

CHEMISTRY

M.C.Q.

R.C

1 - 2	11 - 3	21 - 5	31 - 5	41 - 1
2 - 1	12 - 1	22 - 1	32 - 2	42 - 3
3 - 2	13 - 5	23 - 3	33 - 3	43 - 4
4 - 5	14 - 2	24 - 1	34 - 4	44 - 4
5 - 3	15 - 2	25 - 1	35 - 5	45 - 5
6 - 4	16 - 1	26 - 3	36 - 2	46 - 4
7 - 3	17 - 4	27 - 2	37 - 5	47 - 3
8 - 2	18 - 3	28 - 4	38 - 4	48 - 3
9 - 1	19 - 5	29 - 3	39 - 3	49 - 4
10 - 4	20 - 5	30 - 1	40 - 4	50 - 2

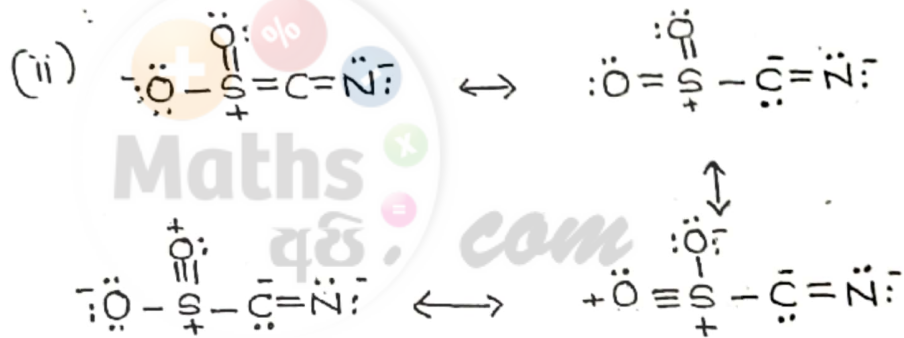
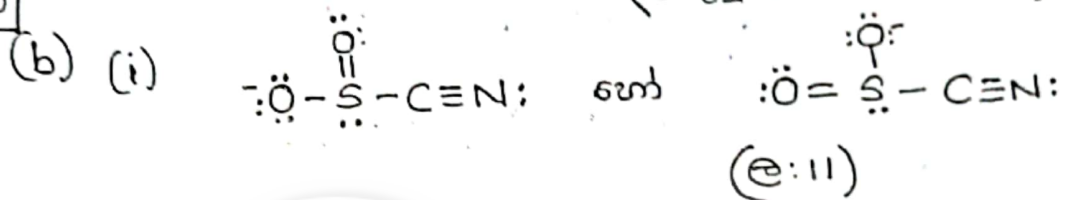
Maths
api.com

ව්‍යායාම රචනා

- (a) I $Al < Si < Na < Mg$
 II $Ar < Cl_2 < Mg < Fe$
 III $CO < CH_3CHO < HCO_3^- < CO_3^{2-}$
 IV $K < Na < Mg < Al$
 V $NO < NO_2^- < NO_2 < NO_2F$

(b) a - 25

(එකතු $0.5 \times 0.5 = 25$)

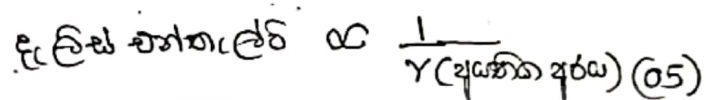
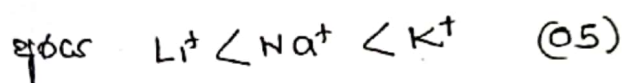
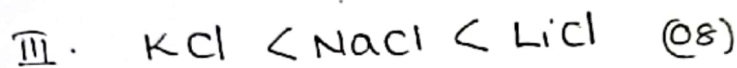
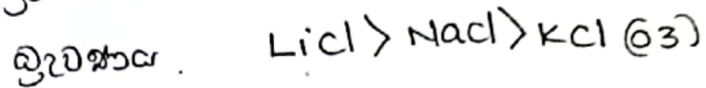
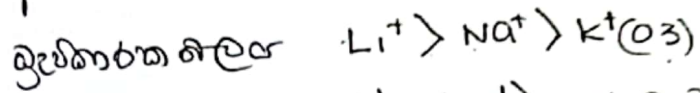
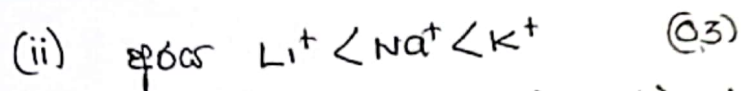
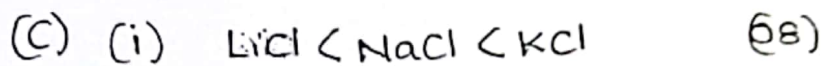


චලිත නැති වූහ 3ක් (එ: $0.4 \times 3 = 12$)

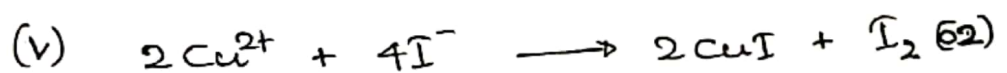
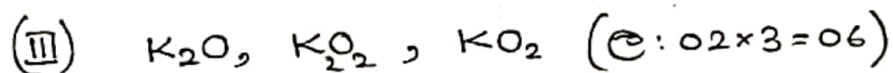
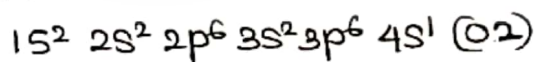
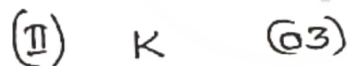
III. පරමාණු e යුගල ජනනය. හැඩය චුම්බකතාව ඩිකර් අංකය

	S	චතුස්කලීය	ත්‍රිකෝණී පිරිසිඳිය	sp^3	+2
එ: 0.1×17	C	රේඛීය	රේඛීය	sp	+4
	N	රේඛීය		sp	-3
මෙය මාරුවිය හැකි.	O	තලාකාර		sp^2	-2
	O	චතුස්කලීය		sp^3	-2

(01) b - 40



(01) c - 35



$$n_{\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}} = 0.02 \text{ mol dm}^3 \times \frac{12}{1000} \text{ dm}^3$$

$$= 24 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$n_{H_2} = 12 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

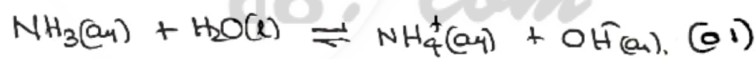
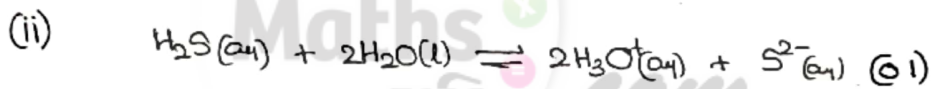
$$25 \text{ cm}^3 \quad n_{Cu^{2+}} = 12 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \times 2 = 24 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$500 \text{ cm}^3 \quad n_{Cu^{2+}} = \frac{24 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}}{25} \times 500 \quad (02)$$

$$= 48 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

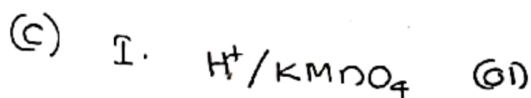
(2) a - 40

- (b) (i) A තුළුන HCl / H₂S (02)
 B PbS - නළ (01+01)
 C NH₄Cl / NH₃(aq) (NH₄OH) (02)
 D Al(OH)₃ - පුදු (01+01)
 E H₂S (02)
 F ZnS - පුදු (01+01)
 G Na₂CO₃ හෝ (NH₄)₂CO₃ (02)
 H BaCO₃ - පුදු (01+01)

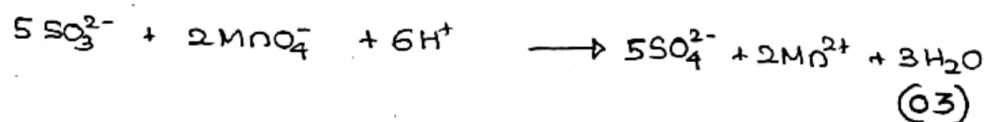


එබැවින් NH₃ වලින් පාෂාණය කිරීමේදී H₃O⁺ අයන සාන්ද්‍රණය අඩු වේ. (02)
 එමෙන්ම H₂S හි විචලනය වුවද ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව වැඩිදුරටත් S²⁻ අයන සාන්ද්‍රණය වැඩිවීම හෝ ලෝහ අයන සාන්ද්‍රණය අඩුවීම නිසා. (03)
 ∴ ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව රත්කර දීම අනිකුත් H₂S වැනි ද්‍රව්‍යයන් (02)

2(b) - 30

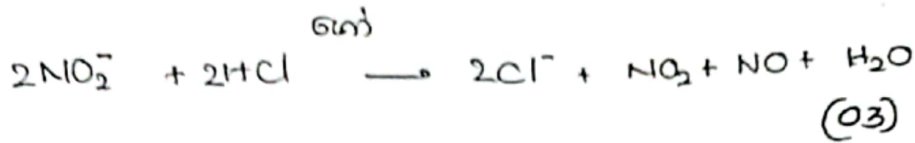
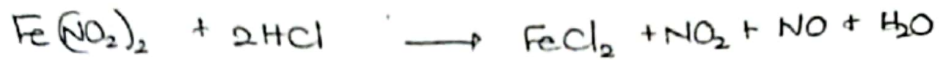


Na₂SO₃ මගින් ද්‍රව්‍යාන්ත අවර්ණය. (01)



II. തന്തുത HCl (01)

$\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_2)_2$ ലിങ്ക് ഉപരിക വാഗ്ദാന ഉപാധി. (01)



III. തന്തുത H_2SO_4 (01)

BaCl_2 ലിങ്ക് ചുട്ട ഏതെങ്കിലും ക്രമം. (01)



IV. ചുട്ട NH_3 (01)

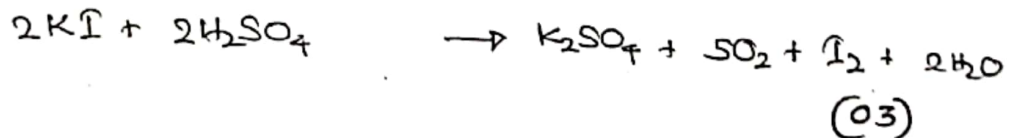
ZnSO_4 ലിങ്ക് ചുട്ട ഏതെങ്കിലും ഏതെങ്കിലും ക്രമം ഉപാധി. (01)



(* ലോക ഏതെങ്കിലും ഏതെങ്കിലും ക്രമം 03 ക്രമം)

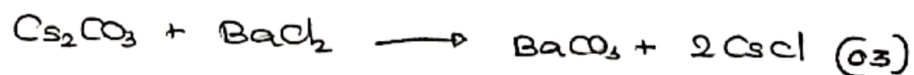
V. ചുട്ട H_2SO_4 (01)

KI ലിങ്ക് ലോക വാഗ്ദാന ഉപാധി. (01)

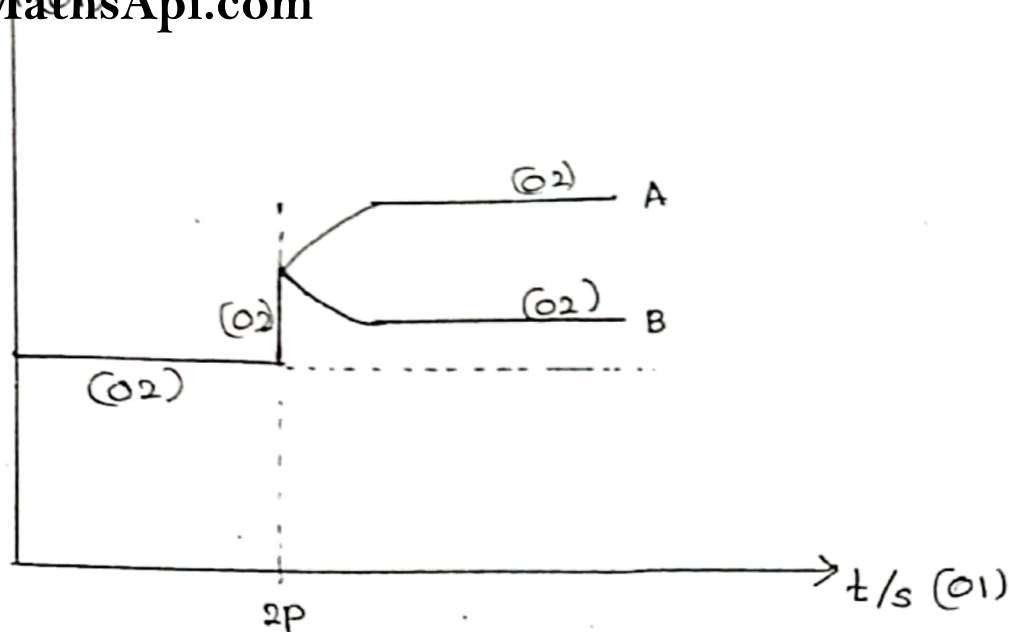


(VI) BaCl_2 വാഗ്ദാന (01)

Cs_2CO_3 ലിങ്ക് ചുട്ട ഏതെങ്കിലും ക്രമം. (01)



2 (C) - 30



5 a - 80

5(b) (i) සමාන ලක්ෂණ - අවමය හා ආරම්භක අවස්ථාවේ ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව අවසාන වන අවස්ථාව (04)

වෙනස් ලක්ෂණ - ද්‍රව්‍යමය වර්ණය වෙනස් වන අවස්ථාව (02)

(ii) සමාන ලක්ෂණ ද්‍රව්‍යමය pH අගය $\approx$ ද්‍රව්‍යමය pK අගය හෝ

සමාන ලක්ෂණ ද්‍රව්‍යමය pH අගය වැඩිවීමත් ද්‍රව්‍යමය වර්ණයත් නිශ්චය (04)

$$(iii) \quad n_{HX} = 0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{60}{1000} \text{ dm}^3 \quad (01)$$

$$= 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$n_{HY} = 0.125 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{40}{1000} \text{ dm}^3 \quad (01)$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$25 \text{ cm}^3 \quad n_{HX} = \frac{6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{4} = 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$n_{HY} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{4} = 1.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

14)



$$n_{NaOH} = \frac{6 \times 10^3}{4} + \frac{5 \times 10^3}{4} \text{ mol} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{11}{4} \times 10^3 \text{ mol} = 2.75 \times 10^3 \text{ mol} \quad (1)$$

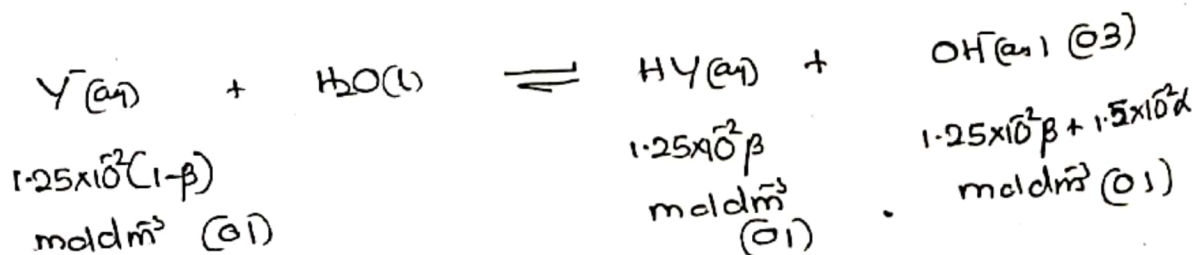
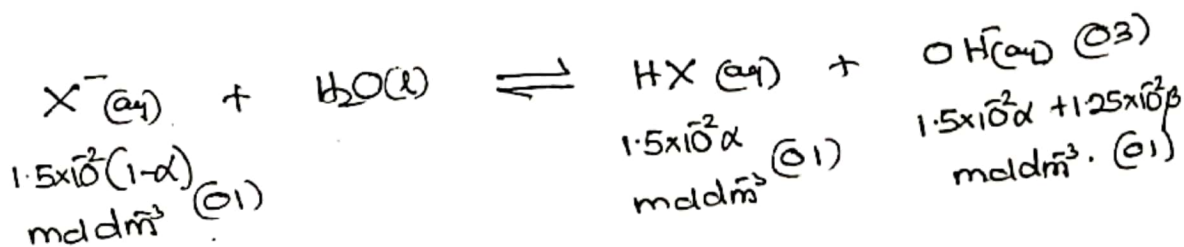
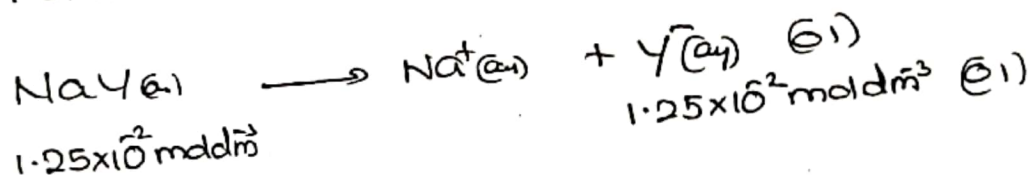
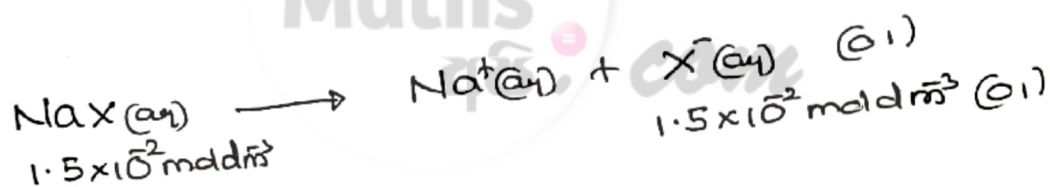
$$C_{NaOH} = \frac{\frac{11}{4} \times 10^3 \text{ mol} \quad (1)}{75 \times 10^3 \text{ dm}^3} = \frac{11}{300} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} = 0.037 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (2+1)$$

$$n_{NaX} = \frac{6 \times 10^3}{4} \text{ mol} = 1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ mol} \quad (1)$$

$$n_{NaY} = \frac{5 \times 10^3}{4} \text{ mol} = 1.25 \times 10^3 \text{ mol} \quad (1)$$

$$[NaX] = \frac{1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ mol}}{100 \times 10^3 \text{ dm}^3} = 1.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (1)$$

$$[NaY] = \frac{1.25 \times 10^3 \text{ mol}}{100 \times 10^3 \text{ dm}^3} = 1.25 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (1)$$



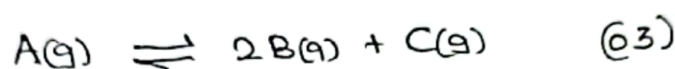


ആദ്യം	1mol	1mol	1mol
ഉപയോഗം	0.5mol	1mol	0.5mol (03)
അവശേഷം	0.5mol	2mol	1.5mol (03)

$$n_A : n_B : n_C$$

$$0.5mol : 1mol : 0.5mol \quad (03)$$

$$1 : 2 : 1 \quad (03)$$



(ii) $127^\circ C \quad P = 6 \times 10^5 Pa$

$$6 \times 10^5 Pa \times V = 3mol \times R \times 400K \quad \text{--- (1) (02)}$$

$$227^\circ C \quad P \times V = 4mol \times R \times 500K \quad \text{--- (2) (02)}$$

②/①

$$\frac{P}{6 \times 10^5 Pa} = \frac{4 \times 5}{3 \times 4}$$

$$P = 10 \times 10^5 Pa$$

$$= 1 \times 10^6 Pa \quad (05+01)$$

$$P_A = x_A \cdot P_T = \frac{0.5}{4.0} \times 10 \times 10^5 Pa = 1.25 \times 10^5 Pa \quad (01)$$

$$P_B = x_B \cdot P_T = \frac{2}{4} \times 10 \times 10^5 Pa = 5 \times 10^5 Pa \quad (01)$$

$$P_C = x_C \cdot P_T = \frac{1.5}{4} \times 10 \times 10^5 Pa = 3.75 \times 10^5 Pa \quad (01)$$

III. $K_p = \frac{P_{B(g)}^2 \times P_{C(g)}}{P_{A(g)}} \quad (02)$

$$= \frac{(5 \times 10^5 Pa)^2 \times 3.75 \times 10^5 Pa}{1.25 \times 10^5 Pa} \quad (04+01)$$

$$= 75 \times 10^{10} Pa^2 = 7.5 \times 10^{11} Pa^2 \quad (04+01)$$

(2) IV $K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$

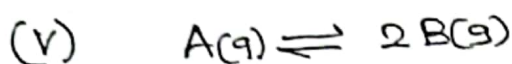
$$\Delta n = 3 - 1 = 2 \quad (01)$$

$$K_p = K_c (RT)^2 \quad (01)$$

$$K_c = \frac{K_p}{(RT)^2} = \frac{75 \times 10^6 (\text{Nm}^{-2})^2}{(4000 \text{ Nmol}^{-1})^2} \quad (4+1)$$

$$= 4.6875 \times 10^4 \text{ mol}^2 \text{ m}^{-6}$$

$$= 4.6875 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6} \quad (5+1)$$



අර්ථ: 0.5 mol 2 mol

ප්‍රති: x mol $2x$ mol (02)

ඵල: $(0.5-x)$ mol $(2+2x)$ mol (02)

127°C $6 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \times V = 3 \text{ mol} \times R \times 400 \text{ K} \quad \text{--- (1) (01)}$

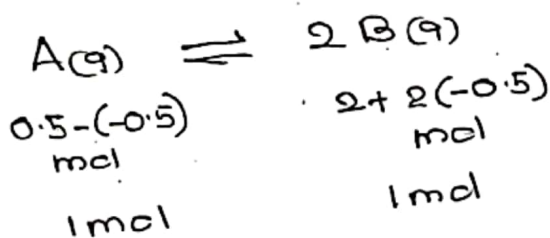
27°C $3 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \times V = n \times R \times 300 \text{ K} \quad \text{--- (2) (01)}$

①
② $2 = \frac{3 \times 4}{n \times 3}$

$$n = 2 \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$0.5 - x + 2 + 2x = 2 \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$x = -0.5 \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$



$$P_A = P_B = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \quad (01 \times 2 = 02)$$

$$K_p = \frac{P_{B(g)}^2}{P_{A(g)}} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa})^2}{1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}}$$

$$K_p = 1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \cdot (4+1)$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = [\text{HX}^-] + [\text{HY}^-] \quad \text{--- (1) (2)}$$

$$K_{b1} = \frac{K_w}{K_a(\text{HX})} = \frac{[\text{HX}^-][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{X}^-]} \quad \text{(1)}$$

$$[\text{HX}^-] = \frac{K_w}{K_a(\text{HX})} \times \frac{[\text{X}^-]}{[\text{OH}^-]} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$K_{b2} = \frac{K_w}{K_a(\text{HY})} = \frac{[\text{HY}^-][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{Y}^-]} \quad \text{(1)}$$

$$[\text{HY}^-] = \frac{K_w}{K_a(\text{HY})} \times \frac{[\text{Y}^-]}{[\text{OH}^-]} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

①, ② and ③

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{K_w}{K_a(\text{HX})} \times \frac{[\text{X}^-]}{[\text{OH}^-]} + \frac{K_w}{K_a(\text{HY})} \times \frac{[\text{Y}^-]}{[\text{OH}^-]} \quad \text{(2)}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-]^2 = \frac{10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}}{2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}} \times 1.5 \times 10^{-2} (1-\alpha) \text{ mol dm}^{-3} + \frac{10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}}{5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}} \times 1.25 \times 10^{-2} (1-\beta) \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad \text{(2)}$$

$$\alpha \ll 1 \quad 1-\alpha \approx 1 \quad \text{(1)} \quad \beta \ll 1 \quad 1-\beta \approx 1 \quad \text{(1)}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-]^2 = \left(\frac{1.5}{2} + \frac{1.25}{5} \right) \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6} \quad \text{(2)}$$

$$= \frac{7.5 + 2.5}{10} \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$$

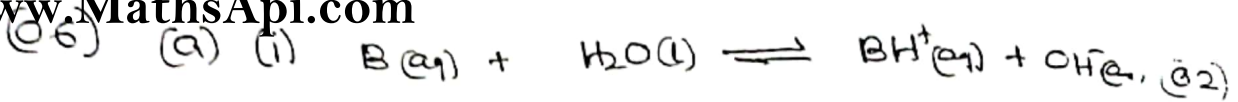
$$[\text{OH}^-]^2 = 10^{-10} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6} \quad \text{(3+1)}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad \text{(2)}$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log_{10} [\text{OH}^-] = -\log_{10} (10^{-5}) = 5 \quad \text{(2)}$$

$$\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14 \quad \text{pH} = 14 - 5 = 9 \quad \text{(3)}$$

56-70



ප්‍ර: C	-	-
ප්‍රති: Cx	Cx	Cx
සමස්ත: C(1-x)	Cx	Cx
(01)	(01)	(01)

$pH = 11$ $pOH = 14 - 11 = 3$ (01)

$[OH^-] = 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (01)

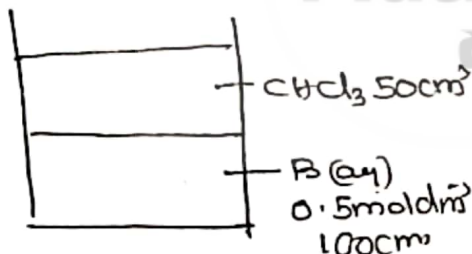
$K_b = \frac{[BH^+(aq)][OH^-(aq)]}{[B(aq)]} = \frac{[OH^-(aq)]^2}{C(1-x)} = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (02)

$\frac{(10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^2}{C(1-x)} = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$

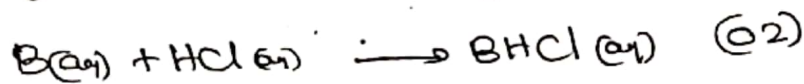
$x \ll 1$ $1-x \approx 1$

$C = \frac{10^{-6}}{2 \times 10^{-6}} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} = 0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (01)

II.



$CHCl_3$ එහෙත් 25 cm^3 ට අඩු



$n_{HCl} = 0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{20}{1000} \text{ dm}^3$ (01)

$= 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (01)

$n_B = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (01)

$[B]_{CHCl_3} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.04 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (01)

$CHCl_3$ 50 cm^3 ට අඩු $n_B = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \times 2 = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (01)

$$n_B (\text{aq}) = 0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{100}{1000} \text{ dm}^3 \quad (01)$$

$$= 0.05 \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

(04)

$$H_2O \text{ } 100 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ } n_B = 0.05 \text{ mol} - 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$= 48 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$[B]_{H_2O} = \frac{48 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.48 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (01)$$

$$K_D = \frac{[B]_{H_2O} \quad (02)}{[B]_{CHCl_3}} = \frac{0.48 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (02)}{0.04 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}} = 12 \quad (3+1)$$

III. $CHCl_3 \text{ } 10 \text{ cm}^3 \quad n_{HCl} = 0.125 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{8}{1000} \text{ dm}^3 \quad (01)$

$$= 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$n_B = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$[B]_{CHCl_3} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (01)$$

$$K_D = \frac{[B]_{H_2O}}{[B]_{CHCl_3}} = 12$$

$$\frac{[B]_{H_2O}}{0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}} = 12 \quad (01)$$

$$[B]_{H_2O} = 1.2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (01)$$

$$H_2O \text{ } n_B = 1.2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{100}{1000} \text{ dm}^3 = 0.12 \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$CHCl_3 \text{ } n_B = 0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{100}{1000} \text{ dm}^3 = 0.01 \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$n_B \text{ } n_B = 2.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{100}{1000} \text{ dm}^3 = 0.25 \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$MCl_2 \text{ } n_B = 0.25 \text{ mol} - (0.12 + 0.01) \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

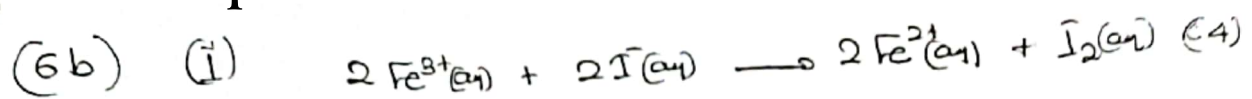
$$= 0.12 \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$n_{M^{2+}} = 0.2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{100}{1000} \text{ dm}^3 = 0.02 \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$\frac{n_{M^{2+}}}{n_B} = \frac{0.02 \text{ mol}}{0.12 \text{ mol}} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{n} \quad n=6 \quad (02)$$

6a-60

(06)



ii. $R = K [\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq})]^a [\text{I}^{-}(\text{aq})]^b$ (4)

iii. පරිච්ඡේදය අංක 01

$$[\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq})] = \frac{0.2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{30}{100} \text{ dm}^3}{100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.06 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (01)$$

$$[\text{I}^{-}(\text{aq})] = \frac{0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 60 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3}{100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.06 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (01)$$

$$[\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3(\text{aq})] = \frac{0.01 \times 10 \times 10^{-3}}{100 \times 10^{-3}} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (01)$$

පරිච්ඡේදය අංක 02

$$[\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq})] = \frac{0.3 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 40 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3}{100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.12 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (01)$$

$$[\text{I}^{-}(\text{aq})] = \frac{0.15 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 40 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3}{100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.06 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (01)$$

$$[\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3(\text{aq})] = \frac{5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3}{100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (01)$$

පරිච්ඡේදය අංක 03

$$[\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq})] = \frac{0.12 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3}{100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.06 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (01)$$

$$[\text{I}^{-}(\text{aq})] = \frac{0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 30 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3}{100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.03 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (01)$$

$$[\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3] = \frac{5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3}{100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (01)$$

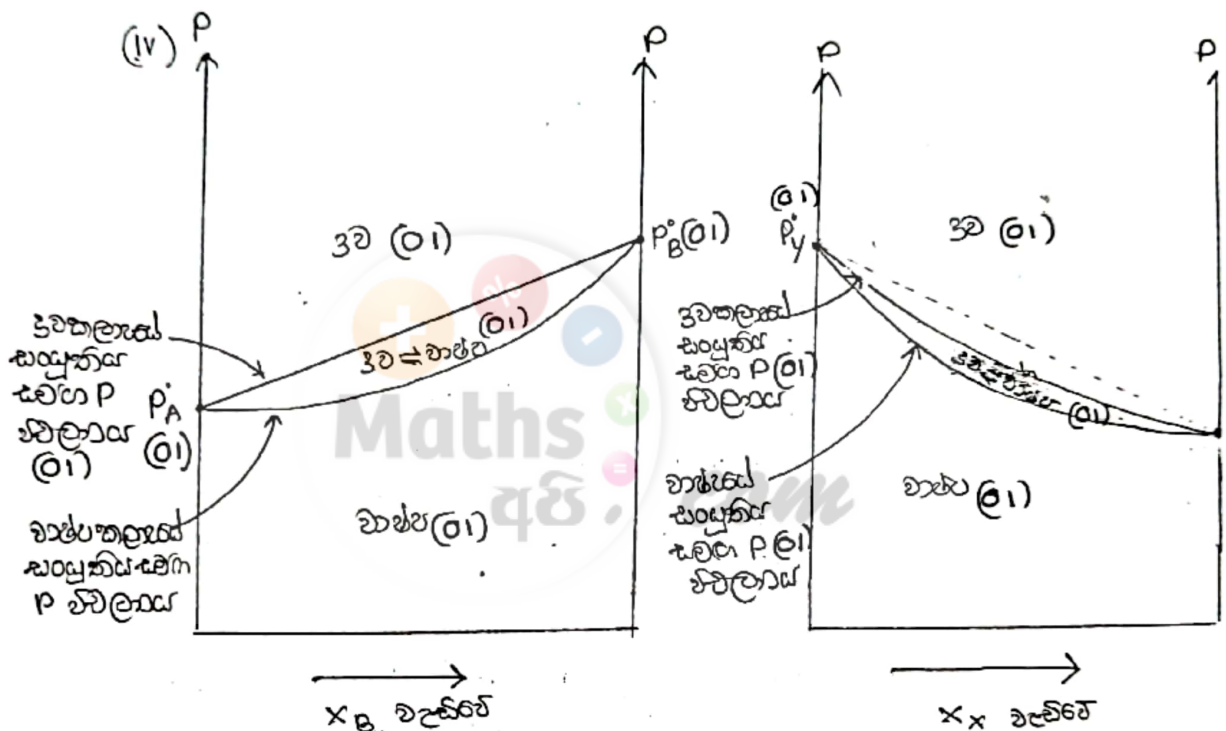
(3) (a) (i) $f(A-A) = f(B-B) = f(A-B)$ (05)

(ii) $f(x-x), f(y-y) < f(x-y)$ (05)

(iii) * බිඳෙන ආකර්ශන ශක්තිය වඩා සැලකිය යුතු ආකර්ශන බල ප්‍රමාණවත් වන්නේ. (02)

* ආකර්ශන බල බිඳෙන ආකර්ශන බල ශක්තිය වඩා ආකර්ශන බල සැලකිය යුතු ප්‍රමාණවත් වන්නේ. (02)

* නිවැරදිව විස්තර කළේ. උදාහරණ වන්නේ. (01)



විචලනය 0.04 x 2 = 0.08

විචලනය 0.04 x 2 = 0.08

(V) $P_A = P'_A X_A$ (01). $P_A = P_T Y_A$ (01)
 $P'_A X_A = P_T Y_A$ — (1) (01)
 $P_B = P'_B X_B$ (01) $P_B = P_T Y_B$ (01)
 $P'_B X_B = P_T Y_B$ — (2) (01)

(1/2) $\left(\frac{P'_A}{P'_B}\right) \frac{X_A}{X_B} = \frac{Y_A}{Y_B}$ (02)

$\frac{30 \text{ kPa}}{40 \text{ kPa}} \times \frac{X_A}{X_B} = \frac{0.6}{0.4}$ (01)

$\frac{X_A}{X_B} = 2$ (01)

$X_A = 2X_B = 2(1-X_A)$

$3X_A = 2$

$\therefore X_A = \frac{2}{3}$ (04)

(3) (a) (i)

(b) (i)

	AG	එවයන්ද්‍රව්‍ය
P	8 න් (01)	එවයන්ද්‍රව්‍ය (01)
Q	ෆූන් (01)	එවයන්ද්‍රව්‍ය (01)
R	වන (01)	එවයන්ද්‍රව්‍ය (01)

- (ii)
- P $Q_P < K_P$ (02)
- Q $Q_P = K_P$ (02)
- R $Q_P > K_P$ (02)

(iii) $A(g) \rightleftharpoons 2B(g)$

ආ: 1 mol

ප්‍රතිඵල 0.6 mol (01) 1.2 mol (01)

එවයන්ද්‍රව්‍ය: 0.4 mol (01) 1.2 mol (01)

එන $\frac{0.4}{1.6} = \frac{1}{4}$ (01) $\frac{3}{4}$ (01)

$$P = \frac{1.6 \text{ mol} \times 8.314 \text{ Nm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1} \times 300 \text{ K}}{4.157 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3} \quad (04+01)$$

$$= 9.6 \times 10^5 \text{ Nm}^2 \quad (04+01)$$

$$P_A = \frac{1}{4} \times 9.6 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 2.4 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \quad (02+1)$$

$$P_B = \frac{3}{4} \times 9.6 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 7.2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \quad (02+1)$$

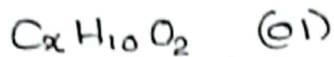
$$K_P = \frac{P_B^2}{P_A} = \frac{(7.2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa})^2}{2.4 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}} \quad (01)$$

$$= 21.6 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \quad (04+01)$$

3(b)-40

4(a) (i) $m_H = 150 \times \frac{6.67}{100} g = 10g$ (02)

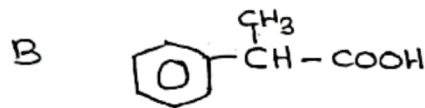
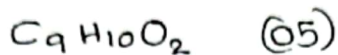
$n_H = \frac{10g}{1g/mol} = 10mol$ (01)



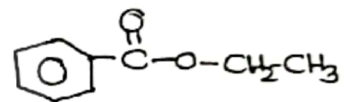
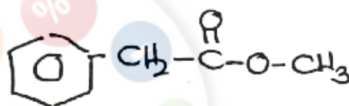
$12x + 1 \times 10 + 16 \times 2 = 150$ (02)

$12x = 108$

$x = 9$ (01)



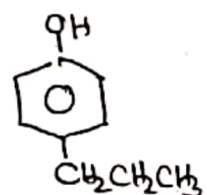
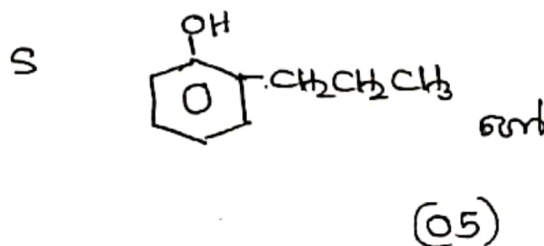
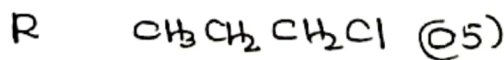
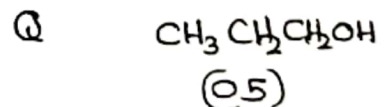
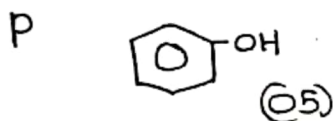
C / D



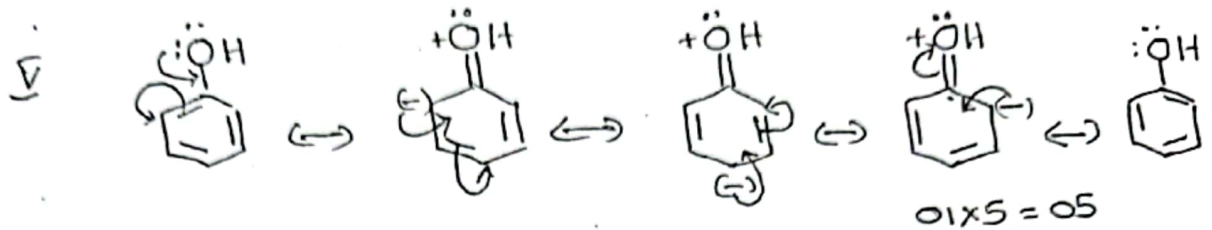
$0.06 \times 5 = 30$

II കൃത്യതയ്ക്ക് താഴെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുക (05)

III



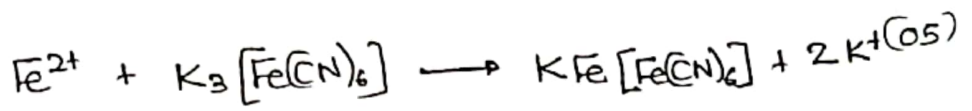
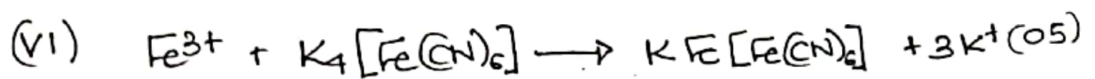
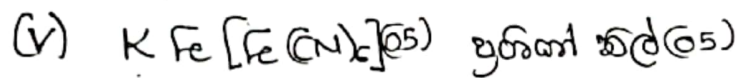
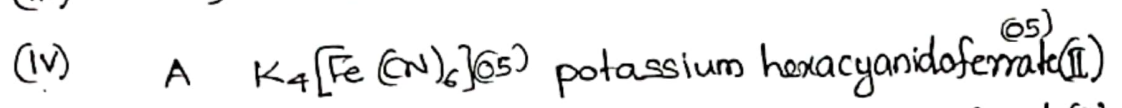
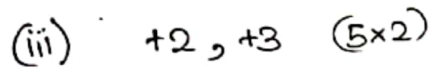
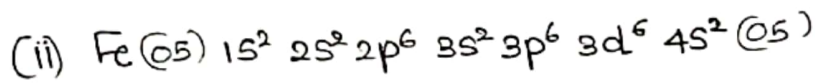
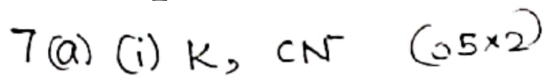
- (iv) ප්‍රතික්‍රියා I - ඔක්සිකරණය/හයිඩ්‍රජනීකරණය (05)
 ප්‍රතික්‍රියා II - න්‍යූනීකරණය/නිෂ්ක්‍රීයීකරණය (05)
 ප්‍රතික්‍රියා III - ඔක්සිකරණය/නිෂ්ක්‍රීයීකරණය (05)



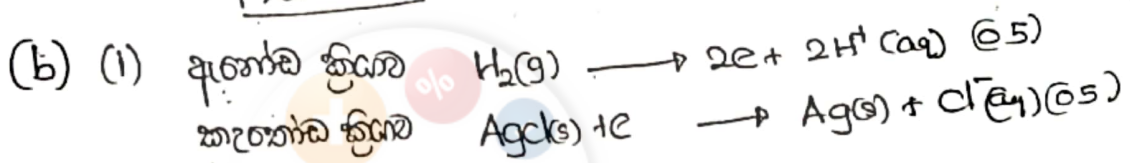
0 ඔන අනි ඔක්සි e යුගලය π e වලට එක වැඩිවීමෙන්. (02)

∴ C හා O අතර බන්ධනය අංශික ද්විත්ව බන්ධන ලක්ෂණයක් වේ. (03)

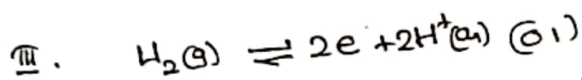
බන්ධන ශක්තිය වැඩි නිසා ව්‍යුහය අධ්‍යුෂණය. (04)



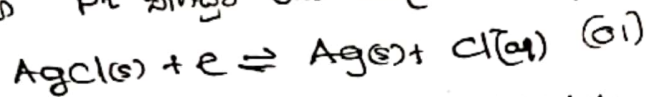
7a-70



അഥവാ

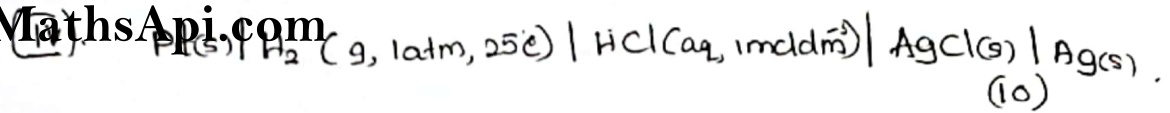


H^+ അയോണുകൾ പ്ലാറ്റിനം ഇലക്ട്രോഡിൽ ലയിക്കുകയും ഓക്സീകരണ പ്രക്രിയയിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. Pt നമ്പ്ലിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രവർത്തനം സംഭവിക്കുന്നു.

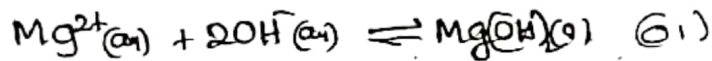
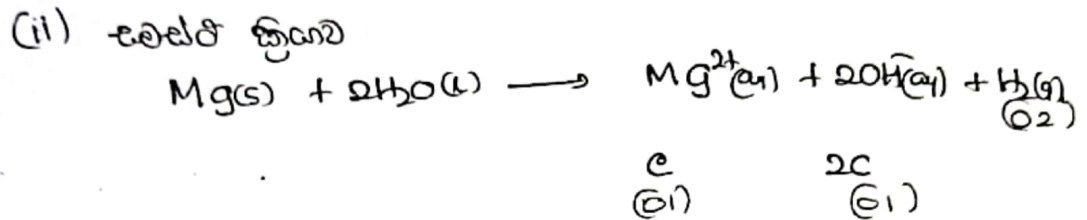
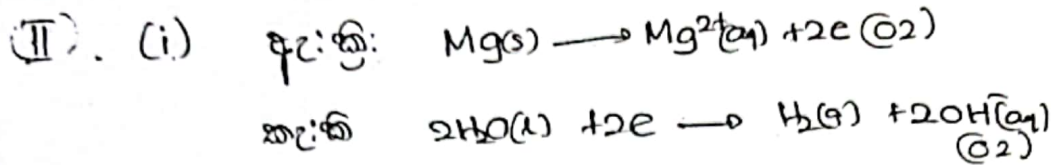


Cl^- അയോണുകൾ പ്ലാറ്റിനം ഇലക്ട്രോഡിൽ ഓക്സീകരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നു. Ag നമ്പ്ലിൽ ഓക്സീകരണ പ്രക്രിയ സംഭവിക്കുന്നു. Ag നമ്പ്ലിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രവർത്തനം സംഭവിക്കുന്നു.

e^- ഇലക്ട്രോൺ ഫ്ലോ - ഇതിനെ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് Ag നമ്പ്ലിൽ ഓക്സീകരിക്കുന്നു. (03)



(v) $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cathode}} - E_{\text{anode}} \quad (2)$
 $= 0.22\text{V} - 0 = 0.22\text{V} \quad (2+1)$



കുറഞ്ഞതായാ $[\text{Mg}^{2+}][\text{OH}^-]^2 > K_{\text{sp}} \quad (1)$
 $(\text{C})(2\text{C})^2 > 3.2 \times 10^{-11} \text{mol dm}^{-3} \quad (2)$
 $4\text{C}^3 > 3.2 \times 10^{-11} \text{mol dm}^{-3}$
 $\text{C} > 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{mol dm}^{-3} \quad (3)$

കുറഞ്ഞതായാ $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]_{\text{ക്വാ}} = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{mol dm}^{-3} \quad (2)$
 $[\text{OH}^-] = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{mol dm}^{-3} \quad (2)$

$\text{Mg}^{2+} \quad 1\text{mol}$ ~~ആകൃതി കണക്കാക്കുക = e 2mol കണക്കാക്കുക~~
 $= 96500 \text{C mol}^{-1} \times 2\text{mol}$
 $= 96500 \times 2 \text{C}$
 $\text{Mg}^{2+} \quad 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{mol}$ ~~ആകൃതി~~ $= \frac{96500 \times 2}{1} \times 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{C}$
 $= 3.86 \text{C}$

①, ②, ③ වර්ගයෙන් සලකා

$$n_{I_2} = \frac{n_{S_2O_3^{2-}}}{2} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{2} = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$\therefore R \propto \frac{\text{නියත } I_2 \text{ ප්‍රමාණය}}{t} \quad (02)$$

$$R \propto \frac{1}{t} \quad (01) \quad \frac{1}{t} \propto [Fe^{3+}]^a [I^-]_0^b \quad (02)$$

$$(0.06 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^a \times (0.06 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^b \propto \frac{1}{80s} \quad \text{--- ① (2+1)}$$

$$(0.12 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^a \times (0.06 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^b \propto \frac{1}{40s} \quad \text{--- ② (2+1)}$$

$$(0.06 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^a \times (0.03 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^b \propto \frac{1}{320s} \quad \text{--- ③ (2+1)}$$

$$\frac{①}{②} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^a = \frac{40}{80} = \frac{1}{2} \quad a = 1 \quad (03)$$

$$\frac{②}{③} \quad (2)^b = \frac{320}{80} = 4 \quad b = 2 \quad (03)$$

$$R = k [Fe^{3+}] [I^-]_0^2 \quad (03)$$

IV. * ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවේ ස්පන්දනය ව්‍යුත්පන්නය නියත I_2 ප්‍රමාණයක් අන්තර්ගත කරන සාදන ව්‍යුත් කිරීමකි. (01)

* එ සඳහා වර්ගය නිල් වැරදීමට ගතවන කාලය ව්‍යුත් කෙරේ. (01)

* ජලීය ප්‍රමාණයක් තුළ $[I_2] = 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ හා එම පරිමාව නිල් වැරදීම. (01)

* මෙය වෙන කුඩා ප්‍රමාණයක් නිසා ප්‍රමාණ වශයෙන් කල වර්ගය නිල් වැරදීම. (01)

* කාලය ව්‍යුත් කිරීම අනුපාතය. (01) ආරම්භකයේ සඳහන් කුඩා නියත I_2 ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රතික්‍රියා වීමට කුඩා නියත $Na_2S_2O_3$ ප්‍රමාණයක් එකතු කෙරේ. $I_2(aq) + 2Na_2S_2O_3(aq) \longrightarrow 2NaI(aq) + Na_2S_4O_6(aq)$ (01)

$$(V) \quad R = \frac{\Delta C_{I_2}}{\Delta t} \quad (02) \quad n_{Na_2S_2O_3} = 0.01 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{10 \text{ dm}^3}{1000} = 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$n_{I_2} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{2} = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

(10)

ප්‍රථමය තුළ තිළ වශයෙන් අන්තර් $[I_2] = 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (එ)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{නිල්වශයෙන් අන්තර් අන්තර් } n_{I_2} &= 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{100}{1000} \text{ dm}^3 \text{ (එ)} \\ &= 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol (එ)} \end{aligned}$$

නිල්වශයෙන් අන්තර් වට n_{I_2} (එ) = $n_{I_2}(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \text{ සමඟ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා කරයි}) + n_{I_2}(\text{නිල්})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{එව } n_{I_2} &= n_{I_2}(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \text{ සමඟ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා කරයි}) + n_{I_2}(\text{නිල්}) \text{ (එ)} \\ &= 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} + 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \\ &= 5.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \approx 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol (එ)} \end{aligned}$$

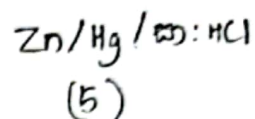
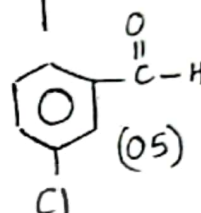
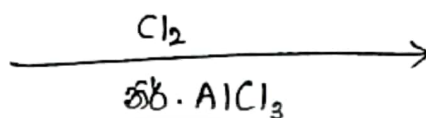
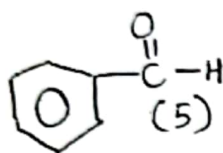
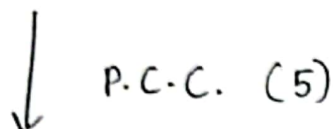
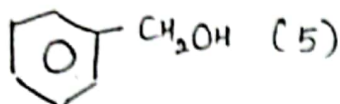
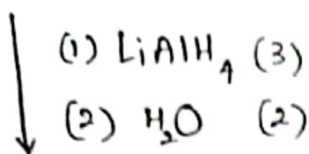
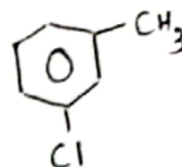
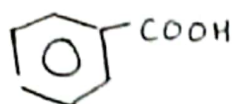
$$\Delta C_{I_2} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}}{100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ (එ)}$$

$$R = \frac{\Delta C_{I_2}}{\Delta t} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}{80 \text{ s}} = 6.25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ (එ+1)}$$

VI. $R = K [Fe^{3+}] [I^-]^2 \text{ (එ)}$

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{6.25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}}{(0.06 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})(0.06 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^2} \text{ (එ+1)} \\ &= 2.89 \times 10^2 \text{ mol}^{-2} \text{ dm}^6 \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ (එ+1)} \end{aligned}$$

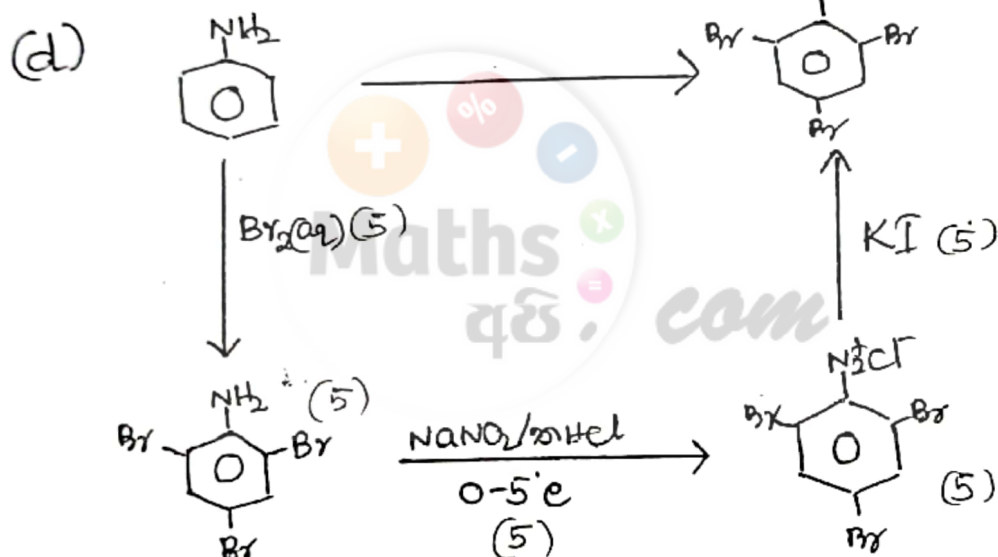
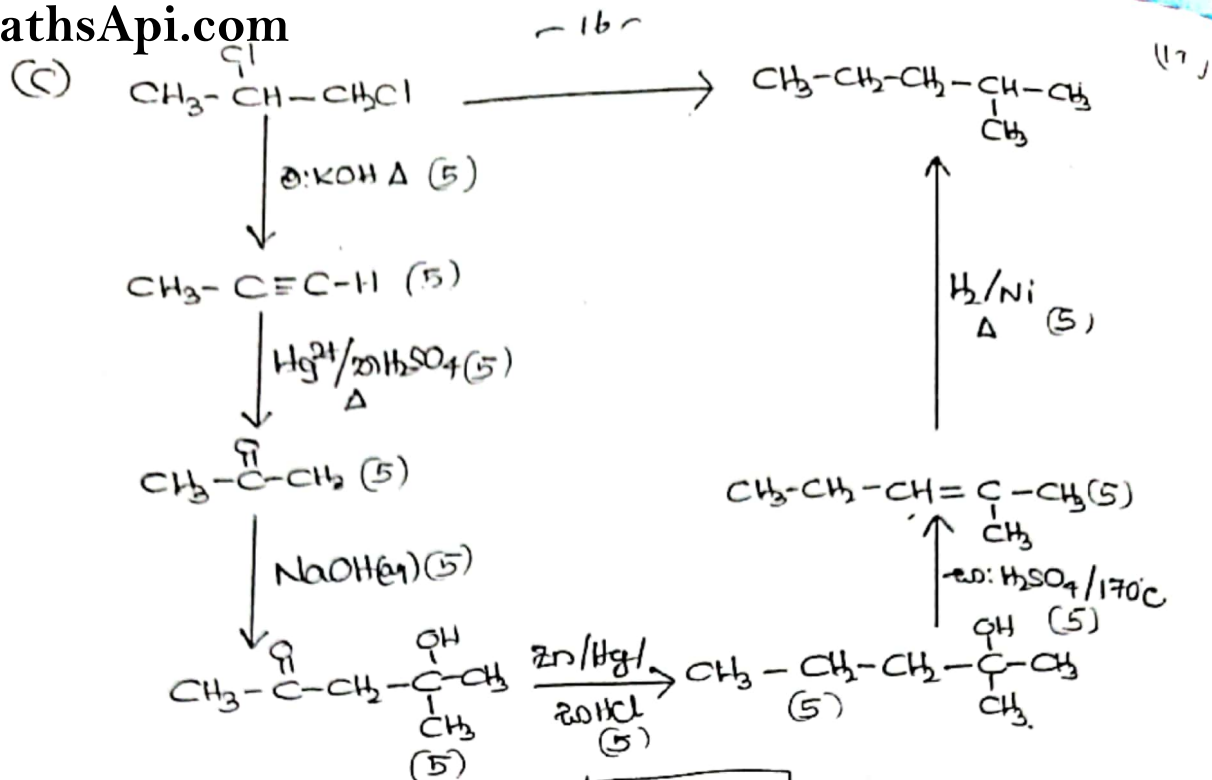
6b-80



(5)

MathsApi.com

86-35



$$n_{Mg^{2+}} = 2 \times 10^4 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times \frac{100 \text{ dm}^3}{1000} \quad (01)$$

(13)

$$= 2 \times 10^5 \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$Mg^{2+} \quad 1 \text{ mol} \quad \text{ആയി} \quad \text{ഇതിൽ} \quad \text{ഇലക്ട്രോൺ} \quad \text{പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നു} \quad = 96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1} \times 2 \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$, 2 \times 10^5 \text{ mol} \quad " \quad " \quad " \quad = \frac{96500 \text{ C}}{1} \times 2 \times 2 \times 10^5$$

$$= 3.86 \text{ C} \quad (02)$$

$$q = It \quad (01)$$

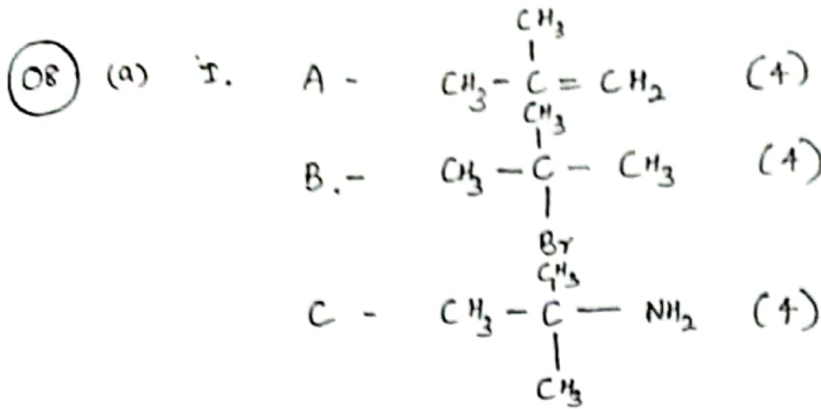
$$I = \frac{3.86 \text{ C}}{100 \text{ s}} = 3.86 \times 10^{-2} \text{ A} \quad (02)$$

$$I = 0.386 \text{ mA} \quad (02+01)$$

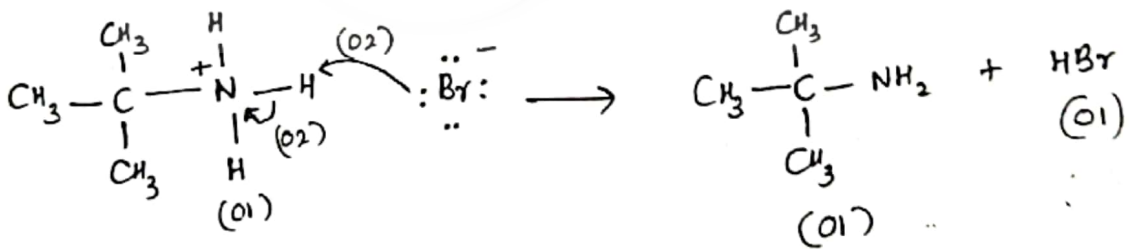
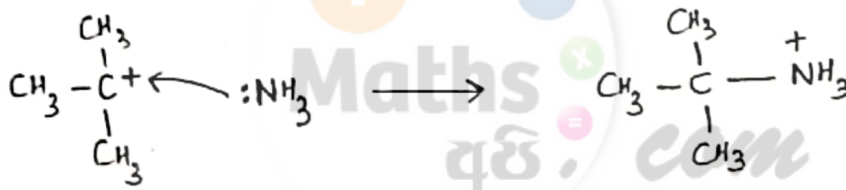
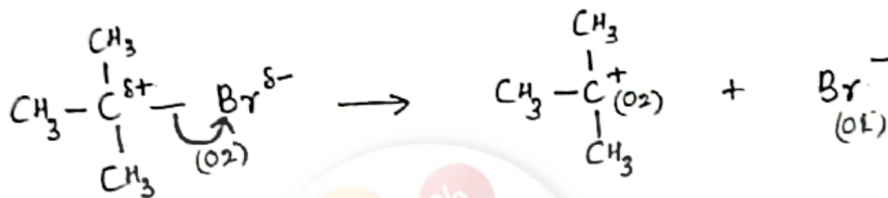
ഇതിനാൽ പ്രകാശമയ / ഹിതാ തോതിൽ നേർത്തത് (02)

7b-70



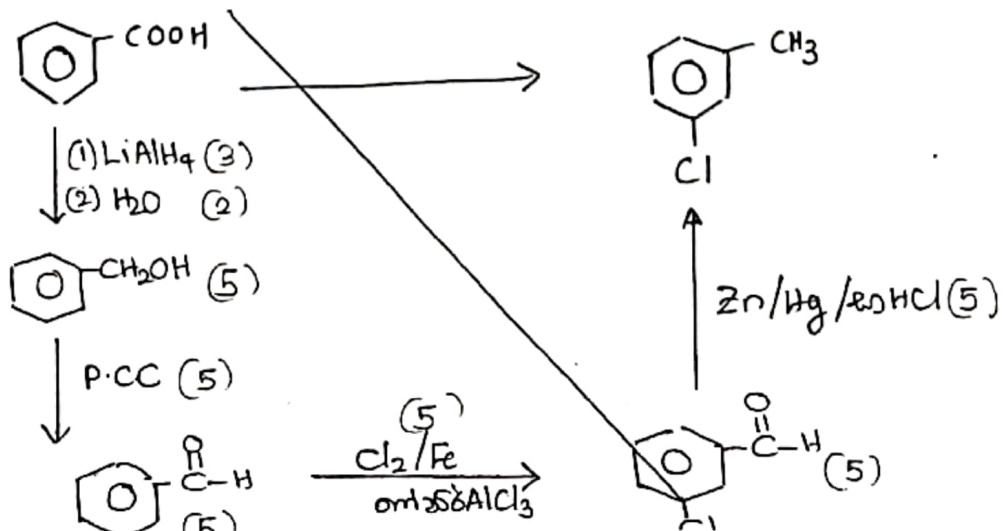


- II.
1. ഉറൽ പീഠ് സൂചിപ്പിക്കുക (2)
 2. തുല്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സാങ്കല്പിക (2)
 3. യുക്തപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സാങ്കല്പിക (2)

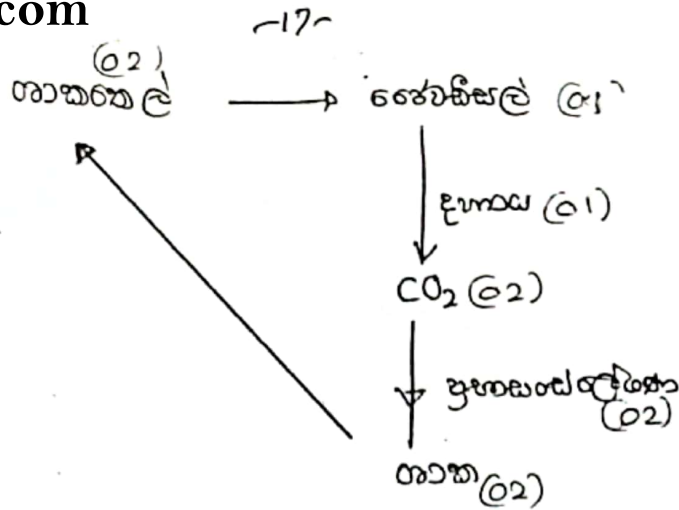


8a-25

(b)



(9) (i)



(ii) ඔක්සිජන් ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) , ශාක(2)

(iii) ශාකයා ඔක්සිජන් $C_6H_{12}O_6$ ලබාගන්නා (2)

(IV) I. R_1 - උපද්‍රව්‍ය (2)

R_2 - ප්‍රභාසල් (2)

R_3 - සිහින්/වැඩි (2)

R_4 - ශාක(2)

II. P_1 - ඔක්සිජන් (2)

P_2 - CaO (2)

P_3 - HCl (2)

P_4 - $MgCl_2$ (2)

III. M_1 - $NaCl$ (2)

M_2 - $NaOH$ (2)

M_3 - Mg (2)

M_4 - C_2H_5OH (2)

M_5 - ජෛව සිසිල් (2)

M_6 - දැහැ (2)

IV. A_1 - CO_2 (2)

A_2 - CH_2 (2)

A_3 - H_2 (2)

A_4 - ග්ලූකෝස් (2)
 $(\overset{OH}{CH_2}-\overset{OH}{CH}-\overset{OH}{CH_2})$

V. 1. නිවැරදිවීම

2. නිවැරදිවීම

3. නිවැරදිවීම

4. දැහැ

5. ග්ලූකෝස්

6. දැහැ

(2×6=12)

VI NaCl - අනුබර සංඝට්ටයක් ලෙස
අනුබර සංඝට්ටයක් ලෙස
සෙලකින් නිපදවේ

NaOH - සමාන නිපදවීමට
විද්‍යාගාරයේ ප්‍රභව භාජනයක් ලෙස
තඹදුරු/බේදි නිපදවීමට
තාරණ අවස්ථාවේ පිරිසිදු කිරීමට

Mg - මිශ්‍ර ලෝහ නිපදවීමට
විද්‍යාගාරයේ නිපදවීමට

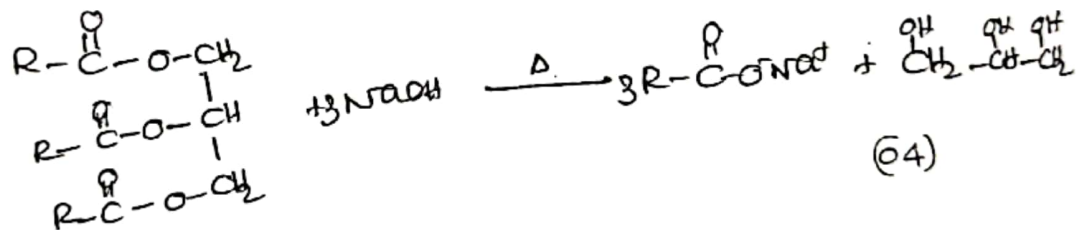
C₂H₅OH - භෞතිකයක් ලෙස
ප්‍රායෝගිකයක් ලෙස
විද්‍යාගාරයේ නිපදවීමට

$$(01 \times 4 = 04)$$

VII 5 ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව



6 ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව



9a-80

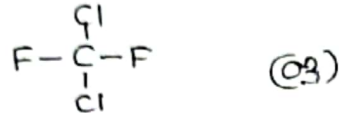
(9b)

විද්‍යුත් ආයාතන	ඵලදායීතා මට්ටම	විවිධ විද්‍යා මට්ටම
CO	ඝන වායුව (CH_4) අර්ධ ඔක්සාජන්	හොඳම වායුව අර්ධ දහනය
CO ₂	ඵලදායී	හොඳම වායුව දහනය Mg නිෂ්පාදනය අවම නිෂ්පාදනය
NO	අක්ෂරාලිත යම්බාල් විද්‍යාය N අඩංගු ආයාතන නිෂ්පාදන විද්‍යාය විද්‍යාය N අඩංගු ඔක්සාජන් විද්‍යාය	900°C ට වැඩි දහනය නිෂ්පාදන මට්ටම N අඩංගු වායුව දහනය
NO ₂	NO නිෂ්පාදන මට්ටම ඔක්සාජන් මට්ටම NO අඩංගු ආයාතන මට්ටම	2
SO ₂	හොඳම විද්‍යාය H ₂ S ඔක්සාජන් මට්ටම	5 අඩංගු වායුව දහනය හල් අර්ධ දහනය
SO ₃	2	2
H ₂ S	5 අඩංගු වායුව දහනය නිෂ්පාදන මට්ටම	හොඳම කාල මට්ටම නිෂ්පාදන
NH ₃	N අඩංගු වායුව මට්ටම නිෂ්පාදන මට්ටම	රහස් කර්මාන්ත මට්ටම නිෂ්පාදන මට්ටම නිෂ්පාදන මට්ටම
CFC, HCFC HFC		නිෂ්පාදන මට්ටම නිෂ්පාදන මට්ටම
CH ₄	C අඩංගු වායුව නිෂ්පාදන නිෂ්පාදන මට්ටම	වායුවායු මට්ටම නිෂ්පාදන මට්ටම
01x6 = 06	01x6 = 06	

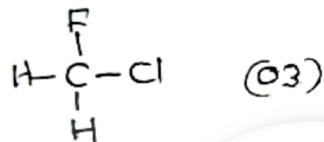
- മുഖ്യ ഉല്പന്ന CO_2 , SO_2 , SO_3 , NO , NO_2
- ഗർഭാശയ വാർദ്ധക്യ CO_2 & CH_4 , CFC , $HCFC$, HFC
- ഉല്പാദന ചരക്കു നാശനാശ NO , NO_2 , CFC , $HCFC$
- പ്രകാശ രശ്മിയിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നു NO , NO_2

$$(10:01 \times 6 = 06)$$

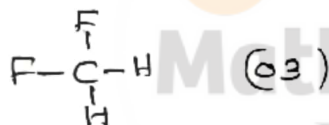
(iii) ജലോൽപ്പാദനോൽപ്പാദന CFC (02)



ജലോൽപ്പാദനോൽപ്പാദന $HCFC$ (02)



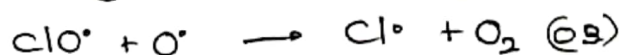
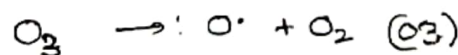
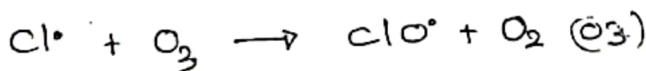
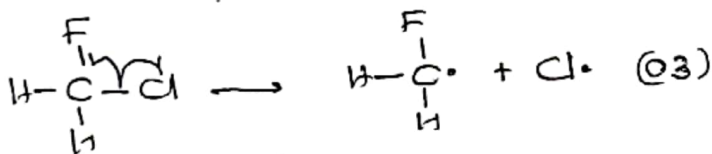
ജലോൽപ്പാദനോൽപ്പാദന HFC (02)



* വിശദീകരണത്തിന് ഉദാഹരണം.

(iii) പ്രതികരണശേഷിയിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നു CO_2 ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നു CO_2
IR കർമ്മ കോശങ്ങൾ കൂടിയ ഉൽപ്പാദനം (02)

(V) ഉല്പാദന ചരക്കു നാശനാശ (03)



(VI) HFC (02) $Cl \cdot$ ഉൽപ്പാദന കോശങ്ങൾ നാശനാശ (03)

(VII) NO_3^- - താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രതികരണ - } NO_2 ഉൽപ്പാദനം കൂടിയ
 PO_4^{3-} - വിശദീകരണത്തിന് ഉദാഹരണം } CO_2 ഉൽപ്പാദനം കൂടിയ
 (01x2) (01x2) CO_2 ഉൽപ്പാദനം കൂടിയ

$$n_{H_2SO_4} = 0.1 \times \frac{36}{100} \text{ mol} = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (2)$$

$$n_{NH_3} = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \times 2 = 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{2x + 2y + z}{10} = 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\boxed{2x + 2y + z = 0.06 \text{ mol}} \quad \text{--- (1)} \quad (2)$$

100 cm³ d eqv

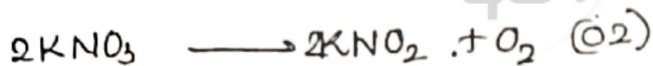


$$n_{BaSO_4} = \frac{2.33 \text{ g}}{233 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.01 \text{ mol} \quad (2)$$

$$100 \text{ cm}^3 \quad n_{SO_4^{2-}} = 0.01 \text{ mol} \quad (2)$$

$$250 \text{ cm}^3 \quad n_{SO_4^{2-}} = \frac{0.01}{100} \times 250 \text{ mol} = 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$y = 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (2)$$



$$m_{KNO_2} = 0.17 \text{ g}$$

$$n_{KNO_2} = \frac{0.17 \text{ g}}{85 \text{ g/mol}} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (1)$$

$$n_{KNO_3} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (1)$$

$$z = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (2)$$

$$2x + 2 \times 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} + 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} = 0.06 \text{ mol}$$

$$x = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (2)$$

$$NH_4NO_3 = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$(NH_4)_2SO_4 = 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$KNO_3 = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$m_{\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3} = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \times 80 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 0.32 \text{ g} \quad (2) \quad \rightarrow 24-$$

$$m_{(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4} = 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \times 132 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 3.30 \text{ g} \quad (2)$$

$$m_{\text{KNO}_3} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \times 101 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 0.202 \text{ g} \quad (2)$$

$$m_{\text{gO}} = 0.32 + 3.30 + 0.202 \text{ g} \\ = 3.822 \text{ g} \quad (2)$$

$$n_{\text{N}} = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \times 2 + 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \times 2 + 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (2) \\ = 60 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (2)$$

$$m_{\text{N}} = 60 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \times 14 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \quad (2) \\ = 0.84 \text{ g} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{N}\% = \frac{0.84 \text{ g}}{3.822 \text{ g}} \times 100\% = 21.98\% \quad (2)$$

106-70

බර ලෝහය

ජලයට එකතුවන
කළය

බැහැව

As

කාර්මික ආර්ථික
පොහොර භාවිතයේදී
ලුණෙන්මුදානින ලිහිණ

විලිනාකරන
ආර්ථිකයෙහි

cd

ආකර ආර්ථිකය
ලෝහ වර්ගය
ද්විතීයික කෙරෙහි

මානව අධ්‍යයන
අධ්‍යයන වර්ගය
වෙනුවට ආර්ථික

Pb

ආකර ආර්ථිකය
ලෝහයකට මුදානින
කිනිත්, ලෝහ වලදී
රූප

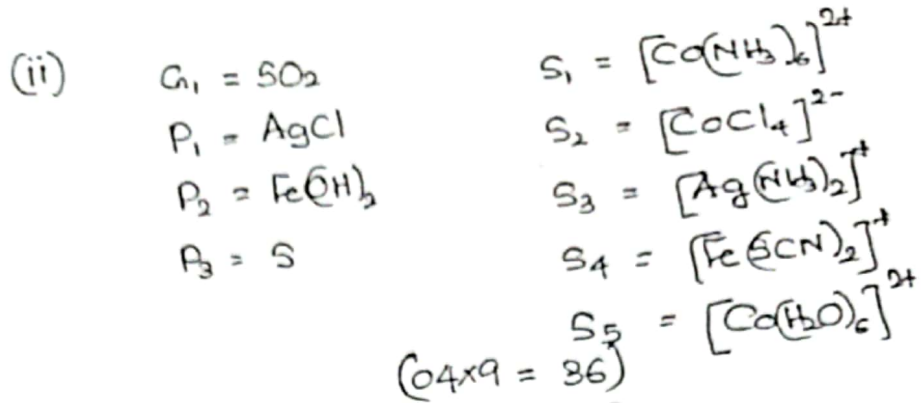
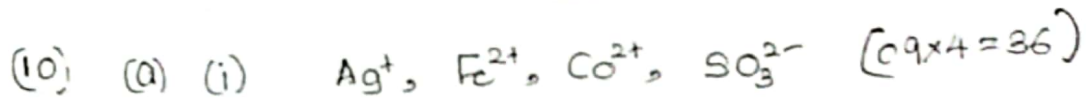
වෙනුවට හා ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී
කාර්ය, ලබාගත් මාද
යෝග්‍ය වර්ගය වේ
කිරිකිනිය, කුමන්ත්‍රණ
කිසිදු

Hg

ගල් අර්ධ ලිහිණ
සෑදිය අධ්‍යයන ලිහිණ
(CFL බල්බ) ලිහිණ
මාර්ග

බොහෝ භාවිත
කිනිත් භාවිත
වෙනුවට ආර්ථික
විකල්ප සහය

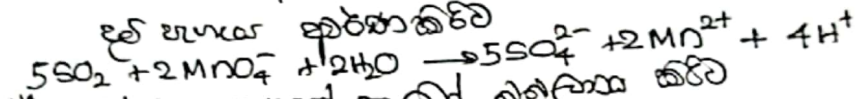
$$(01 + 01 + 01) \times 2 = 06$$



(iii) පුද්ගල විවිධත්වය හා නිර්විචල්යතාව

* $H^+/KMnO_4$ ද්වයයෙන් නැතිවී යාමය සිදුවීම

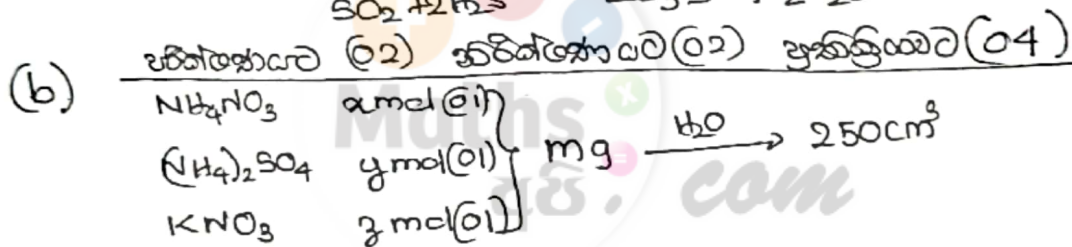
සමස්ත ප්‍රතික්ෂේපය



* H_2S ද්වයයෙන් නැතිවී යාමය සිදුවීම

ප්‍රතික්ෂේපය/ප්‍රතික්ෂේපය

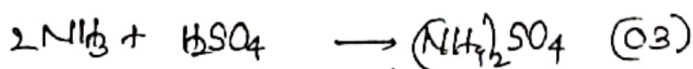
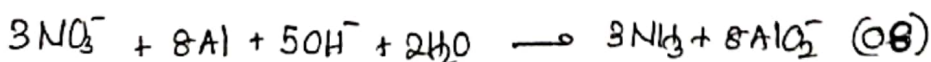
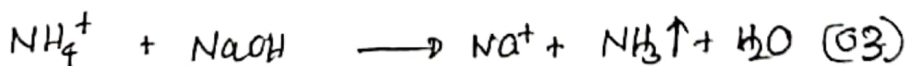
10A-80



250cm³ හි

$n_{NH_4^+} = \left(\frac{x+2y}{10} \right) \text{ mol (02)}$

$n_{NO_3^-} = \left(\frac{x+z}{10} \right) \text{ mol (02)}$



$n_{NH_3} = \frac{x+2y}{10} + \frac{2+z}{10} \text{ mol}$
 $= \frac{2x+2y+z}{10} \text{ mol (02)}$