



$$P = K_H \cdot x$$

1 lit

1 lit

2 mg.

$$\frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{34} \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{1000}{18} = x$$

⑩

$$\frac{5.25}{M} = \frac{1.5}{60}$$

⑪

100°C      760 torr

$$P_s = \frac{178.2}{\frac{18}{180} + \frac{178.2}{18}} \times 760$$

$$\frac{9.9}{0.1 + 9.9} \times 760 = \underline{\underline{9.9 \times 76}}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad \frac{5}{342} = \frac{1}{M}$$

(26)  $\frac{-\alpha}{\sigma g} = \alpha + \left(\frac{1}{n} - 1\right) 0.222$

$$\frac{n}{1-\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{M_n}{\alpha/n}$$

$$-1 = \frac{2}{n} - 2$$

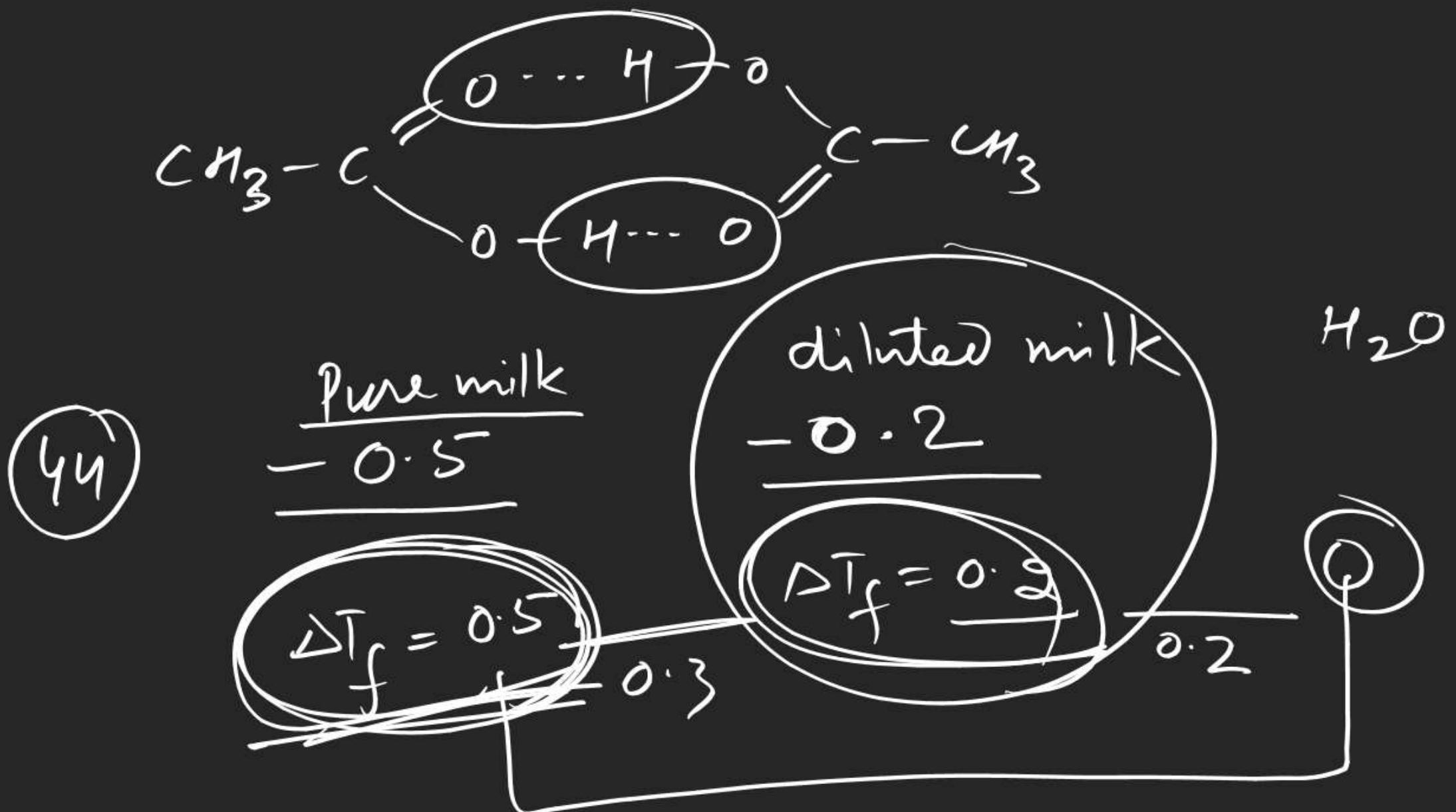
$$1 = \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\frac{\alpha/n}{1-\alpha + \alpha/n} = 0.2$$

(28)

$$5 = 1.86 \times \frac{n}{10}$$

$$\frac{50}{1.86} \times 32$$



Right side: A diagram showing two containers. The top container contains 5M solution with volume  $V_1$ . The bottom container contains 3M solution with volume  $V_2$ .

$$\frac{5V_1 + 1V_2}{V_1 + V_2} = 3$$

$$2V_1 = 2V_2$$

$$V_1 = V_2$$

$$\textcircled{50} \quad P = K_H \underline{\chi_{\text{gas}}}$$

$$= K_H (1 - \chi_{H_2O})$$

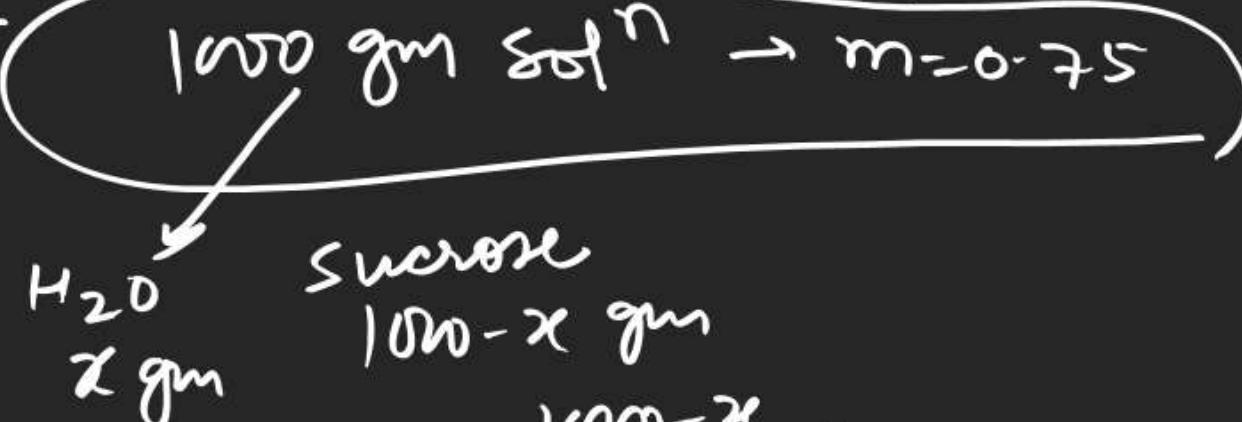
$$\overline{P} = K_H - K_H \underline{\chi_{H_2O}}$$

is cooled  
upto  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$

\textcircled{60}

$$\gamma = 1.86 \times \frac{0.75}{W} \times 1000$$

$$W = \frac{750 \times 1.86}{\gamma}$$



$$m = \frac{1000 - x}{342} \times 1000 = 0.75$$

$$\gamma = 1.86 \times \frac{0.6}{W} \times 1000$$

$W = 277.5$

$$\eta_{(D)_{H_2O}} = \frac{1000 - 795.86}{342} = 0.6$$

