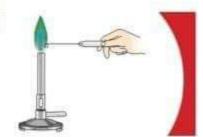
- 8- Plausibility check
- 9- Certification
- 10- Filing

## PART 1 Systematic Qualitative Analysis



- Finding out the nature of substance and identity of its constituents is known as qualitative analysis.
- Qualitative analysis of inorganic Sees identification of cations and anions present in the salt or a mixture of successful.

  Inorganic salts may be obtained by complete or partial
- neutralization of acid with base or vice-versa.
- In the formation of a salt, the part contributed by the acid is called anion and the part contributed by the base is called cation.
- For example, in the salts CuSO<sub>4</sub> and NaCl, Cu<sup>2+</sup> and Na<sup>+</sup> ions are cations and SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> and Cl<sup>-</sup> ions are anions.
- Qualitative analysis is carried out on various scales. Amount of substance employed in these is different.
- ■In macro analysis, 0.1 to 0.5 g of substance and about 20 mL of solution is used.