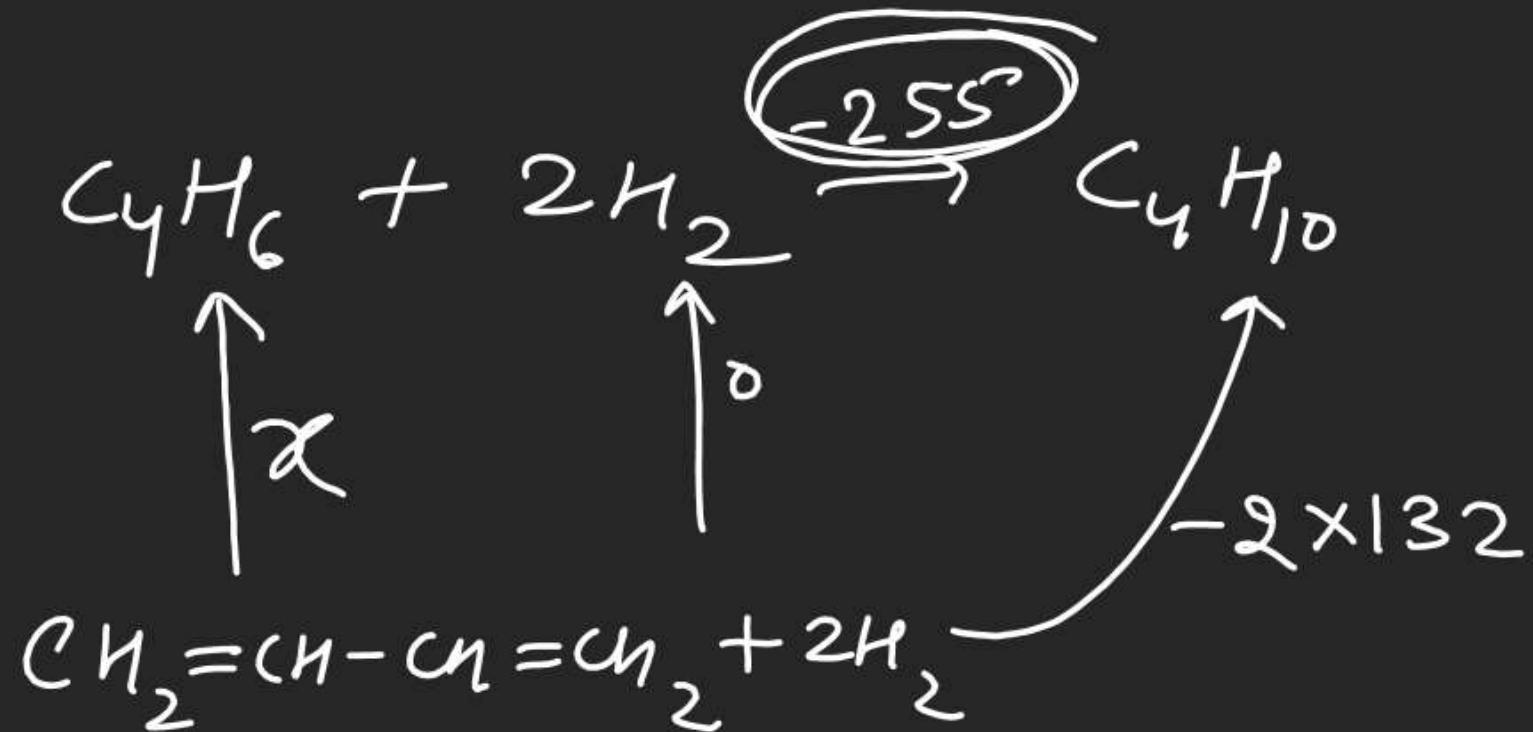


23-33

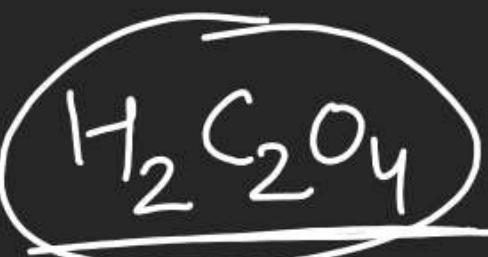
23-34

J-Adv TD-2

$$\underline{\Delta H_f} = -140 - 115 \\ = -255$$



27



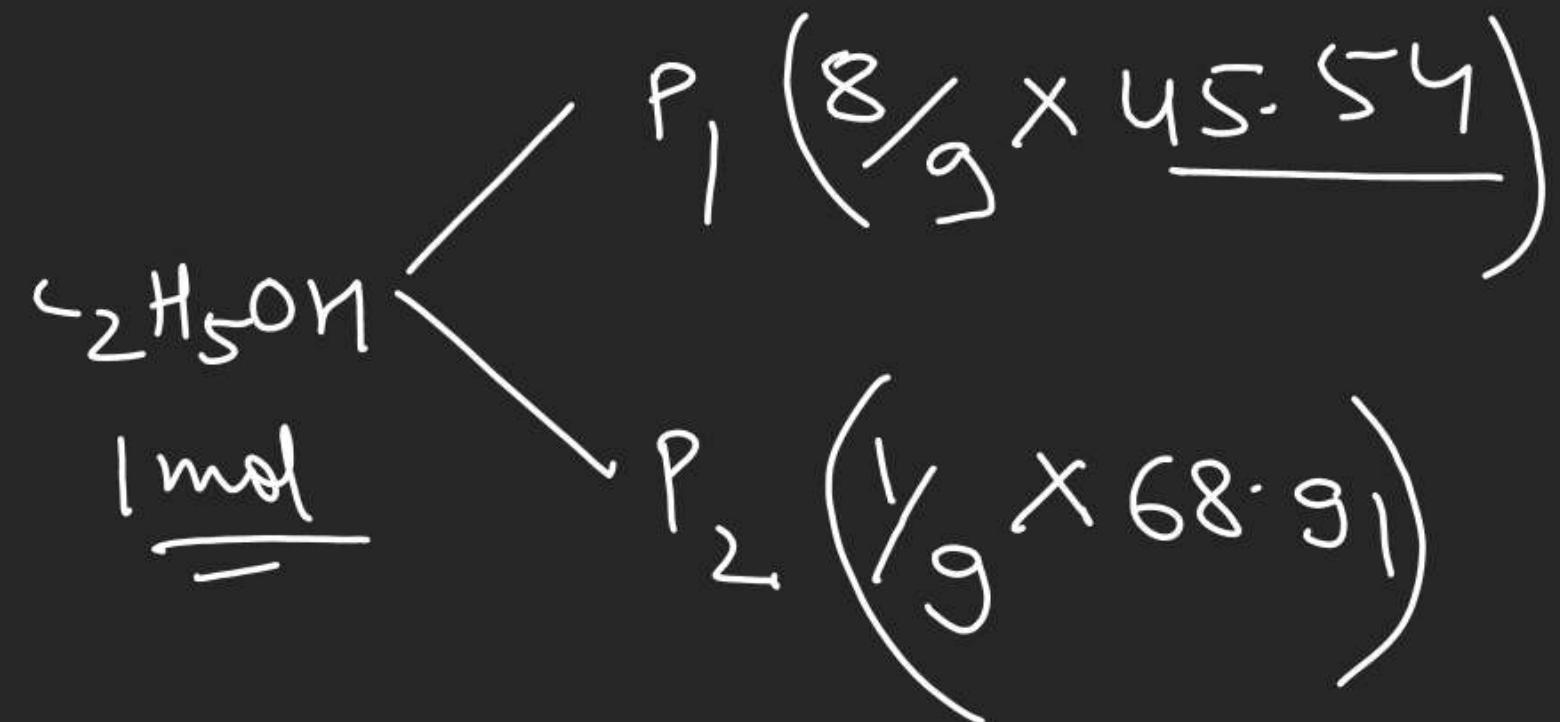
$$-\log \underline{k^5/\text{mol}}$$

$$-57 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

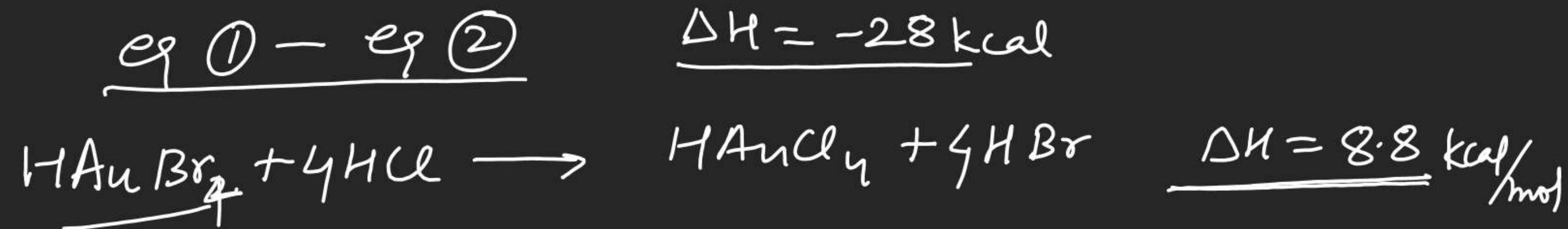
$$-114$$

$$-\log = -57 \times 2 + \Delta H_{\text{ion}}$$

30



(31)



$$8.8 \rightarrow 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$0.44 \rightarrow \frac{1}{8.8} \times \frac{0.44}{10}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.05}}$$

S-I

(28)

400 ml	100 ml
0.2 M	0.8 M
80 mmol	80
<u>0.08 mol</u>	0.08 mol

 $2^\circ \rightarrow 26.2^\circ C$  $\Delta T = 1.2$ 

$$\begin{aligned} |Q| &= m s \Delta T \\ &= \underline{500 \times 4.2 \times 1.2 \text{ J}} \end{aligned}$$

(29)



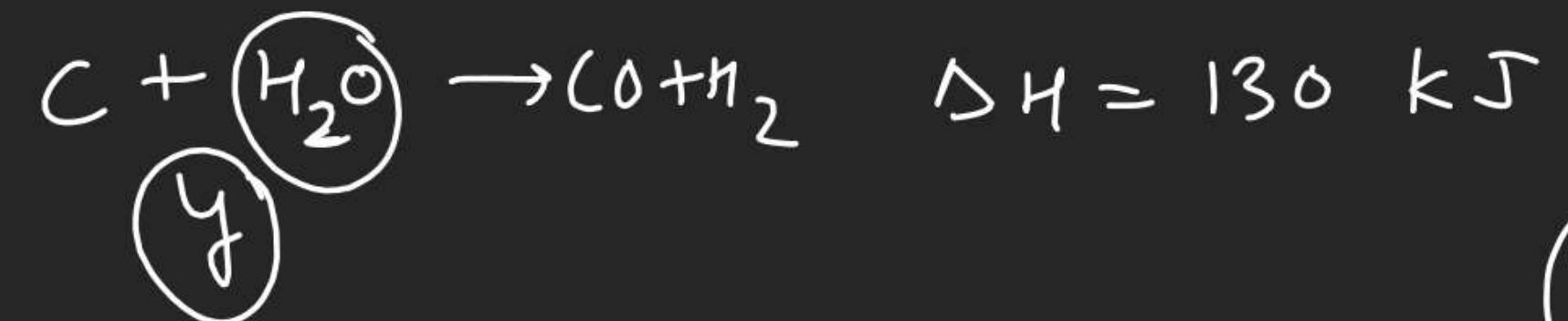
$$\Delta H_r = \Delta H_f(R) - \Delta H_f(R)$$

$$(\Delta H_f)_{T_2} - (\Delta H_f)_{T_1} = \int (\Delta C_p)_f dT$$

(31)



(34)



$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{130}{220}$$

||

$220 \times x$

$130 \times y$

## THERMOCHEMISTRY

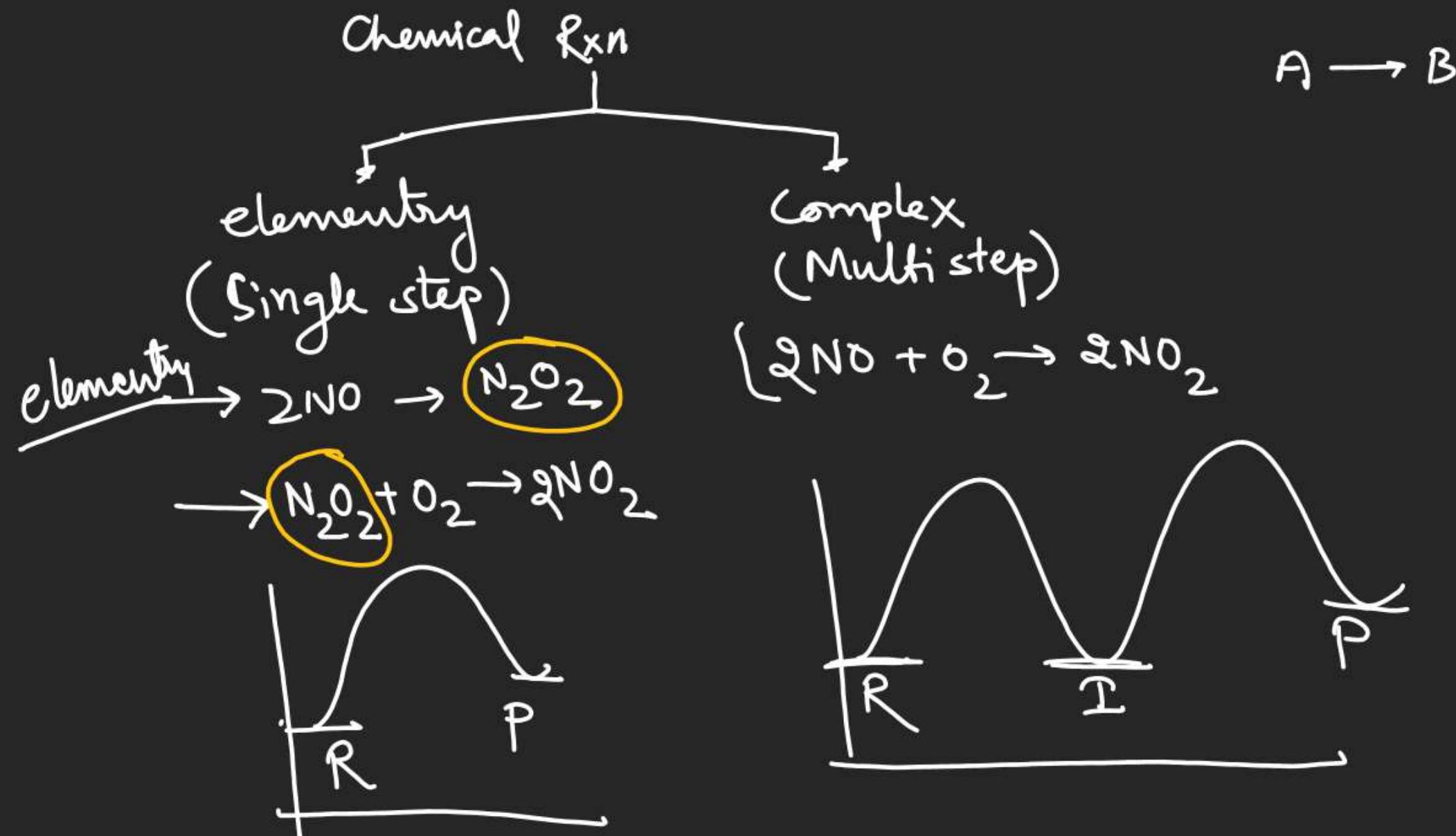


$$\Delta G_r^\circ = \Delta G_f^\circ(\text{P}_r) - \Delta G_f^\circ(\text{R})$$

$$\Delta G_r^\circ = -60 - 0 + 74 = 14 = -RT \ln K$$

## Chemical Kinetics

This chapter mainly deals with speed of Rxn.



$$\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{change in no of moles}}{\text{time taken}} \text{ mole/time}$$

if Volume is constant

$$= \frac{\text{change in no of moles}/V}{\text{time taken}}$$

Rate =  $\frac{\text{change in concentration}}{\text{time taken}}$  mol/lit/time

for gases

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{change in pressure}}{\text{time taken}} \text{ atm/time Pa/time}$$



Rate of disappearance  
of A =  $\frac{[A]_i - [A]_f}{\Delta t} = - \frac{[A]_f - [A]_i}{\Delta t} = - \frac{\Delta [A]}{\Delta t}$

$$R_{OD} \text{ of } B = - \frac{\Delta [B]}{\Delta t}$$

Rate of appearance  
of C =  $\frac{[C]_f - [C]_i}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta [C]}{\Delta t}$

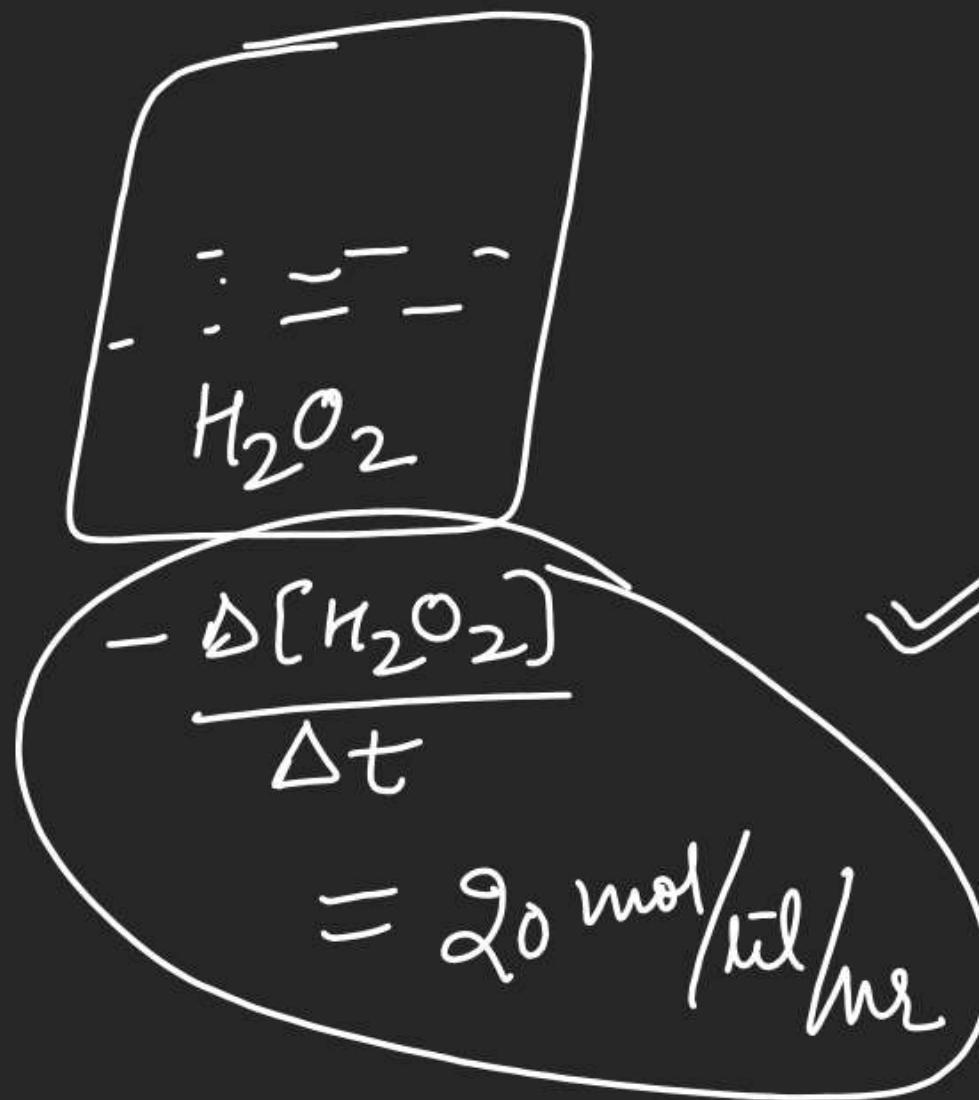


$$\rightarrow \left( -\frac{\Delta[\text{A}]}{\Delta t} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \times \left( -\frac{\Delta[\text{B}]}{\Delta t} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \times \left( \frac{\Delta[\text{C}]}{\Delta t} \right)$$

$$\left( -\frac{\Delta[\text{A}]}{\Delta t} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\Delta[\text{C}]}{\Delta t} \right)$$



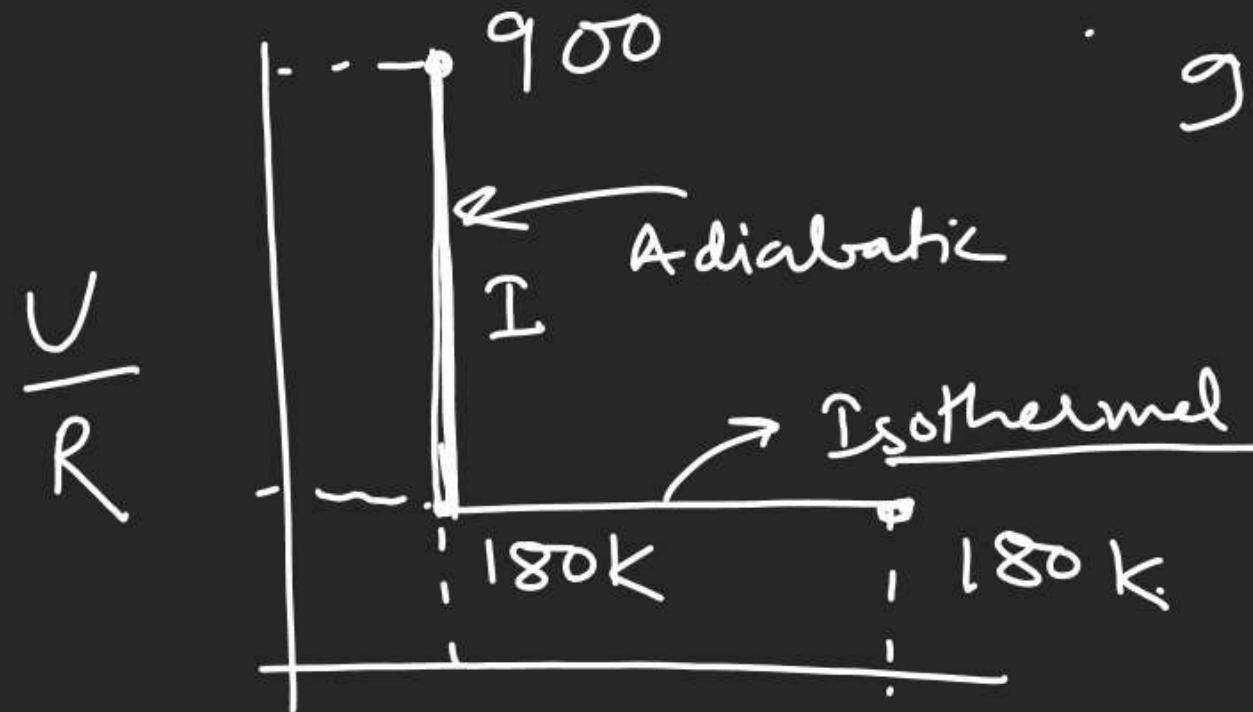
$$\frac{1}{a} \left( -\frac{\Delta[\text{A}]}{\Delta t} \right) = \frac{1}{b} \left( \frac{\Delta[\text{B}]}{\Delta t} \right) = \text{Rate of Rxn}$$



$$\text{R}_{\text{OD}} = \text{R}_{\text{OR}} \times \text{stoichiometric}$$

2021

①



$$\ln \frac{V_3}{V_2}$$

$$900 - T_f = 720$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{5}$$

$$T_f = 180 \text{ K}$$

$$T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_2^{\gamma-1}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \left( \frac{T_1}{T_2} \right)^{\gamma-1} = \left( \frac{900}{180} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{5}-1}$$

$$\Delta U = nC_V \Delta T = \frac{5}{2} R \Delta T$$

$$\frac{\Delta U}{R} = \frac{5}{2} \Delta T = 1800$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{3600}{5} = 720$$

$$\Delta U = W_I = W_{II} = nR 180 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2}$$

$$1800 R = 180 R \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2}$$

J-M last 15 Q

To calculate RoR

if balanced chemical reaction  
is not given than balance it  
with minimum integral coefficient