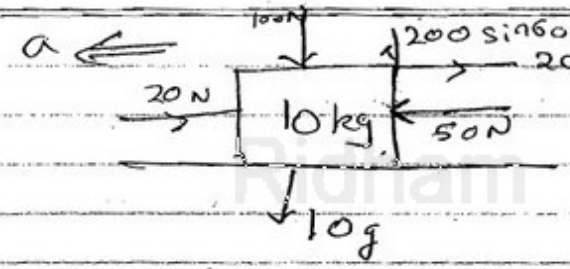
# TISSUE - Bichat

## ANIMAL TISSUE

Definition: Group of similar or dissimilar types of cells including intercellular space, having similar origin and are specialised to perform specific function is known as Tissue.

NCERT: Group of similar types of cell including intercellular space perform specific function.

eg.




$10 \times a = 50 - 20 - 100$

$a = -7 m/s^2$

$\therefore a = 7 m/s^2$ in the o/p direction

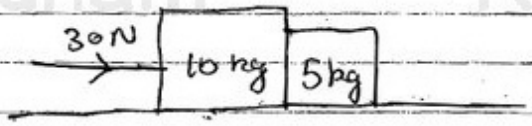
(1) Draw the FBD of each block of the system

(2) Assume the acceleration of each block of the system as per your choice

(3) Resolve all the forces acting on the body which are neither along the acceleration or perpendicular to the acceleration

(4) Use the D'Alembert's principle to create the equation.

(Q-3) Find the a of each block of the system. Also find the normal acting between them



Hey there! I hope you're doing well.

This tool is built with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. If you want to contribute to the code, you can check out CONTRIBUTING.md.

For any questions, doubts, feedback, you can reach out to me on Twitter at 'saurabhcodes'

For contributing you can pick any issue from GitHub issues that are labelled unclaimed.

Url:
saurabhdaware.github.io/text-to-handwriting/

Dt/24-05-2013

PART - I

## Introduction to control system :-

Consider liquid level control system whose control objective is to maintain the water level in the tank at a prescribed hight 'h'. Controller is an automatic device with error signal E(s) as input and controller output P(s) effecting the dynamics of the plant to achieve control objective. Therefore controller output (P) = f(e), where e = error.

The different modes of controller operation are propotional, propational + integral, and P+I+D.

There are two basic control loop configurations

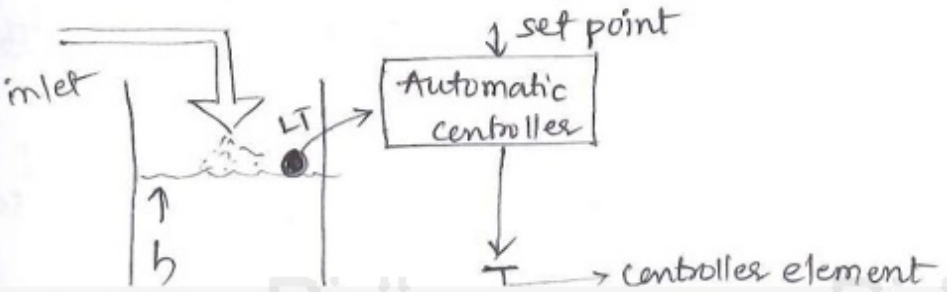
(i) closed loop (or) Feedback control system.

(ii) Open loop control system.

**Closed Loop / FB control system :-** In this configuration the changes in the output are measured through feedback and compared with the input (or) set point to achieve the control objective.

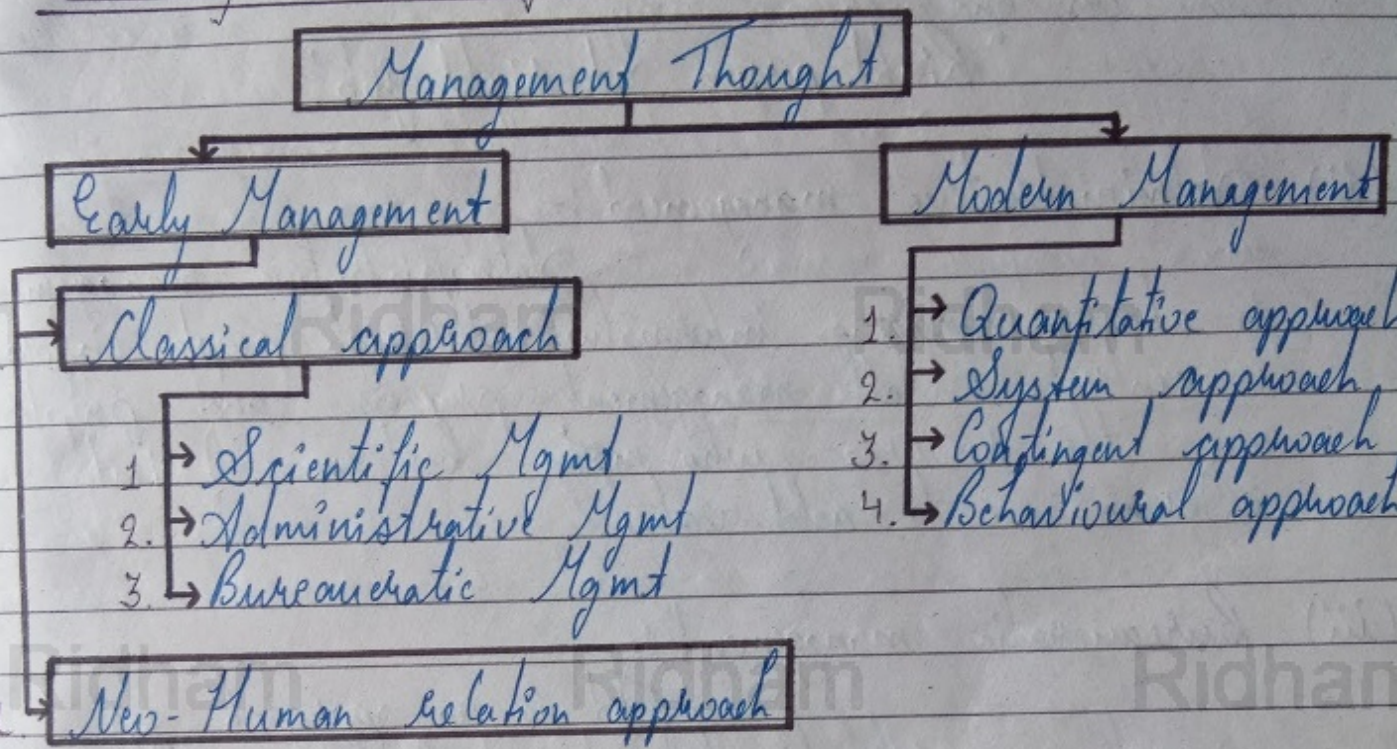
Feedback implies measurement (sensors/transducers)

* Eg: of CL/FB system



14. Be very productive / result oriented.
15. Have a clear vision / strategy for the team.

## Management Thought :-




## 1. Classical approach :-

Classical approach of mgmt professes the body of management thought based on the belief that employees have only economical and physical needs, and that the social needs and need for job satisfaction either does not exist or are unimportant. Accordingly it advocates high specialization of labour, centralized decision making and profit maximization.

Classical approach can be categorised into three main areas :- 1. Scientific Management
2. Administrative Management
3. Bureaucratic Management