

(42)

J-Maine

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{mv^2}{m} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{m} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} - \phi$$

(41)  $n+l$  rule

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{(1.5p)^2}{m} = \frac{hc}{\lambda_2} - \phi$$

(48)

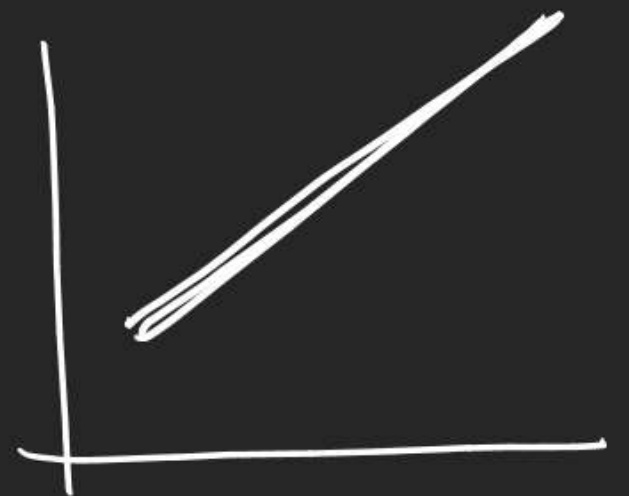
(B)

(43)

→

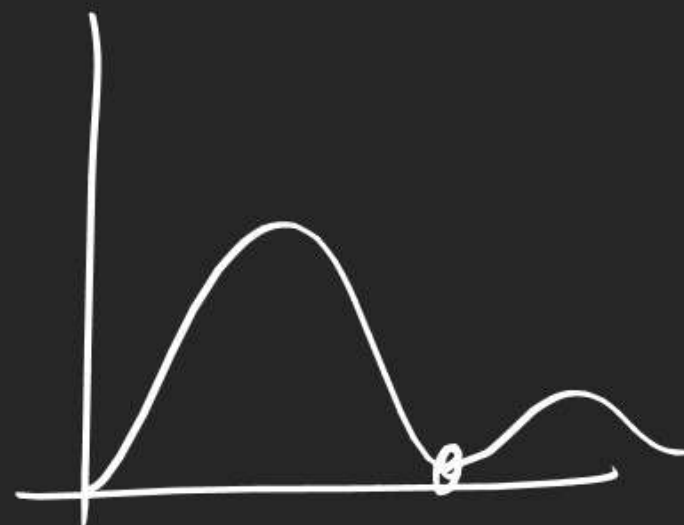
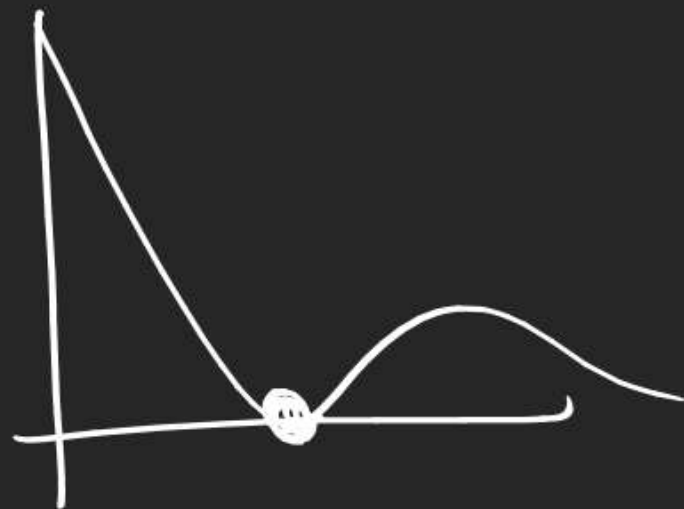
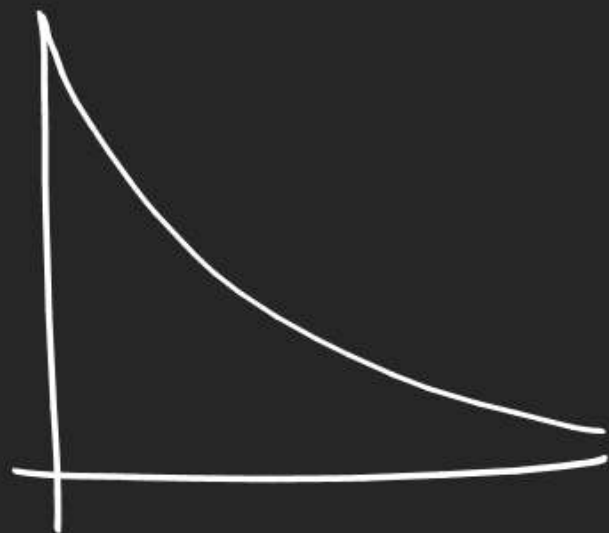
→

$$h\nu = 13.6 Z^2 \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$$



53

52



55 D

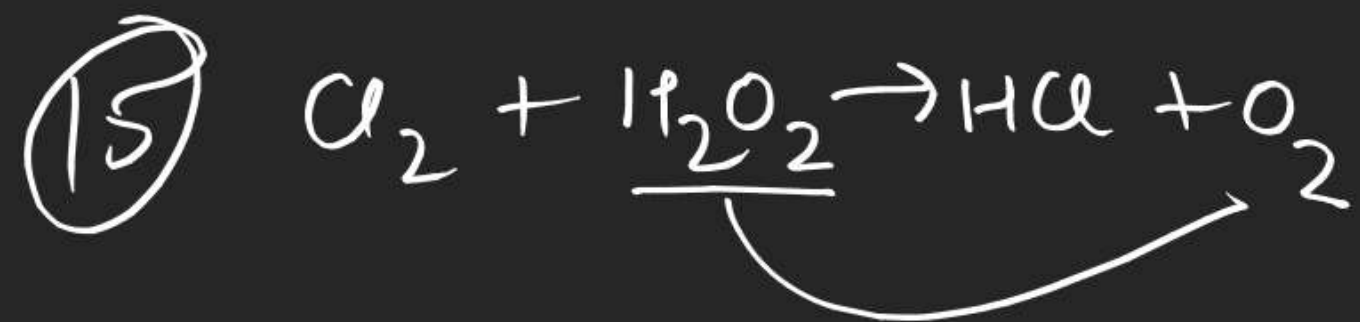
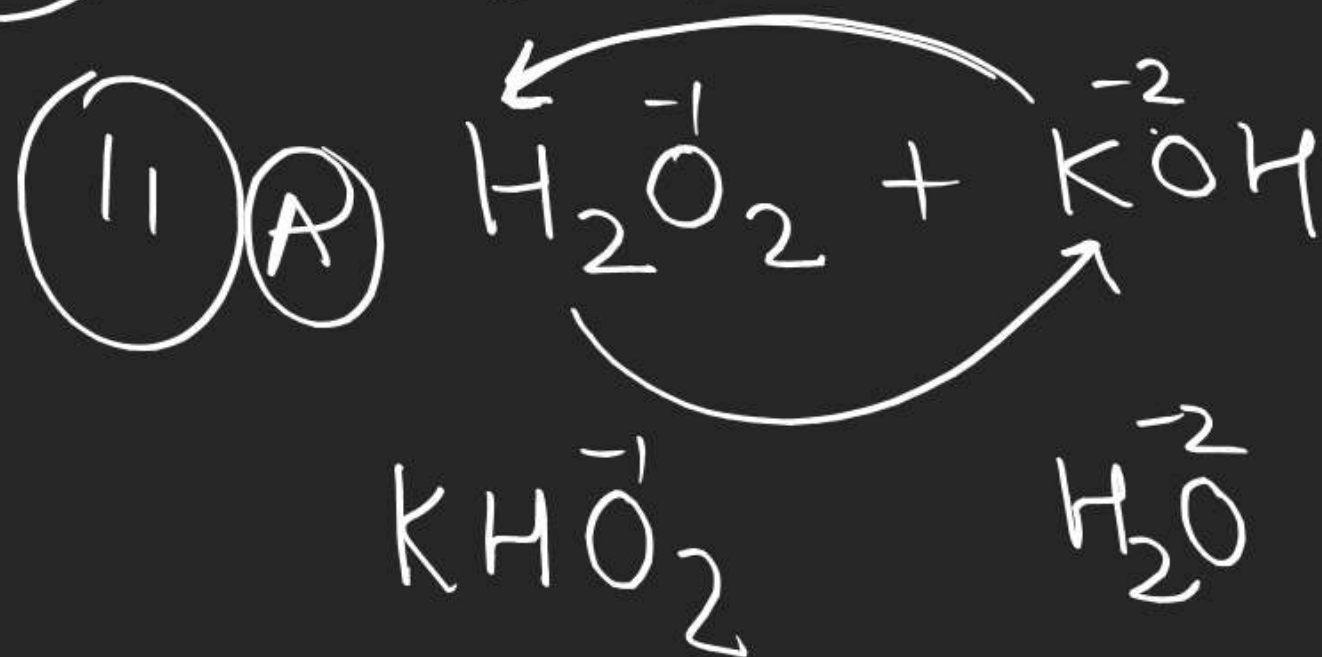
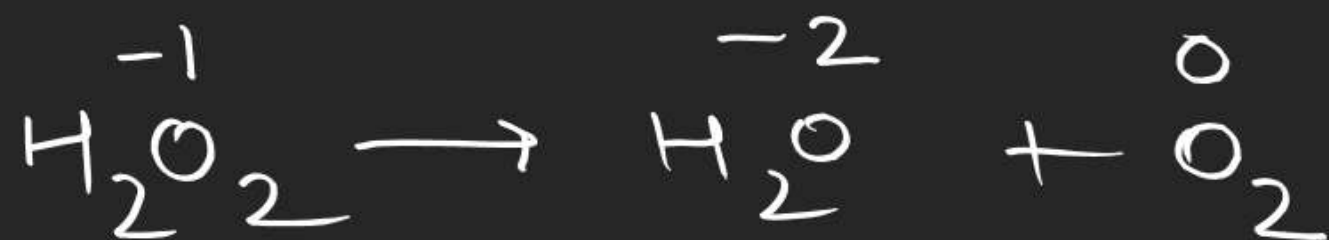
$$F = \frac{kZe^2}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{kZe^2}{n^4/a^2}$$

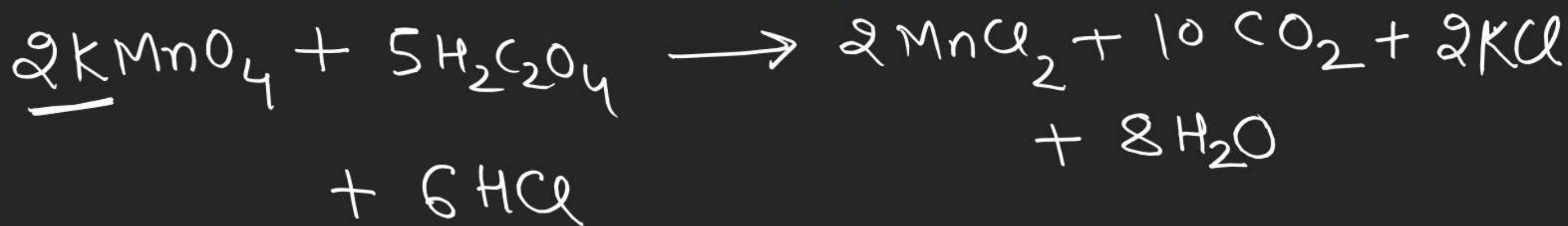
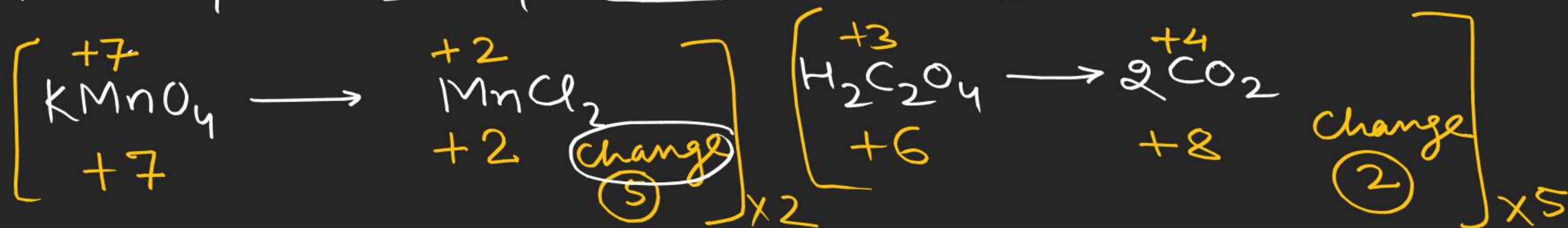
55

$$f = \frac{v}{2\pi r} \quad \frac{2/a}{n^2/a}$$

$$\frac{2^2}{n^3}$$



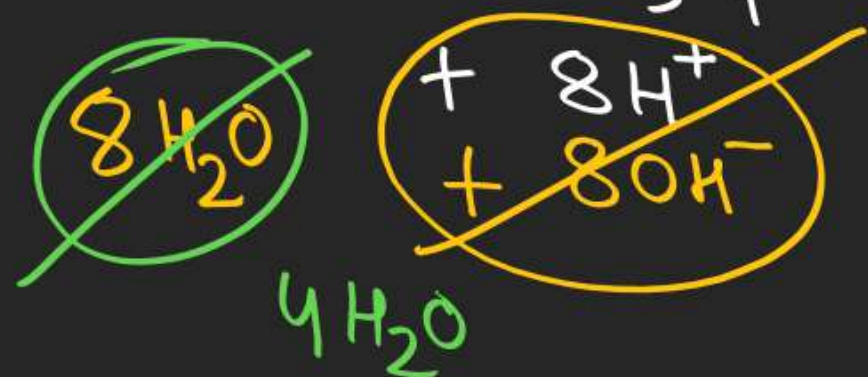
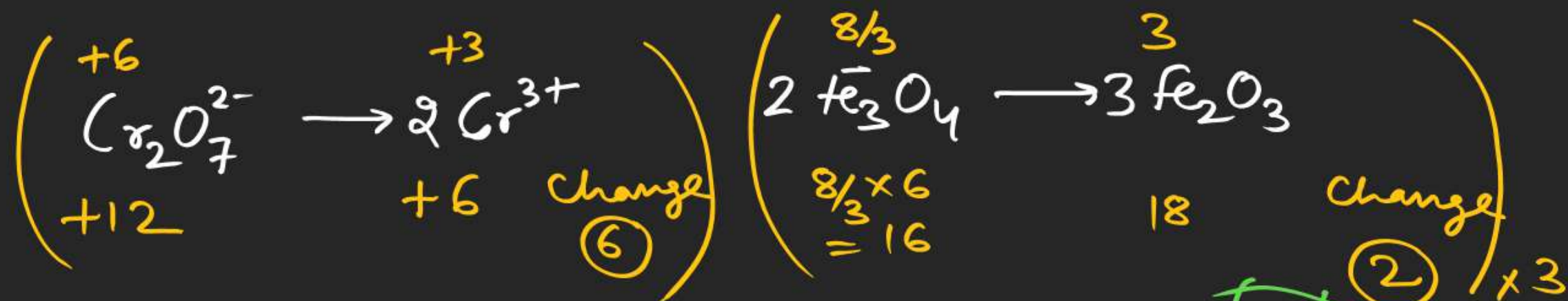
Type-1 Redox Rxn :  $\rightarrow$  Only one element undergoes oxid<sup>n</sup> and one other element in other compound undergoes red<sup>n</sup>

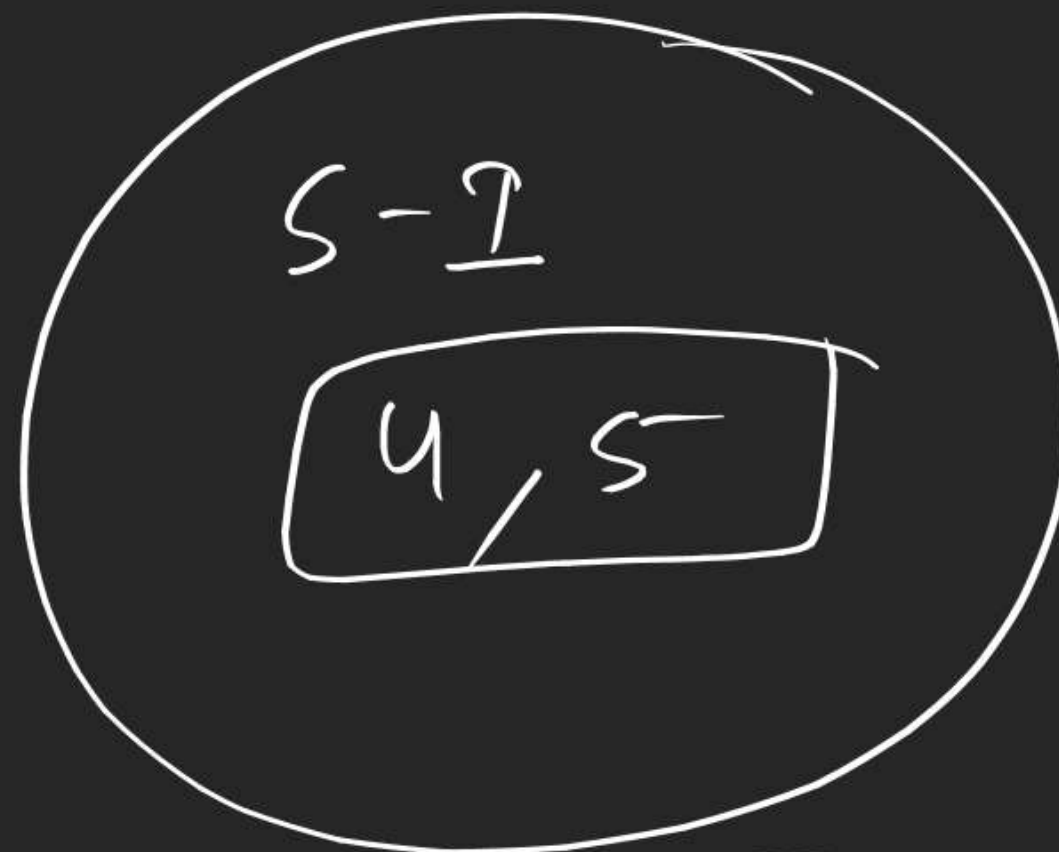




- Step-1 Identify the elements undergoing oxid<sup>n</sup> or red<sup>n</sup>.
- Step-2 Write separate half rxn
- Step-3 Balance the element undergoing oxid<sup>n</sup> or red<sup>n</sup>.
- Step-4 Calculate change in O.No.
- Step-5 Multiply each rxn by suitable factor so that change in O.No becomes equal in each half rxn.  
and again combine them.
- Step-6 Balance the elements other than 'H' & 'O'.  
to the side deficient in 'O' atom.
- Step-7 Add required no  $H_2O$  to the side deficient in H-atom.
- Step-8 Add  $H^+$  to the side

Q.





Atomic str  
J-Adv

I 6

(III) 5

(II) 5

(IV) 4

1s  
2s 2p  
3s 3p 3d  
4s 4p  
↓

(IV) < II < III < I









