2. Important Relations Between Quantities

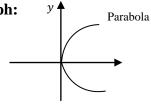
	If value of	If value of x is doubled	If values of x are	Two-Two
Relation	x increases then y	then y	in ratio 2:3 then ratio in y is	values relation
$y \propto x$ Example: $Q = CV$ $\Rightarrow Q \propto V$	Increases	is Doubled Trick: بتنا x میں change آئے گا۔ Y بجی دانے change ہوگا	2 : 3 Trick: y جو x ⁴ x بوگی و بی عنوری و بی عنوری و بی میں جسی ہوگی	$\frac{y_2}{y_1} = \frac{x_2}{x_1}$
$y \propto x^2$ Example: $K.E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ $\Rightarrow K.E \propto v^2$	Increases	Become Four times Trick: کنی یسی square by values کرنے سے بو میں درنے سے بالے گا۔ کارنا جیلے گا۔	,	$\frac{y_2}{y_1} = \frac{{x_2}^2}{{x_1}^2}$
$y \propto \sqrt{x}$ Example: $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}}$ $\Rightarrow T \propto \sqrt{\ell}$	Increases	Become √2 times Trick: y کی values کا	$\sqrt{2}:\sqrt{3}$ Trick: $\sqrt{2}$ ratio $\sqrt{2}$ x $\sqrt{2}$ ratio $\sqrt{2}$ y	$\frac{y_2}{y_1} = \frac{\sqrt{x_2}}{\sqrt{x_1}}$
$y \propto \frac{1}{x}$ Example: $PV = Const.$ $\Rightarrow P \propto \frac{1}{V}$	Decreases	is Halved Trick سن X مین change بنیا x بنی اننا time النا change این	3 : 2 Trick: جو x میں ratio بر میں x جو اللہ ratio اسسے اللہ	$\frac{y_2}{y_1} = \frac{x_1}{x_2}$
$y \propto \frac{1}{x^2}$ Example: $E = \frac{kq}{r^2}$ $\Rightarrow E \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$	Decreases	Become $\frac{1}{4}$ times Trick:	9:4 Trick: square bratio مین x کرک الٹاکرنے سے بائی میں ratio	$\frac{y_2}{y_1} = \frac{{x_1}^2}{{x_2}^2}$
$y \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ Example: $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ $\Rightarrow f \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}$	Decreases	Become $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ times Trick:	$\sqrt{3}:\sqrt{2}$ Trick: $\int \angle \sqrt{} \text{fratio } \mathcal{L}_{x}$ ratio الثاكر نے سے \mathbf{y} سلے گ	$\frac{y_2}{y_1} = \frac{\sqrt{x_1}}{\sqrt{x_2}}$

نوٹ: کوئی بھی دو quantities میں Proportionality relation لگانے کیلئے باقی quantities ہوناضر وری ہے۔

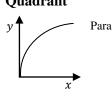
(v) $y \propto \sqrt{x}$

اگرایک variable کی پاور one اور دو سرے پر $\sqrt{}$ ہو گا۔

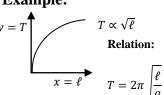
Graph:



For 1st Quadrant



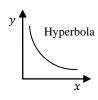
Example:



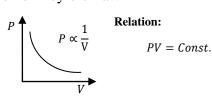
نوٹ: جس variable کی یاور کم ہو گی گراف اس کی طرف bend ہوگا۔

 $(ext{vi})$ $y \propto rac{1}{x}$ اگر دونوں variables ایک دوسرے کے Inversely Proportional ہو گا۔

Graph:



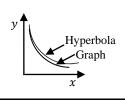
Example: For Boyle's Law



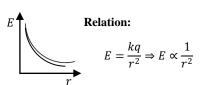
(vii) $y \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$ Hyperbola اگرایک Inversely Proportional \leq Square اگرایک variable اگرایک العنان به دو ترک این العنان به دو ترک العنان به

سے زیادہ Steeper ہو گا۔ (یعنی گراف hyperbola سے تھوڑانیچ جھک جائے گا۔)

Graph:

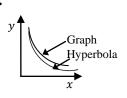


Example:

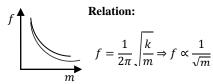


(viii) $y \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ Hyperbola الرایک البرانی الب

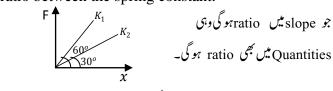
Graph:



Example:



Example-2: The graph between force and extension for two spring is shown in figure below then find the ratio between the spring constant.



- (a) 1:3
- (b) 3:1
- (c) 1:1 (d) 9:1

Solution: As

Kind As
$$K = \frac{F}{x} = slope = Tan\theta$$

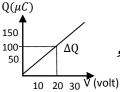
$$\frac{K_1}{K_2} = \frac{Tan 60^{\circ}}{Tan 30^{\circ}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1/\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{1}$$

جس گراف کا angle زیادہ ہو گااس کی slope زیادہ ہو گی اور slope جس Quantity کو ظاہر کررہی ہے وہ بھی زیادہ ہو گی۔

(ii).
$$Slope = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

Example: The graph between charge and voltage for capacitor is shown in figure below. The capacitance of capacitor will be:



اگر valuesدی گئی ہوں تو پہلے گراف سے ایک ے۔ AQ Perpendicular بنائلیں اور چیر Pripendicular کو

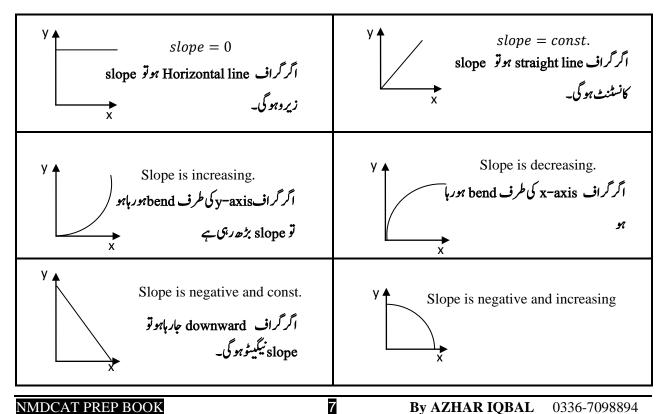
base پر divide کردیں۔

- (a) $5\mu F \checkmark$
- (b) $2.5\mu F$
- (c) $15\mu F$
- (d) $10\mu F$

Solution:

$$C = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{Perpendicular}{Base}$$
$$= \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta V} = \frac{100\mu C}{20V}$$
$$= 5\mu F$$

DIFFERENT CASES FOR SLOPE



2nd Equation:

$$S = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

Example:

A ball is thrown vertically upward from a 100m high tower with velocity 5ms⁻¹. The time taken by the ball to reach the ground will be

(a) 4s

(b) 5s

(c) 8s

(d) 10s

جوو یکٹر opposite کے initial velocity ہونگے ان کو ve- لکھیں گے۔

Solution: $S = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$ $-100 = 5 t + \frac{1}{2} (-10) t^2$ $-20 = t - t^2 \rightarrow t^2 - t - 20 = 0$ $t^2 - 5t + 4t - 20 = 0$ t(t-5) + 4(t-5) = 0 t - 5 = 0 and t + 4 = 0 $t = 5 \sec$

Easy Method

 $t = \frac{v_i + \sqrt{v_i^2 + 20S}}{10} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{52 + 2}}{10}$ جب کی باڈی کو او پر کی طرف S او نچائی سے پھینکا جائے قر Ground تک $t = \frac{v_i + \sqrt{v_i^2 + 20S}}{10}$ $t = \frac{v_i + \sqrt{v_i^2 + 20S}}{10}$ $t = \frac{v_i + \sqrt{v_i^2 + 20S}}{10} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{25(1 + 80)}}{10} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{25(81)}}{10}$ $= \frac{5 + 5(9)}{10} = \frac{50}{10} = 5 \sec c$

$$t = \frac{v_i + \sqrt{v_i^2 + 20S}}{10} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5^2 + 20(100)}}{10} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{25 + 2000}}{10} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{25(1+80)}}{10} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{25(1+80)}}{10} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{9}}{10} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{9}}{10} = \frac{50}{10} = 5sec$$

🗸 کسی بھی 't' ٹائم میں distance معلوم کرناتو

اnth سینڈمیں distance معلوم کرناہو تو

3rd Equation:

$$2aS = v_f^2 - v_i^2$$

(جب "time" نہ دیا گیا ہو توباقی کسی quantity کو معلوم کرنے کے لیے Equation مال کریں)

Example:

If a car moving with velocity 10ms⁻¹ is brought to rest in 25m distance then acceleration of the car will be

(a) 5 ms^{-2}

- (b) 0.5 ms^{-2}
- (c) 0.2 ms⁻²
- (d) -0.5 ms^{-2}

Solution:

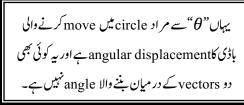
 $2as = v_f^2 - v_i^2$ $2a \times 25 = (0)^2 - (10)^2$ $a = -2 \text{ ms}^{-2}$

- Note:- These equations are only applicable for linear motion with uniform acceleration.
- Note:- Quantities opposite to initial velocity are taken negative. For example when body is thrown upward then acceleration due to gravity is taken negative.

PHASE

Angle of θ which specifies the displacement as well as direction of motion of a body executing SHM is called phase.

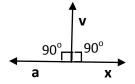
- o Initial phase at $t = 0 = \emptyset$
- o phase during the time $t = \omega t$
- o Total phase = $\omega t + \emptyset$



Motion starts $t = 0$ from	Initial phase	Displacement Velocity		Acceleration	
	Ø	$x = x_o sin(\omega t + \emptyset)$	$v = x_o \omega \cos(\omega t + \emptyset)$	$a = -x_o \omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \emptyset)$	
Mean position	Ø = 0	$x = x_o sin\omega t$	$v = x_o \omega \cos \omega t$	$a = -x_o \omega^2 \sin \omega t$	
Extreme position	$\emptyset = 90^{\circ}$	$x = x_o cos \omega t$	$v = -x_o \omega \sin \omega t$	$a = -x_o \omega^2 \cos \omega t$	

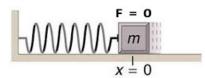
Note:

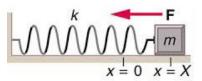
- Phase difference between displacement and velocity is 90°.
- Phase difference between velocity and acceleration is 90°.
- Phase difference between displacement and acceleration is 180°.

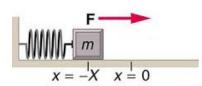


MASS SPRING SYSTEM

- ➤ Mass spring system executes simple harmonic motion.
- > Restoring force brings the body back towards mean position.
- > Body does not come to rest at mean position due to inertia.





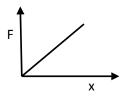


Hooke's Law: Applied force is directly proportional to extension produced in spring.

$$F \propto x$$

F = kx

- ➤ The graph between force and extension is a straight line.
- > Slope of the graph represents the spring constant.
- Area under force-extension graph represents the work done or P.E.

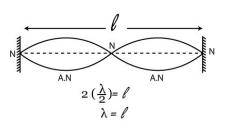


2. جس گراف کے نیچ Area زیادہ ہو گا۔ اس کی P.E یا work done زیادہ ہو گا

II mode of vibration:

If a string is plucked from length $\frac{\ell}{4}$ it vibrates in two loops.

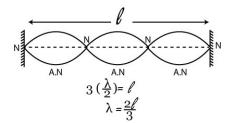
- \triangleright Number of loops formed = 2
- \triangleright Number of nodes formed = 3
- \triangleright Number of Anti-nodes formed = 2
- > String vibrates with wavelength i.e. $\lambda_2 = \frac{\lambda_1}{2} = \ell$
- > String vibrates with frequency $f_2 = 2f_1$



III mode of vibration:

If a string is plucked from length $\frac{\ell}{6}$ it vibrates in two loops.

- ➤ Number of loops formed = 3
- \triangleright Number of nodes formed = 4
- ➤ Number of Anti-nodes formed = 3
- > String vibrates with wavelength i.e. $\lambda_3 = \frac{\lambda_1}{3} = \frac{2\ell}{3}$
- > String vibrates with frequency $f_3 = 3f_1$



Harmonics:

Such oscillations in which each frequency is integral multiple of fundamental frequency are called harmonics.

> Only harmonics produced are frequencies stretched string having $f_1, 2f_1, 3f_1, 4f_1 \dots$ and wavelength $\lambda_1, \frac{\lambda_1}{2}, \frac{\lambda_1}{3}, \frac{\lambda_1}{4} \dots$

کوئی ایک 'harmonic frequency' دی ہو توسب سے پہلے f_1 معلوم (harmonic frequency' کوئی ایک 'harmonic frequency' کوئی ایک

Frequencies other than harmonics are damped out quickly.

Example: If fundamental frequency is 20Hz then which of the **Solution:** following frequency waves can not be produced in stretched string.

(a) 40 Hz

(b) 60 Hz

(c) 70 Hz

(d) 80 Hz

nth-Harmonic:

- ightharpoonup String is plucked from $=\frac{\ell}{2n}$
- \triangleright Number of loops formed = n
- \triangleright Number of nodes formed = n+1
- \triangleright Number of antinodes formed = n

Frequency:

$$f_n = nf_1$$
 OR

Wavelength:

$$\lambda_n = \frac{\lambda_1}{n}$$

OR

$$\lambda_n = \frac{2\ell}{n}$$

بڑھتی ہے اور wavelength کم ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن فریکونسی اور wavelength کا product ہمیشہ

70 Hz is not integral

multiple of 20 Hz.

Where $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Note: If pipe is open at both ends, both even and odd harmonics are produced. But if pipe is closed at one end only odd harmonics are produced. So open end pipe is richer in harmonics than closed end pipe.

DOPPLER'S EFFECT

Apparent change in frequency of waves due to relative motion between source and observer is called Doppler's effect.

- > Doppler's effect was first observed for light coming from a distant star.
- ➤ Doppler's effect is applicable for all types of waves (longitudinal or Transverse, mechanical or electromagnetic)

Case i:

change میں change مرف تب پیدامو گاجب source اور observer میں change میں Frequency بور ہامو۔

- ➤ If distance between source and observer decreases then frequency increases.
- > If distance between source and observer increases then frequency decreases.
- Fig. If distance between source and observer does not change then frequency remains same and $\Delta f = 0$.

Case ii:

If observer is moving towards the source then relative speed of waves increases and

$$v_{rel} = v + u_o$$

where v is speed of the wave and u_o is speed of observer.

> If observer is moving away from source then relative speed of waves decreases and

$$v_{rel} = v - u_o$$

➤ If observer is at rest then relative speed of waves does not change.

Case iii:

> If source is moving towards the observer than apparent wavelength decreases

and
$$\lambda' = \lambda - \Delta \lambda$$

> If source is moving away from the source apparent wavelength increases

and
$$\lambda' = \lambda + \Delta \lambda$$

 \triangleright If source is at rest then wavelength remains same $\lambda' = \lambda$ and $\Delta \lambda = 0$

Doppler's Shift:

Change in wavelength $\Delta \lambda$ is known as Doppler shift and

$$\Delta \lambda = \frac{u_s}{f}$$

Where u_s is speed of source and f is actual frequency Doppler's shift only depends upon two factors.

- (i) Speed of source $\Delta \lambda \propto u_s$
- (ii) Actual Frequency $\Delta \lambda \propto \frac{1}{f}$

Doppler's shift صرف تب پیدا ہو گی جب سورس move کرے گا۔

105

IMPORTANT FORMULAS SUMMARY

Rotation b/w frequency & time	$f = \frac{1}{T}$		$f \times T = 1$		
Angular frequency	$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$		$\omega = 2\pi f$		
Condition for SHM	$a \propto -x$				
Instantaneous displacement	$x = x_o \sin \theta$		$x = x_o \sin\theta(\omega t + \emptyset)$		
Instantaneous velocity	$\mathbf{v} = x_o \omega \cos \theta$		$v = v_o \cos\theta$		
Instantaneous acceleration	$a = x_0 \omega^2 \sin\theta$	$\vec{a} = -\omega^2 \vec{x}$	$a = x_0 \omega$	² sinωt	$a = \omega^2 x$
Velocity in terms of displacement	$v = \omega \sqrt{x_o^2 - x^2}$		$v = v_o \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{x_o^2}}$		
Total phase	$\theta = \omega t + \emptyset$				
Hook's law	F = kx				
Spring constant	$k = \frac{F_{ext}}{x}$		$k = \frac{mg}{x}$		
K_{eq} in series combination	$k_{eq} = \frac{k}{n} \qquad = \frac{k_{eq}}{k_1 + k_2}$		$k = \frac{mg}{x}$ $\frac{1}{K_{eq}} = \frac{1}{K_1} + \frac{1}{K_2} + \frac{1}{K_3} + \cdots$		
K_{eq} in parallel combination	$K_{eq} = nK$		$K_{eq} = K_1 + K_2 + \cdots$		
Spring cut in <i>n</i> equal parts	$K_{eq} = nK$				
Spring is cut in unequal parts	$K \propto \frac{1}{\ell}$				
Restoring force	$F_r = -F_{ext}$ $F_r =$		$-Kx F_r = -m\omega^2 x$		
Horizontal mass spring system	$a = -\frac{K}{m}x$	$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$	$T=2\pi$	$\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{K}}$	$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$
If spring is being vertically placed	$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{x}{g}}$		$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{x}}$		
Tension in string in string of pendulum	$T = mgcos\theta$				

Methods of charging:

1. *By Friction:* By rubbing two bodies together both bodies are equally and oppositely charged due to transfer of electrons from one body to another.

Examples: (i) When glass rod is rubbed with the silk, the glass rod becomes positively charged and silk is negatively charged. (ii) Clouds also get charged by friction.

2. By Electrostatic Induction: If a charged body is brought near a neutral body one side of neutral body (closer to charged body) is oppositely charged and while the other side is similarly charged.

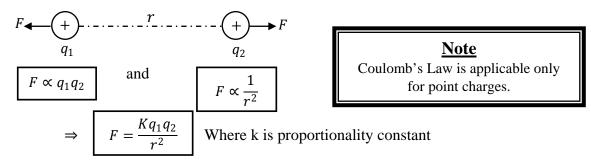
اگر پوزیٹیوچارج والی باڈی کو کسی نیوٹرل باڈی کے قریب	نیوٹرل باڈی کو ground کرنے سے +ve charge	جب ve charge + والی باڈی کو دور کریں
النکیں گے تو charged باڈی اس کے ve Charge	سارا ground میں transferہو جائے گا لیکن ve–	ے توروسری باڈی پر ve charge–
کو ve charge اور ve charge کے گا۔	chargeاُں پر موجو درہے گا۔	یو نیفار ملی distribute ہو جائے گا۔
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	+	

3. By Conduction: When a charged conductor in contact with an uncharged conductor, some charge is transferred to uncharged conductor thus both conductors are similarly charged.

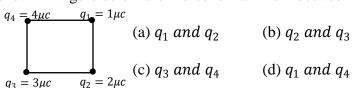


COULOMB'S LAW

Force between two point charges is directly proportional to product of magnitude of charges and inversely proportional to square of the distance between them



Example: If charges are placed at corners of a square as shown in figure below then force is maximum between



Solution: q_3 and q_4 جن product becharges زیاده ہو گاان کے در میان force بھی نیادہ ہو گا

IMPORTANT FORMULAS SUMMARY

Coulomb's law	$F = \frac{Kq_1q_2}{r^2}$	$\vec{F} = \frac{K}{2}$	$\frac{q_1q_2}{r^2}\hat{r}$	$\vec{F} = \frac{Kq_1q_2}{r^3}\vec{r}$	
Relative permittivity	$\epsilon_r = \frac{F_{vac}}{F_{med}}$	$ec{F} = rac{K}{E}$ $\epsilon_r = rac{E_{vac}}{E_{med}}$	$\epsilon_r = \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{med}}$	$\epsilon_r = \frac{C_{med}}{C_{vac}}$	
Electric field intensity	$\vec{E} = \frac{kq}{r^2}\hat{r}$		r^{3}	$_{d} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{o}\epsilon_{r}} \frac{q}{r^{2}}$	
Electric field intensity	$E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon o}$	$E = \frac{Q}{A\varepsilon_o}$	$E = -\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta \varepsilon}$	$E_{med} = \frac{E_{vac}}{\epsilon_r}$	
Electric potential	$V = \frac{W}{q}$	$V = \frac{Kq}{r}$	V = Ed	$V_{med} = \frac{V vac}{\varepsilon \varepsilon}$	
Potential Energy in the capacitor	$P.E = \frac{1}{2}QV$	$P.E = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$	$P.E = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_o \epsilon_r E^2 (Ac P.E = \frac{Q^2}{2C})$		
Neutral zone for identical charges	$\Rightarrow r_1 = \frac{r}{\sqrt{\frac{q_2}{q_1} + 1}}$		$r_2 = \frac{r}{\sqrt{\frac{q_1}{q_2} + 1}}$		
Neutral zone for opposite charges	$\Rightarrow r_1 = \frac{r}{\sqrt{\frac{q_2}{q_1} - 1}}$		$r_2 = \frac{r}{\sqrt{\frac{q_1}{q_2} - 1}}$		
Electric field due to infinite sheet	$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_o}$		$E = \frac{Q}{2A\epsilon_o}$		
Electric field between opposite plates	$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_o}$		$E = \frac{Q}{A\epsilon_o}$		
Potential difference	$V_A - V_B = \frac{W}{q_o}$		$\Delta V = \frac{W}{q_o}$		
When charge passes through	W = qV	$\Delta P.E = qV$	$\Delta K.E = qV$	$p = \sqrt{2mqV}$	
potential difference	$v = \sqrt{\frac{2qV}{m}}$				
Relation between electric field and P.d	$\vec{E} = -rac{\Delta V}{\Delta r}$		$E = \frac{V}{d}$		
Potential due to point charge	$V = rac{kq}{r}$ $V_{med} = rac{V_{vac}}{\epsilon_r}$ $V_{med} = rac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$		$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_o\epsilon_r}\frac{q}{r}$		

Series Combination of Power:

If 'n' number of devices are connected in series then,

1.
$$P_{eq} = \frac{P}{n}$$

2.
$$P_{eq} = \frac{P_1 P_2}{P_1 + P_2} = \frac{product \ of \ power}{sum \ of \ power}$$

$$P_{eq} = \frac{P_1 P_2}{P_1 + P_2} = \frac{product\ of\ power}{sum\ of\ power}$$
 (اگردو devices یا مولا significant value) (اگردو

3.
$$\frac{1}{P_{eq}} = \frac{1}{P_1} + \frac{1}{P_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{P_n}$$

4.
$$P_{eq} < P_{min}$$

5. To decreases the power devices are connected in series-

Example: Two filament bulbs having power rating 100 W and 200 W are connected in series. Then equivalent power will be?

Solution:
$$P_{eq} = \frac{P_1 P_2}{P_1 + P_2} = \frac{100 \times 200}{100 + 200}$$
$$= \frac{100 \times 200}{300} = \frac{200}{3} \sim 66 W$$

Parallel Combination:

If 'n' number of devices are connected in parallel then

$$P_{eq} = nP$$

سب سے پہلے دیکھیں اگر device کی ویلیوز same ہیں تو Power کو تعداد سے multiply کریں۔

$$1. \boxed{P_{eq} = P_1 + P_2 + \cdots P_n}$$

اگرزیادہ devices والے different value ہوں توسب کی sum کر دیں۔

$$P_{eq} > P_{max}$$

2. To increase the power devices are connected in parallel.

Example:

Two filament bulbs having power rating 200 W and 500 W are connected in parallel Then equivalent power will be about?

Solution:

$$P_{eq} = P_1 + P_2$$

= 200 + 500 = 700 W

- 1. ہمارے گھروں میں تمام devices پیرالل میں لگے ہوتے ہیں اور سب کو ملنے والا voltage برابر ہو تاہے۔
- یشہ پیرالل کے مطابق ہوتی ہے۔ 2. متام devices پیرالل کے مطابق ہوتی ہے۔
- $P = \frac{V^2}{R} \text{ or } P \propto \frac{1}{R}$ $P = \frac{V^2}{R} \text{ or } P \propto \frac{1}{R}$

مثال کے طور پر زیادہ power والا filament bulb بنانے کے لیے filament کی filament کم ہونی چاہیے یعنی thick filament وناچاہیے۔

 $P \propto thickness of filament$

$$P = VI \ or \ P \propto I$$

$$P = VI \ or \ P \propto I$$
 خس device نیاده بوگ وه current بی دو بوگ وه و draw علی و device کرے گا۔

Case-II When magnetic flux is increasing or decreasing:

Example 1: When magnetic flux is increasing:

مندرجه ذیل steps کوترتیب سے follow کریں:

- (i). جب کوئل enterہو گی تواس میں سے flux بڑھے گا۔
- (ii) Induced کو کم کرنے کے لیے opposite کو کم کرنے گا۔
 - (iii). كيونكه يهلي فيلدٌ out of paper تونيافيلدٌ out of paper پيدامو گا-
- (iv). انگوٹھا out of paper کرکے دائیں ہاتھ کی انگلیاں گھمائیں کرنٹ کی direction مل جائے گی۔

Example 2:

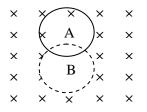
When magnetic flux is decreasing:

مندرجه ذیل steps کوتر تیب سے follow کریں:

- (i). جب کو کل exit ہوگی تواس میں سے flux کم گا۔
- (ii). Induced کوزیادہ کرنے کے لیے same direction میں میگنیٹک فیلڈ پیدا کرے گا۔
 - into the paper پيلے فيلڈ into the paper تونيافيلڈ بھی into the paper پيدا ہو گا۔
 - into the paper کر کے دائیں ہاتھ کی انگلیاں گھمائیں کرنٹ کی direction مل جائے گی۔

Example 3:

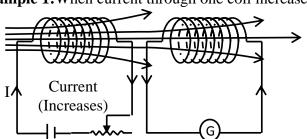
When coil moves from A to B magnetic flux is constant:



Since magnetic flux is not changing hence no current is induced in the coil.

Case-III When current through one coil is increasing or decreasing.

Example 1: When current through one coil increases



(i). جب پہلی coilکرنٹ بڑھے گاتودوسری coilکرنٹ اس کو کم کرنے

(ii). اگر پہلی کو کل میں کرنٹ clockwise ہے تو دوسری کو کل میں کرنٹ anti-clockwise

(iii). کیبلی کو کل میں کرنٹ کی direction دیکھیں اور دوسری کو کل میں کرنٹ

Clockwise Current

Induced Current is anti-clockwise

کی opposite کے direction کو گا۔

مندرجه ذیل steps کوترتیب سے follow کریں:

191