

JEE (MAINS)

Q.1

$$k = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{l}{A}$$

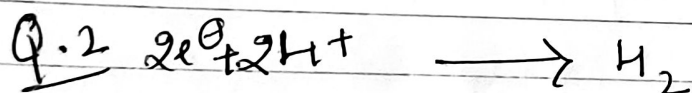
$$1.3 = \frac{1}{50} \cdot \frac{l}{A}$$

$$\frac{l}{A} = 65 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{l}{A}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{260} \times 65$$

$$A_m = \frac{65/260}{1000 \times 0.4} = 6.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

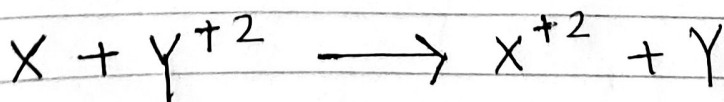


$$E = 0 - \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{P_{H_2}}{[H^+]^2}$$

potential will be negative if $P_{H_2} > [H^+]^2$

that is satisfied by option (1)

Q.3



for spontaneous rxn. $E = E_{X/X^{+2}} + E_{Y^{+2}/Y}$

$$E = E_{Y^{+2}/Y} - E_{X^{+2}/X}$$

so reduction potential γ^{+2}/γ must be greater than reduction potential of x^{+2}/γ
 so option (1) is correct

Q. 4. Species that have highest value of reduction potential will behave as strongest oxidising agent. i.e. MnO_4^-

Q. 5. $\lambda_m = \lambda_m^\circ - b\sqrt{c}$

$$\lambda_{\text{eq}} \times n\text{-factor} = \lambda_{\text{eq}}^\circ \times n\text{-factor} - b\sqrt{c}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{eq}} = \lambda_{\text{eq}}^\circ - \frac{b}{n\text{-factor}} \sqrt{c}$$

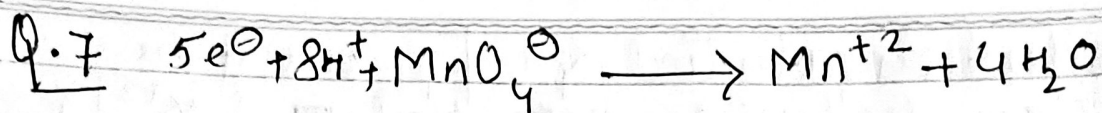
$$\lambda_c = \lambda_\infty - 2\sqrt{c}$$

Q. 6. $k = \frac{1}{R} \frac{\lambda}{A}$

$$1.4 = \frac{1}{50} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{A} \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{A} = 70 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{A} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{280} \times 70 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ s m}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda_m = \frac{\gamma_4}{1000 \times 0.5} = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$$



$$E_{MnO_4^- / Mn^{+2}} = E_{MnO_4^- / Mn^{+2}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.059}{5} \log \frac{1}{[H^+]^8}$$

$$E_{MnO_4^- / Mn^{+2}} = 1.51 - \frac{0.059}{5} \log \frac{1}{(10^{-3})^8}$$

$$E_{MnO_4^- / Mn^{+2}} = 1.22 \text{ volt}$$

Now MnO_4^- can oxidise ion X^- then

$$\Rightarrow E_{MnO_4^- / Mn^{+2}} + E_{X^- / X_2} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{MnO_4^- / Mn^{+2}} > E_{X_2 / X^-}$$

this condition is satisfied by I^- & Br^-

Q.8 If $E_{ext} < 1.1$ current will flow in natural direction that will be cathode to anode.

But if $E_{ext} > 1.1$ current will flow from anode to cathode

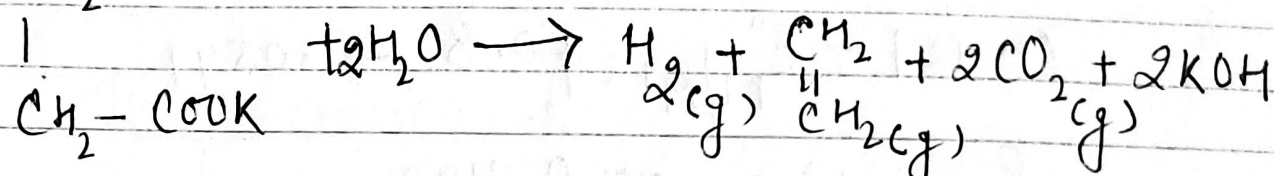
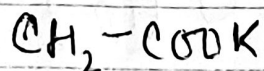
Q. $Q_p(Cu) = \text{number of faradays}$

$$\frac{m_{Cu}}{63.5} \times 2 = 2$$

$$m_{Cu} = 63.5 \text{ gm.}$$

10. Copper can not displace zn^{+2} as zn is above in electrochemical ~~series~~ series with respect to copper.

11.



$$E_p. \text{H}_2 = E_p. \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 = E_p. \text{CO}_2 = 0.2$$

$$n_{\text{H}_2} \times 2 = n_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_4} \times 2 = n_{\text{CO}_2} \times 1 = 0.2$$

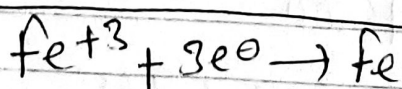
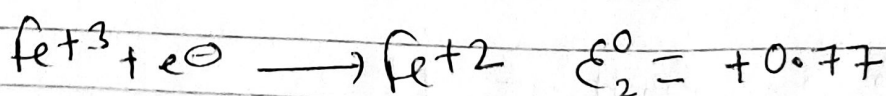
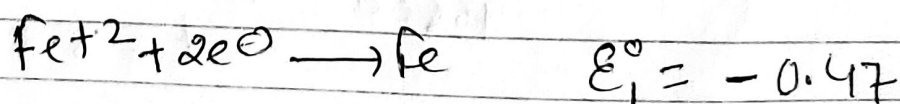
$$n_{\text{H}_2} = 0.1 \text{ mol} \quad n_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_4} = 0.1 \text{ mol} \quad n_{\text{CO}_2} = 0.2 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Total volume at 1 atm } 273 \text{ K} = 0.4 \times 22.4 = 8.96 \text{ lit}$$

12.

Species that have highest value of oxidation potential will be strongest reducing agent i.e. Cr

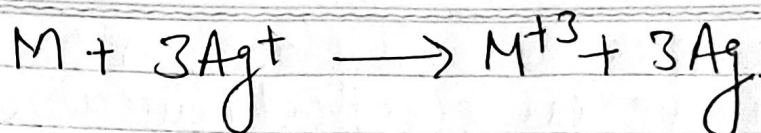
13.



$$E^\circ = \frac{n_1 E_1^\circ + n_2 E_2^\circ}{n} = \frac{2(-0.47) + 0.77}{3}$$

$$E^\circ = -0.057$$

Q.14.



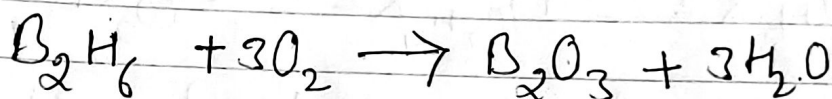
$$0.421 = (E_{M/M^{+3}}^{\circ} + 0.8) - \frac{0.0591}{3} \log \frac{10^{-3}}{(10^{-2})^3}$$

$$0.421 = E_{M/M^{+3}}^{\circ} + 0.8 - 0.0591$$

$$E_{M/M^{+3}} = -0.3199$$

$$E_{M^{+3}/M} = +0.3199 \text{ volt}$$

Q.15



$$\frac{27.66}{27.6} = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Required } O_2 = 3 \text{ mol}$$

$$2F \cdot O_2 = \frac{It}{96500}$$

$$3 \times 4 = \frac{100 \times t}{96500} \Rightarrow t = 11580 \text{ sec}$$

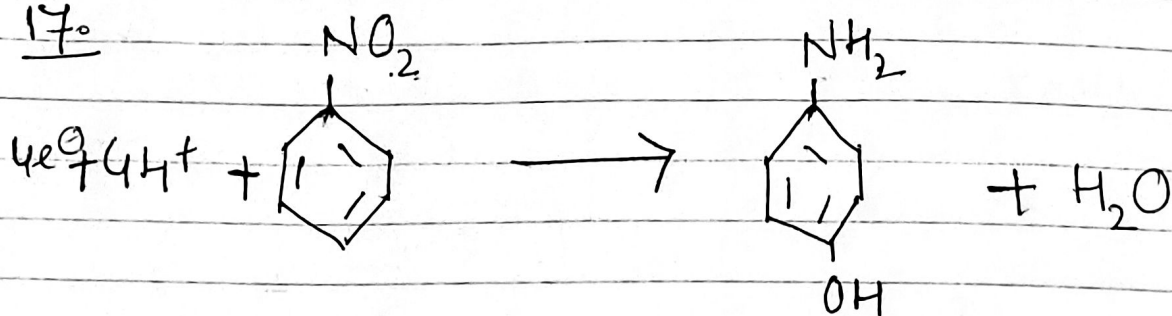
$$t = 3.217 \text{ hours}$$

Q.16

$$2F \cdot H_2 = \frac{It}{96500}$$

$$\frac{11.2}{22400} \times 2 = \frac{I \times 965}{96500} \Rightarrow I = 1 \text{ amp}$$

17.



$$E_p(\text{p-aminophenol}) = \frac{It}{96500}$$

$$\frac{m}{109} \times 4 = \frac{9.65 \times 3600}{96500}$$

$$m = 9.81 \text{ gm.}$$