

GARBER JFEDUKA AYUMIDE

PHYSIOLOGY

CHEM102

17/MITS05/010

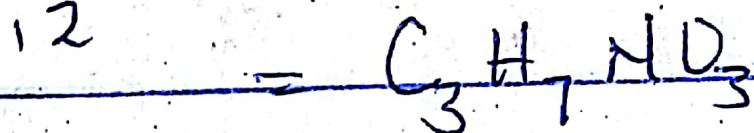
MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCE

1a)

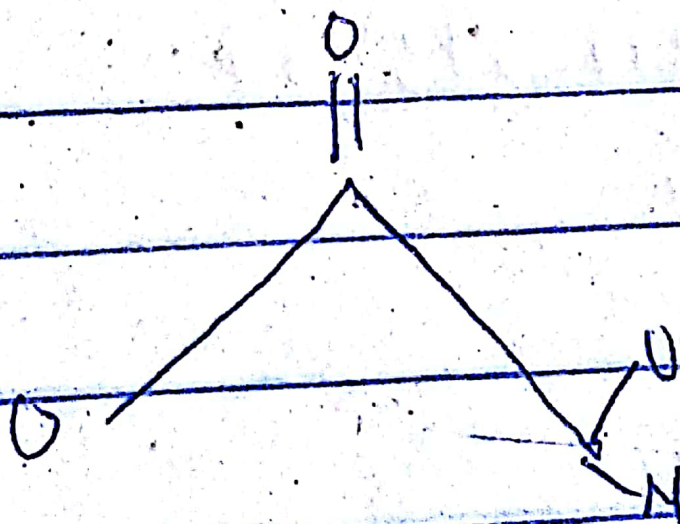
$$105 = (16 \times 3 + 4)$$

$$105 - 48 = 57$$

$$\frac{43}{12} = 3 \text{ remains } 7$$



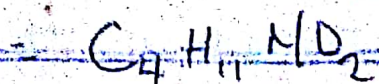
$$H.D. = \frac{2 \times 3 + 2 - 7 + 1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$



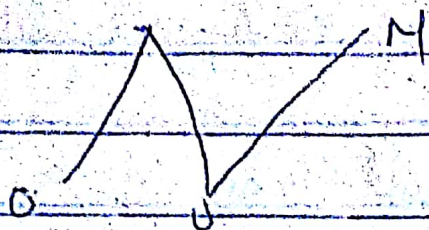
$$105 - (16 \times 2 + 14)$$

$$105 - 46 = 59$$

$$\frac{59}{12} = 4 \text{ \& remains } 11$$



$$1415 = \frac{2 \times 4 + 2 - 11 + 1}{2} = 0$$



They are used to make up human diet

They make up hydrocarbons

They are the basis of food

They are used in the production of nuclear acid

They are constituents of carbohydrates

Homocyclic	Heterocyclic
i. This compound have 100% Carbon atom in their ring	This compound has carbon atom and either atoms like nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur in the ring.
ii. This compound ring contains only one type of atom.	This compound ring contains at least two different types of atoms include Carbon.

26. $R.F = \frac{\text{Distance of the band}}{\text{Distance moved by solvent front}}$

$$= \frac{2.4}{12.2}, \frac{5.6}{12.2}, \frac{8.9}{12.2}$$

$$= 0.20\text{cm}, 0.50\text{cm}, 0.73\text{cm}$$

Aldehydes

Alkenes.

2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine - Aldehydes / Ketones.

Alkanol ($\text{C}-\text{OH}$) e.g. Methanol and Ethanol

Alkane ($\text{C}-\text{C}$) e.g. Methane and Butane

Alkanoic acid ($\text{C}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{OH}$) e.g. Propanoic acid and Butanoic acid

Ketone ($\text{C}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{C}$) e.g. Acetone and Hexanone

Amine ($\text{C}-\text{NH}_2$) e.g. Diphenylamine and Methylamine

Alkene ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) e.g. Ethene and Butene

Alkyne ($\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$) e.g. Ethyne and Propyne