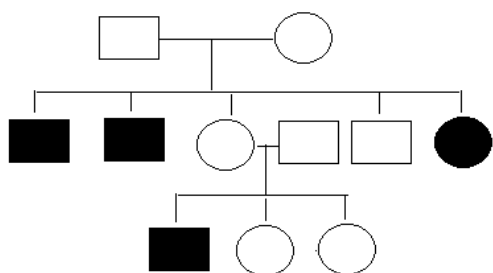


Educational Institutions

Chlamydomonas,

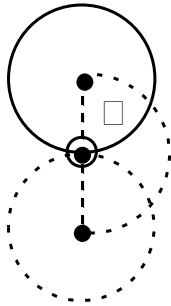
Chlorella,

Paramoecium
dAmoeba
r
d
rd
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U
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N
S

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

A body of mass 'M' is moving on a circular track of radius 'r' in such a way that its kinetic energy 'k' depends on the distance travelled by the body 's' according to relation $k = \beta s$



☐ $\sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}$

☒ $\sqrt{\frac{2g}{R}}$

☐ $\sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}$

☐ $\sqrt{\frac{g}{2R}}$

A body of mass 'M' is moving on a circular track of radius 'r' in such a way that its kinetic energy 'k' depends on the distance travelled by the body 's' according to relation $k = \beta s$

where β is a constant. The time taken for the body to complete one revolution is

☐ $\frac{\beta r}{M^2}$

☒ $\sqrt{\frac{\beta r}{M}}$

☐ $\frac{Mr^2}{\beta}$

☐ $\frac{\beta}{Mr}$

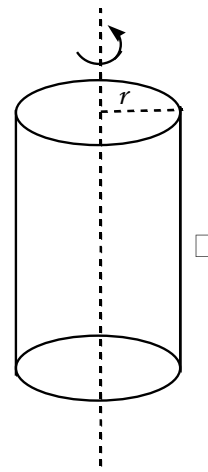
A solid cylinder of mass 'm' and radius 'r' is

free to rotate about a horizontal axis passing through its center and perpendicular to the page.

A force 'F' is applied at the top edge of the cylinder, as shown in the diagram.

The angular acceleration of the cylinder is

☐ $\frac{F}{mr}$



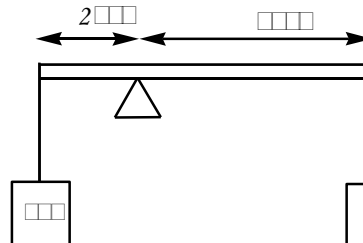
☐ $\frac{F}{mr}$

☒ $\frac{F}{2mr}$

☐ $\frac{F}{mr}$

☐ $\frac{F}{2mr}$

A uniform rod of length 'L' and mass 'M' is pivoted at one end. A force 'F' is applied at the other end, perpendicular to the rod. The angular acceleration of the rod is



☐ $\frac{F}{ML}$

☒ $\frac{F}{2ML}$

☐ $\frac{F}{ML}$

☐ $\frac{F}{2ML}$

A particle of mass 'm' is moving in a circular path of radius 'r'. The angular displacement of the particle is

given by $\theta = a\omega t + \theta_0$ where θ_0 is the initial angular displacement.

The angular velocity of the particle is

$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = a$ where a is a constant. The angular displacement of the particle is

$\theta = \pi \text{ rad}$ when the angular displacement is

$\pi \text{ rad}$, then its amplitude is

☐ $\pi \text{ cm}$

☒ $\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$

☐ 2 cm

☐ $2\pi \text{ cm}$

A particle of mass 'm' is moving in a circular path of radius 'r'. The angular displacement of the particle is

given by $\theta = a\omega t + \theta_0$ where θ_0 is the initial angular displacement.

The angular velocity of the particle is

☐ $\frac{F}{2}$

☒ F

☐ $2F$

☐ F

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad \boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} N/m$$

$$a = -\frac{\pi}{\square} \left(\frac{\pi}{\square} t - \frac{\pi}{\square} \right) \square T \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square d$$
[illegible]
$$\frac{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}}{\sqrt{2}} C_b$$
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} C_V = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} C_P = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline \end{array} 2$$
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} K_j$$

1. $\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{r}$ where r is the radius of curvature of the combination.
 2. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ where f is the focal length of the combination.

1. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

2. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

3. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

4. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

5. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ where f is the focal length of the combination.

6. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ where f is the focal length of the combination.

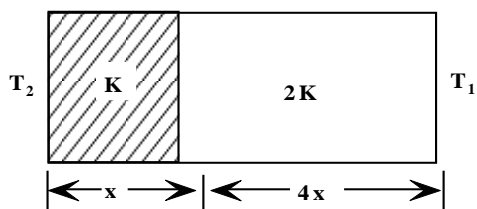
7. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ where f is the focal length of the combination.

8. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ where f is the focal length of the combination.

9. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ where f is the focal length of the combination.

10. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ where f is the focal length of the combination.

$$\left(\frac{(T_2 - T_1)KA}{X} \right) f$$



11. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

12. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

13. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

14. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

15. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ where f is the focal length of the combination.

16. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

17. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

18. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

19. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

20. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

21. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ where f is the focal length of the combination.

22. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

23. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

24. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

25. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

26. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ where f is the focal length of the combination.

27. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

28. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

29. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

30. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

31. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

32. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

33. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

34. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ where f is the focal length of the combination.

35. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

36. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

37. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

38. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

39. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ where f is the focal length of the combination.

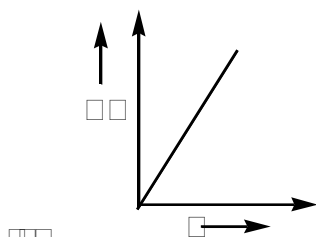
40. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

41. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

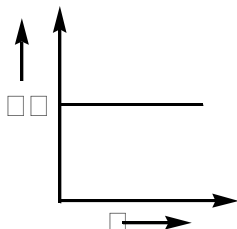
42. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

43. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

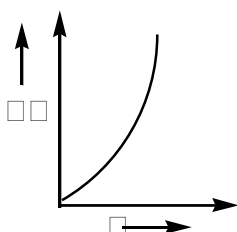
2. Let 'R' represents the orbital radius of an electron in a hydrogen atom. The ratio of the orbital radius of an electron in the n^{th} orbit to the radius of the first orbit is R_n . The ratio of the orbital radius of an electron in the n^{th} orbit to the radius of the first orbit is R_n .



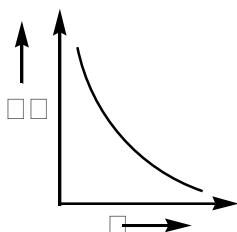
1. 1



2. 2



3. 3



4. 4

3. A nucleus of mass 'M' is at rest. An alpha particle of mass 'm' is emitted from the nucleus. The ratio of the kinetic energy of the alpha particle to the kinetic energy of the nucleus is $\frac{K_\alpha}{K_N}$. The ratio of the kinetic energy of the alpha particle to the kinetic energy of the nucleus is $\frac{K_\alpha}{K_N}$.

$$\frac{1}{2\lambda_B}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_A}$$

$$\frac{2}{\lambda_B}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_B}$$

4. A nucleus of mass 'M' is at rest. An alpha particle of mass 'm' is emitted from the nucleus. The ratio of the kinetic energy of the alpha particle to the kinetic energy of the nucleus is $\frac{K_\alpha}{K_N}$. The ratio of the kinetic energy of the alpha particle to the kinetic energy of the nucleus is $\frac{K_\alpha}{K_N}$.

$$\frac{P^2 M}{2m(M+m)}$$

$$\frac{P^2 m}{2M(M+m)}$$

$$\frac{P^2 M}{2m(M-m)}$$

$$\frac{P^2 m}{2M(M-m)}$$

5. A nucleus of mass 'M' is at rest. An alpha particle of mass 'm' is emitted from the nucleus. The ratio of the kinetic energy of the alpha particle to the kinetic energy of the nucleus is $\frac{K_\alpha}{K_N}$. The ratio of the kinetic energy of the alpha particle to the kinetic energy of the nucleus is $\frac{K_\alpha}{K_N}$.

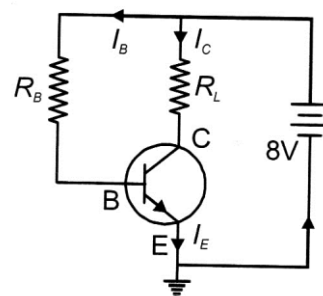
$$\frac{1}{2\lambda_B}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_A}$$

$$\frac{2}{\lambda_B}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_B}$$

6. A nucleus of mass 'M' is at rest. An alpha particle of mass 'm' is emitted from the nucleus. The ratio of the kinetic energy of the alpha particle to the kinetic energy of the nucleus is $\frac{K_\alpha}{K_N}$. The ratio of the kinetic energy of the alpha particle to the kinetic energy of the nucleus is $\frac{K_\alpha}{K_N}$.



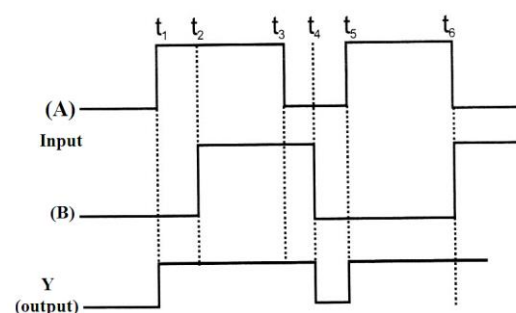
$$\frac{1}{2\lambda_B}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_A}$$

$$\frac{2}{\lambda_B}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_B}$$

7. A nucleus of mass 'M' is at rest. An alpha particle of mass 'm' is emitted from the nucleus. The ratio of the kinetic energy of the alpha particle to the kinetic energy of the nucleus is $\frac{K_\alpha}{K_N}$. The ratio of the kinetic energy of the alpha particle to the kinetic energy of the nucleus is $\frac{K_\alpha}{K_N}$.



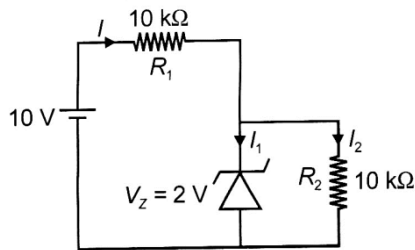
$$\frac{1}{2\lambda_B}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_A}$$

$$\frac{2}{\lambda_B}$$

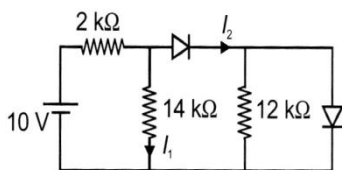
$$\frac{1}{\lambda_B}$$

Two resistors R_1 and R_2 are connected in series with a 10 V battery. The current through R_1 is I_1 and through R_2 is I_2 . The voltage across R_2 is $V_2 = 2$ V.



1. $I_1 = 1$ mA
2. $I_2 = 1$ mA
3. $I_1 = 2$ mA
4. $I_2 = 2$ mA

Two resistors R_1 and R_2 are connected in series with a 10 V battery. The current through R_1 is I_1 and through R_2 is I_2 . The voltage across R_2 is $V_2 = 2$ V.



1. $I_1 = 1$ mA
2. $I_2 = 1$ mA
3. $I_1 = 2$ mA
4. $I_2 = 2$ mA

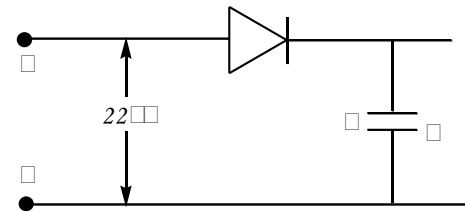
Two particles A and B are moving with velocities v_1 and v_2 respectively. The de Broglie wavelength of A is λ_1 and of B is λ_2 . The ratio of their masses m_1/m_2 is

1. $\frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$
2. $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$
3. $\lambda_1 - \lambda_2$
4. $\frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}$

Two particles A and B are moving with velocities v_1 and v_2 respectively. The de Broglie wavelength of A is λ_1 and of B is λ_2 . The ratio of their masses m_1/m_2 is

1. $\frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$
2. $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$
3. $\lambda_1 - \lambda_2$
4. $\frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}$

Two particles A and B are moving with velocities v_1 and v_2 respectively. The de Broglie wavelength of A is λ_1 and of B is λ_2 . The ratio of their masses m_1/m_2 is



1. 22 V
2. $22\sqrt{2}$ V
3. 22 V
4. $22\sqrt{2}$ V

Two particles A and B are moving with velocities v_1 and v_2 respectively. The de Broglie wavelength of A is λ_1 and of B is λ_2 . The ratio of their masses m_1/m_2 is

Newton's law $F = G \frac{Mm}{r^2}$, where 'r' is in

1. d
2. $M = m_{proton} + m_{electron}$

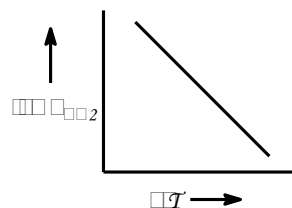
3. $M = m_{proton} + m_{electron} - \frac{B}{c^2}$ (where $B = 1.02$ eV)

4. $M = m_{proton} + m_{electron} - \frac{|V|}{c^2}$

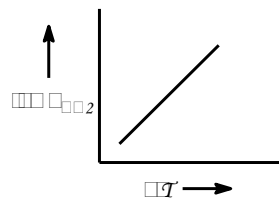
5. $M = m_{proton} + m_{electron} - \frac{|V|}{c^2}$

6. $M = m_{proton} + m_{electron} - \frac{|V|}{c^2}$

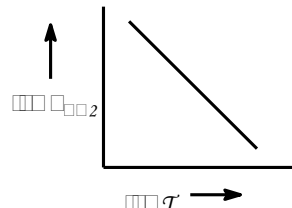
7. $M = m_{proton} + m_{electron} - \frac{|V|}{c^2}$



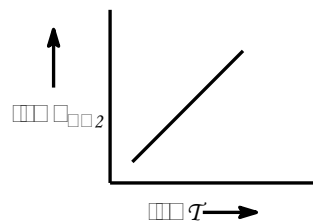
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2.



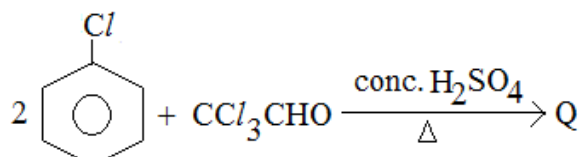
3.



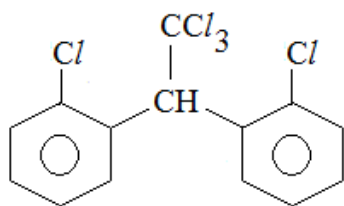
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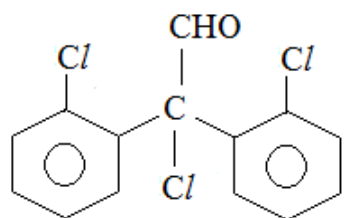
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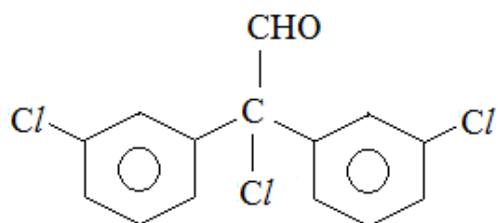
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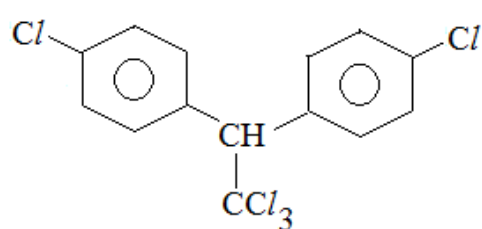
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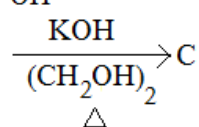
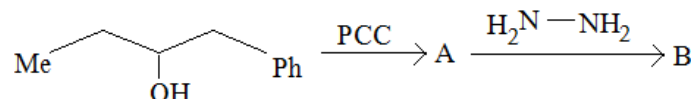
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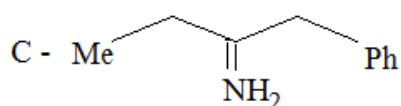
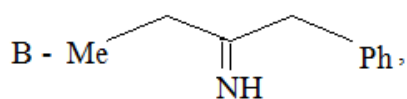
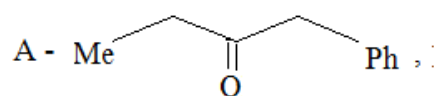
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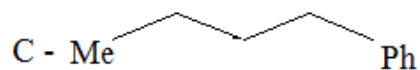
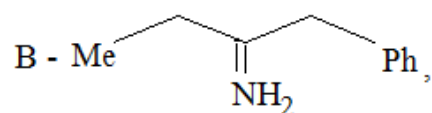
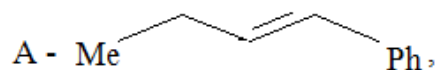
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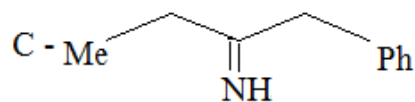
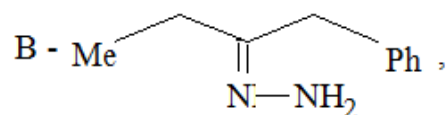
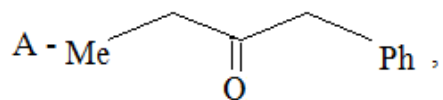
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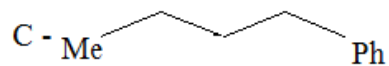
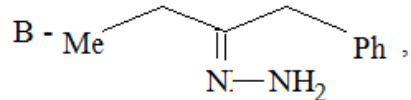
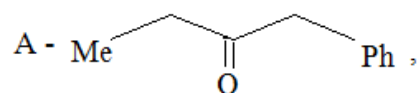
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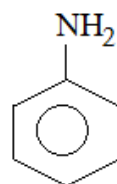
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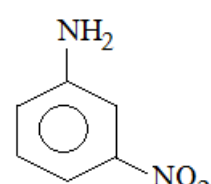
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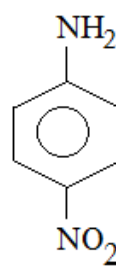
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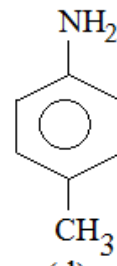
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

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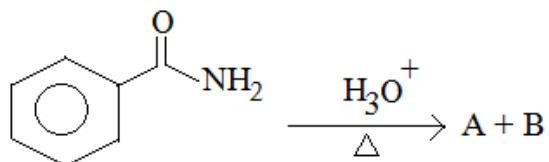
2 _____ ర_____

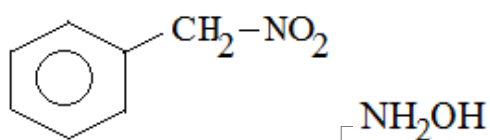
_____ ర_____ $LiAlH_4$

_____ ర_____

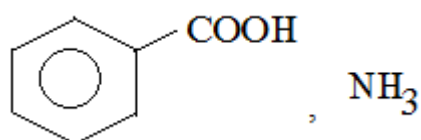
$LiAlH_4$

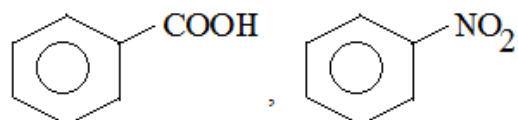
2 Id _____ ర_____

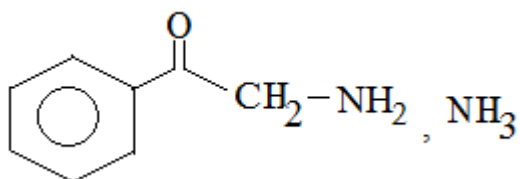




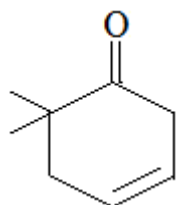
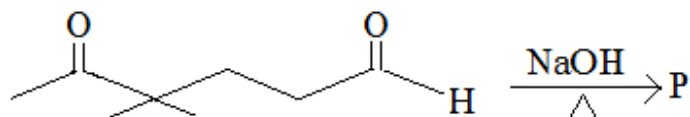
2 _____

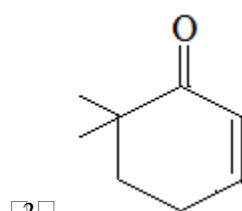




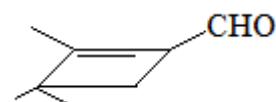


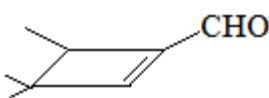
What is the possible product 'P' in the _____



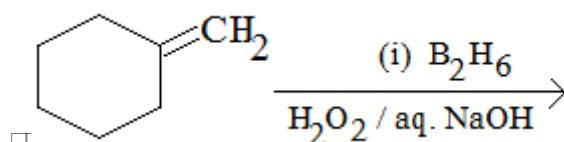


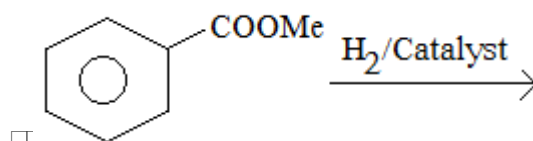
2 _____

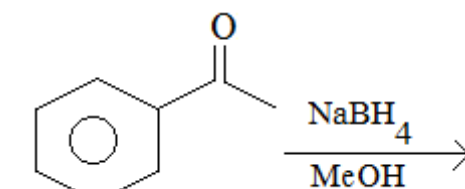


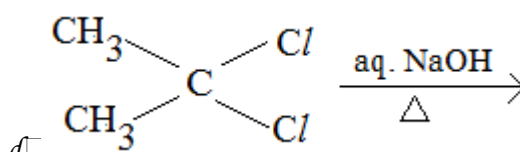


_____ ర_____







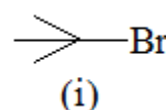


d _____

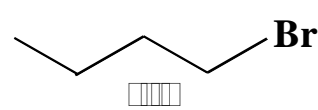
2 _____

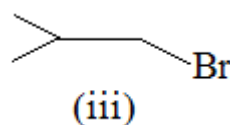
_____ ర_____

_____ SN^I _____

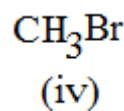


(i)





(iii)



(iv)

2 _____



The image shows two chemical structures of picric acid (2,4,6-trinitrophenol). The structure on the left is a benzene ring with a hydroxyl group (OH) at the top position and two sulfonic acid groups (SO₃H) at the 2 and 6 positions. The structure on the right is a benzene ring with a hydroxyl group (OH) at the top position and three nitro groups (NO₂) at the 2, 4, and 6 positions. A comma is placed between the two structures.



III



SRI CHAITANYA EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,INDIA

A.P,TELANGANA,KARNATAKA,TAMILNADU,MAHARASHTRA,DELHI,RANCHI

SR ELITE

Date : 26.03.19

NEET UNIT TEST – 2 KEY

BIOLOGY

1) 3	2) 1	3) 4	4) 3	5) 1	6) 3	7) 3	8) 1	9) 4	10) 3
11) 4	12) 4	13) 1	14) 1	15) 2	16) 1	17) 4	18) 2	19) 2	20) 2
21) 3	22) 1	23) 2	24) 1	25) 3	26) 4	27) 3	28) 1	29) 1	30) 4
31) 2	32) 3	33) 4	34) 3	35) 2	36) 2	37) 2	38) 3	39) 1	40) 2
41) 2	42) 1	43) 4	44) 4	45) 2	46) 1	47) 4	48) 2	49) 4	50) 4
51) 2	52) 1	53) 4	54) 3	55) 1	56) 1	57) 1	58) 2	59) 3	60) 2
61) 4	62) 2	63) 1	64) 1	65) 2	66) 1	67) 3	68) 4	69) 3	70) 3
71) 1	72) 1	73) 4	74) 3	75) 4	76) 1	77) 2	78) 2	79) 4	80) 1
81) 2	82) 4	83) 4	84) 4	85) 4	86) 4	87) 1	88) 3	89) 1	90) 3

PHYSICS

91) 2	92) 2	93) 2	94) 4	95) 1	96) 3	97) 2	98) 3	99) 2	100) 1
101) 4	102) 4	103) 2	104) 1	105) 2	106) 3	107) 4	108) 4	109) 4	110) 3
111) 1	112) 4	113) 1	114) 2	115) 1	116) 4	117) 4	118) 3	119) 3	120) 3
121) 2	122) 1	123) 2	124) 2	125) 4	126) 3	127) 1	128) 1	129) 1	130) 2
131) 4	132) 4	133) 1	134) 4	135) 2					

CHEMISTRY

136) 1	137) 2	138) 2	139) 2	140) 3	141) 2	142) 1	143) 1	144) 2	145) 3
146) 3	147) 1	148) 1	149) 2	150) 4	151) 2	152) 3	153) 1	154) 1	155) 3
156) 3	157) 1	158) 4	159) 4	160) 2	161) 4	162) 2	163) 2	164) 3	165) 1
166) 4	167) 3	168) 1	169) 2	170) 2	171) 4	172) 1	173) 3	174) 1	175) 3
176) 4	177) 2	178) 4	179) 3	180) 3					

A diagram showing a circle with a vertical line segment from the center to the horizontal axis. The horizontal axis is labeled a_α on the left and a_i on the right. The vertical segment has an arrow pointing upwards from the axis.

$$\Rightarrow a_{net} = a_{cp}$$

$$I_d = l_{\square} \left(\square - \frac{2}{m} \right)$$

$$mg \, 2R = \frac{\square}{2} (2mR^2) \omega^2$$

$$K = \beta s$$

$$\frac{\square}{2} m 2v \frac{dv}{dt} = \beta \left(\frac{dS}{dt} \right)$$

$$V = r\omega \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{v}{r}$$

$$mg \times \square\square = \square g \times 2\square \Rightarrow m = \frac{\square \times 2\square}{\square\square} = \square kg$$

$$\pi = aw \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \square = a \square \square \square \theta \dots \square 2 \square$$

$$a^2 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \theta + a^2 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \theta = 2 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{2}$$

[illegible]

$$\frac{\square}{2} k A^2 = \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & & \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \right) J$$

$$\frac{\square}{2} \times k \left(2 \times \square \square^{-2} \right)^2 = \square \square \square \square$$

$$K = \frac{\boxed{} \times \boxed{} \boxed{}^2}{2 \times \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{}} = \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} Nm^{-\boxed{}}$$

$$a_{\square\square\square} = A w^2 = A \left(\sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} \right)^2 = \square\square\square \left(\frac{\square\square\square}{\square} \right) = \square\square$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}r\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}r\boxed{}\frac{\pi}{\boxed{}}t=\frac{\pi}{\boxed{}}\Rightarrow t=\frac{2}{\boxed{}}s$$

$$\frac{H_{solid}}{H_{liquid}} = \frac{\text{[Diagram: 3 boxes, 1 shaded]}}{\text{[Diagram: 3 boxes, 1 shaded]}}$$

[illegible]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{C_a}{C_b} = \sqrt{\frac{T_a}{T_b}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1}}$$

$$C_a = \sqrt{2} \, C_b$$

$$C_p = \left(\frac{f}{2} + 1 \right) R = (f + 2) \text{ cal } ^\circ \text{K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$TP^{-2/\square} = T_2 \left(\frac{P}{\square 2} \right)^{-2/\square}$$

$$T_{\square} = T_2 \square 2^{\frac{2}{\square}} \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{T_{\square}}{\square}$$

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{M}}$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad dW_{AB} = dW_{CD} = \square$$

$$dW_{BC} = nRdT_1 \text{ and } dW_{DA} = nRdT_2$$

$$dW_{net} = 1 \times 5 \times (1 - 0.5) J = 2.5 kJ$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad \eta = \boxed{} - \frac{T_2}{T_{\boxed{}}} \Rightarrow \frac{\boxed{}}{2} = -\frac{2\boxed{}\boxed{}}{T_{\boxed{}}}$$

$$T_{\square} = \square\square\square K$$

$$\frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} = \boxed{} - \frac{2\boxed{}}{T_{\boxed{}}} = \boxed{}K$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{b}} = \boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}K$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad R = R_1 + R_2$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{K_{eff}A} = \frac{x}{KA} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{2KA}$$

$$\left(\frac{dQ}{dt}\right) = \frac{K}{x} \frac{A(T_2 - T_1)}{x}$$

$$\lambda_m \propto \frac{\square}{T} \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda_{\square}}{\lambda_2} = \frac{2}{\square}$$

$$\frac{2PV_{\square\square}}{RT_{\square}} = \frac{PV_{\square}}{R} \left(\frac{\square}{T_{\square}} + \frac{\square}{2T_{\square}} \right)$$

$$P = \frac{P}{V} \Rightarrow n_2 = \frac{PV}{2RT} = \frac{2PV}{RT}$$

$$\frac{T_{\square}}{T_{\circ}} = \sqrt{\square\square\square\square}\delta$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad I = \chi H \square H \propto B \text{ and } \chi \propto \frac{\square}{T} \Rightarrow I \propto \frac{B}{T}$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad V_2 > V_1 \Rightarrow KE_2 > KE_1$$

$$E_{ph} = KE_{\text{ph}} + \phi \Rightarrow \lambda_{\text{ph}} > \lambda_c$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad KE_{\boxed{}\boxed{}} = E - \phi$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} = E - \phi$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} - \boxed{}2E - \phi$$

$$\square\square 2(\square\square\square + \phi) = \square\square\square + \phi$$

$$2\phi = (\square\square\square\square - \square\square\square\square)eV$$

$$\phi = \square\square\square eV$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad \lambda_{Na} > \lambda_{blue}$$

$$\boxed{2}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad \lambda = 2\pi r n$$

$$= 2 \times \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} \times \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} 2 \boxed{} n^2 A^{\boxed{}} \approx \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} n A^{\boxed{}}$$

$$\boxed{2}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad L = \frac{nh}{2\pi} \Rightarrow n = 2$$

$$\therefore K = -(TE) = \boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}eV$$

$$E_n = \frac{-Z^2 e^2 m}{\epsilon_0 n^2 h^2} \Rightarrow E_n \propto m$$

$$r_n = \frac{n^2 h^2 \epsilon_0}{Z e^2 \pi m} \Rightarrow r_n \propto \frac{\epsilon_0}{m}$$

$$\boxed{}2\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad r_{n+\boxed{}} - r_n = r_{n-\boxed{}}$$

$$(n + \square)^2 - n^2 = (n - \square)^2 \Rightarrow n = \square$$

$$\boxed{2}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad K = \frac{\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}}{n^2} eV \Rightarrow R = \boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} 2 \boxed{} n^2 A \boxed{}$$

$$N = n_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{N_A}{N_R} = \left(\frac{\square}{2} \right) \frac{e^{-\lambda_A t}}{e^{-\lambda_B t}} \Rightarrow \frac{\square}{2e} = \frac{\square}{2} e^{-\lambda_B t} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\square}{\lambda_R}$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad \frac{Q}{KE_\alpha} = \left(\square + \frac{m}{M-m} \right) \Rightarrow Q = \left(\frac{M}{M-m} \right) \frac{P^2}{2m}$$

$$P = \frac{nE}{t}$$

$$2 \quad \square - \square \times \square \quad R_l - \square = \square \Rightarrow R_l = \square \Omega$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad I_2 = \frac{2}{\boxed{}\boxed{}} = \boxed{}\boxed{} 2mA$$

$$I = \frac{\square}{\square\square} = \square\square\square mA$$

$$I_{\square} = I - I_2 = \square\square\square\square mA$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad I_{\boxed{}} = \boxed{}\boxed{}I_2 = \frac{\boxed{}\boxed{}V}{2K\Omega}$$

$$\square\square 2\square \quad P = P_{\square} + P_2$$

$$P = P_{\square} - P_2 \Rightarrow \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{h}{\lambda_{\square}} - \frac{h}{\lambda_2}$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad \lambda_{particle} = \frac{hV}{2E} \quad \boxed{} \lambda_{ph} = \frac{hc}{E}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{particle}}{\lambda_{ph}} = \frac{V}{2C} \times \frac{E_{ph}}{E_{particle}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{2 \times \boxed{}} \times \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$$

$$dr \square \square \square d \square \square r \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square r$$

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

HNO_3 d CH_2-OH to $COOH$