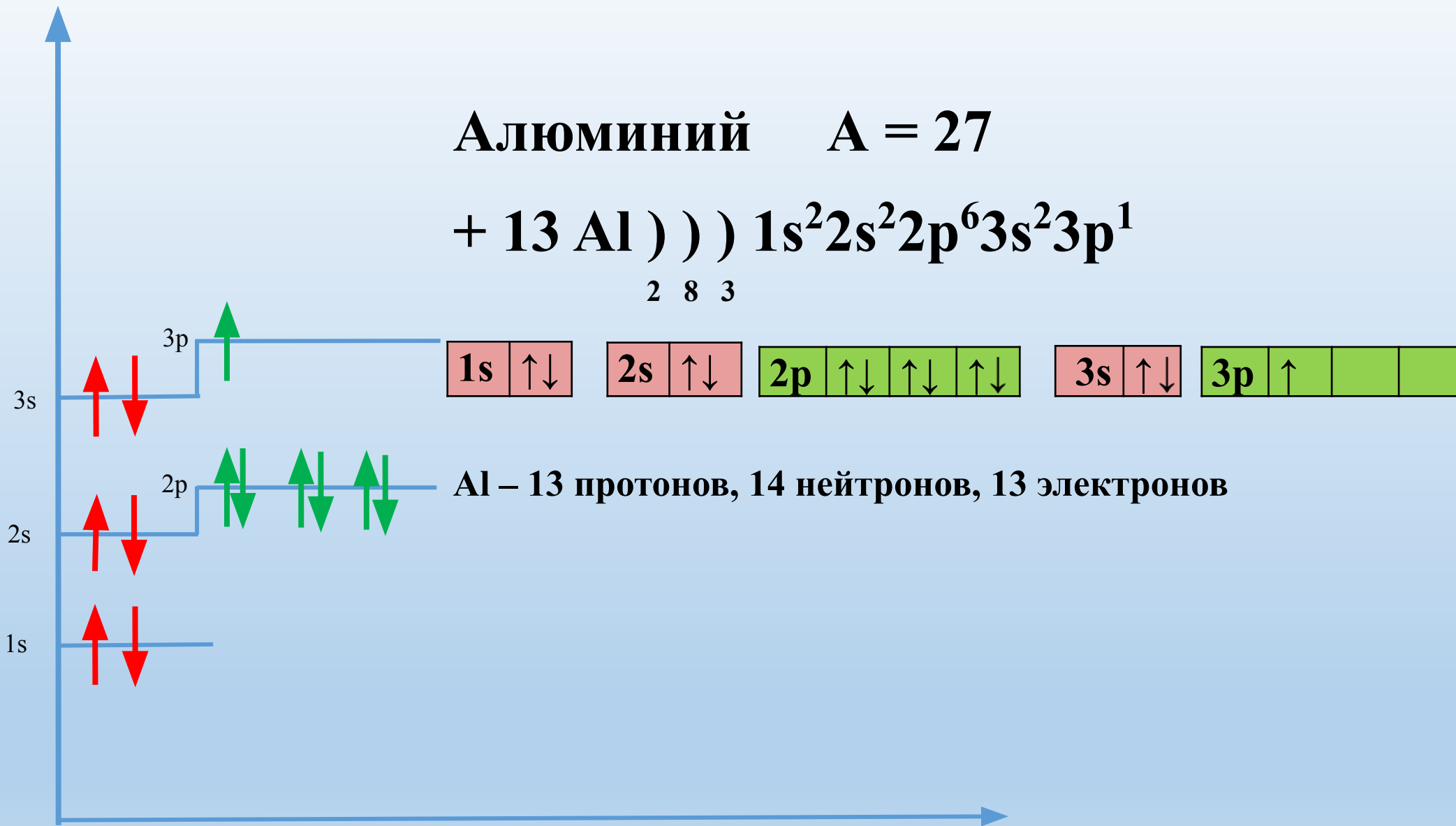
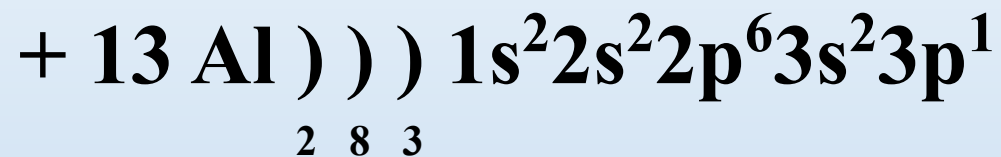
Магний $A = 24$



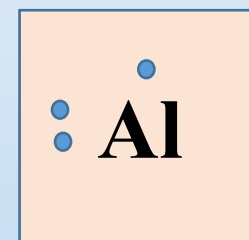
Mg – 12 протонов, 12 нейтронов, 12 электронов



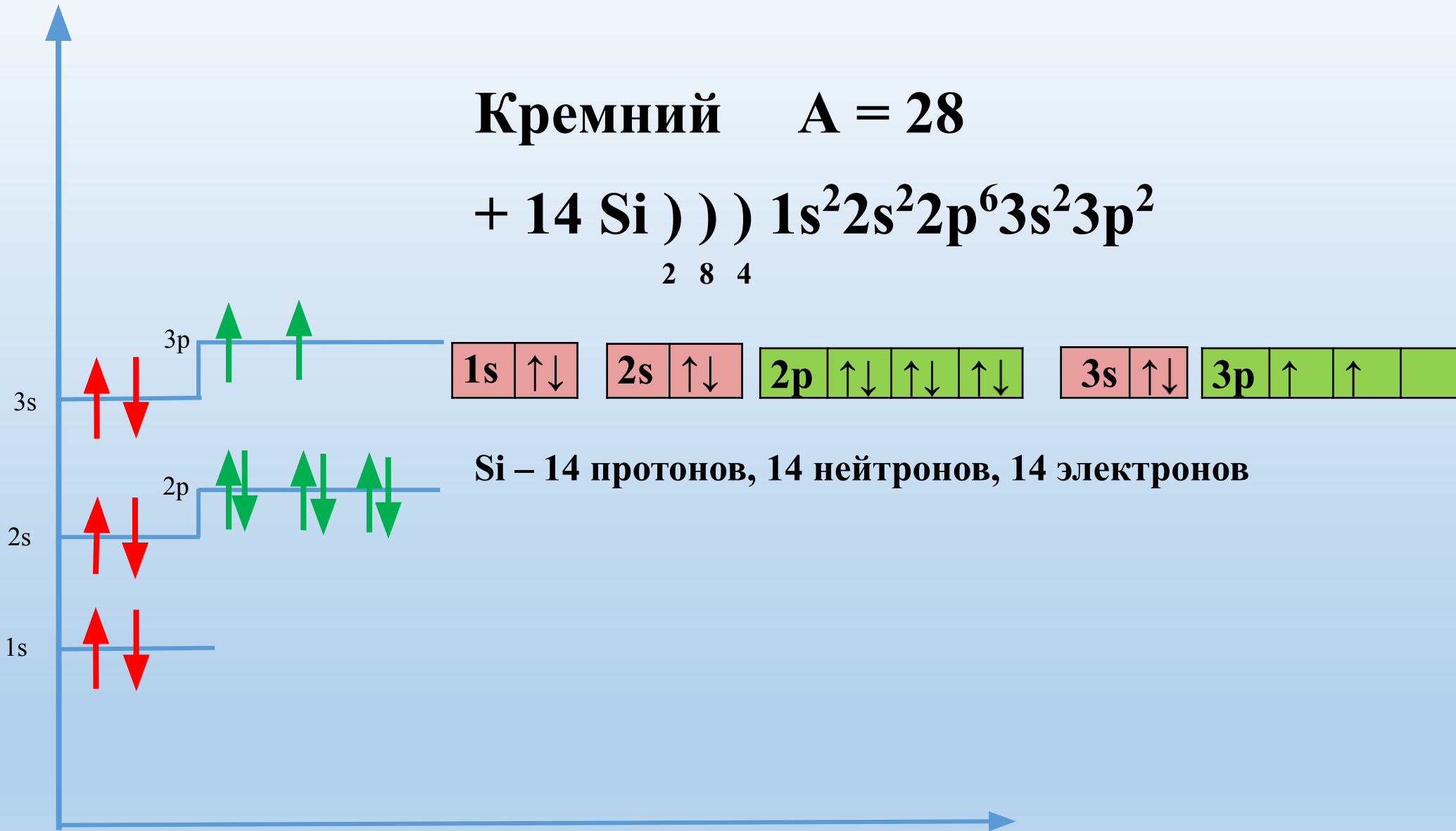
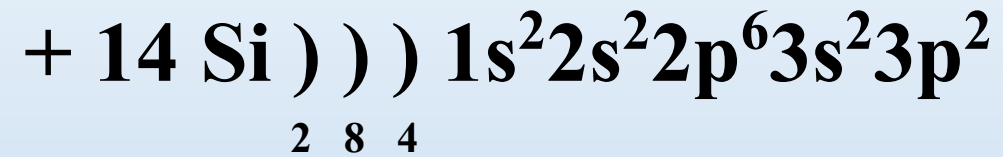
Алюминий $A = 27$



Al – 13 протонов, 14 нейтронов, 13 электронов



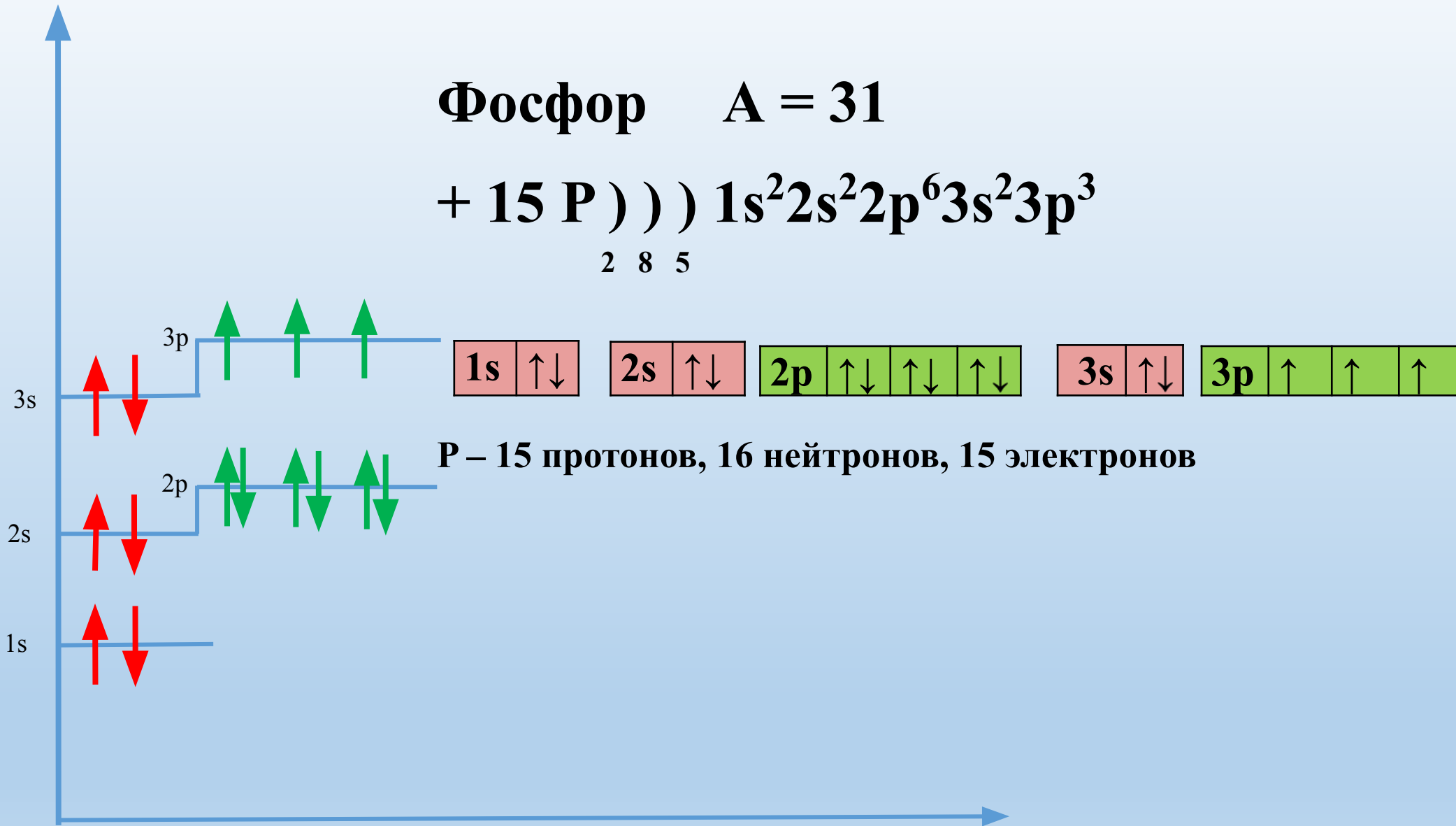
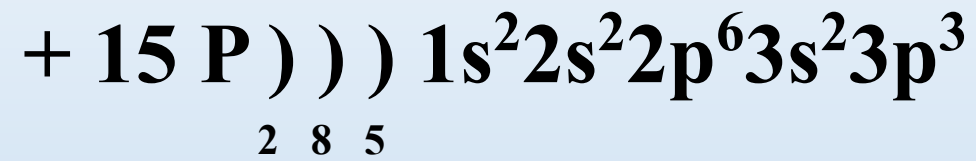
Кремний $A = 28$



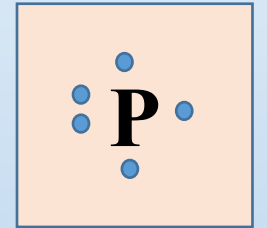
Si – 14 протонов, 14 нейтронов, 14 электронов



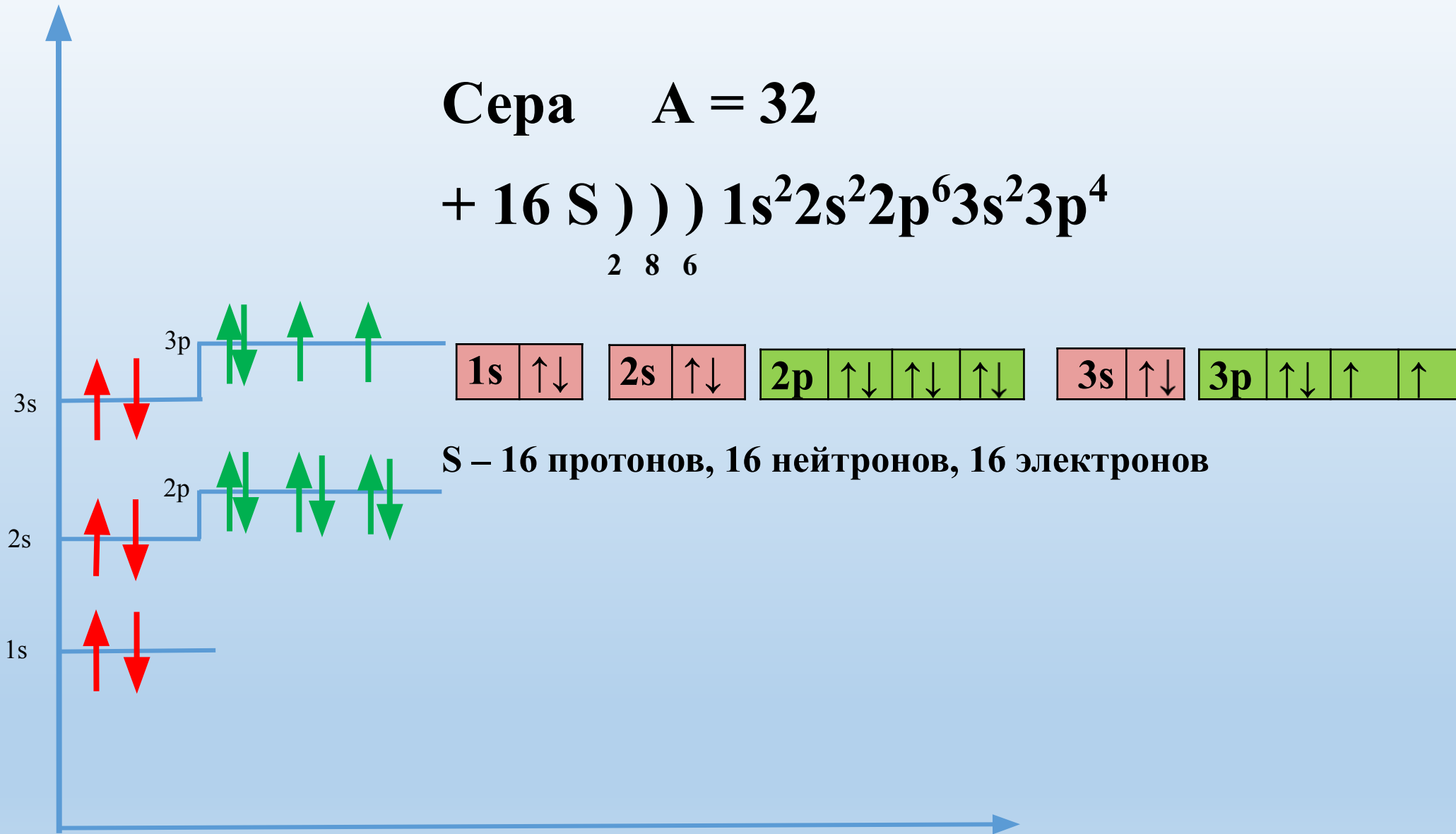
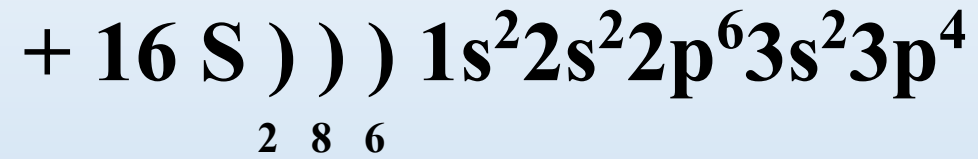
Фосфор А = 31



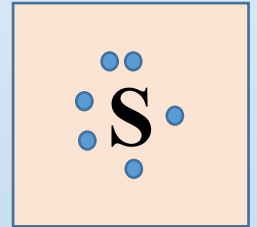
P – 15 протонов, 16 нейтронов, 15 электронов



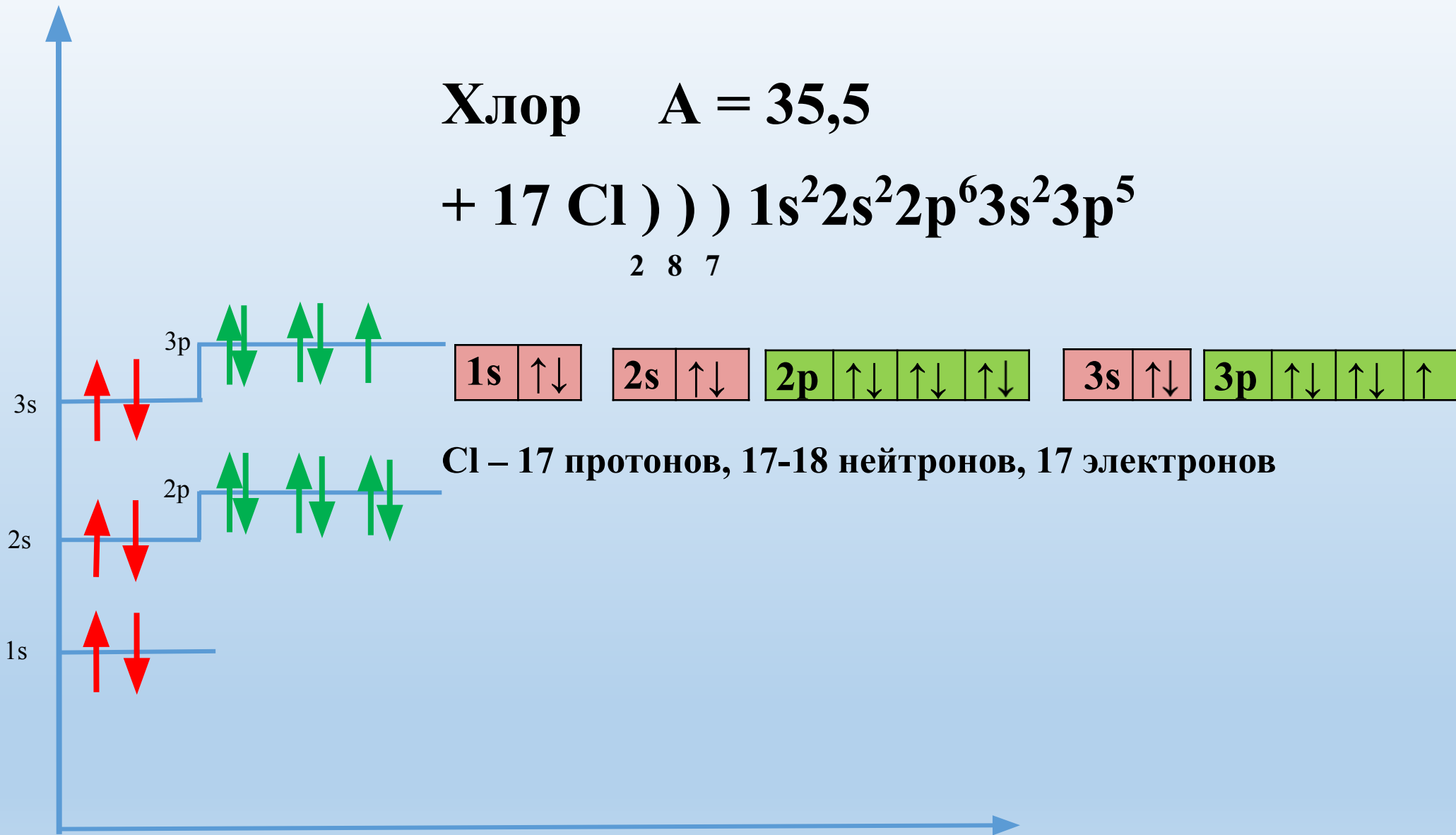
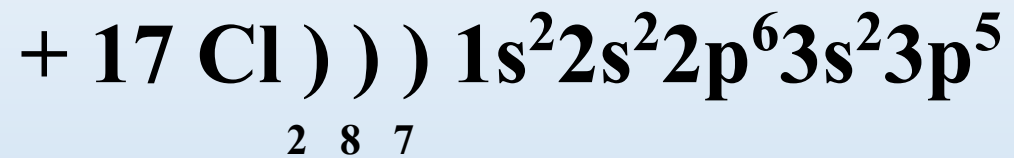
Сера $A = 32$



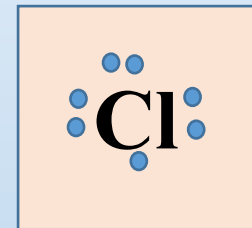
S – 16 протонов, 16 нейтронов, 16 электронов



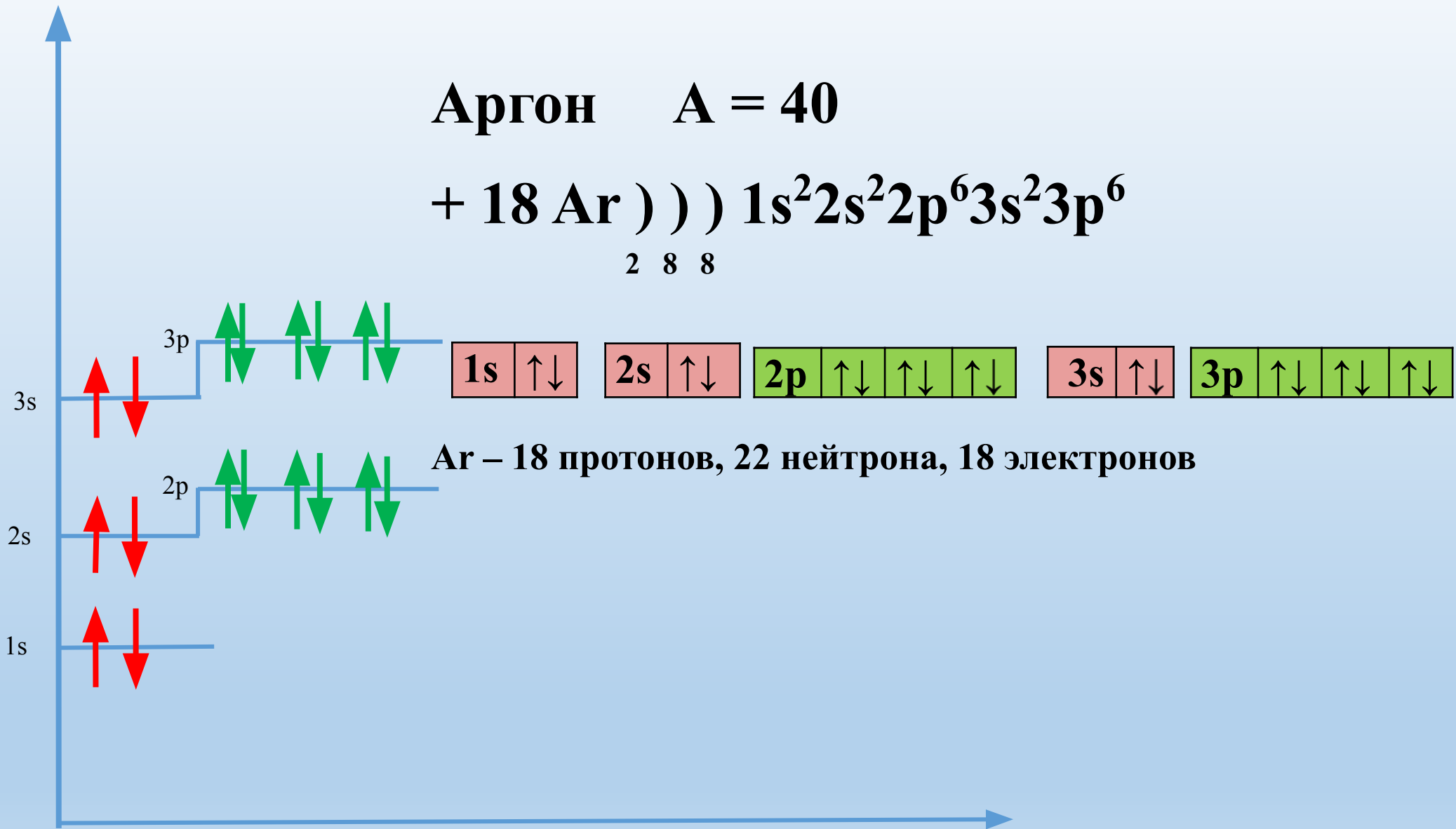
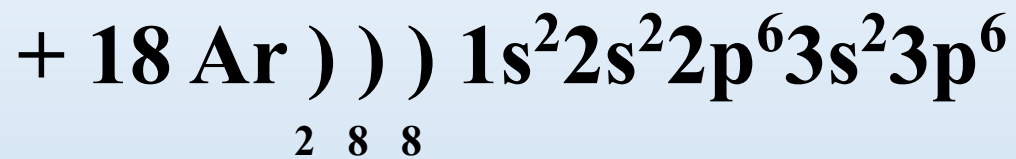
Хлор $A = 35,5$



Cl – 17 протонов, 17-18 нейтронов, 17 электронов



Аргон A = 40



Ar – 18 протонов, 22 нейтрона, 18 электронов

