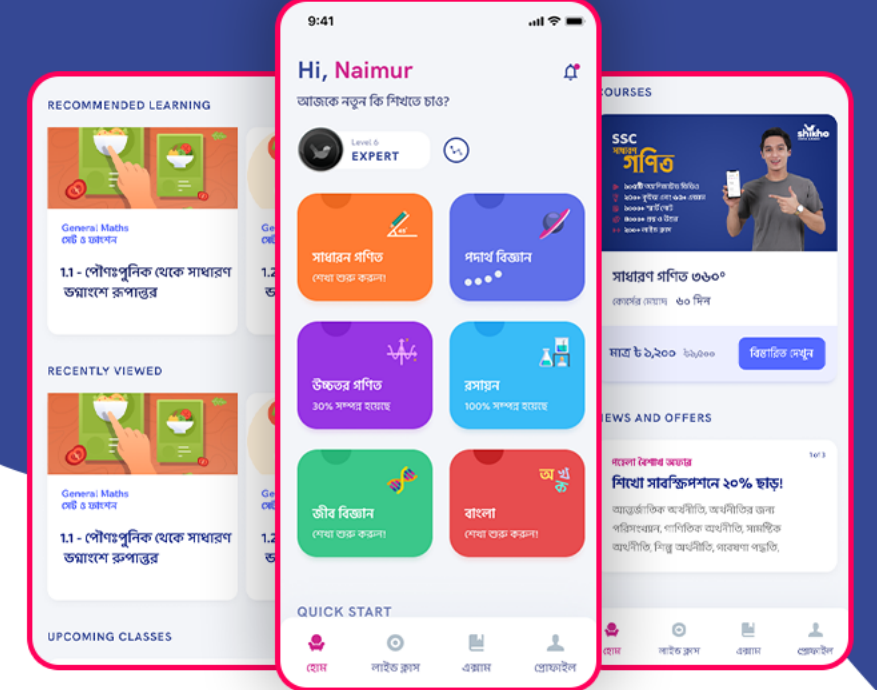


HSC পদার্থবিজ্ঞান ১ম পত্র

অধ্যায় ২:
ভেক্টর
পর্ব: ৭

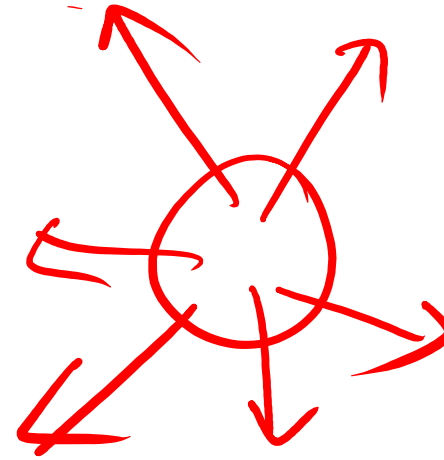
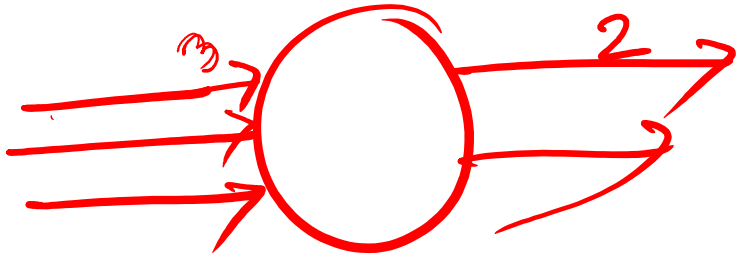


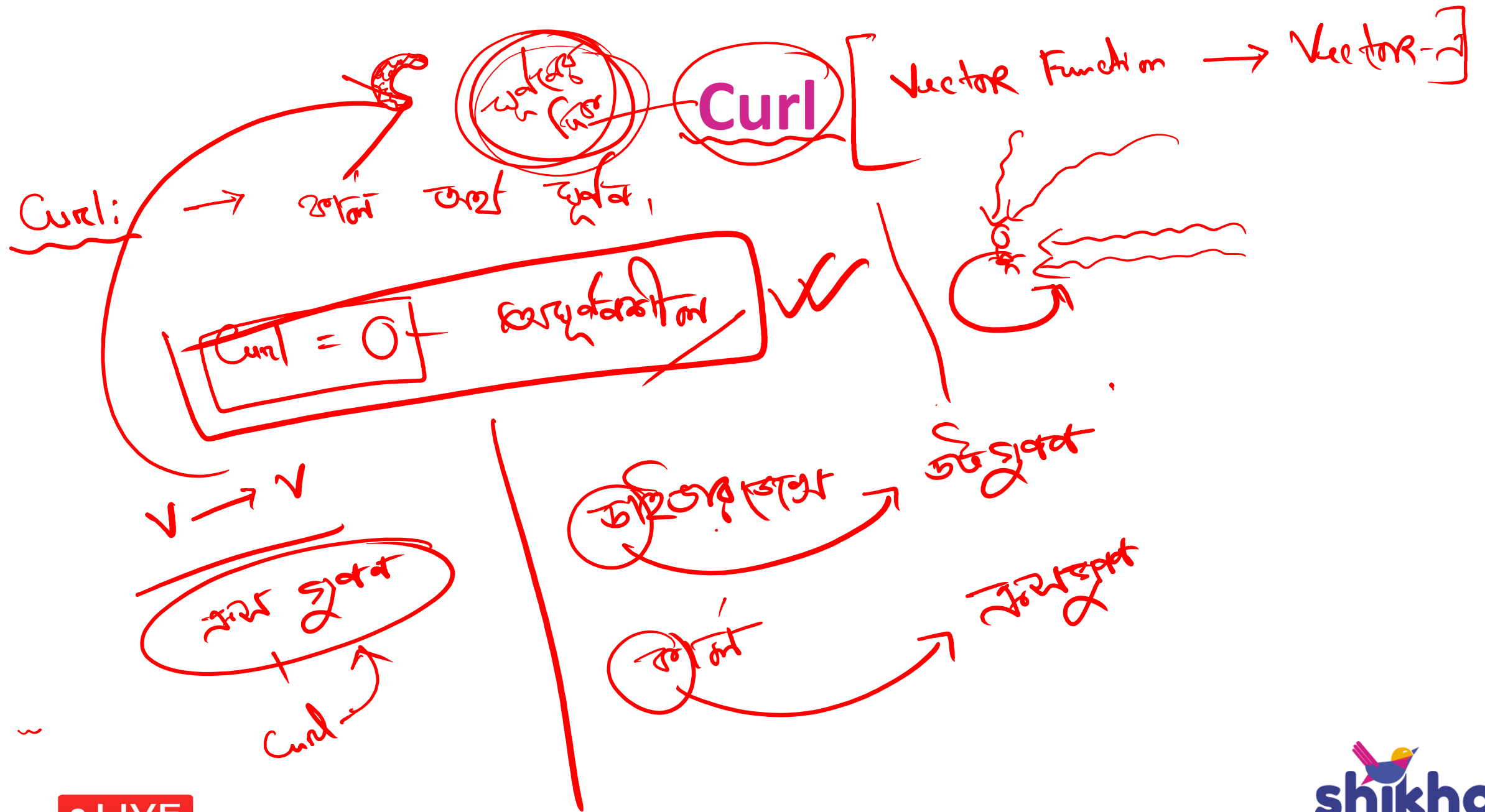
আজকে আমরা যা শিখবো

- Divergence
- Curl
- ভেক্টর ক্যালকুলাস সংক্রান্ত CQ Solving

(ଭଲୟାରିତା) ← Divergence [$V \rightarrow S$] ଉଚ୍ଚ ସ୍ଥାନ

* ଉଚ୍ଚତର ସ୍ଥାନରୁ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ ଉପାଦାନ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ
ଶାନ୍ତାମି ୧୫।





ভেক্টর ক্যালকুলাস

এক্সম্পলস চলবে তা যদি

এক (বুঝে)

CQ Solving

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^n) = nx^{n-1} \quad \text{[FORMULA]}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\text{কনস্ট্যান্ট}) = 0.$$

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

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

\Rightarrow

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} =$$

$$\left\{ \hat{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right\} \cdot \left\{ (6xy + z^3)\hat{i} + (3x^2 - z)\hat{j} + (3xz^2 - y)\hat{k} \right\}$$

\Rightarrow

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

\Rightarrow

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

• LIVE

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

$$= 6y \cdot (1) + 3x(2z) = 6y + 6xz \quad | \quad 6(-1) + 6(1) = 0$$

Curl = 0
অঘূর্ণনশীল

CQ Solving

$$-\hat{j} \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3xz^2) \right) - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y) \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (6xy) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^3) \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\hat{j} (3z^2 - 0 - 0 - 3z^2)$$

$$\hat{j} \cdot 0 = 0$$

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

ঘ) \vec{A} ভেক্টরটি কি অঘূর্ণনশীল? গাণিতিকভাবে ব্যাখ্যা কর।

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 6xy+z^3 & 3x^2-z & 3xz^2-y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-\hat{k} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3xz^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (6xy) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^3) \right)$$

$$= -\hat{k} (3z^2 - 0 - 0 - 3z^2)$$

$$= \hat{k} 0 = 0$$

$$= \hat{i} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3xz^2 - y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (3x^2 - z) \right) - \hat{j} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3xz^2 - y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (6xy + z^3) \right) + \hat{k} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (6xy + z^3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (3xz^2 - y) \right)$$

$$= 0 - \hat{j} (3z^2 - 0 - 3z^2) + 0 = 0 + 0 + 0$$

Curl $\vec{A} = 0$
অঘূর্ণনশীল

• 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 সম্ভব?

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?

CQ Solving

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

গ) উদ্দীপকের স্কেলার ক্ষেত্রের $\text{div grad } \varphi$ নির্ণয় কর।

CQ Solving

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

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

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।

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

Poll Question - 1

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

- a) True
- b) False

Poll Question - 2

The gradient of $xi + yj + zk$ is

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

Poll Question - 3

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

- a) $i + j + k$
- b) $2i + 2j + 2k$
- c) $2xi + 2yj + 2zk$
- d) $4xi + 2yj + 4zk$

Poll Question - 4

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

- a) True
- b) False

Poll Question - 5

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

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

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) $(x - 1)(1 - e)$

Poll Question - 7

The curl of a curl of a vector gives a

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

Poll Question - 8

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

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

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

**ANY
QUESTION**



ଅବକଳାଣି [ଫିଟିଂ ଓ ମିଡ଼ିଂ]

5x
1x

10
5

ଅବକଳାଣି / ଅବକଳାଣି
(Differentiation)

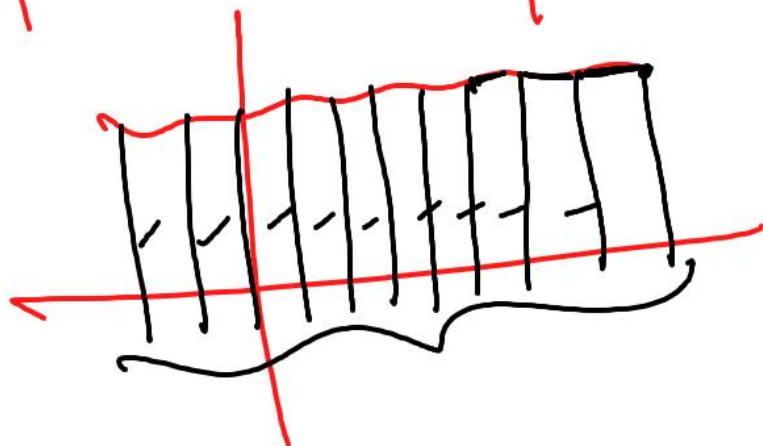
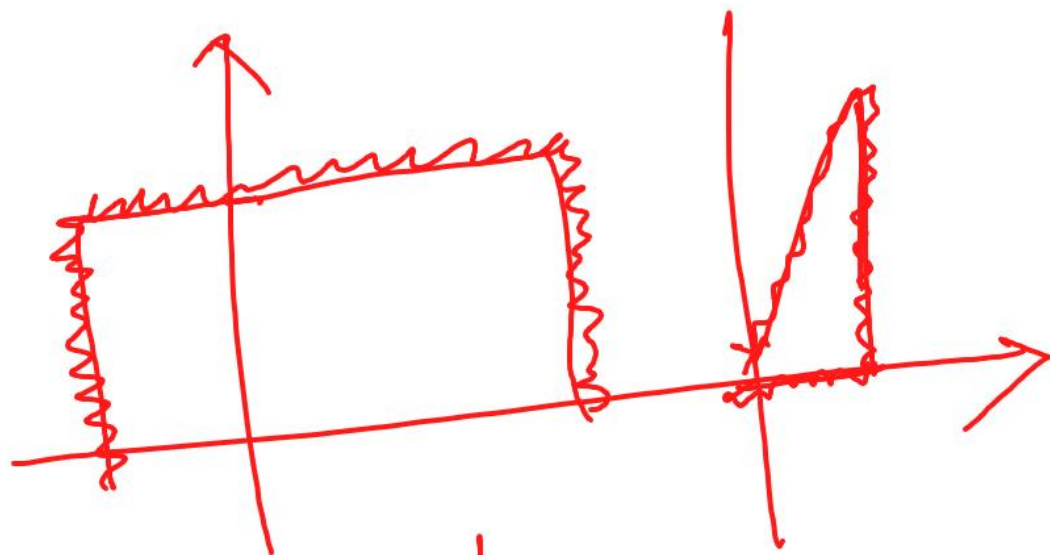
$\frac{d}{dx} () \rightarrow$ ଅବକଳାଣି

→ ଡାଟା
→ ଫିଟିଂ ଲାଇନ୍

ଅବକଳାଣି / ଅବକଳାଣି
(Integration)

ଅବକଳାଣି : $\int dx, \int dy, \int dz$

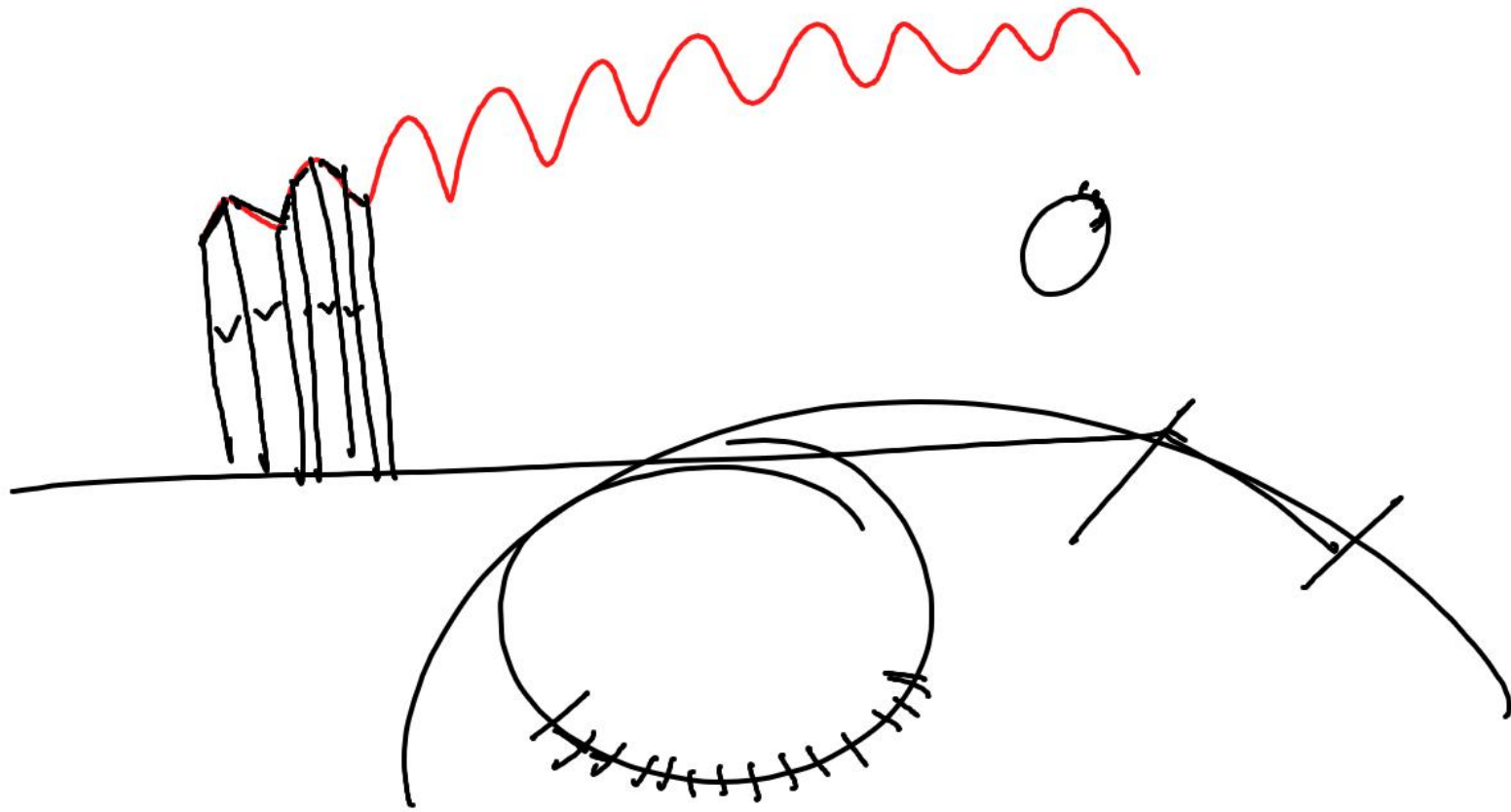
→ ଅବକଳାଣି
→ ଅବକଳାଣି
→ ଅବକଳାଣି

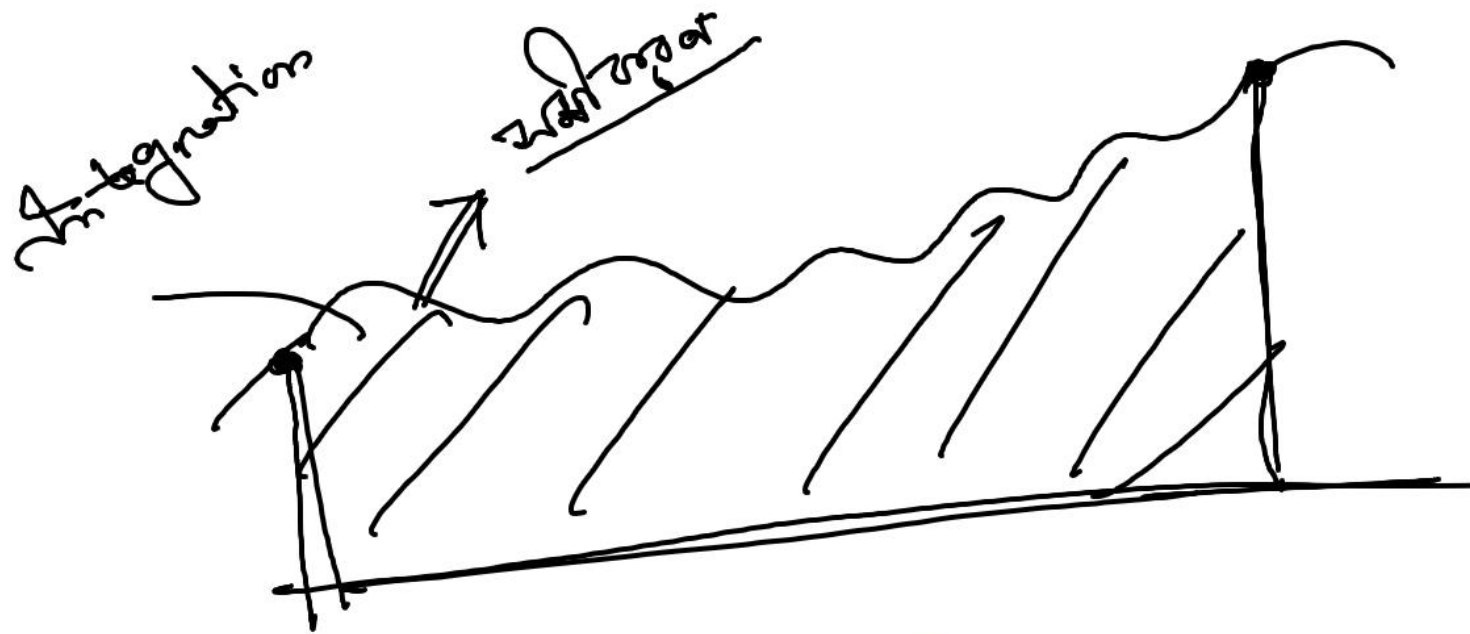


$$2 \pm 2 \pm \sqrt{4} = 2$$

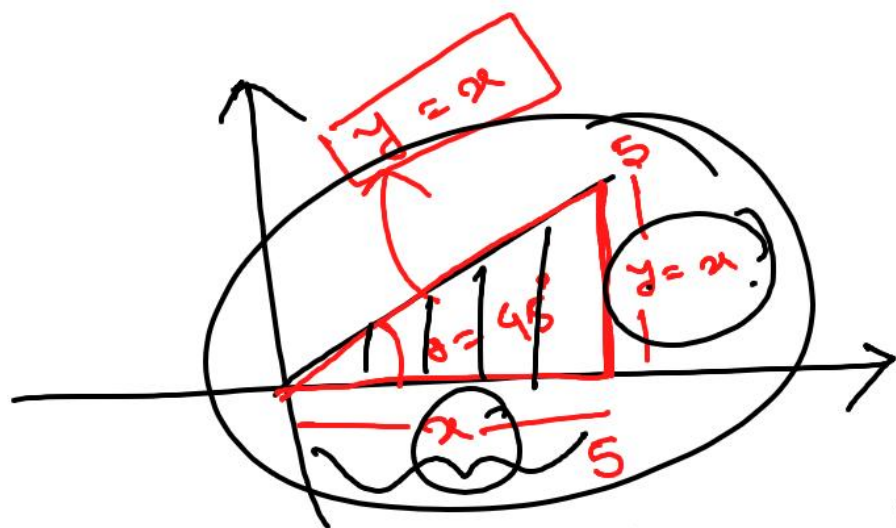


Sum — Summation





\int \updownarrow $\textcircled{\text{Summation}}$



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

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

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

$$\int y \cdot dx$$

\Rightarrow

$$\int x^1 dx$$

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1}$$

$$y = mx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} m = \tan 45^\circ \\ m = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$y = x$$

$$m = 1$$

FORMULA

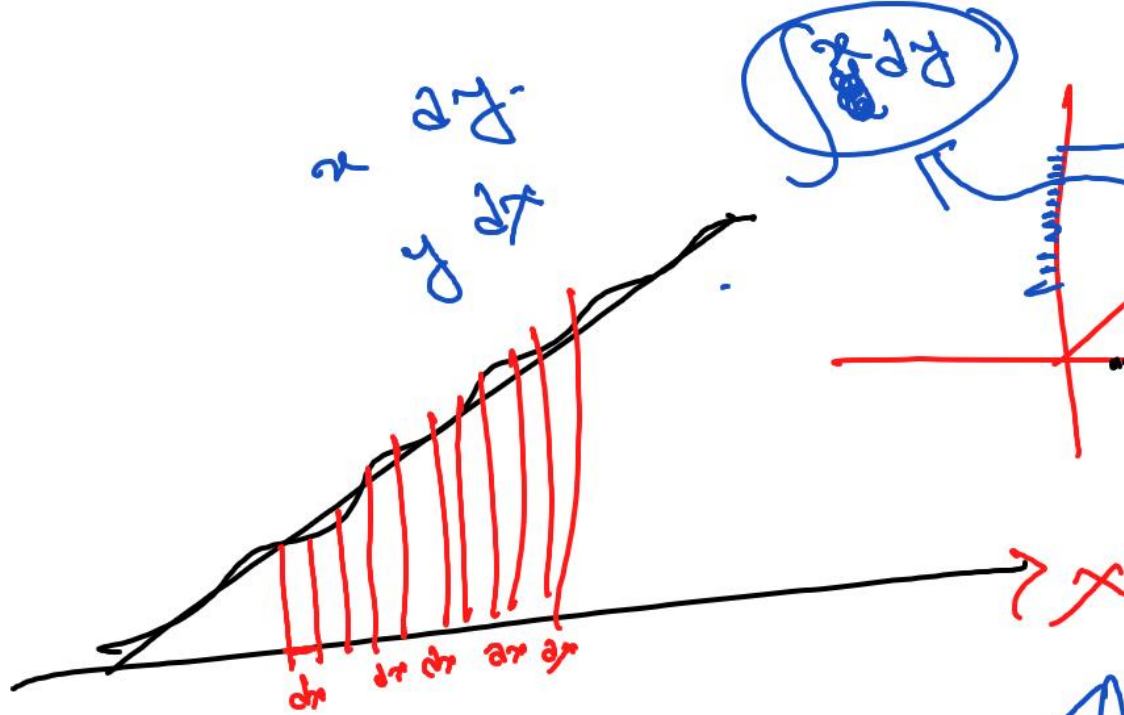
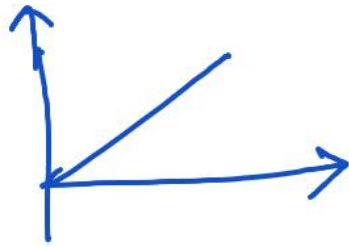
$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\int x \, dy$$

$$\int y \, dx$$

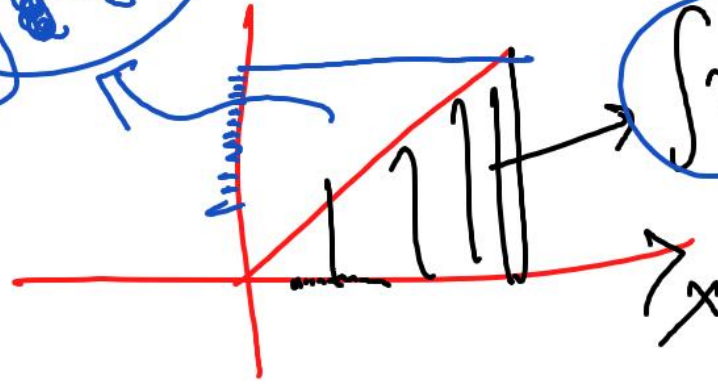
परिमेय



$$\int x \, dy$$

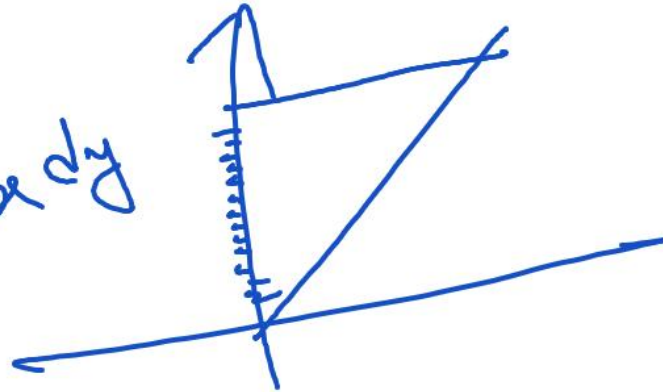
$$\int y \, dx$$

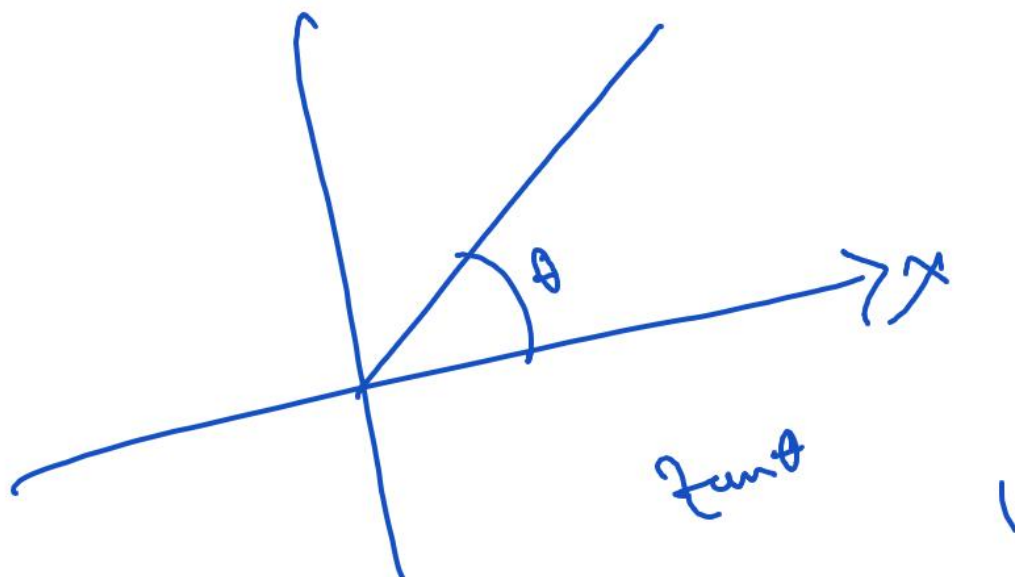
$$\int x \, dy$$



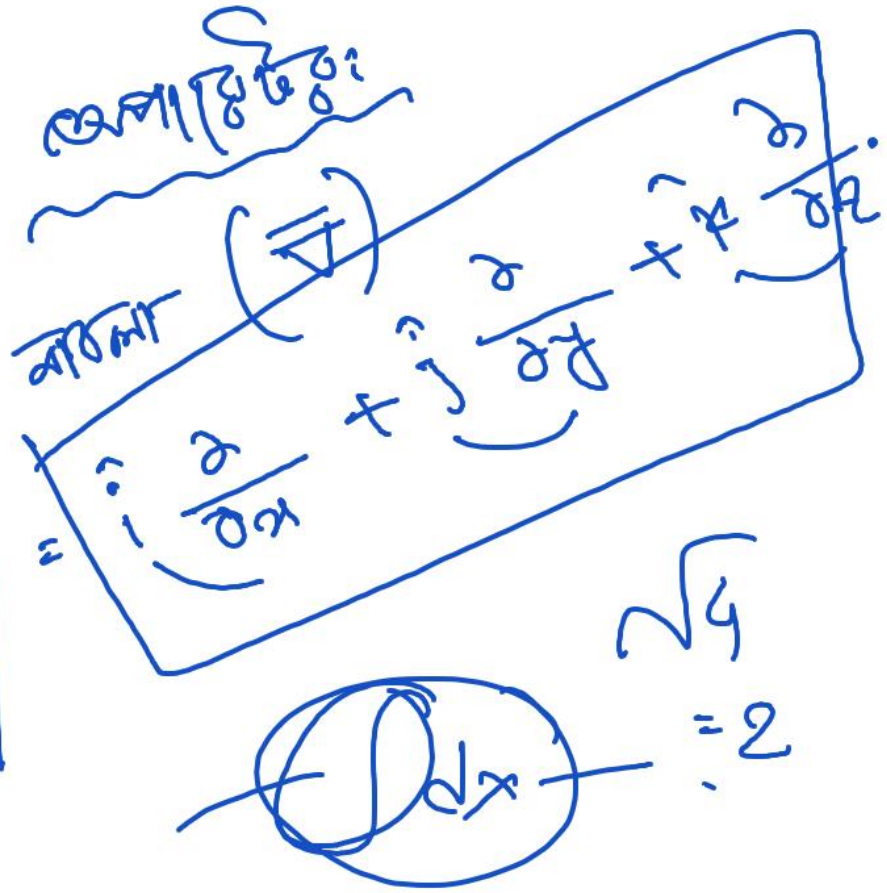
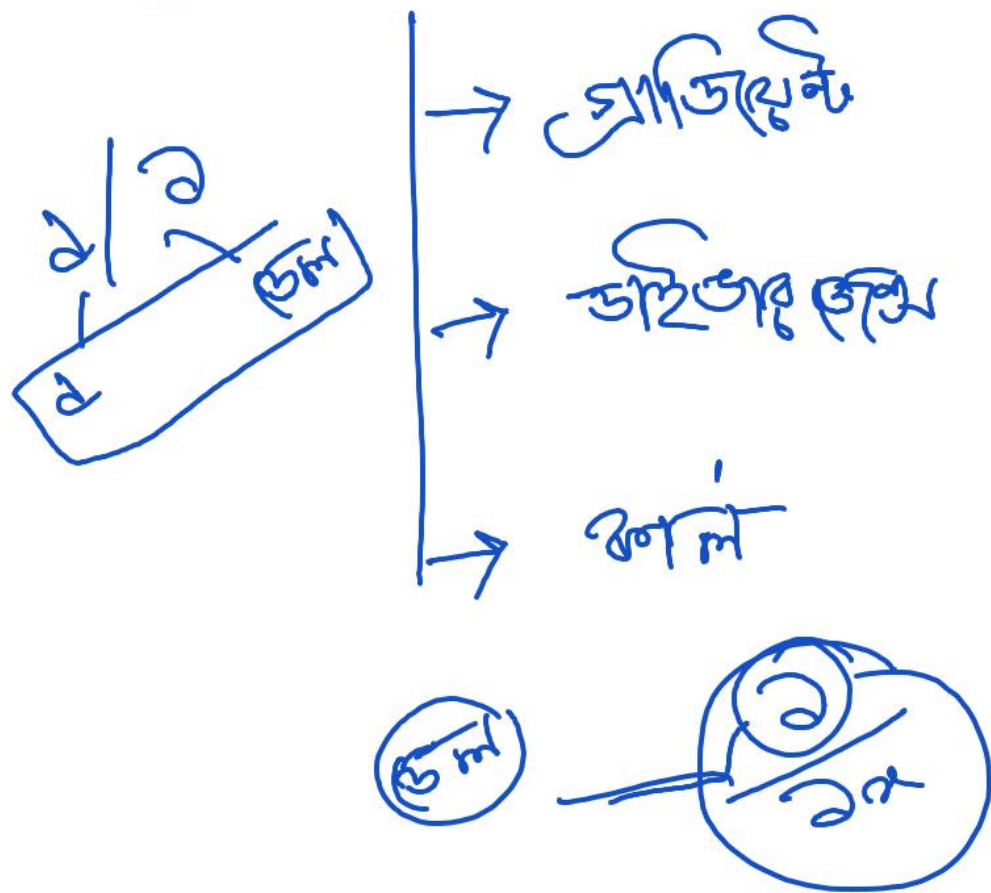
$$\int y \, dx$$

$$\int x \, dy$$





ଉତ୍ତର ଗ୍ୟାଲକ୍ସିଆ : ଆନିଟା ଗ୍ରହଣ :
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.1 - 9.16 - \text{ଅର୍ପ} \\ 10.1 - 10.6 - \text{ମିଲିସେକେଣ୍ଡ} \end{array} \right.$



$\frac{d}{dx}$
 $\frac{d}{dy}$
 $\frac{d}{dz}$
 $\frac{d}{dx}$
 $\frac{d}{dy}$
 $\frac{d}{dz}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 1x^0 + 1y^0 + 1z^0$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$\vec{A} = (x^2 + 5) \hat{i}$$

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

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \left(\hat{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot (x^2 + 5) \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + 5)$$

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

$$= 2x + 0$$

$$= 2x^{2-1} + 0$$

$$= 2x$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} (x^m) \right|_{\frac{d}{dx} (x^0)} = m x^{m-1} \Big|_{=0}$$

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

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

$$= \textcircled{2x}$$

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

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

$$(\hat{i} (5xy + 3))$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} x^m &= mx^{m-1} \\ x^2 &= 2x \\ \text{---} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (5xy) &= 5y \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (5xy) &= 5x \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$10xy$$

$$A = 5\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

$$B = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$$

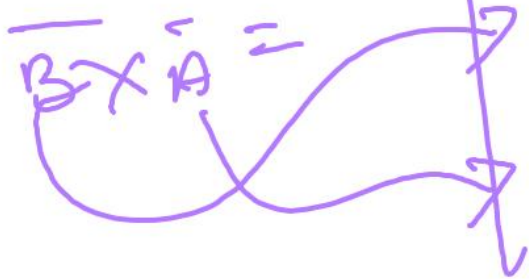
$$A \times B = B \times A$$

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



$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 5 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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



$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{A} &= 5\vec{a} \cdot \vec{y} \quad \dots \\
 \hat{V}(\vec{r}) &= \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (5\vec{a} \cdot \vec{y}) + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (5\vec{a} \cdot \vec{y})}_{\text{Grad}(\vec{r}) (5\vec{a} \cdot \vec{y})} + \underbrace{i \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (5\vec{a} \cdot \vec{y})}_{\text{Grad}(\vec{r}) (5\vec{a} \cdot \vec{y})} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} \\
 &= i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (5\vec{a} \cdot \vec{y}) + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (5\vec{a} \cdot \vec{y}) + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} \\
 &= \text{Grad}(\vec{r})
 \end{aligned}$$