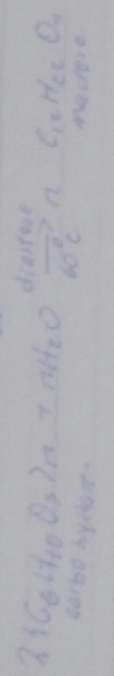


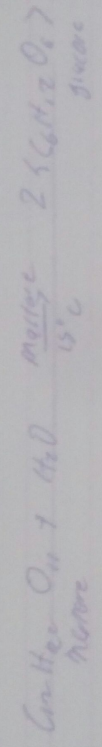
1] DETAILED MANUFACTURE MANUFACTURES OF ETHANOL SHOWING THE REACTION EQUATION'S AND APROPRIATE ENERGY AND TEMPERATURES OF REACTION

Solution

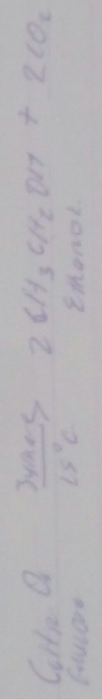
Only the starch containing mixture of potatoes are washed with water for 60°C for a couple time to do.



The Maltose is broken down into glucose on addition of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase at 9°C

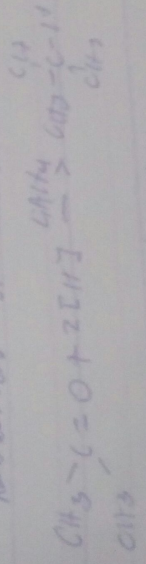


The glucose at constant 15°C is further fermented into alcohol by the *Candida* yeast cultured at 20°C



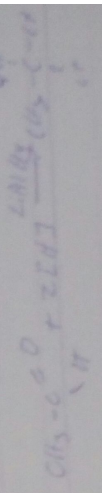
4] DETERMINING THE PRODUCT OBTAINED IN THE REDUCTION OF ALKANOES AND ALKANALS USE A SPECIFIC EXAMPLE FOR EACH AND STATE THE EQUATION OF REACTION.

REDUCTION OF ALKANOES



SECONDARY ALCOHOL

REDUCTION OF ALKANALS



PRIMARY ALCOHOL

Advancing Degree Distributions

11/11/2017

Chem 101

11/11/2017

1) Over the two main classifications of monomers, could two examples each

Response

a) Primary Alcohols: They are those alcohols where the carbon atom of the hydroxyl group is attached to only one single alkyl group. Some of the examples are primary alcohols are methanol, ethanol, etc. The compound is $H-O-alkyl$ and is attached to the carbon atom of the alcohol considered as primary.

Examples - CH_3OH , CH_3CH_2OH - 1-ethanol

$CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ - 1-propanol

b) Secondary Alcohols: They are those where the carbon atom of the hydroxyl group is attached to two alkyl groups on either side. The two alkyl groups present on either side may be identical or non-identical. Some of the examples are secondary alcohols are:

$CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ (1-propanol)

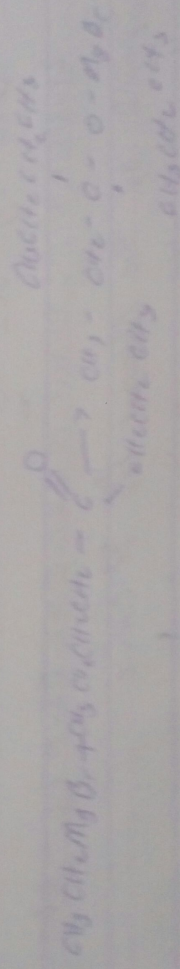
$CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ (1-propanol)

$CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ (1-propanol)

2) In the reaction of alcohols, a small amount of alcohol will

$CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ x $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$

Solution



2) a) d) is the asked to this as hydrolysis of

