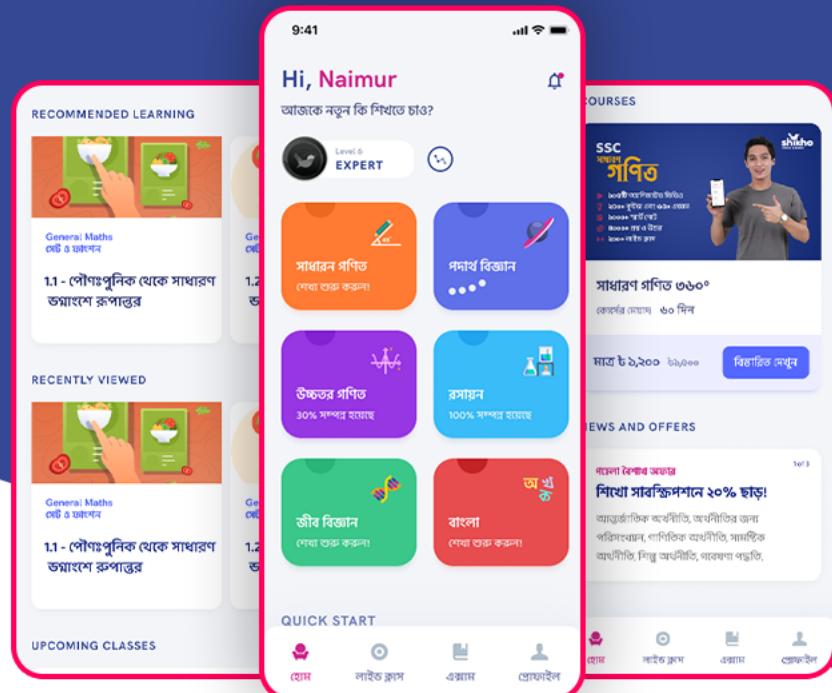


# HSC মন্দার্থবিজ্ঞান ১ম পত্র

## অধ্যায় ২: ভেক্টর পৰ: ৭



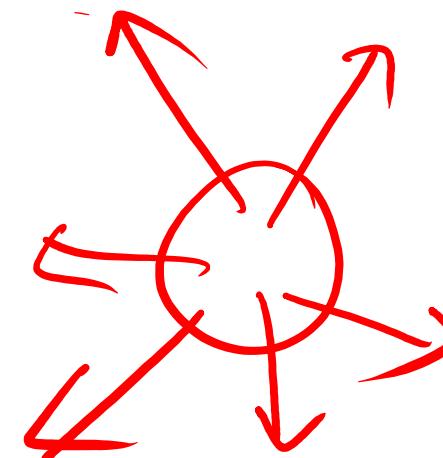
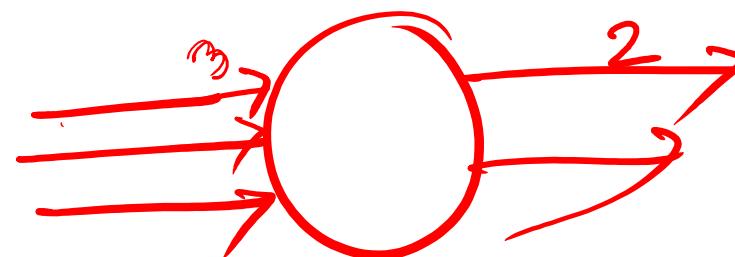
# আজকে আমরা যা শিখবো

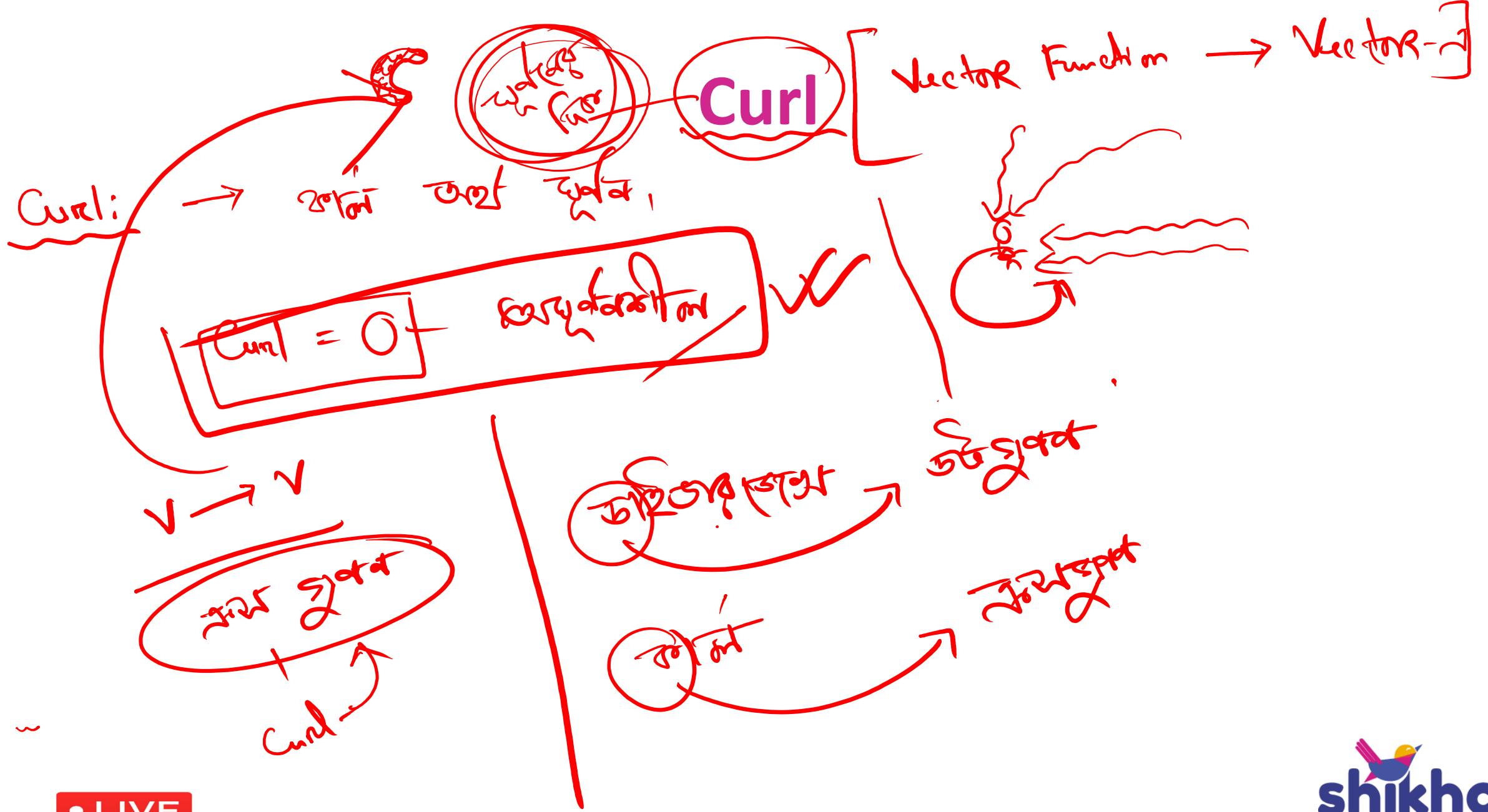
- Divergence
- Curl
- ডেক্ট্রির ক্যালকুলাস সংক্রান্ত CQ Solving

(अवयवात्तमान) ← Divergence [V → S] अवयवात्तमान

\* शुद्धिकृत विषय विद्या विद्या विषय विद्या

विषय विद्या





ক্ষেত্র প্রযোগ করি  
এখন এসব রেখা ও ক্ষেত্র  
হল কীভুলে,

## CQ Solving

ভেক্টর  $\vec{A} = (6xy + z^3)\hat{i} + (3x^2 - z)\hat{j} + (3xz^2 - y)\hat{k}$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

[FORMULA]

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^0) = 0.$$

গ)  $(1, -1, 1)$  বিন্দুতে ডাইভারজেন্স নির্ণয় কর।

$\Rightarrow$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(6xy + z^3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(3x^2 - z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(3xz^2 - y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(6xy) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(z^3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(3x^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(3xz^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(y)$$

LIVE

$$= 6y \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x) + 0 + 0 - 0 + 3x \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(z^2) - 0$$

$$= 6y(1) + 3x(2z) = 6y + 6xz$$

$$6(-1) + 6(1) = 0$$

$\text{curl } \vec{A} = 0$   
অবৃত্তিমুক্ত

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -j \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x^2) \right) - \cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (0)} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (6xz) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2z) \\
 \Rightarrow & -j \cdot 3x^2 - 0 - 0 - 3z^2 \\
 j \cdot 0 & = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

~~তেক্টর  $\vec{A} = (6xy + z^3)\hat{i} + (3x^2 - z)\hat{j} + (3xz^2 - y)\hat{k}$~~

ঘ)  $\vec{A}$  তেক্টরটি কি অবৃত্তিমুক্ত? গাণিতিকভাবে ব্যাখ্যা কর

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{i} \times \vec{A} &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 6xy + z^3 & 3x^2 - z & 3xz^2 - y \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \hat{i} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3x^2 - z) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (3xz^2 - y) \right) - \hat{j} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x^2 - z) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (6xy + z^3) \right) + \hat{k} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (6xy + z^3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3xz^2 - y) \right) \\
 &= 0 - j(3x^2 - 0 - 3z^2) + \text{curl } \vec{A} = 0 \\
 &= 0 + 0 + 0
 \end{aligned}$$

LIVE

# CQ Solving

$\vec{A} = (6xy + z^3)\hat{i} + (3x^2 - 2z)\hat{j} + (3xyz + x^2y)\hat{k}$  একটি ভেক্টর রাশি বিবেচনা করো।

গ)  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times A) = 0$  গাণিতিকভাবে এটা কি স্তুতি?

• LIVE

# CQ Solving

$\vec{A} = (6xy + z^3)\hat{i} + (3x^2 - 2z)\hat{j} + (3xyz + x^2y)\hat{k}$  একটি ভেক্টর রাশি বিবেচনা করো।

ঘ)  $(1, -2, 1)$  বিন্দুতে ডাইভারজেন্স ও কার্ল নির্ণয় করো। গাণিতিকভাবে ব্যাখ্যা করো যে, এটি কী ঘূর্ণনশীল নাকি অঘূর্ণনশীল?

• LIVE

# CQ Solving

একটি স্কেলার ফ্লোর  $\varphi = 2x^2y^2z^4$  এবং ভেক্টর ফ্লোর  $\mathbf{F} = x^2y\hat{i} - 2xyz\hat{j} + 2yz\hat{k}$

গ) উদ্বিপক্রে স্কেলার ফ্লোরে  $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad} \varphi$  নির্ণয় কর।

• LIVE

# CQ Solving

একটি স্কেলার ক্ষেত্র  $\varphi = 2x^2y^2z^4$  এবং ভেক্টর ক্ষেত্র  $\mathbf{F} = x^2y\hat{i} - 2xyz\hat{j} + 2yz\hat{k}$

ঘ)  $(1, -1, 1)$  বিন্দুতে Curl F একমাত্রিক হবে কি না তা গাণিতিক বিশ্লেষণ করে মতামত দাও।

• LIVE

# CQ Solving

একটি অবস্থান ভেক্টর ও ব্যবকলনীয় ভেক্টর অপারেটর যথাক্রমে  $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$  এবং

$$\vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{k}$$

গ)  $\vec{\nabla} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)$  এর মান বের কর।

• LIVE

# CQ Solving

একটি অবস্থান ভেক্টর ও ব্যবকলনীয় ভেক্টর অপারেটর যথাক্রমে  $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$  এবং

$$\vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{k}$$

ঘ) উদ্দীপক অনুযায়ী  $\vec{r} \times \left( \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2} \right)$  এর মান বের কর। এটি ঘূর্ণশীল কিনা তা গাণিতিকভাবে বিশ্লেষণ কর।

• LIVE

# Poll Question - 1

**Gradient of a function is constant. State True/ False.**

- a) True
- b) False

• LIVE

# Poll Question - 2

The gradient of  $xi + yj + zk$  is

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

• LIVE

# Poll Question - 3

Find the gradient of the function given by,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  at  $(1, 1, 1)$

- a)  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$
- b)  $2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$
- c)  $2x\mathbf{i} + 2y\mathbf{j} + 2z\mathbf{k}$
- d)  $4x\mathbf{i} + 2y\mathbf{j} + 4z\mathbf{k}$

• LIVE

# Poll Question - 4

The divergence of a vector is a scalar. State True/ False .

- a) True
- b) False

• LIVE

# Poll Question - 5

Given  $\mathbf{D} = e^x \sin y \hat{i} - e^{-x} \cos y \hat{j}$ . Find divergence of  $\mathbf{D}$

- a) 3
- b) 2
- c) 1
- d) 0

• LIVE

# Poll Question - 6

Find the divergence of the vector  $\mathbf{F} = xe^{-x}\hat{i} + y\vec{j} - xz\vec{k}$

- a)  $(1 - x)(1 + e^{-x})$
- b)  $(x - 1)(1 + e^x)$
- c)  $(1 - x)(1 - e)$
- d)  $(x - 1)(1 - e)$

• LIVE

# Poll Question - 7

The curl of a curl of a vector gives a

- a) Scalar
- b) Vector
- c) Zero Value
- d) Non Zero Value

• LIVE

# Poll Question - 8

Find the curl of the vector and state its nature at (1, 1, -0.2)

$$\mathbf{F} = 30\hat{i} + 2xy\hat{j} + 5xz^2\hat{k}$$

- a)  $\sqrt{4.01}$
- b)  $\sqrt{4.02}$
- c)  $\sqrt{4.03}$
- d)  $\sqrt{4.04}$

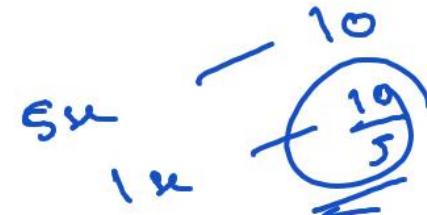
• LIVE

# ANY QUESTION



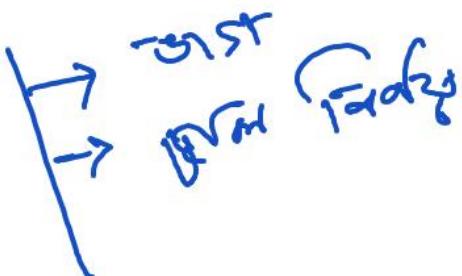
ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପରିପରା

[ଫଳିତ ଓ ପ୍ରପରିପରା]



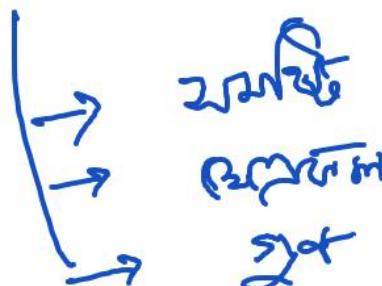
ଅନୁଯୋଦନ / ଅଭିଭାବ  
(Differentiation)

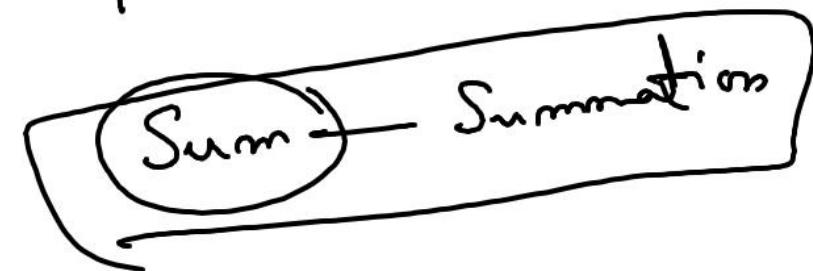
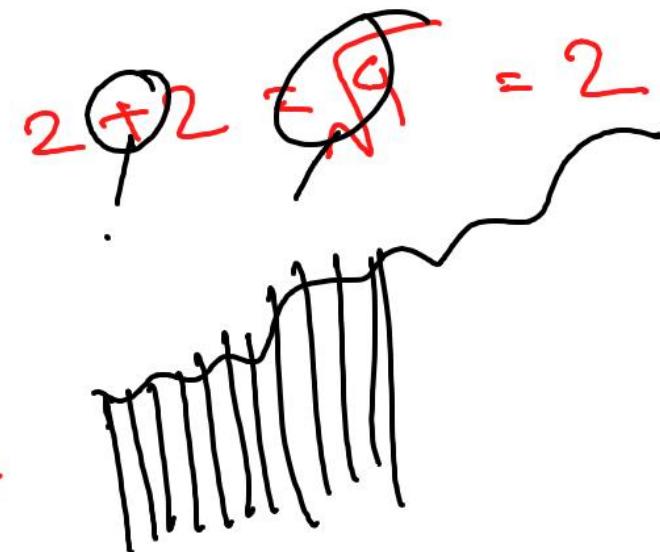
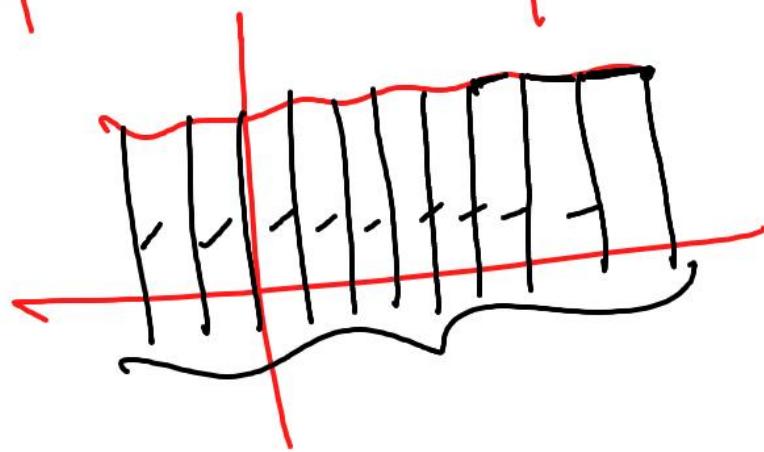
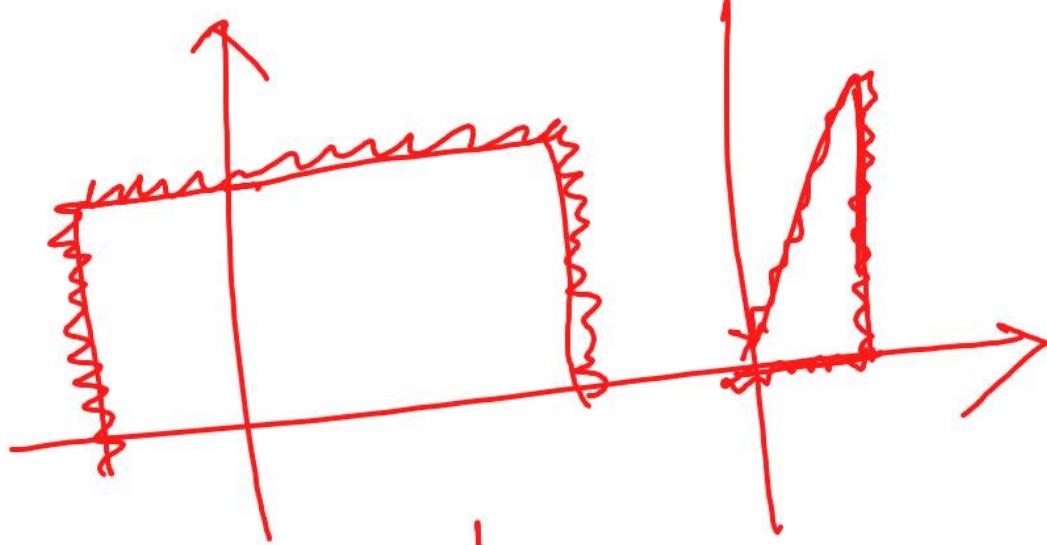
$$\frac{d}{dx} ( ) \rightarrow \text{ଅନୁଯୋଦନ}$$

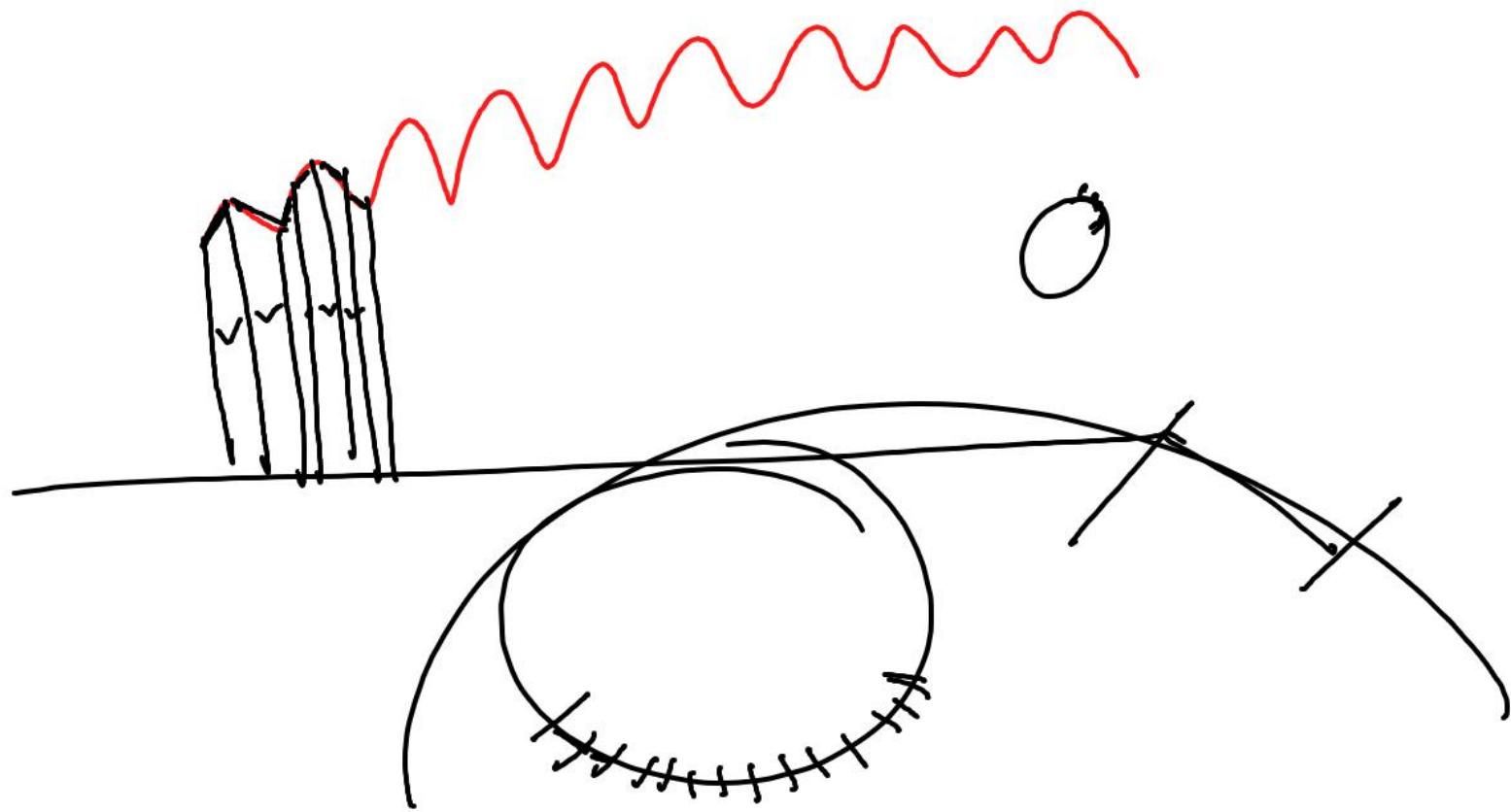


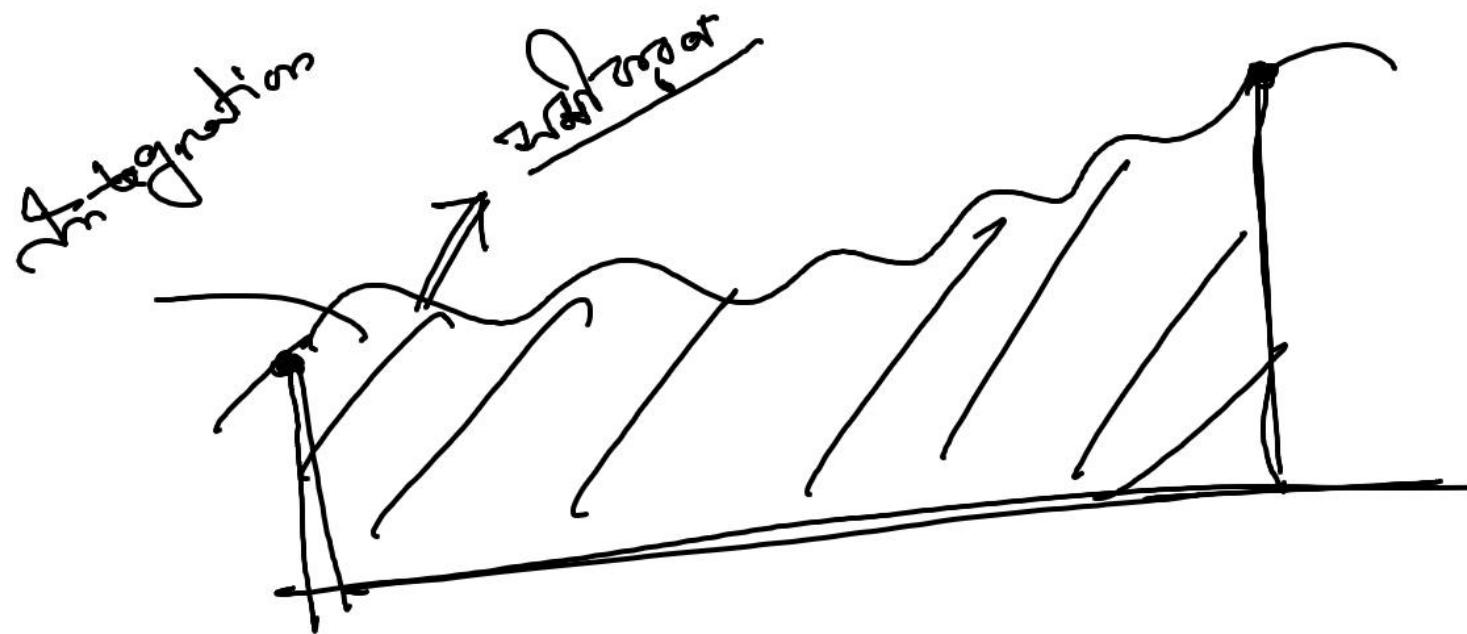
ଅଭିଭାବ / ଇନ୍ଟାଗ୍ରାଜନ  
(Integration)

$$\text{ଅଭିଭାବ : } \int dx + \int dy, \int dt$$

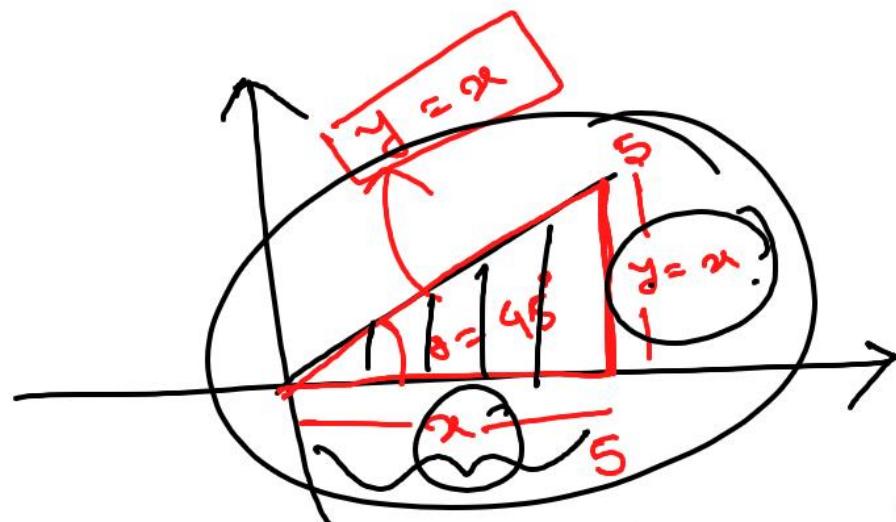








$\int$  ↑  Summation



$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times x \times y$$

$$\Delta = \frac{x^m}{2}$$

$$\int y \, dx$$

$$\int x^1 \, dx$$

FORMULA

$$\int x^n \, dx \Rightarrow \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

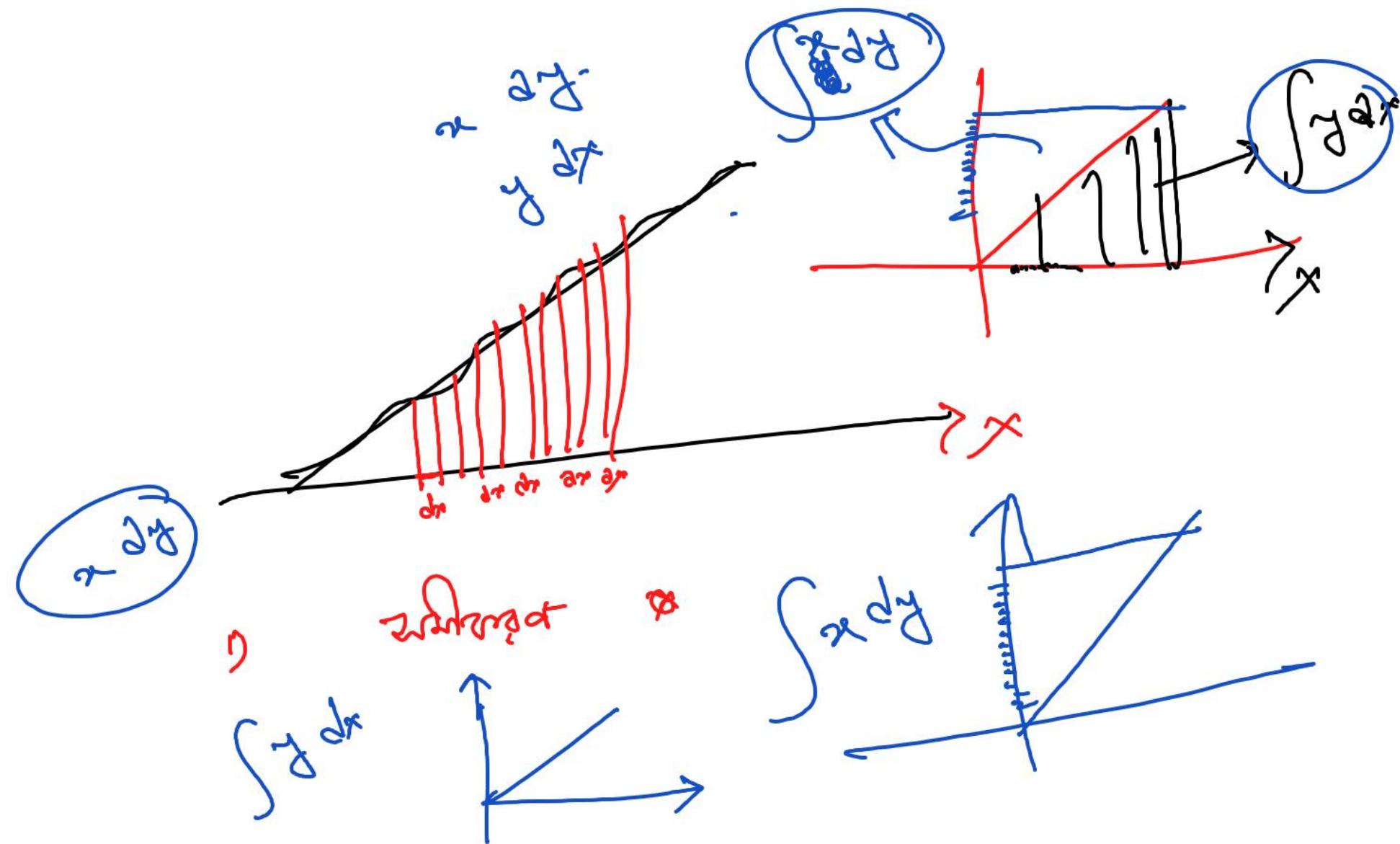
$$\int x^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \, dx = \frac{x^{\frac{m}{2}}}{\frac{m}{2}}$$

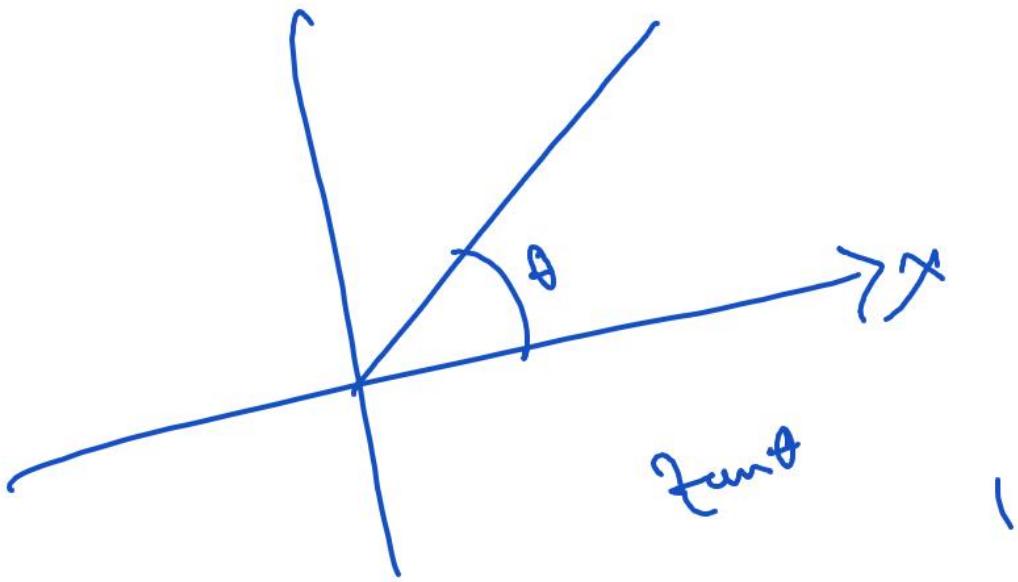
$$y = mx + c$$

$$y = mx$$

$$m = \tan 45^\circ$$

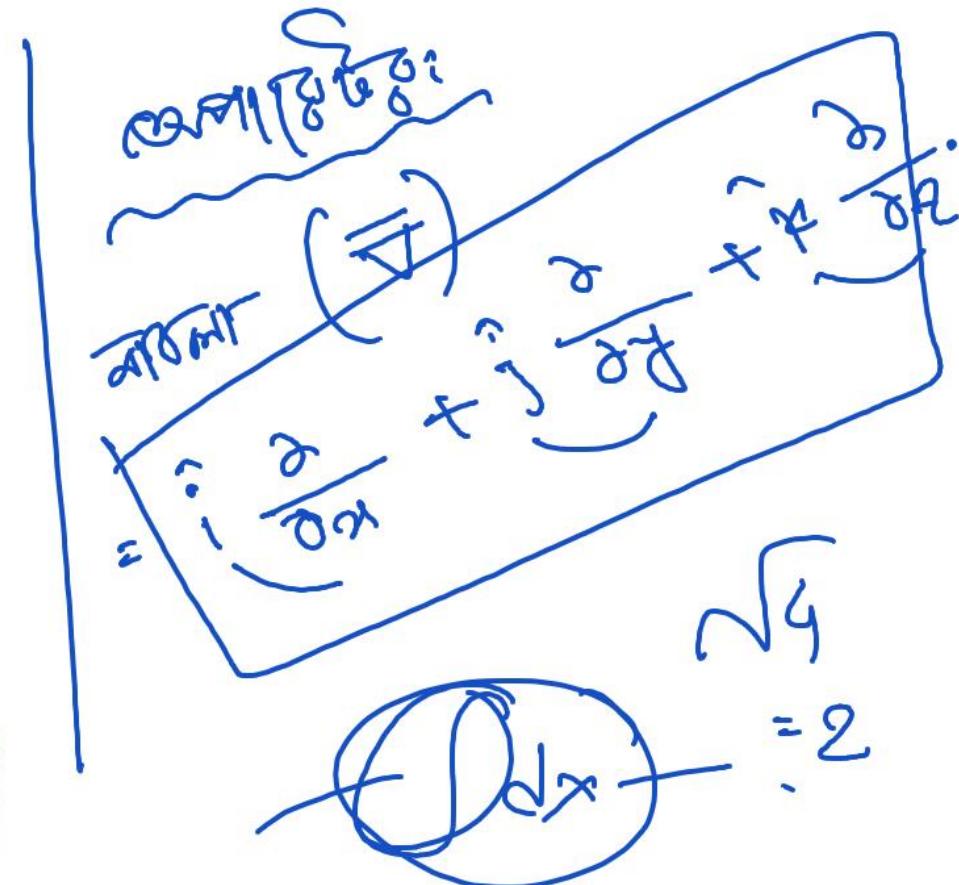
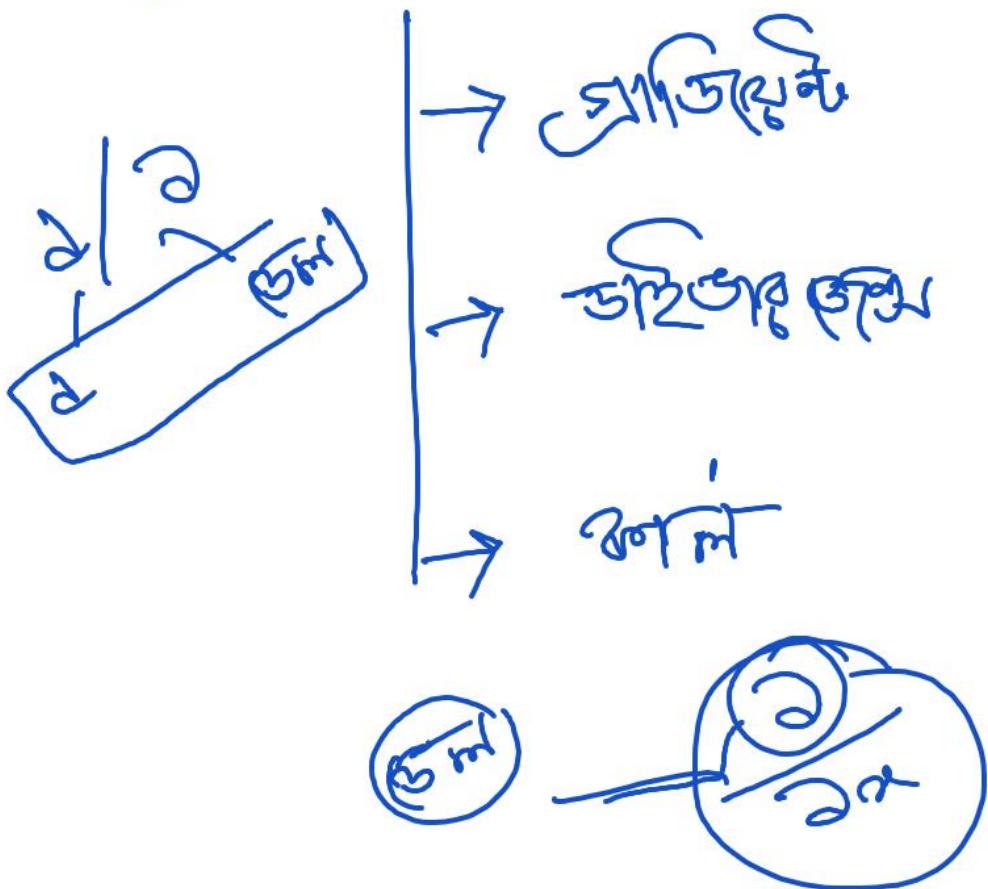
$$m = 1$$

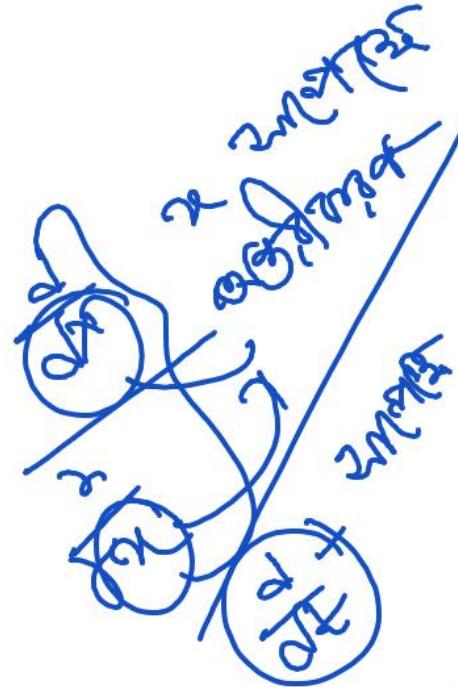




ভূমি  
কার্যকর  
কার্যকর

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g \cdot 1 - g \cdot 10 = 9.8 \\ 10 \cdot 1 - 10 \cdot 6 = 4 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{array} \right.$$





$$\vec{A} = (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}) \rightarrow \text{div } ?$$

$$\text{div}(\vec{A}) = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$\text{div} \vec{A} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k})$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^1)$$

$$= 1x^{1-1} + 1y^{1-1} + 1z^{1-1} \\ = 1x^0 + 1y^0 + 1z^0 \\ = 1 + 1 + 1$$

= 3

$$\vec{A} = (x^m + 5)\hat{i}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = ? \quad (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A})$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) \cdot \left( (x^m + 5)\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 0\hat{k} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^m + 5) + 0 + 0 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^m)} + \boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (5)} \\ &= m x^{m-1} + 0 \\ &= 2x^{2-1} + 0 \\ &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\frac{d}{dx} (x^m) \\ &= m x^{m-1} \end{aligned} \right| \begin{array}{l} \text{for } (x \neq 0) \\ = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(5)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^{2-1} + 0$$

$$x^3 = x^m$$

$$= \textcircled{2x}$$

$$\vec{A} = \hat{i} (5xy + 3) - \text{div} = ?$$

$$\left( \hat{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\text{div}(\vec{A}) = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} =$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (5xy) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3)$$

$$2x^2 = 2x^2 \cdot 2x^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (5y \cdot (2x))$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ 5 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cancel{A \times B} =$$
  

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cancel{B \times A} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Grund } (\mathbb{A}) = \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{R} = 5x^2y} + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{Gob } (\mathbb{A})} \\
 & \text{Grund } (\mathbb{A}) = \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{R} = 5x^2y} + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{Gob } (\mathbb{A})} + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{R} = 5x^2y} + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{Gob } (\mathbb{A})} \\
 & \text{Grund } (\mathbb{A}) = \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{R} = 5x^2y} + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{Gob } (\mathbb{A})} + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{R} = 5x^2y} + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{Gob } (\mathbb{A})} \\
 & \text{Grund } (\mathbb{A}) = \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{R} = 5x^2y} + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{Gob } (\mathbb{A})} + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{R} = 5x^2y} + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{Gob } (\mathbb{A})}
 \end{aligned}$$