

1. The reaction is initiated by a free radical, which is formed by the decomposition of a peroxide.

Initiation

The reaction is initiated by a free radical, which is formed by the decomposition of a peroxide.

2. The free radical attacks the double bond of the monomer, forming a new radical.

Propagation

The new radical

attacks another monomer,

forming a new radical, which then attacks another monomer,

forming a new radical, and so on, until the reaction is terminated.

3. The reaction

terminates when two radicals

combine to form a stable molecule, or when a radical reacts with an inhibitor.

4. The reaction is terminated when two radicals combine to form a stable molecule, or when a radical reacts with an inhibitor.

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10. The reaction is terminated when two radicals combine to form a stable molecule, or when a radical reacts with an inhibitor.