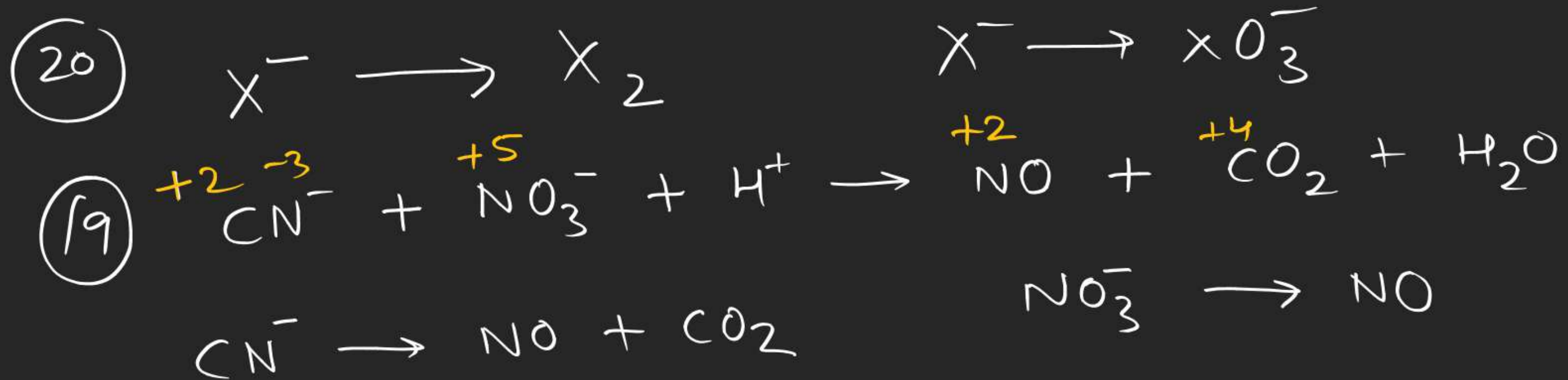
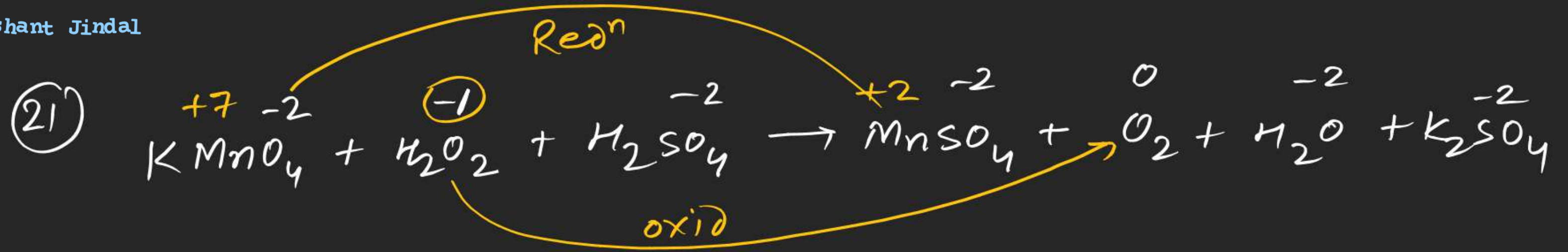


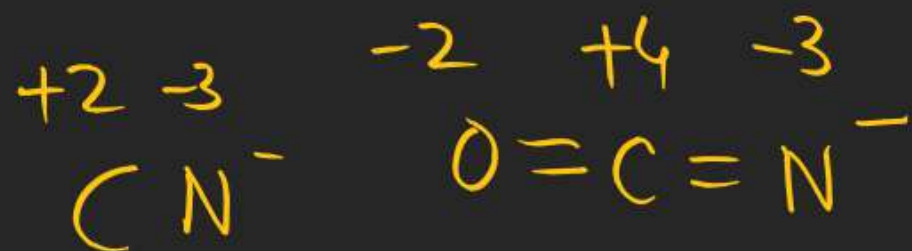
O-I Upto 22

S-I 6, 7, 8

Kyubhi

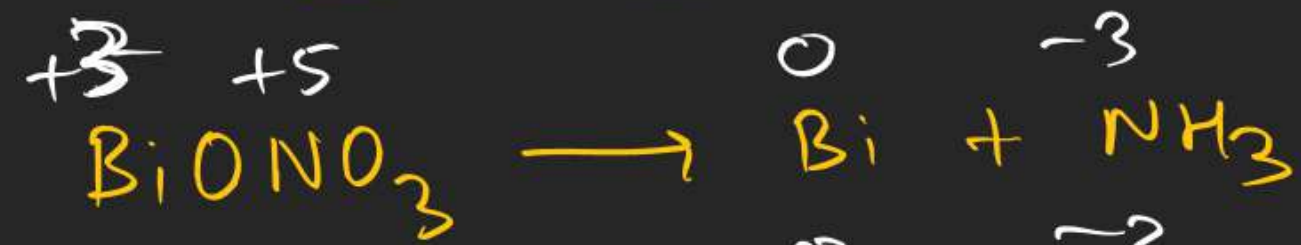
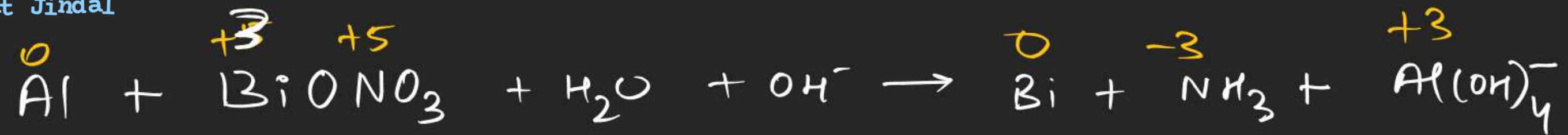






$$2 + x - 3 = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

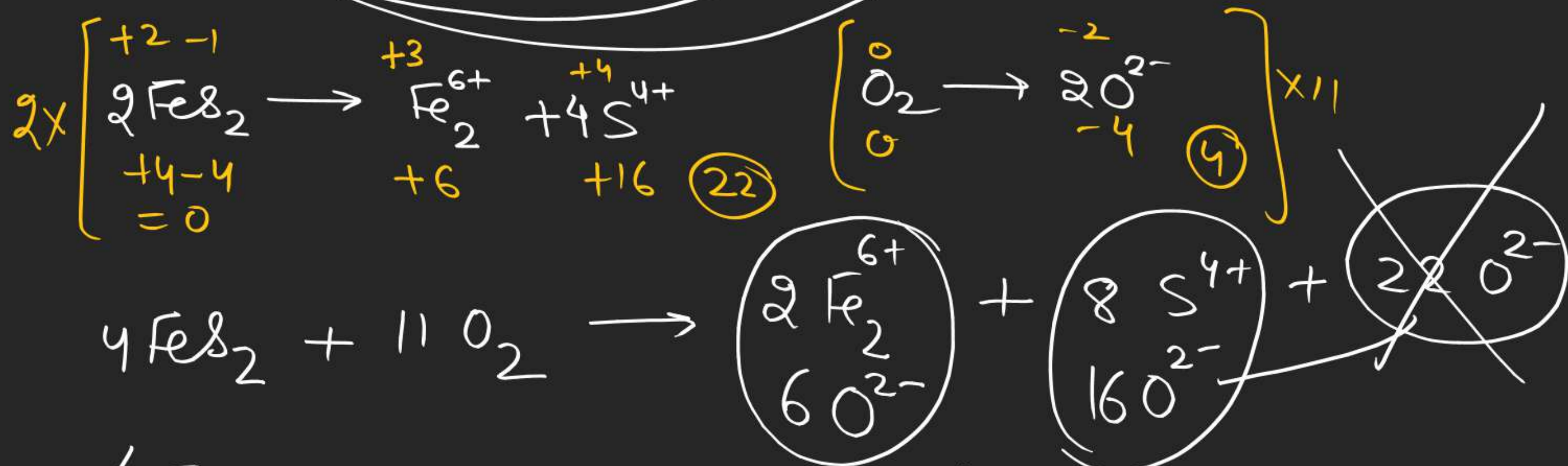
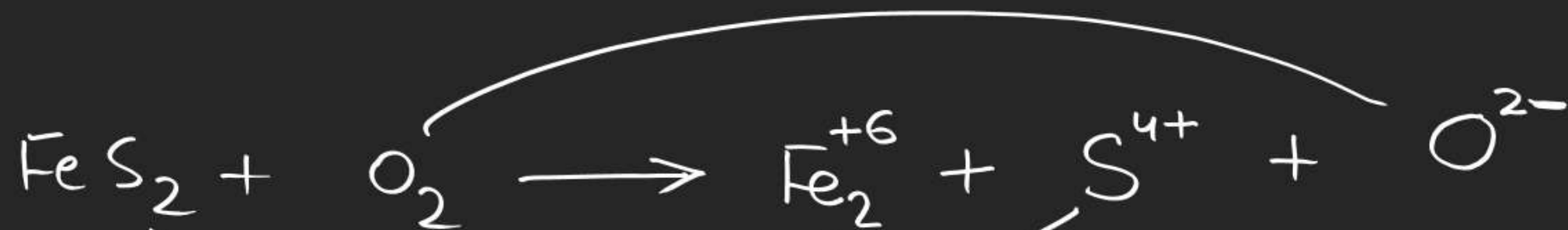


+8

(11)



(3)





Equivalent concept

a mole

b mole

c mole

d mole

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \text{no. of equivalents of 'A' reacted} &= \text{no. of equivalents of 'B' reacted} = \text{no. of equivalents of 'C' formed} = \text{no. of equivalents of 'D' formed} \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$\underline{\text{no. of moles}} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{molar mass}}$$

$$\text{no. of equivalents} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Equivalent mass}} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{molar mass}} \times n\text{-factor}$$

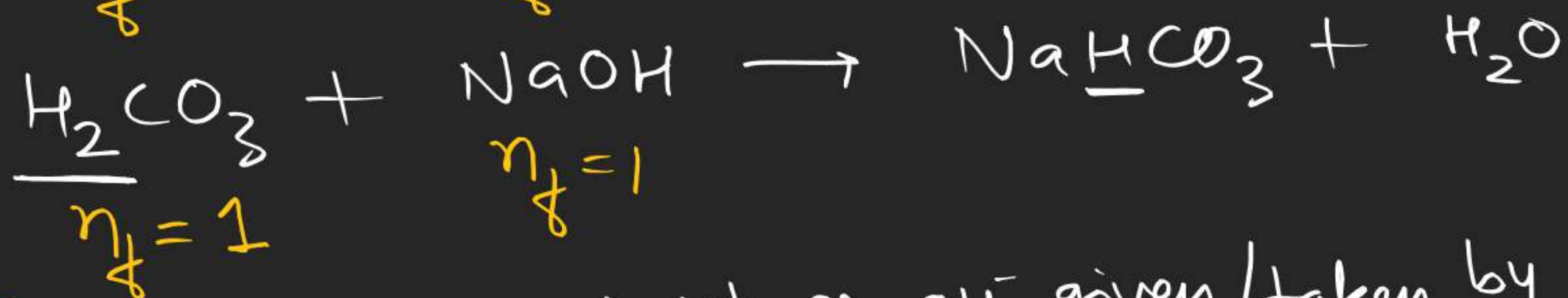
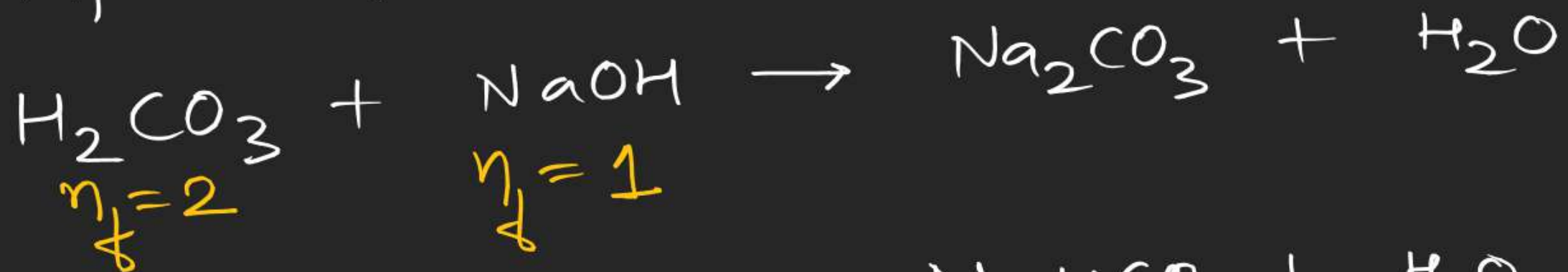
$$\text{Equivalent mass} = \frac{\text{molar mass}}{n\text{-factor}}$$

$$\text{no. of equivalent} = \text{no. of moles} \times n\text{-factor}$$

n-factor calculation :-

① For non-redox Rxn

(a) n-factor for acid and base



n-factor = no. of H^+ or OH^- given/taken by per mole acid or base.

