

- C) $A = K_{0KT} \cdot e^{-\frac{E_{KT}}{RT}};$
- D) $A = \frac{K}{K_{KT}};$
- E) $A = \frac{\Delta E}{RT}.$

6. The activity of the catalyst is determined by the corresponding equation:

- A) $A = K_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{E_{KT}}{RT}};$
- B) $A = K_{0KT} \cdot e^{-\frac{E_{KT}}{RT}};$
- C) $A = e^{\frac{RT}{\Delta E}};$
- D) $A = \frac{K_{KT}}{K};$
- E) $A = \frac{\Delta E}{RT}.$

7. The activity of the catalyst is determined by the ratio:

- A) $A = K_{0KT} \cdot e^{-\frac{E_{KT}}{RT}};$
- B) $A = \frac{K}{K_{KT}};$
- C) $A = e^{\frac{RT}{\Delta E}};$
- D) $A = \frac{a_1 \cdot e^{-E_{KT}/RT}}{a_2 \cdot e^{-E/RT}};$
- E) $A = \frac{\Delta E}{RT}.$

8. The method of increasing the contact surface of the phases in the gas-liquid system:

- A) an increase in the concentration of reagents;
- B) bubbling and vigorous stirring;
- C) direct-flow motion of phases;
- D) an increase in temperature;
- E) pressure reduction.

9. The method of increasing the contact surface of the phases in the gas-liquid system:

- A) direct-flow phase motion;
- B) increasing the temperature;
- C) a decrease in the concentration of reagents;