

CLASS 12TH NOTES CHEMISTRY

CHAPTER WISE NOTES

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Which notes is best for chemistry class 12?

Which is the hardest chapter in chemistry class 12?

Which is the most important chapter in chemistry class 12? Electro Chemistry and Chemical Kinetics are the most important chapters in the Physical Chemistry Unit for CBSE Board class 12. These comprise 16 marks in the final exam. The Important and must to do chapters from the Inorganic Section include Coordination Compounds and d and f block elements.

What is the name of Chapter 1 of Class 12 organic chemistry?

Is chemistry 12 hard? In the spectrum of Grade 12 science courses, chemistry often stands out due to its complex concepts and the analytical skills it demands. Students typically find it challenging due to the combination of theoretical understanding and practical application that is more pronounced than in some other science courses.

Is it better to type or write chemistry notes? Less Recall: Studies suggest that typing notes might not be as effective for retaining information in the long term compared to handwriting. You may often forget what you had just typed out if you do not intently process the information you're typing out.

Which is the easiest chapter in chemistry?

Which set was hardest in chemistry class 12 2024?

What is the most difficult subject in 12th? It depends on your interest and learning ability. Most people found Physics and Mathematics as the hard subject since it requires to give more time to the subject and good understanding.

Which chapter should I study first in chemistry? First of all for studying both Inorganic and Organic chemistry you should start with 'Periodic Properties' and then 'Chemical Bonding' . You should make all concepts clear in your mind. After this for studying organic chemistry you should follow this order: 1. Isomerism and IUPAC naming because you'll...

Which is the hardest class from 1 to 12? 11th! irrespective of the stream taken , the transition that a student feels when they move to class 11th and the difference they face in difficulty and lengthy syllabus as compared to their sweet time in class 10th that they say each passing day that the previous one was better.

What is the most important topic in chemistry? Physical Chemistry This crucial section of the NEET exam covers several key topics (each worth approximately 2-3 questions): Chemical Bonding and Molecular Structure: This delves into how atoms interact to form molecules, explaining various bonding theories and their impact on molecular shape and properties.

Which is the hardest chapter in Grade 12 chemistry? The hardest chapter in chemistry class 12 can vary depending on the individual student's strengths and weaknesses. However, some of the most commonly cited difficult chapters include: Electrochemistry. Chemical Kinetics.

How to improve organic chemistry class 12?

How to learn chemical reactions of class 12? Look for the pattern or similarity in the reactions or trends. Take a notebook and write down all those chemical reactions you want to remember till the end of the exam. Repeat this step daily. Note down the colour of precipitates, trends like electronegativity down the group, name of ores, flame test colours, etc.

What is the best note taking style for chemistry? Using symbols and abbreviations Chemistry notes can be full of complex terms and equations. Using symbols and abbreviations is critical to save time and organize information.

Which guide is best for class 12 chemistry?

What is the best paper for chemistry notes? If you would like to have a hard copy, a notebook that has a hexagonal template for drawing your structures or your notes for your organic chemistry lectures, then I think Benznote is a good option and particularly if you like a spiral bound or if you like perforated pages with these hole punches.

What notebook is best for chemistry? Carbon Copy Notebooks: The Best Option for Student Labs If you are taking a school or university chemistry course, there is nothing that can compare to carbon copy notebooks.

Section 13: Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test with OpenCourseWare

Question 1: What is the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? Answer: The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is a non-parametric statistical test used to compare the distribution of two data sets. It measures the maximum difference between the cumulative distribution functions (CDFs) of the two sets.

Question 2: How is the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test performed? Answer: The test involves the following steps:

1. Calculate the CDFs of the two data sets.
2. Compute the maximum difference between the CDFs.
3. Convert the difference to a p-value using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov distribution table or software.

Question 3: Where can I find resources for performing the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? Answer: The OpenCourseWare platform provides access to various resources, including:

- MIT OpenCourseWare: <https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/statistics/13-001-foundations-of-applied-statistics-fall-2009/>
- HarvardX OpenCourseWare: <https://online.fas.harvard.edu/courses/mathematics/math-19a-applied-statistics-2>

Question 4: What software can I use to perform the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test?

Answer: Several software packages can perform the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, including:

- R (ks.test() function)
- Python (scipy.stats.ks_2samp() function)
- SAS (KS2SW() function)

Question 5: When is the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test appropriate? Answer: The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is appropriate when:

- The data are not normally distributed.
- The sample sizes are small to moderate ($n < 1000$).
- The distributions of the data sets are continuous.

The Scar of Visibility: Medical Performances and Contemporary Art

Contemporary art often engages with pressing social and medical issues, exploring the complexities of the human body and experience. One such area where art intersects with medicine is in the realm of "medical performances," where artists use their own bodies as vessels for artistic expression and commentary on the medical gaze.

What are Medical Performances?

Medical performances are artistic practices that utilize medical equipment, procedures, and the body itself as creative materials. They challenge traditional notions of the body as a passive object of medical scrutiny, empowering artists to reclaim control over their own experiences and interpretations of their physicality.

How Do Medical Performances Engage with the Scar of Visibility?

The "scar of visibility" refers to the lasting physical and social impact of medical interventions on the body. Medical performances often use the scar as a potent symbol of this trauma, questioning the boundaries between the private and the public, the self and the other. By making the scar visible, artists disrupt the traditional

power dynamics that have long dominated medical encounters.

What are some Examples of Medical Performances?

One well-known example of a medical performance is "ORNAL" (2005) by Stelarc, where he underwent a surgical procedure to implant a third ear on his arm. This work explored the potential for human augmentation and the ethical implications of modifying the body. Another example is "The Singing Scalpel" (1996) by Orlan, who used a scalpel as a musical instrument during a live surgery, blurring the lines between art, medicine, and the body.

How Do Medical Performances Challenge the Medical Gaze?

Medical performances subvert the traditionally passive role of the patient, giving artists agency over their own bodies and medical experiences. By performing these acts, artists reclaim the narrative of their scars, challenging the objectification and depersonalization that often occurs in medical settings. They invite viewers to engage with the body as both a site of vulnerability and a vessel for artistic expression.

Conclusion

Medical performances are a form of contemporary art that engages with the social and medical implications of the visible body. Through the use of their own bodies, artists explore the power dynamics of the medical gaze, challenge traditional notions of the body, and reclaim control over their own experiences. By making the scar of visibility a central element of their work, these artists empower themselves and invite viewers to reconsider the multifaceted nature of the human body and its relationship to medicine, art, and society.

What is the introduction of graph theory? An Introduction to Graph Theory. Graph Theory is the study of relationships using vertices connected by edges. It is a helpful tool to quantify and simplify complex systems.

What is the equation for the graph theory? Similar deal here, with one difference: instead of x and y , the parts of a graph instead are: v , for vertices, and e , for its edges. The formal, mathematical definition for a graph is just this: $G = (V, E)$. That's it!

For which values of r , s , and t is the complete tripartite graph $K_{r,s,t}$ planar? If $\max(r, s, t) \leq 2$ then $K_{r,s,t}$ is planar. The only planar graphs $K_{r,s,t}$ such that $\max(r, s, t) = N \geq 3$ are $K_{N,1,1}$, $K_{1,1,N}$ and $K_{1,N,1}$. (These three graphs are clearly isomorphic.) Here are diagrams showing that $K_{N,1,1}$ and $K_{2,2,2}$ are planar.

What is the subject of graph theory? The study of graphs that focuses on the interaction between edges and vertices is known as graph theory in the fields of mathematics and computer science. It is a well-liked subject with applications in fields like linguistics, computer science, information technology, biosciences, and mathematics, to mention a few.

Is graph theory easy or difficult? Graph theory is one of the most interesting and also one of the most difficult branches of mathematics. It has so many applications that even a non-mathematician would appreciate the utility and usefulness of graph theory.

What is the graph theory in a nutshell? Graph Theory, in essence, is the study of properties and applications of graphs or networks.

How do you explain graph theory? In mathematics, graph theory is the study of graphs, which are mathematical structures used to model pairwise relations between objects. A graph in this context is made up of vertices (also called nodes or points) which are connected by edges (also called arcs, links or lines).

Is graph theory pure mathematics? Nevertheless, there are some researchers that consider graph theory as a mathematical science, while others consider it as a branch of mathematics. Because of its focus on applications, graph theory is usually considered to be a distinct mathematical science rather than a branch of mathematics.

What type of math is graph theory? Graph Theory, in discrete mathematics, is the study of the graph. A graph is determined as a mathematical structure that represents a particular function by connecting a set of points. It is used to create a pairwise relationship between objects.

What is the fundamental theorem of graph theory? The fundamental theorem of graph theory states that the sum of degree of all vertices is equal to twice the

number of edges.

What is the importance of graph theory? In mathematics and computer science, graph theory is the study of graphs which are mathematical structures used to model pair wise relations between objects. There is wide use of graphs in providing problem solving techniques, because it gives an intuitive manner prior to presenting formal definition.

What is the basic of a graph? A basic two-dimensional graph consists of a vertical and a horizontal line that intersects at a point called origin. The horizontal line is the x axis, the vertical line is the y axis. In simple line graphs, the x and y axes are each divided into evenly spaced subdivisions that are assigned to numerical values.

What is the formula for graph theory? Formally, a graph $G = (V, E)$ consists of a set of vertices or nodes (V) and a set of edges (E). Each edge has either one or two vertices associated with, called endpoints, and an edge is said to connect its endpoints. And there are special types of graphs common in the study of graph theory: Simple Graphs.

Who is the father of graph theory? The father of graph theory was the great Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler, whose famous 1736 paper, "The Seven Bridges of Konigsberg," was the first treatise on the subject.

Is graph theory calculus? Basic graph theory could perhaps be compared to basic calculus, but there's plenty more to say about graph theory.

What is the hardest theory in math? 1. Riemann Hypothesis. The Riemann Hypothesis, proposed by Bernhard Riemann in 1859, is a central problem in number theory, and discusses the distribution of prime numbers. The hypothesis focuses on the zeros of the Riemann zeta function.

What is the hardest theorem in science? This claim, which came to be known as Fermat's Last Theorem, stood unsolved for the next three and a half centuries. The claim eventually became one of the most notable unsolved problems of mathematics.

Do you need linear algebra for graph theory? The first branch of algebraic graph theory involves the study of graphs in connection with linear algebra. Especially, it

studies the spectrum of the adjacency matrix, or the Laplacian matrix of a graph (this part of algebraic graph theory is also called spectral graph theory).

How is graph theory used in real life? By representing individuals as nodes and their connections as edges, graph theory enables the study of information spread, identification of influential individuals, and recommendation systems. Platforms like Facebook and Twitter leverage graph theory to suggest friends, promote engagement, and analyze social dynamics.

What is graph theory for dummies? In mathematics and computer science, graph theory is the study of graphs: mathematical structures used to model pair-wise relations between objects from a certain collection. A graph in this context refers to a collection of vertices or nodes and a collection of edges that connect pairs of vertices.

What are the 5 basic terms used in graph theory? The concept of graphs in graph theory stands up on some basic terms such as point, line, vertex, edge, degree of vertices, properties of graphs, etc.

How do you explain graph theory? In mathematics, graph theory is the study of graphs, which are mathematical structures used to model pairwise relations between objects. A graph in this context is made up of vertices (also called nodes or points) which are connected by edges (also called arcs, links or lines).

What is the definition of graph theory in your own words? Graph theory is the study of relationships between objects. These objects can be represented as dots (like the landmasses above) and their relationships as lines (like the bridges). The dots are called vertices or nodes, and the lines are called edges or links.

How do you write an introduction for a graph? Lesson 1: how to write introduction? You should start your task 1 answer by introducing the graph from your question. Just write 1-2 sentences to say what your graph shows and for what period of time (if there is one). To do this, you need to paraphrase text from your task 1 question.

Who introduced the graph theory? The history of graph theory may be specifically traced to 1735, when the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler solved the

Königsberg bridge problem.

Why is graph theory so important? Graph theory is used to model and study all kinds of things that affect our daily lives: from transatlantic shipping routes to integrated circuits, from molecular bonds to animal food webs. Who would've thought that connect-the-dots would be so important to our world?

What is graph theory basic concepts? Graph theory is the study of relationship between the vertices (nodes) and edges (lines). Formally, a graph is denoted as a pair $G(V, E)$. Where V represents the finite set vertices and E represents the finite set edges. Therefore, we can say a graph includes non-empty set of vertices V and set of edges E .

How is graph theory used in real life? By representing individuals as nodes and their connections as edges, graph theory enables the study of information spread, identification of influential individuals, and recommendation systems. Platforms like Facebook and Twitter leverage graph theory to suggest friends, promote engagement, and analyze social dynamics.

What is a simple graph theory? A simple graph is a graph that does not have more than one edge between any two vertices and no edge starts and ends at the same vertex. In other words a simple graph is a graph without loops and multiple edges. Adjacent Vertices. Two vertices are said to be adjacent if there is an edge (arc) connecting them.

What is an example of a graph theory? Graph theory is used in dealing with problems which have a fairly natural graph/network structure, for example: road networks - nodes = towns/road junctions, arcs = roads. communication networks - telephone systems.

What is the point of graph theory? Graph Theory is ultimately the study of relationships. Given a set of nodes & connections, which can abstract anything from city layouts to computer data, graph theory provides a helpful tool to quantify & simplify the many moving parts of dynamic systems.

How do you start explaining a graph?

How do I start an introduction?

What is the introduction of graph? The purpose of the graph is to show numerical facts in visual form so that they can be understood quickly, easily and clearly. Thus graphs are visual representations of data collected. Data can also be presented in the form of a table; however a graphical presentation is easier to understand.

Is graph theory pure mathematics? Nevertheless, there are some researchers that consider graph theory as a mathematical science, while others consider it as a branch of mathematics. Because of its focus on applications, graph theory is usually considered to be a distinct mathematical science rather than a branch of mathematics.

What is the theorem of graph theory? The following theorem is often referred to as the First Theorem of Graph Theory. Theorem 1.1. In a graph G , the sum of the degrees of the vertices is equal to twice the number of edges. Consequently, the number of vertices with odd degree is even.

What is the difference between a graph and a chart? Charts are tables and diagrams that organize and compare multiple sets of large quantitative datasets. Charts are the best option if the data needs to be analyzed in detail. Graphs are a subtype of charts and illustrate data in a more picture like format with the use of a mathematical function.

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