CBSE REVISION NOTES FOR CBSE CLASS 12 CHEMISTRY

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Which notes is best for chemistry class 12?

What is matter in chemistry class 12 notes? Anything that has mass and occupies space is called matter.

What is chemistry class 12? The units in Class 12 Chemistry include Solutions, Electrochemistry, Chemical Kinetics, d- and f- Block Elements, Coordination Compounds, Haloalkanes & Haloarenes, Amines, Biomolecules, Aldehydes, etc.

How many chapters are in organic chemistry class 12? The total syllabus contains 10 chapters, out of which 5 chapters are organic chemistry and 5 chapters are from inorganic chemistry. The mark weightage is distributed evenly among the chapters; however, the electrochemistry chapter of the inorganic part contains the maximum marks.

Which chapter is the most difficult in chemistry class 12?

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.

What are the three states of matter notes? The matter around us exists in three physical states on the basis of physical properties. Water exists as ice (solid state), as liquid (liquid state) and as steam (gaseous state). Bones and teeth are solids, the blood that flows in our veins is a liquid and the air that we breathe in is a gas.

What are the 5 states of matter? States of matter are the categories in which the matter is divided on the basis of their physical properties which they represent. We can divide them into five states of matter which are solid, liquid, gas, plasma, Bose-Einstein condensate.

What are the 4 states of matter? Four states of matter are observable in everyday life: solid, liquid, gas, and plasma. Many other states are known such as Bose–Einstein condensates and neutron-degenerate matter but these only occur in extreme situations such as ultra cold or ultra dense matter.

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.

What are the 7 types of chemistry?

How to start chemistry from zero?

Which is the most scoring chapter in class 12 chemistry? 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.

Which syllabus is deleted in chemistry? Which chapters are deleted in chemistry Class 12? The CBSE Class 12 Chemistry Syllabus 2023–24 no longer includes the chapters on solid state, p block elements, surface chemistry, general concepts and procedures of element isolation, polymers, and chemistry in daily life.

How to improve organic chemistry class 12?

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.

CBSE REVISION NOTES FOR CBSE CLASS 12 CHEMISTRY

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.

How to solve mathematical induction problems?

What is mathematical induction and examples? Mathematical Induction is a technique of proving a statement, theorem or formula which is thought to be true, for each and every natural number n. By generalizing this in form of a principle which we would use to prove any mathematical statement is 'Principle of Mathematical Induction'. For example: 13 +23 + 33 + …..

Is mathematical induction hard? The idea of induction can be hard to understand at first and it definitely takes practice. One thing that makes induction tricky is that there is not a clear procedure for the "proof" part.

What is the PMI in number theory? The Principle of Mathematical Induction (PMI) is just the follow- ing observation. Let P(n) be a statement for each positive integer n. If P(1) is true and if P(k) =? P(k+1) for all positive integers k, then P(n) is true for all positive integers n.

What is the trick of math induction? The trick used in mathematical induction is to prove the first statement in the sequence, and then prove that if any particular statement is true, then the one after it is also true. This enables us to conclude that all the statements are true.

Is mathematical induction easy? Del actually think that mathematical induction is really straightforward and logic. The way it works is pretty simple: Let's say we have a statement (a proposition) P(n) that we want to prove. For this example we will

consider P(n):1+2+3+...

What are the three steps of mathematical induction?

What is the rule of mathematical induction? The principle of mathematical induction is then: If the integer 0 belongs to the class F and F is hereditary, every nonnegative integer belongs to F. Alternatively, if the integer 1 belongs to the class F and F is hereditary, then every positive integer belongs to F.

What is the point of mathematical induction? The purpose of mathematical induction is to be able to prove an equation works for all natural numbers (1,2,3…) without actually calculating each one individually. This is done by making assumptions on what has been proved in the previous calculations.

What grade level is mathematical induction? Usually in grade 11, students are taught to prove algebraic relationships such as equations, inequalities and divisibility properties by mathematical induction. Proof by mathematical induction is a method to prove statements that are true for every natural number.

What is the first step in math induction? Answer and Explanation: For any given statement P(n), to prove the Mathematical Induction, we first substitute the value of n =1. After substituting, the value of n =1, we get that the given statement is true. Thus, plugging the value of the variable as 1 is the first step of the Mathematical Induction.

Where is mathematical induction not appropriate? Since P(k) is provable for any integer k in this way, P(k) is true for every integer k. So when can't you use induction over the integers? You cannot use it when a prerequisite for any single one of the applications of modus ponens for some integer k is missing.

What is the PMI formula? PMI is a small percentage of the loan amount called the PMI rate. The lender calculates the PMI payment by multiplying your loan amount by the PMI rate and then dividing by 12. Suppose the loan amount is $475,000, and the PMI rate is 0.45%. In that case, the lender calculates your monthly PMI payment as follows.

What is Sigma in number theory? The sum of divisors function, denoted by ?(n), is the sum of all positive divisors of n. ?(12)=1+2+3+4+6+12=28. Note that we can

express ?(n) as ?(n)=?d?nd. We now prove that ?(n) is a multiplicative function.

What does PMI tell us? A purchasing managers' index (PMI) produced by a company like IHS Markit is an economic indicator representing the rate of expansion or contraction of a specific sector – such as manufacturing, services or construction.

What is the basic formula for mathematical induction? Mathematical induction can be used to prove that an identity is valid for all integers n?1. Here is a typical example of such an identity: 1+2+3+?+n=n(n+1)2. More generally, we can use mathematical induction to prove that a propositional function P(n) is true for all integers n?1.

What is the logic of mathematical induction? Description. The simplest and most common form of mathematical induction infers that a statement involving a natural number n (that is, an integer n ? 0 or 1) holds for all values of n. The proof consists of two steps: The base case (or initial case): prove that the statement holds for 0, or 1.

Who invented induction math? Answer: Giovanni Vacca invented mathematical induction. He was an Italian mathematician (1872-1953) and was also assistant to Giuseppe Peano and historian of science in his: G. Vacca, Maurolycus, the first discoverer of the principle of mathematical induction (1909). Question 2: What is a strong mathematical induction?

How do you master mathematical induction?

What are the disadvantages of mathematical induction? Disadvantages: Need to have a guess for what the answer is; Induction is kind of uninformative - it doesn't give us much mathematical intuition about the result.

How do you disprove mathematical induction? You can't—or rather, you don't need to—disprove something using mathematical induction. Proof of something involving mathematical induction requires that you first show a statement is true for some number.

How to prove induction?

What is strong mathematical induction? Proof by strong induction is a mathematical technique for proving universal generalizations. It differs from ordinary mathematical induction (also known as weak mathematical induction) with respect to the inductive step.

Is zero a natural number? Even though zero is not a positive number, it's still considered a whole number. Zero's status as a whole number and the fact that it is not a negative number makes it considered a natural number by some mathematicians.

Is 0 a positive integer? 0 is not a positive integer as it is neither positive nor negative.

What is the axiom of induction? The induction axiom schema is a formalized version of the Principle of Mathematical Induction. Any collection that contains 0 and contains the successor of any natural number it contains contains every natural number. implies, since f is smallest, that f - {} = f and C f.

Why is mathematical induction valid? While this is the idea, the formal proof that mathematical induction is a valid proof technique tends to rely on the well-ordering principle of the natural numbers; namely, that every nonempty set of positive integers contains a least element.

How do you solve the problem of induction? The solution to the problem of induction is to acknowledge that there is no problem about justifying inductive arguments because there is no such thing as an inductive argument: no inductively arranged set of statements gives any reason for the 'conclusion' being true. They are just that: a heap of statements.

How do you solve inductive reasoning in math? Mathematically speaking, inductive reasoning might take this form: Step 1 - show that something is true for a specific item. Step 2 - show that if it is true for one, then it must be true for the rest.

How do you solve inductive reasoning patterns? The best way to answer a question correctly in an inductive test is finding out how it was constructed. The answer choices are usually made by modifying segments of the correct figure. The modifications may be done by rotating the figure around its center axis or

rearranging some of its elements.

How do you solve inequalities using mathematical induction?

What is an example of the problem of induction? Given the observations of a lot of green emeralds, someone using a common language will inductively infer that all emeralds are green (therefore, he will believe that any emerald he will ever find will be green, even after time t).

Has the problem of induction been solved? Some think that although the problem of induction is not solved, there is in some sense a partial solution, which has been called a "logical solution". Howson, for example, argues that "Inductive reasoning is justified to the extent that it is sound, given appropriate premises" (Howson 2000: 239, his emphasis).

What is an example of induction method? An induction by confirmation accepts assumptions. An example of an inductive reasoning statement may be, "I get tired if I don't drink coffee. Coffee is addictive. I'm addicted to coffee." This conclusion may be true, but it may not be true.

How do you solve math induction step by step?

What is the basic formula for mathematical induction? Mathematical induction can be used to prove that an identity is valid for all integers n?1. Here is a typical example of such an identity: 1+2+3+?+n=n(n+1)2. More generally, we can use mathematical induction to prove that a propositional function P(n) is true for all integers n?1.

What is inductive method in mathematics examples? INDUCTIVE METHOD: It is based on the process of induction; it leads from concrete to abstract, particular to general and from examples to the generalization. Induction means; ?to provide the universal truth by showing that if it is true for a particular case, it is true for all such cases.

What is an inductive method of problem solving? Inductive reasoning is characterized by drawing a general conclusion (making a conjecture) from repeated observations of specific examples. The conjecture may or may not be true. Deductive reasoning is characterized by applying general principles to specific

examples.

What is the best way to learn inductive reasoning?

What are examples of inductive reasoning?

What is the theorem of mathematical induction? Principle of Mathematical Induction is a principle which says that for any statement $P(n)$ if its true for any arbitrary value 'a' if $P(a)$ is true and if we take $P(k)$ to be true then by proving $P(k+1)$ to be true we can prove that $P(n)$ to be true for all $n ? a$, and n belonging to Natural numbers.

What is the principle of mathematical induction problem? The principle of mathematical induction is then: If the integer 0 belongs to the class F and F is hereditary, every nonnegative integer belongs to F. Alternatively, if the integer 1 belongs to the class F and F is hereditary, then every positive integer belongs to F.

How do you disprove mathematical induction? You can't—or rather, you don't need to—disprove something using mathematical induction. Proof of something involving mathematical induction requires that you first show a statement is true for some number.

What do you see in circus answer? A circus is a company of performers who put on diverse entertainment shows that may include clowns, acrobats, trained animals, trapeze acts, musicians, dancers, hoopers, tightrope walkers, jugglers, magicians, ventriloquists, and unicyclists as well as other object manipulation and stunt-oriented artists.

What is a circus ks2? A circus is a form of entertainment that features many different spectacular acts. These acts may include funny clowns and skilled and daring performers. Circus acts often perform in a circle, or ring, with the audience on all sides. Big circuses may have three rings with different acts inside each one.

Which animals did they see in the circus? Elephants, lions, tigers, rhinoceros, zebras, chimpanzees, crocodiles, pythons, ostriches, dromedaries, bears, etc. A long list of animals subjected and converted into puppets for human entertainment.

What do you enjoy in the circus answer? A circus is a special kind of entertainment that can be enjoyed by children and adults. Circuses are a group of performers that may include acrobats, clowns, trained animals, trapeze acts, musicians, hoopers, tightrope walkers, jugglers and other artists who perform stunts.

Why is a circus called a circus? The circus is of comparatively recent origin, yet certain elements can be traced back to ancient Rome. The great Roman amphitheatres—called circuses after the Latin word for "circle"—were most often devoted to gladiatorial combats, chariot races, the slaughter of animals, mock battles, and other blood sports.

What is circus for kids? A circus is a form of entertainment that features many different spectacular acts. Often, a circus presents feats of human skill and daring—including acrobatics and tricks on a tightrope, a trapeze, or horseback—along with performing animals and frolicking clowns.

Did you know facts about circus? The word Circus dates from Roman times when arenas such as the Circus Maximus staged chariot races, gladiatorial contests and mock battles. 3. The modern circus was invented in London by trick horse-rider Philip Astley, who opened his Amphitheatre of Equestrian Arts in London, in 1768.

Which animal never performs in circus? But it is practically impossible to train a wolf. This could be the main reason on why we do not see a wolf performing in a circus. The difficulty to train wolves basically is due to their intrinsic character of suspiciousness and unwillingness to have belief in the trainer.

What animals were banned in the circus? These U.S. states have statewide bans on certain animal acts in circuses: California—Bans the use of all animals in circuses except domesticated dogs, cats, and horses.

Is a gorilla a circus animal? The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus once had a gorilla named Gargantua but it was used only for exhibition in his cage as gorillas cannot be tamed.

What are circus workers called?

What is the oldest circus in the world? The Royal Hanneford Circus is an American-based touring family circus. With origins dating back to 1690, it has been called the oldest circus in the world.

Who invented the circus? Philip Astley (1742 – 1814), a six-foot tall, ex-cavalry man, is often credited as the 'father of the modern circus'. In 1768, he and his wife Patty established Astley's Riding School in London, where Philip would teach in the morning and perform equestrian tricks in the afternoon.

What do you see when you go to a circus? On a circus you will find tents, trapeze artist, lions, tigers, elephants and clowns. On a carnival there are mechanical amusement rides and games of chance. Yes they both sell cotton candy. In years past most circuses and still today many circuses move every day, that's 7 towns a week 2 performances a day.

What is the saying about a circus? Life is a circus ring, with some moments more spectacular than others.

What do you hear in a circus? Circus marches and screamers The most common type of circus music is the circus march, or screamer. It is characterized by a rapid-fire tempo – usually around 200 beats per minute – and melodies that contain showy features such as leaps, runs, and fanfares.

Why do we go to see circus? There's the chance to experience a live performance In terms of the circus, they will see things they could never have dreamed of. Children will have probably seen circus acts on TV talent shows, but until they witness these feats of human achievement with their own eyes, they might not fully believe them.

Is microeconomics exam hard? Many students considering taking AP Microeconomics wonder whether the exam is hard and if they should take this course or an easier one. Microeconomics may not be one of the hardest AP subjects, but students need to make sure they are prepared before enrolling.

How to do well on a microeconomics exam?

How many questions are on the micro exam? The AP Microeconomics exam is typically 2 hours and 10 minutes long. It's divided into two main sections: multiple-choice questions (MCQ) and free-response questions (FRQ). The multiple-choice section has 60 questions, and you'll be given 1 hour and 10 minutes to complete those.

Is macro or micro exam easier? Pass rates on the respective AP exams also suggest that Macroeconomics is slightly more challenging. On the 2023 AP exams, 68% of Microeconomics students passed the AP test with a score of three or better, while only 64.7% of Macroeconomics students did the same.

How many people pass microeconomics? How many students typically pass, and what are some study strategies for increasing my chances of getting a good score? The pass rate for the AP Microeconomics exam has been relatively high in recent years. In 2021, around 69.9% of students scored a 3 or higher, which is generally considered passing.

Is microeconomics a lot of math? Microeconomics can be math-intensive.

What is the average grade for microeconomics? So, 3.19 is the average score over the past seven years.

What are the five fundamental questions in microeconomics?

How long does it take to self study microeconomics? Overall, you should expect to study for at least 8 hours a week, or more than an hour every day. It is highly recommended that you study for even longer, considering that you are not supplementing your studies with a class that you are also taking in school.

How long is the FRQ for micro? Section II: Free Response The 60-minute time limit for this section includes a 10-minute reading period. You'll be asked to: Make assertions about economic concepts, principles, models, outcomes, and/or effects.

How long is the econ exam? What Is the Format of the AP Macroeconomics Exam? The AP Macro exam lasts 2 hours and 10 minutes and consists of two sections. The first is the multiple-choice (MCQ) section, which has 60 questions, while the second is the free-response (FRQ) section, which has 3 questions.

What is the shortest AP exam? Hey there! I'd be happy to help you with your question about AP exams. The shortest AP exams are typically those without essays, and as of the last few years, the AP Physics C: Mechanics exam has been the briefest. It's only 90 minutes long, consisting of multiple-choice questions followed by free-response questions.

Why is microeconomics hard? To succeed in AP Microeconomics, you'll need specific skills. You'll be expected to think analytically, reason critically, and apply economic concepts to real-life situations. You'll analyze graphs, interpret data, and make connections between economic principles.

Do you need calculus for microeconomics? YOU DO NOT NEED TO UNDERSTAND CALCULUS TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN AP MICROECONOMICS. AP Micro uses sneaky calc by disguising some of the concepts in tricky and sometimes advanced algebra and geometry. There is more math in AP Micro than in AP Macro, but it's approachable if you can work with fractions and formulas.

Which is harder, microeconomics or macroeconomics? However, macroeconomics is considered harder than microeconomics because the latter deals with individual economic units, while the former deals with aggregate economic analysis. Individual economic units include individual consumers or households. The aggregate economy refers to the whole of the economy.

What is the most failed AP exam? 1) AP Physics 1 At many high schools, AP Physics is notorious for its difficulty level. In addition, it has the lowest overall pass rate of any AP exam.

Is a 70% a 5 on the AP exam? Usually, a 70 to 75 percent out of 100 translates to a 5. However, there are some exams that are exceptions to this rule of thumb. The AP Grades that are reported to students, high schools, colleges, and universities in July are on AP's five-point scale: 5: Extremely well qualified.

What AP exam has the lowest pass rate? Looking at the numbers, the hardest AP test is Physics 1. In May 2022, just 43.3% of test-takers passed, and only 7.9% received a perfect score. Other hard AP exams include US History, Macroeconomics, Chemistry, and Calculus AB.

Can I do economics if I'm bad at math? Economic principles require mathematics by nature but majoring in econ does not mean that you have to know every mathematical theory out there, you will only need a basic understanding.

What level of math is economics? Most economics PhD programs expect applicants to have had advanced calculus, differential equations, linear algebra, and basic probability theory. Many applicants have completed a course in real analysis.

How to get better at microeconomics?

What school subject is microeconomics? Microeconomics studies the economic way of thinking, understanding the nature and function of markets, the role of scarcity and competition, the influence of factors such as interest rates on business decisions, and the role of government in promoting a healthy economy.

How do you pass a microeconomics class?

What is a good college GPA for economics? The GPA for economics majors is only slightly below the average at 3.16. GPAs for all majors are in a compressed range of 3.10 to 3.43, but eliminating the outliers of general studies (3.10) and education (3.43), reduces it to 3.13 to 3.38.

How difficult is microeconomics? AP Microeconomics is considered quite easy, with class alumnae rating it 4.5/10 for overall difficulty (the 20th-most-difficult out of the 28 large AP classes surveyed). The pass rate is about average vs other AP classes, with 66% graduating with a 3 or higher.

Which is harder, microeconomics or macroeconomics? However, macroeconomics is considered harder than microeconomics because the latter deals with individual economic units, while the former deals with aggregate economic analysis. Individual economic units include individual consumers or households. The aggregate economy refers to the whole of the economy.

How do you pass a microeconomics class?

What are the hardest AP exams? United States History, Biology, English Literature, Calculus BC, Physics C, and Chemistry are often named as the hardest

AP classes and tests. These classes have large curriculums, tough tests, and conceptually difficult material.

What are the three basic problems of microeconomics?

Do you need calculus for microeconomics? YOU DO NOT NEED TO UNDERSTAND CALCULUS TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN AP MICROECONOMICS. AP Micro uses sneaky calc by disguising some of the concepts in tricky and sometimes advanced algebra and geometry. There is more math in AP Micro than in AP Macro, but it's approachable if you can work with fractions and formulas.

What is a good grade in microeconomics? What is a good AP® Microeconomics score? Passing scores for Advanced Placement exams are scores of 3, 4, or 5.

What is an example of a microeconomics? Microeconomics is the study of individual and business economic activity. Two examples are: an individual creating a budget to put themselves in a better financial position; and a business cutting costs in order to maximize profit.

How to study microeconomics?

Is microeconomics a hard AP? Microeconomics is a branch of economics that studies the behavior of individuals and firms in making decisions regarding the allocation of limited resources which is contrast to macroeconomics. In sense of taking it as AP® course, many regard to microeconomics as more difficult than macro.

What are the three basic questions in microeconomics? These are what to produce, how to produce it, and who to produce it for.

How long does it take to self study microeconomics? Overall, you should expect to study for at least 8 hours a week, or more than an hour every day. It is highly recommended that you study for even longer, considering that you are not supplementing your studies with a class that you are also taking in school.

What is microeconomics in a nutshell? Microeconomics is the social science that studies the implications of incentives and decisions and how they affect the utilization and distribution of resources on an individual level. Microeconomics shows

how and why different goods have different values.

Has anyone gotten a 100% on an AP exam? Yes, few are able to score a 100% and it can be reported. I do not think it will be significant in the context of the overall application but I do not work in admissions and as noted most schools do not consider AP scores in their overall application review. Yes, a college will see your exam scores.

What is the easiest AP to pass?

What AP has the lowest pass rate? 1) AP Physics 1 In addition, it has the lowest overall pass rate of any AP exam. Students undertake laboratory work (which they are encouraged to save, as colleges may request to see it before granting credit) while completing extensive work in seven subjects, such as kinematics, energy, and harmonic motion.

mathematical induction problems with solutions, *circus is in town ks2 test answers*, *microeconomics practice test multiple choice with answers*

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