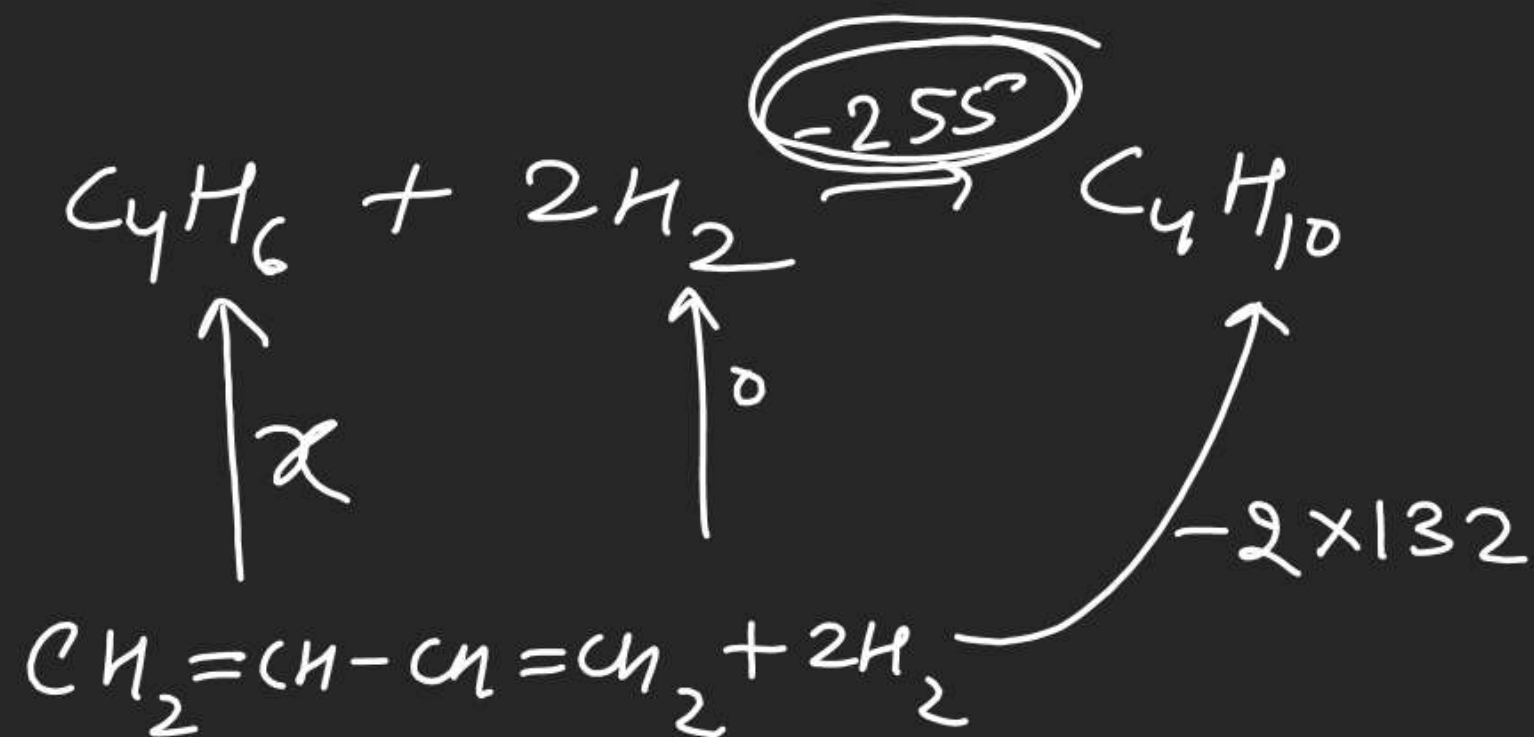
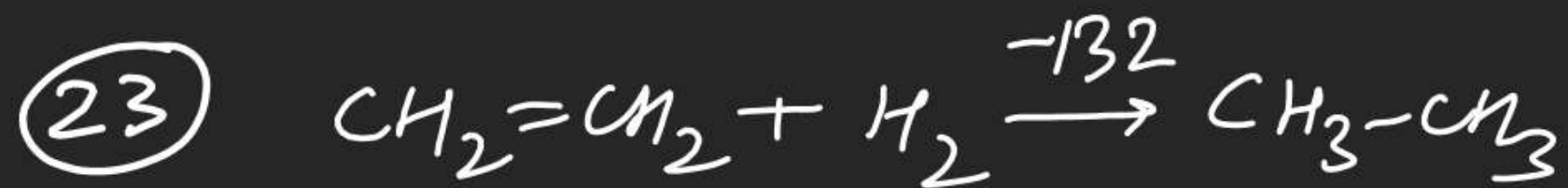


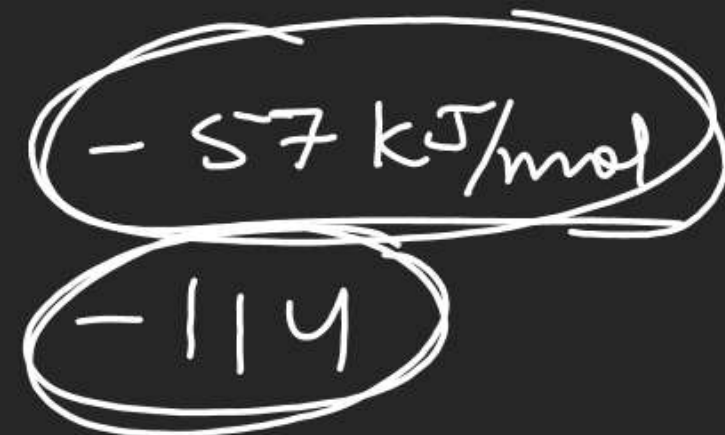
23-33

23-34

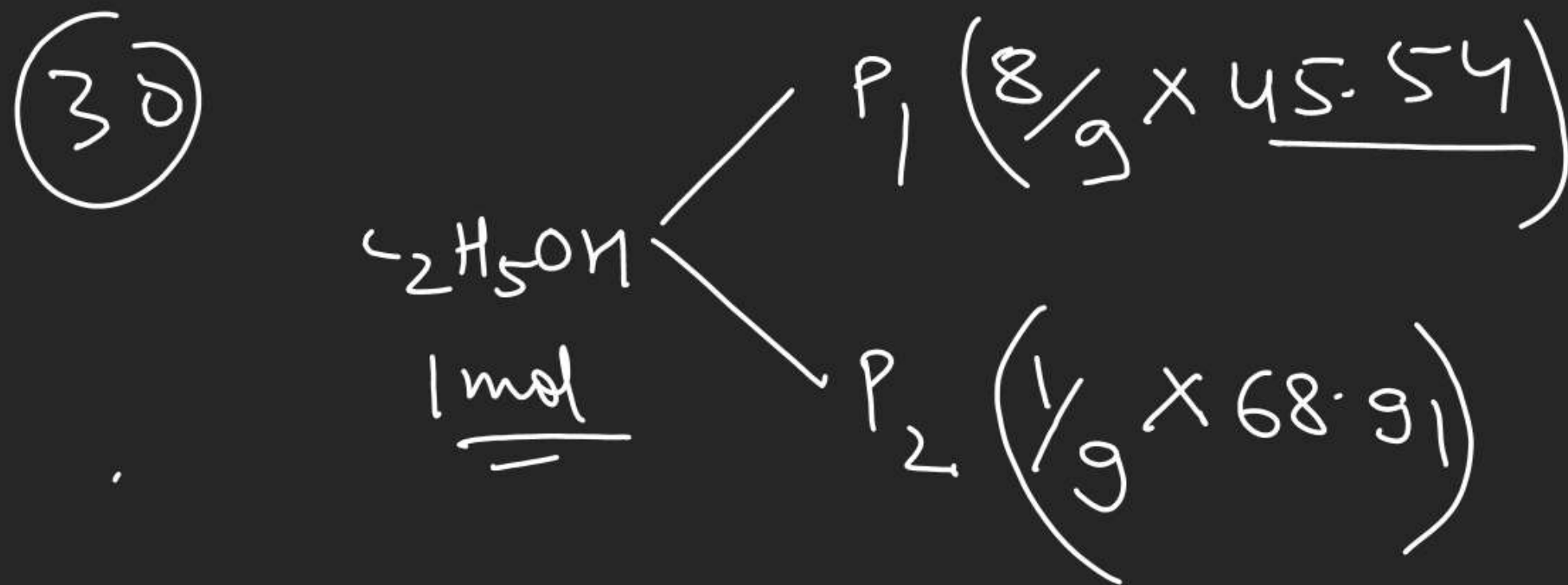
J-Adv TD-2

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f &= -140 - 115 \\ \hline &= -255 \end{aligned}$$





$$-109 = -57 \times 2 + \Delta H_{\text{ion}}$$



(31)

eq ① - eq ②

$\Delta H = -28 \text{ kcal}$



$\Delta H = 8.8 \text{ kcal/mol}$

$8.8 \longrightarrow 1 \text{ mol}$

$0.44 \longrightarrow \frac{1}{818} \times \frac{0.44}{10}$

$= 0.05$

S-I

(28)

400 ml

0.2 M

80 mmol

0.08 mol

100 ml

0.8 M

80

0.08 mol

 $25^{\circ} \rightarrow 26.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  $\Delta T = 1.2$ 

$$|Q| = m S \Delta T$$

$$= 500 \times 4.2 \times 1.2 \text{ J}$$

(29)



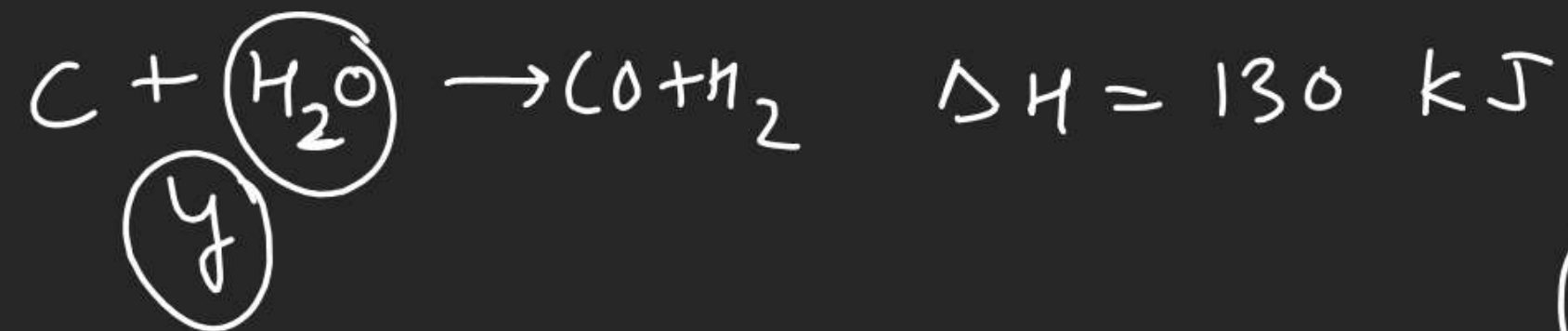
$$\Delta H_r = \Delta H_f(\text{R}) - \Delta H_f(\text{R})$$

$$(\Delta H_r)_{T_2} - (\Delta H_r)_{T_1} = \int (\Delta C_p)_r dT$$

(31) ↗



(34)



$$\textcircled{220 \times x}$$

||

$$\textcircled{130 \times y}$$

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



## THERMOCHEMISTRY

(32)

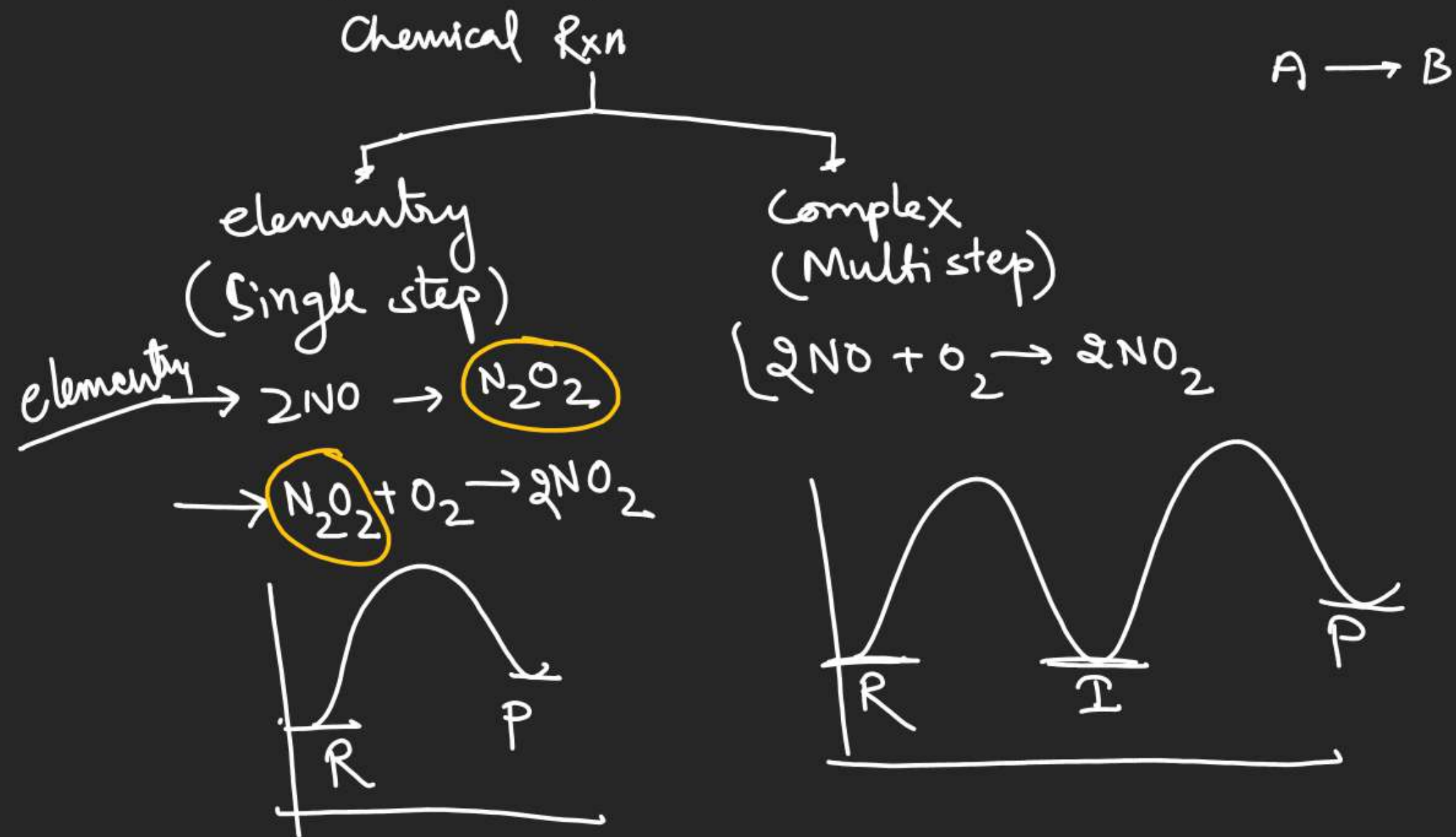


$$\Delta G_r^\circ = \Delta G_f^\circ(\text{Pr}) - \Delta G_f^\circ(\text{R})$$

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

# Chemical Kinetics

This chapter mainly deals with speed of Rxn.



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

if volume is constant

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

$$\left[ \text{Rate} = \frac{\text{change in concentration}}{\text{time taken}} \quad \text{mol/lit/time} \right]$$

for gases

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

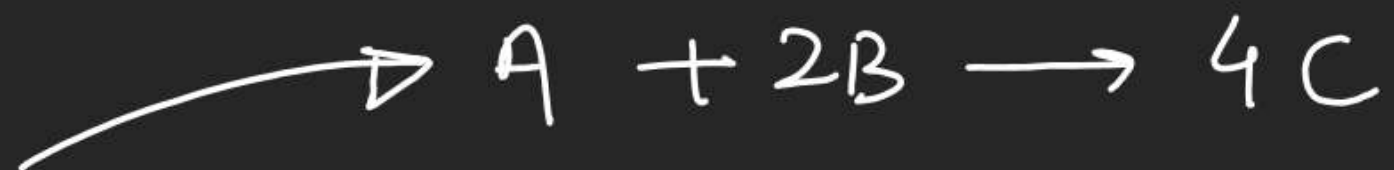




$$\text{Rate of disappearance of } A = \frac{[A]_i - [A]_f}{\Delta t} = - \frac{([A]_f - [A]_i)}{\Delta t} = - \frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t}$$

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

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



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

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

$$aA = bB$$

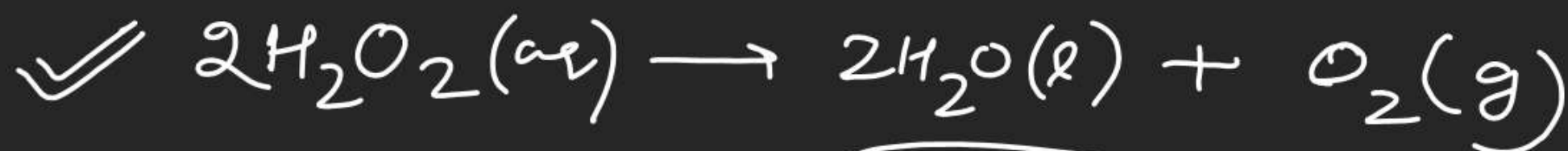
$$\frac{1}{a} \left( -\frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} \right) = \frac{1}{b} \left( \frac{\Delta[B]}{\Delta t} \right) = \text{Rate of Rxn}$$



$$\frac{-\Delta[H_2O_2]}{\Delta t} = 20 \text{ mol/lit/hr}$$



$$R_{OR} = \frac{1}{1} \left( \frac{-\Delta[H_2O_2]}{\Delta t} \right) = 20$$

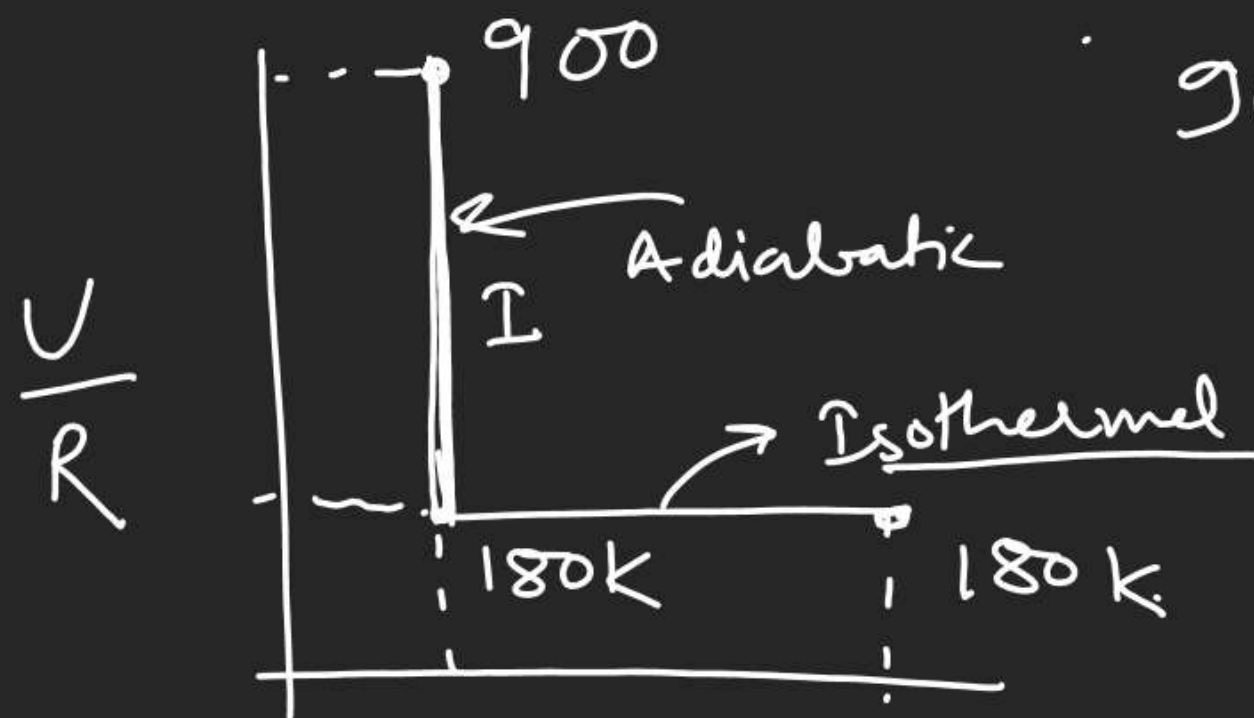


$$R_{OR} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{-\Delta[H_2O_2]}{\Delta t} \right) = 10$$

$$R_{OD} = R_{OR} \times \text{stoichiometric}$$

2021

①



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

$$\frac{7}{5}$$

$$900 - T_f = 720$$

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

$$T_1 V_1^{r-1} = T_2 V_2^{r-1}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \left( \frac{T_1}{T_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}} = \left( \frac{900}{180} \right)^{\frac{7}{5}-1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

J-M Last 15 Q



To calculate ROR

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