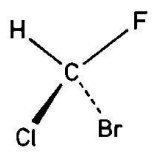




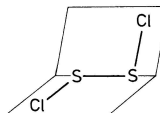
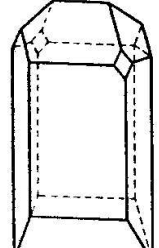


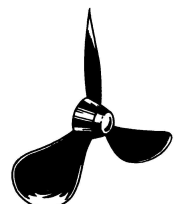
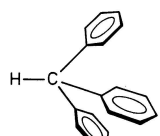


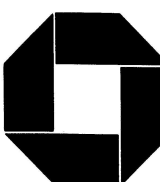

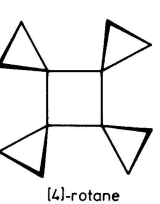
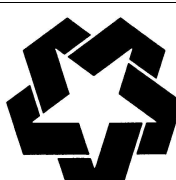

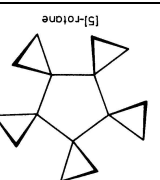
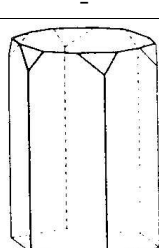



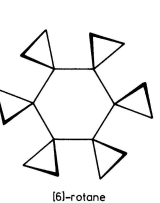
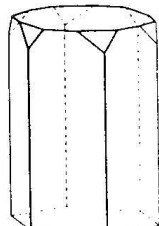


## Grundlagen der Symmetriellehre (Punktgruppen)

## Basis-Symmetrieelemente/operationen

## Basissymmetrien 1. Art: Drehachsen/Rotationen

Hermann-Mauguin-Symbol	Schönflies-Symbol	Zeichen	Beispiele			
			2-dimensional	3-dimensional		
				div.	Moleküle	Kristallpolyeder
1	$C_1$	-				 $SrH_2(C_4H_4O_6)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$
2	$C_2$					 $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$
3	$C_3$					 $NaIO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$
4	$C_4$				 [4]-rotane	 $Ba(SbO)_2(C_4H_4O_6)$
5	$C_5$	-			 [5]-rotane	 -
6	$C_6$				 [6]-rotane	 $NaK_3Al_4Si_4O_{16}$
$n \rightarrow \infty$	$C_n$					