

$$m_1 = 3$$

$$3y + x + 7 = 0$$

$$3y = -x - 7$$

$$y = \dots$$

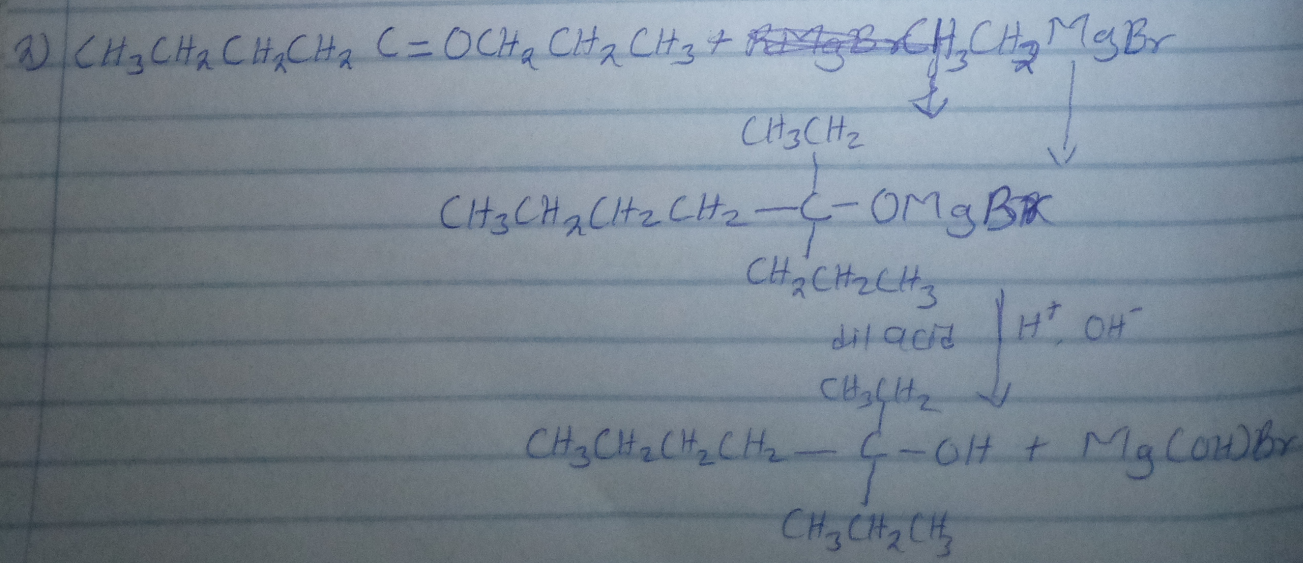
$$3. x^2 + y^2 + 3xy - 11$$

$$x = 1$$

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 MATRIC NO - 1911MHS01/010
 DEPT - MBBS

1) The first classification is based on the number of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom containing the hydroxyl group. They are divided into three which are primary alcohol, secondary alcohol and tertiary alcohol. If the number of hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group are three or two, it is called primary alcohol (1°). If it is one hydrogen atom, it is called secondary alcohol (2°) and if no hydrogen atom is attached the carbon atom it is called a tertiary alcohol. Examples - CH_3OH → Methanol (primary alcohol), $CH_3CH(OH)CH_3$ Propan-2-ol (secondary alcohol), $(CH_3)_3C-OH$ - 2-methylpropan-2-ol (tertiary alcohol)

2. This is based on the number of hydroxyl groups they possess. Monohydric alcohol is one hydroxyl group present in the alcohol structure. Dihydric alcohol are also called Glycols have two hydroxyl groups present in the alcohol structure while trihydric alcohol or triols have three ^{hydroxyl} groups present in the structure of the alcohol. Polyhydric alcohols or polyols have more than three hydroxyl groups. Examples: - $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ Propanol (monohydric alcohol), $HOC(CH_2)_2OH$ Ethane-1,2-diol (dihydric alcohol), $OH(CH_2)_3OH$ Propane-1,2,3-triol (trihydric alcohol), $CH_3CH(OH)CH(OH)CH(OH)CH(OH)CH(OH)CH_3$ Heptan-2,3,4,5,6-pentanol (polyhydric alcohol)



3) Carbohydrate compounds & biological processes. Found in yeast to give a yield.

2 $C_6H_{10}O_5$ carbohydrate. The maltose contain the

$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ maltose

The glucose into alcohol

$C_6H_{12}O_6$

2. The re...
Fire car...

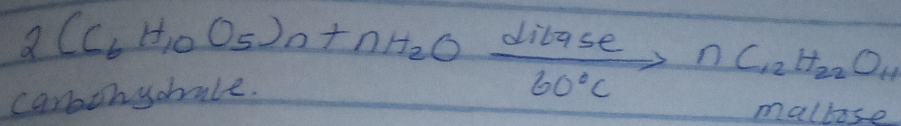
CH_3CH_2

alka...

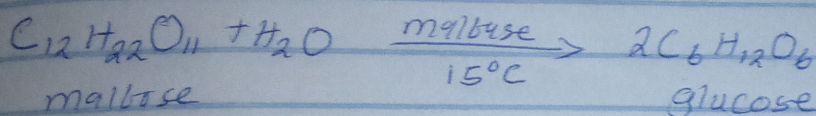
The re...

CH_3C

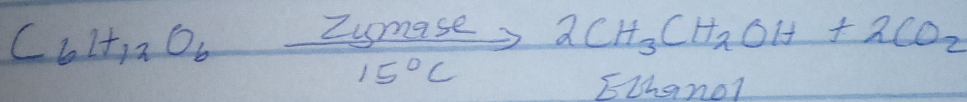
3) Carbohydrates such as starch are major group of natural compounds that can be made to yield ethanol by the biological process of fermentation. The biological catalysts enzyme found in yeast break down the carbohydrate molecules into ethanol to give a yield of 95%.



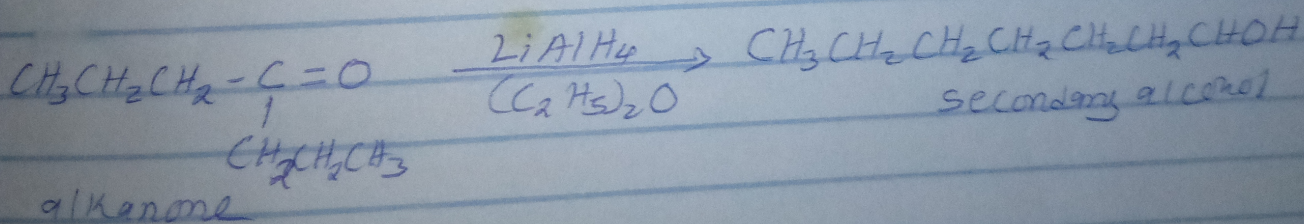
The maltose is broken into glucose on addition of yeast which contain the enzyme maltase and at a temperature of 15°C



The glucose at constant temperature of 15°C is then converted into alcohol enzyme zymase contained also in yeast.



4) The reduction of alkanone gives ~~from~~ secondary alcohol
For example



The reduction of alkanal gives primary alcohol

