

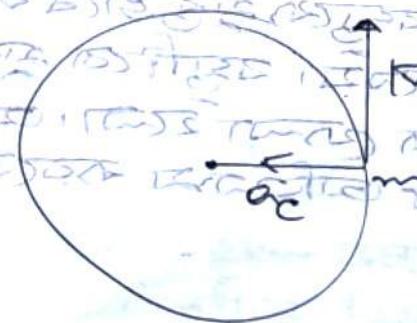
Chapter - 4

Newtonian mechanics

1

Topic: ০১: বেঙ্গলুরু ম

(Centripetal force):



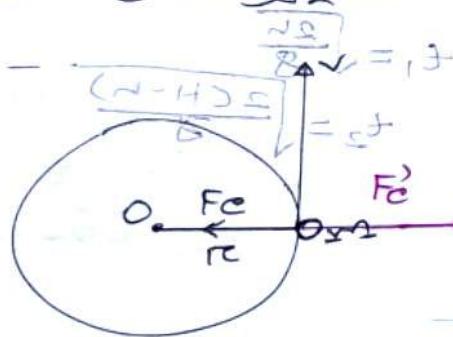
କନ୍ଦମୁଖୀ ପୂଜା

$$\theta_C = \frac{\pi}{\tau C} = \omega^* \tau_C$$

卷之三

$$m \cdot F_{\text{ext}} = F_C = \frac{mv^2}{r} \Rightarrow m \omega^2 r = m \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 r \\ = m \left(\frac{2\pi N}{t} \right)^2 r \\ = m \left(\frac{12\pi N}{60} \right)^2 r = \frac{\pi^2 N^2}{25} r$$

* ଏକାଟି ବନ୍ଦୁ ହତୀକାର ଲାଭ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଜ୍ଵାଳା ଅବଶ୍ୟକ କରୁଥାଏ
କାହାରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କରିବାକୁ ବିଷୟ ହେବାକୁ ବିବରିବା
କାହାରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କରିବାକୁ ବିଷୟ ହେବାକୁ ବିବରିବା



नियुक्तीय बल
(centrifugal force)
(Pseudo force)

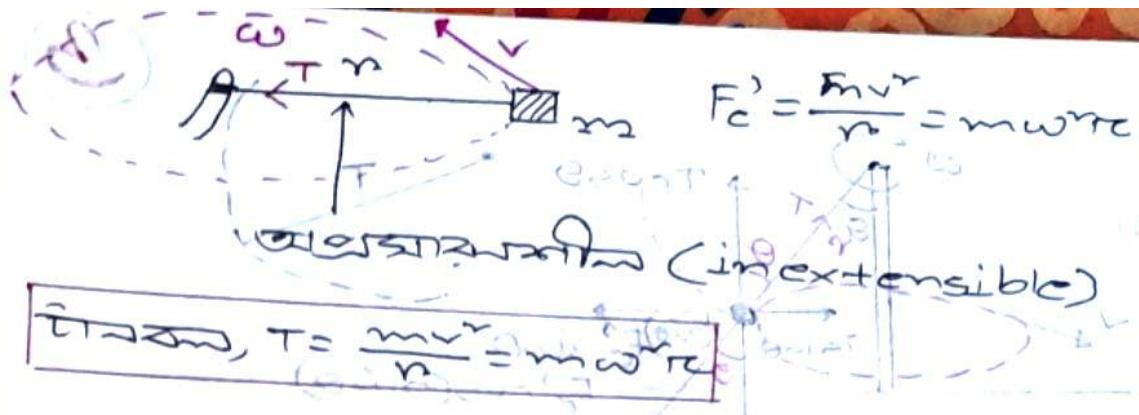
$$F_C = \frac{mv^2}{r} = m\omega^2 r$$

to catch circular frame

* କୁନ୍ତିତାଧୀନୀ ରାଜ, କୁନ୍ତିତାଧୀନୀ ରାଜେ ସମ୍ବାଦ ଓ ବିପରୀତକୁନ୍ତିତାଧୀନୀ

$$\vec{F}_C = -\vec{F}_{C'}$$

$$|\vec{F}_c| = |\vec{F}_C| = \frac{mv^r}{r} = m\omega^r r$$



2

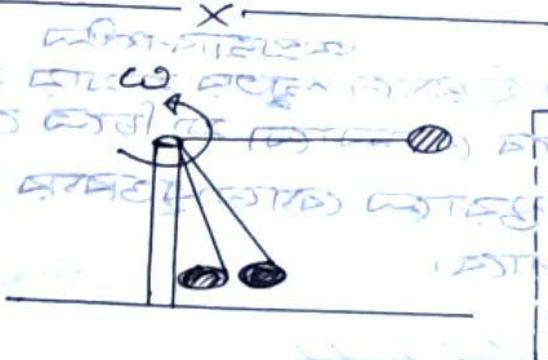
* 120 cm දෙක්සරයි වකි අනුත්‍ය නොමැත්තා මායා මායා
 300 එකට නොවේ නොමැත්තා මායා මායා මායා
 මායා මායා මායා මායා මායා මායා මායා මායා

$$T = m \omega r$$

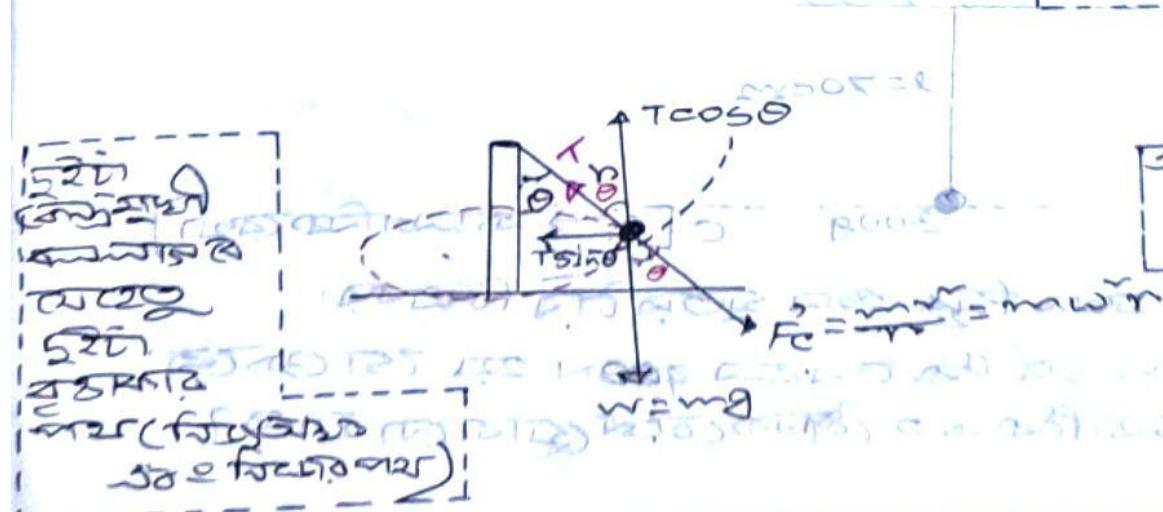
$$\Rightarrow T = m \left(\frac{2\pi N}{\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$\Theta_{\text{NLT}} = \Theta_{\text{NLPT}}$$

卷二



ପ୍ରାଚୀମୁଦ୍ରାକୃତି ନିଷେଧ
ପାଇସବେ, ଯେ ଯା
ଶାକବ୍ୟ ବନ୍ଦୁ ଲାଭ
ହରିତ ପରିଷଳେ ଏବଂ
ପାଞ୍ଚମୀ ପରିଷଳେ
କୋଣାର୍କ ପାଇସବା,



ବ୍ୟାନ୍, Tsing,
Fe ମୁଦ୍ରକାତ
କରିବା !

ବନ୍ଦୁ ପାତ୍ର
ମିଳିକ ଉଠିଲେ
TCSB ପାତ୍ର କ୍ରୂଡ଼ା

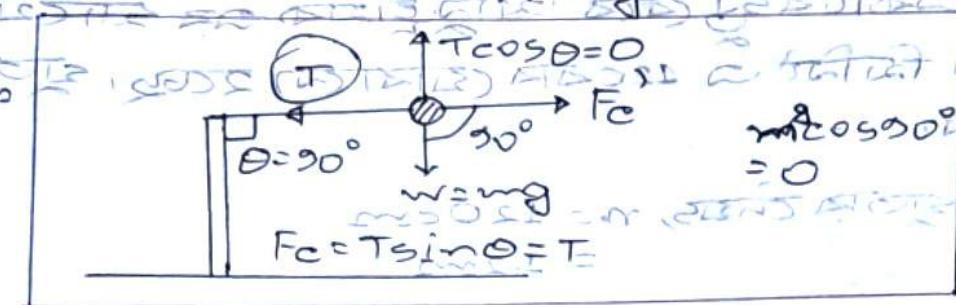
Diagram illustrating a rotating pulley system. A pulley of radius r rotates with angular velocity ω . A string is attached to the center of the pulley and passes over a fixed pulley at the top. The string is tensioned and hangs vertically. A force T is applied tangentially to the right at the bottom of the pulley. A coordinate system is centered at the bottom of the pulley, with the vertical axis labeled $T_{\text{top}}\theta$ and the horizontal axis labeled T . The angle between the string and the vertical is θ . The string is labeled "old length". The free body diagram shows the following forces and torques:

- Normal force F_N pointing outwards from the center.
- Gravitational force $(m_1 + m_2)g$ pointing downwards.
- Tension T pointing tangentially to the right.
- Tension T_{top} pointing vertically upwards.
- Tension T_{string} pointing horizontally to the left.
- Friction force $F_f = \mu F_N$ pointing to the left.
- Centrifugal force $F_C = m_1 r \omega^2$ pointing to the right.
- Moment due to tension T : $T r \sin \theta$.
- Moment due to friction: $F_f r$.
- Moment due to weight: $(m_1 + m_2) g r \sin \theta$.

The diagram also includes a note: "old length" and "approximate".

Interest rates are positively related to ~~inflation~~ ^{inflation} *
Interest rates are negatively related to ~~real output~~ ^{real output}

~~Information~~
Pendalines



$$T' \sin \theta = F_c \sin \theta$$

(end) si ($\frac{n+1}{r}$) m = T

ଅପ୍ରକାଶନକାରୀ

* ೨೦ ಜುಲೈ ದಿನಿಷ್ಟೆ ಕಾಲಾನ್ತರಾದ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಯ ೩೦೦೯ ತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣದಿಂದ
ಬಹುದೇವೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರು ಎಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಿಗೆ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿ
ಬಹುದೇವೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಕಾಲಾನ್ತರಾದ ಪಾರ್ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ
ಖಾಗಣಕ್ಕೆ ದರಿತಿರಿ.

$$l = 70 \text{ cm}$$

ENTERTAINMENT
RECORDS - 23
A

① କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

(ii) යා ඇඟියෙන් නොමිල් තැබා ඇත 700N සු උගේ ප්‍රාග්ධන බහු මිල් නොමිල් කළ ත්‍රිජික පොළේ යොවා ගැනීම්

- iii) බංසු ව්‍යුහ යාර්ථික කැමිකලුවනා නොවේ [පිටු නෑ අදාළයි] නෙත් AC රෝහා මූල්‍ය බංසු නොවේ නොවා නොවා?
- iv) බංසු යාර්ථික කැමිකලුවනා නොවේ [පිටු නෑ අදාළයි] නෙත් AC රෝහා මූල්‍ය බංසු නොවා නොවා නොවා!
- v) බංසු යාර්ථික කැමිකලුවනා නොවේ [පිටු නෑ අදාළයි] නෙත් AC රෝහා මූල්‍ය බංසු නොවා නොවා නොවා!

4

$$\text{දැන්ම}, T = mg$$

$$= (0.3 \times 9.8) N \\ = 2.94 N.$$

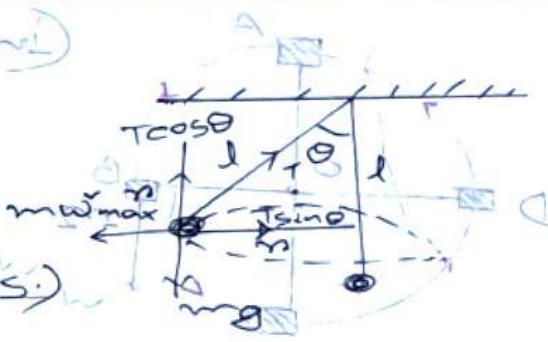
$$m = 300g = 0.3kg$$

$$\text{දැන්ම } T = \omega r m$$

ii)

$$\Rightarrow 400 = \omega \times 0.7 \times 0.3$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = 43.69 \text{ rad/s (Ans.)}$$



iii)

$$T \cos \theta = mg$$

$$\Rightarrow T \sin \theta = m \omega_{\max}^2 l \sin \theta$$

$$T \sin \theta = \frac{m}{l} \omega_{\max}^2 l \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore \omega_{\max}^2 = \frac{T \sin \theta}{m l}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{\max} = m \omega_{\max}^2 l$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{T_{\max}}{ml}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{400}{0.3 \times 0.7}} = 43.69 \text{ rad/s}$$

Ex (ii) एक वृत्तीय रेसिंग के लिए अंतर्गत दबाव 5 होता है
 $T \cos \theta = mg$

$$\begin{aligned} T \cos \theta &= 0.3 \times 9.8 \\ \Rightarrow 400 \cos \theta &= 2.99 \\ \Rightarrow \cos \theta &= \frac{2.99}{400} \approx 0 \\ \Rightarrow \theta &\approx 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

[Ex] समस्या नहीं

दूसरी समस्या के लिए वृत्तीय रेसिंग के लिए अंतर्गत दबाव 7 होता है

[Ex] इसका उत्तर

$P_{\text{friction}} = mg \times 0.7$

$$P_{\text{friction}} = 2.058$$

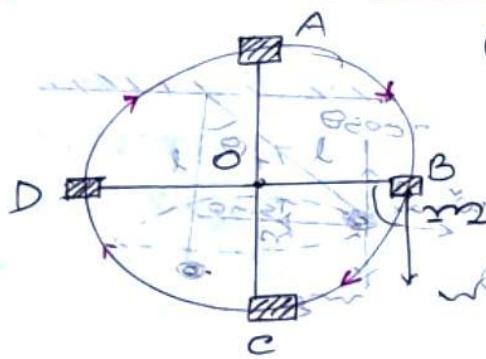
(i)

BMT जलता

$$11(8 \times 8 \times 0) =$$

$$712 \times 0 =$$

■ Vertical circular Path:



(inextensible chord) T जलता



इसका असर

A: ऊपरी बिंदु के लिए
(Highest point)

(iii)

BMT जलता

B: नीची बिंदु के लिए
(Lowest point)

विशेषज्ञता = नीचे के

* चिंचड़े घटाकू पर्याय इसी लिए D3B और नीचे दूरी
300 एक्ट्रो तरफ़ कोला घटाकू लाता है।

* දෙපු හිතු තුන්ට ගැමුවා ඇති හිතුම නුගේ
දැනු උපය යනු ලබන මෙය යොදා.

* එයේ නිසු ප්‍රතිකරණය නාම යම් යොදා
යොමු කිරීම සිංහල නිසු විසු යොදා
ව්‍යාපෘති විසු නාම් යොදා යොදා.

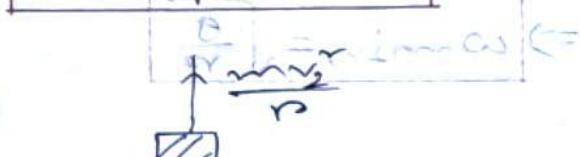
6

C:



$$F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r} \quad (\text{for balance})$$

$$T = \frac{mv^2}{r} + mg$$



$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = mg$$

$$T + mg = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{mv^2}{r} - mg$$

Method: 2: A: $\sum F = T$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{mv^2}{r} - mg = T \left[\frac{mv^2}{r} - mg \right] = T$$

$$T = \frac{mv^2}{r} - mg \times T \times \frac{B}{A} = T \left[\frac{mv^2}{r} - mg \right]$$

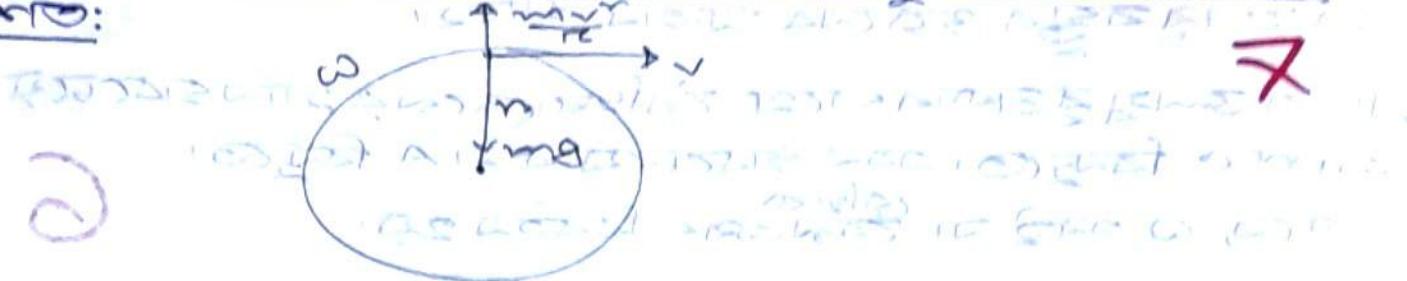
$$\frac{B}{A} = \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} - mg = T \left[\frac{mv^2}{r} - mg \right]$$

$$T = \frac{mv^2}{r} - mg \times T \times \frac{B}{A} = T \left[\frac{mv^2}{r} - mg \right]$$

* ଯୁକ୍ତିଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ପରିମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କିନ୍ତୁ କେବୁଳୁ କିମ୍ବା ଫାର୍ମଲ୍

କାର୍ତ୍ତ:



$$\frac{mv^2}{r} \geq mg \quad \text{or} \quad mv^2 \geq mg$$

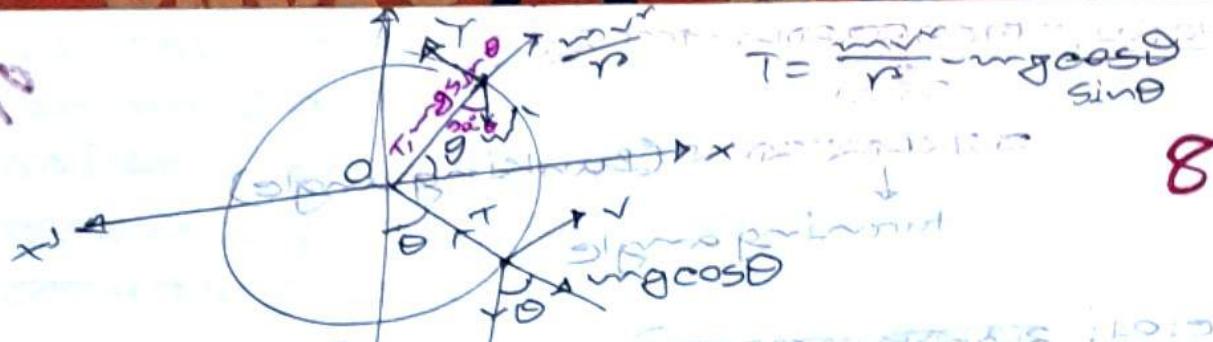
Let, minimum condition,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{mv^2}{r} &= mg \\ \Rightarrow v &= \sqrt{gr} \\ v_{\min} &= \sqrt{gr} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} mv^2 = mg \\ \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} \\ \Rightarrow \omega_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} \end{array} \right.$$

* ପାନିଛର ଏହାଦି ସମ୍ପଦି କେ 1.2 kg, ଏହାଟିଟିକେ 120 cm ଦେଇଛି ଏହାଦି ଶୁଅ ହୋଇ ବେଳେ ଆୟୁଷତା ଏଥେ, ମାନିଲେ କରିଲିବୁ କାତବାର ଘୋରାନେ 2ମୀ କରିବା କିମ୍ବା ଅଧିକାଲେ ସମ୍ପଦି ହେବେ କୋଣ ପାରି ଥାବେ ନା?

(ii):

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{\min} &= \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi N}{T} &= \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} = B_{\min} - \frac{v_{\min}}{r} \quad \leftarrow \\ \Rightarrow N &= \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} \times T \times \frac{1}{2\pi} = T \end{aligned}$$



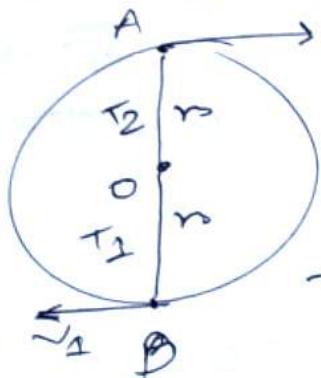
$$T = \frac{mv^2}{r} + mg \cos \theta$$

8

$$T = \frac{mv^2}{r} + mg \cos \theta$$

* ନାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁଭାବିତ କୂରା ମିହାନ ନାହିଁ
ଏହା କାହାର କିମ୍ବା କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପରିପ୍ରେଯାଣାର କୋଟି କୁଣ୍ଡଳ
ପରିପ୍ରେଯାଣାର କିମ୍ବା ଏହାର କିମ୍ବା କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପରିପ୍ରେଯାଣାର କିମ୍ବା
ଏହାର କିମ୍ବା ଏହାର କିମ୍ବା ଏହାର କିମ୍ବା ଏହାର କିମ୍ବା

କେ:



$$T = \frac{mv^2}{r} + mg$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{\frac{mv^2}{r} + mg}{\frac{mv^2}{r}} = 1 + \frac{mg}{\frac{mv^2}{r}} = 1 + \frac{gr}{v^2}$$

$$T_2 = 2 mg$$

$$\frac{v}{r} = \omega$$

$$\therefore \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{2}{8} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$E_A = E_B$$

$$\Rightarrow E_B = E_A$$

$$\Rightarrow E_B = E_0$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{P_B} = E_{P_A} + E_{K_A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} E_{K_B} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2 = mg(2r) + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_i^2 = 4gr + v^2 \quad \therefore T_2 = \frac{mv^2}{r} + mg$$

$$\Rightarrow v_i^2 = 4gr + 3g^2 r^2 = 7gr^2 \quad \therefore T_2 = \frac{mv^2}{r} + mg$$

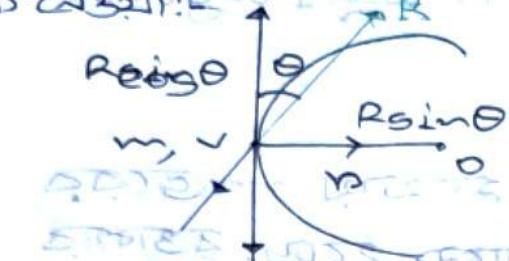
Topic: 02: ദ്വാരാ ഇന്ത്രിയുടെ പരമ്പരാഗ്രഹണ

9

8

ബംഗിംഗ് കോംഗ് (Banking angle)
turning angle

case: 01; സൂചകവും പരമ്പരാഗ്രഹണ മാറ്റിക്കൊണ്ട് ശാമ്പാരിക്കാൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതും അഥവാ കോംഗ്



Banking angle or
turning angle

$$R \sin \theta = \frac{mv^2}{r} \quad \text{(1)}$$

$$R \cos \theta = mg \quad \text{(2)}$$

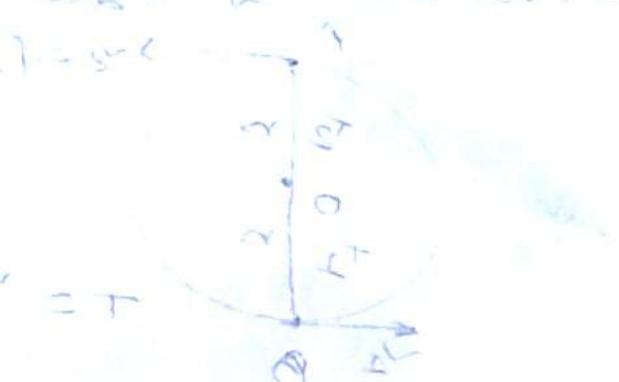
$$\frac{R \sin \theta}{R \cos \theta} = \frac{mv^2}{mg}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{g}$$

$$* \tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{g}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{g}} \theta = \frac{v^2}{g}$$

(F:D)



$$\theta = \alpha$$

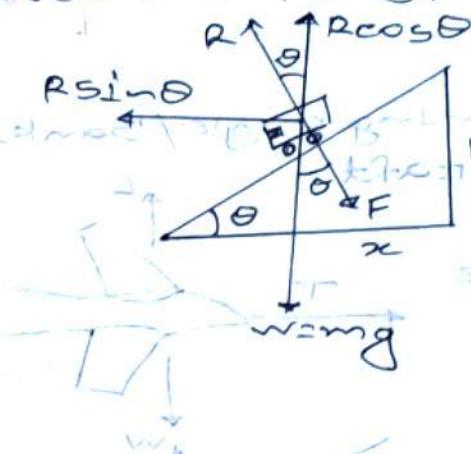
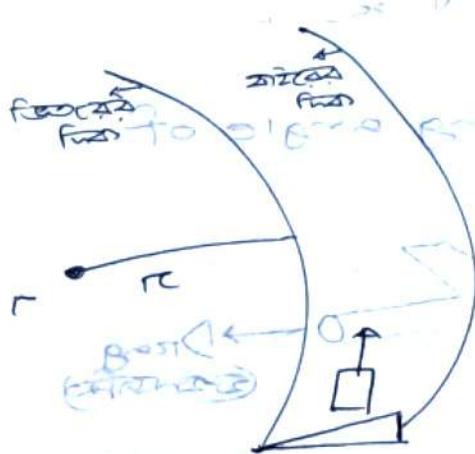
$$\theta = \alpha$$

$$\theta = \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow E_A + E_B = E_F$$

$$= E_A + E_B$$

$$= E_A + E_B$$



$$R \sin \theta = \frac{mv^2}{r} \rightarrow i) \quad R \cos \theta = mg \rightarrow ii)$$

\therefore $i) \div ii)$ $\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{rg}$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$

$$\tan \theta \approx \sin \theta = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow \text{યુક્તિકર્માની લિંગ અભિવ્યક્તિ} \\ \hookrightarrow \text{યુક્તિકર્માની લિંગ} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v}{v_g} = \frac{5}{x}$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{mgh}{2c}} = \phi(mg)$$

case:03: तारारूप वा डिस्ट्रोक कोण: लाइफ्ट के साथ

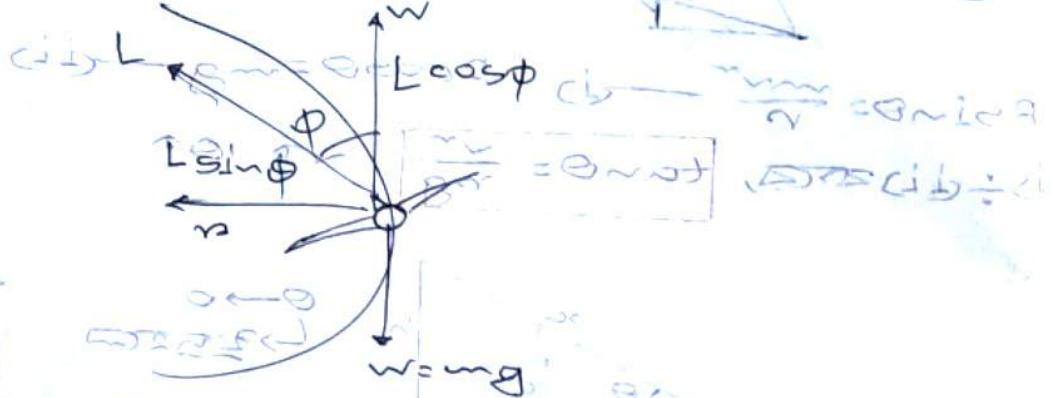
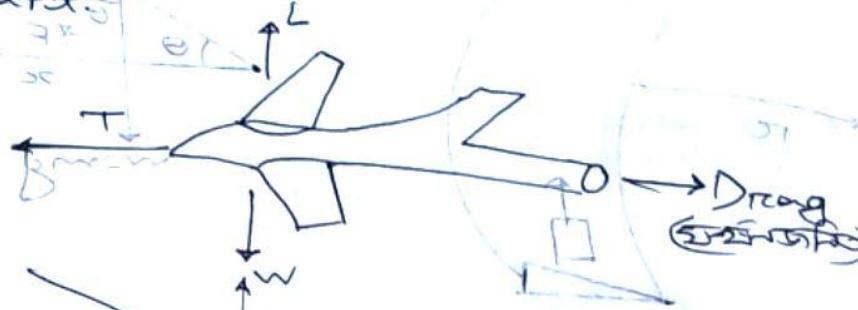
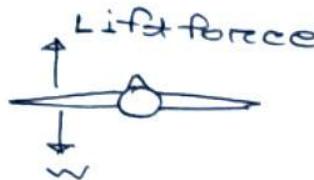
एक अप्रभावित दृश्यमान से
से जल्दी प्रवाहित होने के बावजूद यह कोण
इसके साथ एक उच्चतम विपरीत विकल्प है।

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{rg}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{rg} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{rg \tan \theta}{r}}$$

Q1

case:04: Turning angle/Banking angle of aircraft.



$$L \sin \theta = m v^2 / r$$

$$L \sin \theta = m v^2 / r \Rightarrow v^2 = r \tan \theta \text{ एवं } v = \sqrt{r \tan \theta}$$

$$L \cos \theta = m g \Rightarrow \frac{L}{m} = g \cot \theta$$

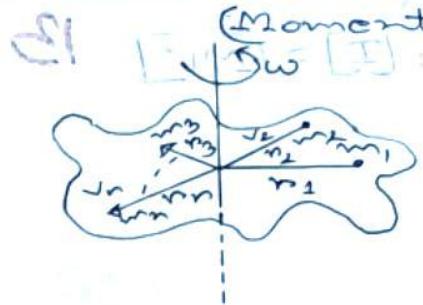
$\frac{L}{m}$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{v^2}{rg}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{m v^2}{rg} \Leftarrow$$

$$g \frac{v^2}{r} = m v^2 \Leftarrow$$

Topic: 03: ക്രമാം ശീർഷക/സ്വന്ധനക്ക്:



(Moment of Inertia or rotational Inertia):

no. number of particle 12

$$E_K = E_{K_1} + E_{K_2} + E_{K_3} + \dots + E_{K_n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\omega r_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\omega r_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_3 (\omega r_3)^2 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\omega^2 r_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\omega^2 r_2^2) + \frac{1}{2} m_3 (\omega^2 r_3^2) + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} m_n (\omega^2 r_n^2) \quad [r = \omega t]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 \omega^2 r_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \omega^2 r_2^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} m_n \omega^2 r_n^2$$

With respect to the axis of rotation
to moment of inertia $I = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 (m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2 + \dots + m_n r_n^2)$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 (m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2 + \dots + m_n r_n^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i r_i^2$$

Let $I = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i r_i^2$ be the moment of inertia of the system about the axis of rotation.

$$\therefore E_K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \rightarrow (\text{Circular motion/angulare motion})$$

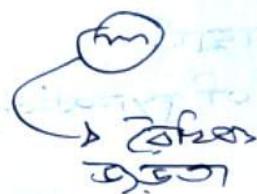
$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \quad [\text{For circular motion}]$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \quad [\text{For linear motion}]$$

Linear

Circular

ω



Angular motion

ഇതുകൊണ്ട് പല ഫലങ്ങൾ ലഭ്യമാണ്

ജ്ഞാനാംഗമാണ്

ഇതുകൊണ്ട് പല ഫലങ്ങൾ ലഭ്യമാണ്

$$I = \sum^3 \min_i$$

unit :- kg m⁻²

Dimension: $[I] = l_m$

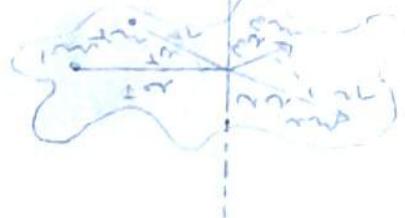
$$I = \sum_{i=1}^3 m_i r_i^2$$

unit: - kg m²
Dimension: [I] = [m²]

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$$E = E_1 + E_2 + \dots + E_n$$

$I = m \cdot v$



$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \text{const} \quad I \ddot{\omega} + C \omega^2 \sim \frac{1}{\omega} =$$

$$... + f(\omega) \sim \text{const} \quad I \ddot{\omega} + C \omega^2 \sim \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$[\omega = v] \quad \omega \sim \frac{1}{t} +$$

$$* \text{ area } = \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \left(\sqrt{r^2 - y^2} + \dots + \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} \right) dy = \boxed{dI = \pi r^2 dy} \rightarrow$$

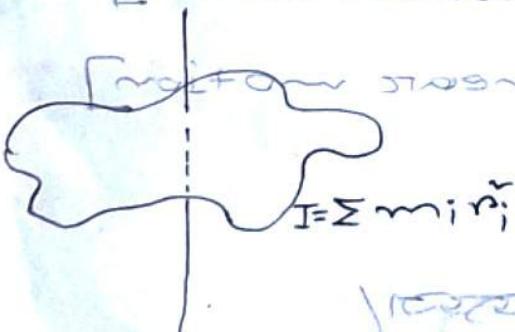
Differential forms of MOI

$I = \int r^2 dm$ → integral form of MoI

କ୍ରିଙ୍କତିକ ବାହୀର୍ଥ (Radius of gyration) (R):

ଏହି ଲୋକା ହୁବର୍କୁ ଘରମୟ ଜେବେ କଣିକି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ
କ୍ରିଙ୍କତ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଯାଏ ପାଇଁ କାହାରେ ଲୋକା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଆଖ୍ୟା
ଯାଏନ୍ତେ ଏ କ୍ରିଙ୍କତ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଜଡ଼ତାର ଦ୍ରାଘୀ ଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଅଂଶେ
ଯାଏନ୍ତେ ଏ କ୍ରିଙ୍କତ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଜଡ଼ତାର ଦ୍ରାଘୀ ଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଅଂଶେ
ଯାଏନ୍ତେ ଏ କ୍ରିଙ୍କତ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଜଡ଼ତାର ଦ୍ରାଘୀ ଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଅଂଶେ
ତଥା ଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଅଂଶ ଟାକେ ଏ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଵାରା କାହାରମ୍ଭ ଦୂରତ୍ବରେ
ଏହି ହୁବର୍କୁ କ୍ରିଙ୍କତିକ ବାହୀର୍ଥ ବଲେ ।

$\left[\text{most common} \right] \text{ for } \text{not } \text{with } \frac{1}{\epsilon} =$



$$\sum m_i = M$$

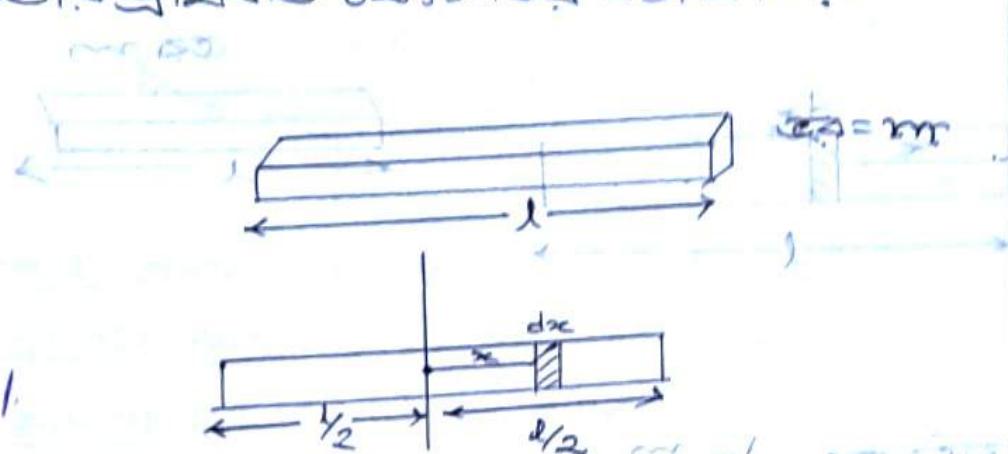
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MEMORIAL

क्रायिंज रेसिट्या
(Radius of gyration)

$$\Rightarrow K = \sqrt{\frac{I}{M}}$$

Topic: 04: বিন্দু স্থগন বন্ধনী অসমান ও প্রক্রিয়াজড়ি

Case: 01: একটি বর্গ মূল্যবান ক্ষেত্রের অসমান অভিযন্তা ক্ষেত্রের জড়ত্ব আয়োজন করায়।



Step:-1:

বিন্দু স্থগন দৈর্ঘ্যের জন্য $\lambda = \frac{m}{l}$

Step:-2:

$$\therefore \text{বিন্দু } dm = \lambda dx = \frac{m}{l} dx$$

Step:-3:

$$\therefore \text{প্রদৃষ্ট জড়ত্ব গ্রহণ } dI = x^2 dm$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = x^2 \frac{m}{l} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{m}{l} x^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dI = \frac{2m}{l} \int x^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow [I]_0^l = \frac{2m}{l} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^l$$

$$\Rightarrow [I - 0] = \frac{2m}{3l} \left[\frac{l^3}{8} - 0^3 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2ml}{3l} \times \frac{l^3}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{12} ml^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} dI &= \frac{m}{l} x^2 dx \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int dI &= \frac{m}{l} \int x^2 dx \\ \Rightarrow \int dI &= \frac{2x^3 m}{3l} \end{aligned}$$

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{I}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{I_{12}}{2} m^2}{m}}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

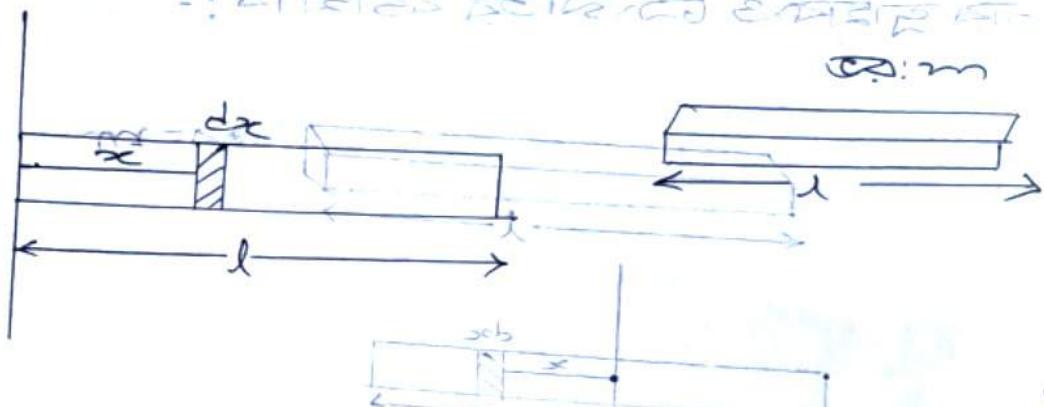
$$I_{12} = I$$

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Case: 02:

একটি যথোচ্চ গতির একটা পিয়ে রয়েছে একটি বেলেজ
যাপনের দ্বারা উত্তোলিত প্রয়োগ কর্তৃত ক্ষেত্রের স্থানাংক:-

-এখন আবশ্যিক হিসেব করা হচ্ছে।



Step: 2:

$$\text{সমস্যাটি অনুসরে } \lambda = \frac{m}{l} \quad \frac{dm}{dx} = \lambda \text{ হবে।}$$

Step: 2:

$$\therefore \text{পুরুষ } dm = x \cdot dx = \frac{m}{l} \cdot dx \quad : \text{বেলেজ } = mb \text{ হবে।}$$

Step: 3:

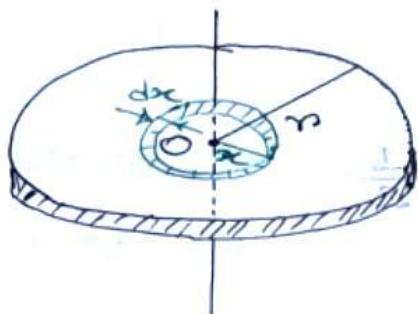
$$\begin{aligned} mb \cdot x &= I \\ &= I \cdot b \cdot \frac{x}{l} \quad \leftarrow \\ \frac{mb \cdot x}{l} &= I \cdot b \quad \leftarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \int dI = x^2 dm \\ mb \cdot x &= I \Rightarrow dI = x^2 \frac{m}{l} dx \\ mb \cdot x &= I \Rightarrow dI = \frac{m}{l} x^2 dx \\ mb \cdot x &\Rightarrow \int dI = \frac{m}{l} \int x^2 dx \\ &\Rightarrow [I]_0^x = \frac{m}{l} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^x \\ &\Rightarrow [I - 0] = \frac{m}{l} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^x \\ &\Rightarrow \left[0 - \frac{m}{l} \right] = \frac{m}{l} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^x \\ &\Rightarrow I = \frac{m}{3} x^3 \\ &\therefore I = \frac{m}{3} x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R = \sqrt{\frac{I}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{3}mr^2}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}r^2}$$

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$$\boxed{R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}r}$$

case: 03: ഏകി ചൂശ്യമാളികയാണ് എന്നതിൽ കുറങ്ങുന്നതിനും അപേക്ഷാപരമും ചെറുതുമുള്ള ഭ്രംഗമാണ് പ്രസിദ്ധമാണ്:-



$$dm = m \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot 2\pi x \cdot dx = \frac{m}{n} \cdot 2\pi x \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times r^2 \times \omega^2 = I$$

Step: 01: ഏകാന്തരാഖണ്ഡം $dA = 2\pi x \cdot dx$

Step: 02: മുക്കു ദിവ്യാന്തം $dA = 2\pi x \cdot dx$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = x^2$

Step: 03: മുക്കു ദിവ്യാന്തം $dm = 6dA \omega \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3x \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\pi x \cdot \frac{m}{n} \times 2\pi x \cdot dx$

$$dm = \frac{2m}{n} \times x \cdot dx$$

Step: 04:

Step: 04: മുക്കു അക്കാസ ഭ്രംഗം $dI = x^2 dm$

$$\Rightarrow dI = x^2 \cdot \frac{2m}{n} \cdot x \cdot dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{2m}{n} x^3 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^I dI = \frac{2m}{n} \int_0^n x^3 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow [I]_0^I = \frac{2m}{n} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^n$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2m}{4n} [x^4]^n$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{m}{2n} n^4$$

$$\therefore \boxed{I = \frac{1}{2}mr^2}$$

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{I}{m}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2}mr^2}{m}}$$

$$\boxed{K = \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

Math: 6cm තුනකාර් සහ 100g ලබා තිබූ විශ්වාසී ප්‍රකාශ පාඨමා දැඟලුවේ ගෙති ඇගෙනුගතාවී යුතු නොවෙනු යුතුයා එකති කළ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිශ්වාසී ප්‍රකාශ පාඨමා ගෙති ඇගෙනුගතාවී යුතු නොවෙනු යුතුයා එකති කළ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිශ්වාසී ප්‍රකාශ පාඨමා

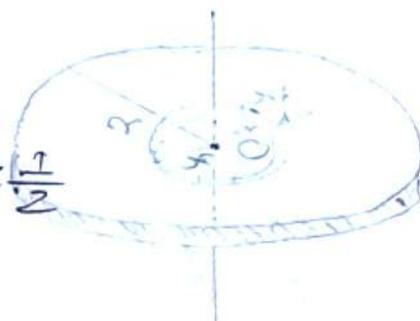
କେବଳ ପାଦତିଥିର ସ୍ଥଳ ଅବସଥା ଜୀବନମୁଖ ମିଳିଛି କହାଯାଇ
ପୁଣ୍ୟଦେ?

$$\text{Ans: } \textcircled{1} \quad I = m r^2 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 0.1 \text{ kg} \times (0.06)^2 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 3.6 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = 1.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg m}^2$$



$$\Rightarrow E_k = \frac{1}{2} I \omega_{\text{res}}^2 \times R_S = 10 \text{ Joules} \quad : \underline{\underline{50 \text{ rpm}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 80 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.8 \times 10^9 \times \omega_{AB}^2 = \text{mb F2E2 : } \underline{\underline{\omega_{AB} = 80.95}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{942.84}{666.67} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi N}{60} = 666.67$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = 6366 \cdot \text{AP}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow x = Ix \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 b^2 = x \frac{m^2}{n^2} = I b \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 b^2 x^2 \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^2 = H^2 b^2$$

$$C^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

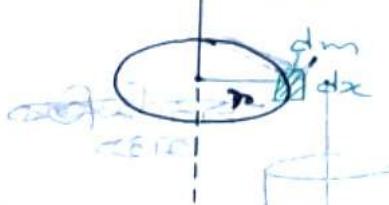
$$m \left[\frac{d}{dx} \right] G(x) - \frac{m \dot{x}}{\omega^2} = I \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \approx 0.67$$

Case: 04: ගෝඩි සුදුසා තැබ්දා විෂාල මධ්‍යිකිතු නිය බෘත්තාවෙහි
ඉග්‍රීසි යාන්ත්‍රණ පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව

සෑදා ඇතුළු:

(ii)

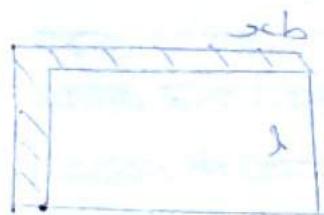


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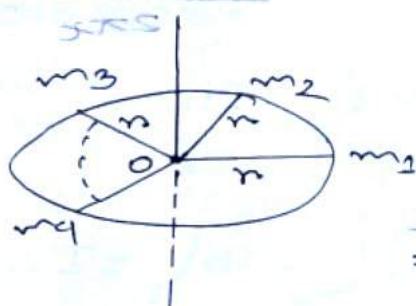
Step: 1: අංශ පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව, $\lambda = \frac{M}{2\pi n}$

Step: 2: \therefore පුළුලේ $dm = \lambda \cdot dx = \frac{M}{2\pi n} \cdot dx = \frac{M}{2\pi n} dx$

Step: 3: \therefore පුළුලේ පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව $= dI = \lambda dm$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M}{2\pi n} &= \int_0^{2\pi n} dI = \frac{Mn}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi n} dx \\ \Rightarrow [I]_0^{2\pi n} &= \frac{Mn}{2\pi} [x]_0^{2\pi n} \\ \Rightarrow [I - 0] &= \frac{Mn}{2\pi} [2\pi n - 0] \\ \Rightarrow I &= Mn^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$R = r$$

$$I = m_1 r^2 + m_2 r^2 + m_3 r^2 + \dots + m_n r^2$$

$$I = r^2 (m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \dots + m_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = r^2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i$$

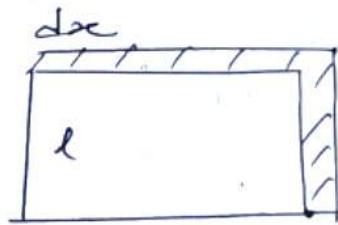
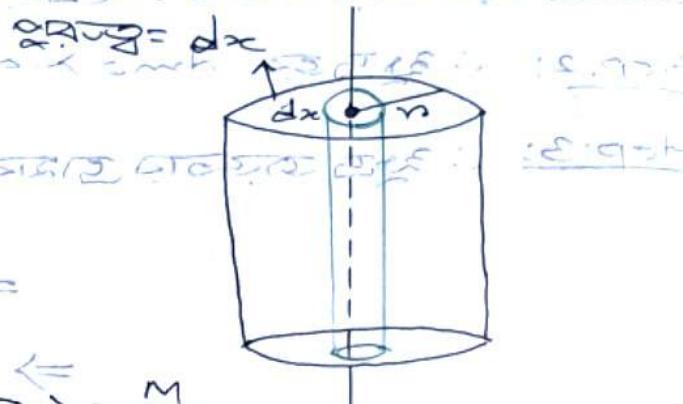
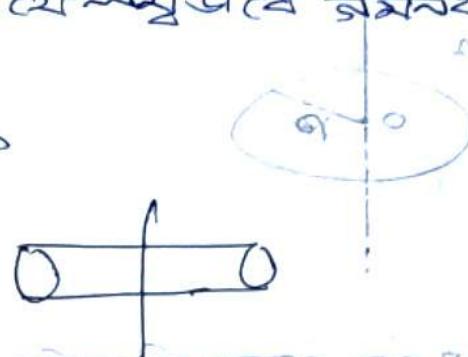
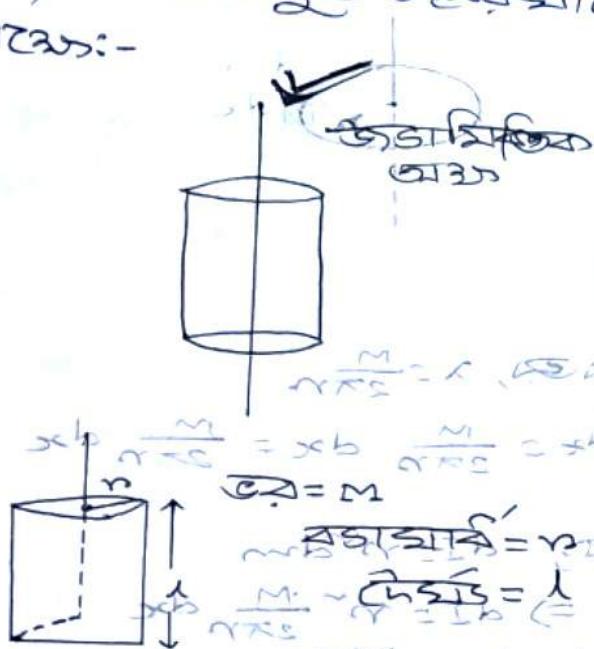
මෙය පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව පාර්ශ්ව

$I = Mr^2$

প্রয়োজন: কানামিক বিদ্যুৎ অবগতিতে পরিষেবা করা হচ্ছে।
কানাম প্রামাণ/ বিদ্যুৎ কানাম গুরুত্ব পূর্ণ করা হচ্ছে।
প্রামাণ/ পরিষেবা করা হচ্ছে।

বাস্তুমূল:-

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$$\text{Step: 1: } \frac{dm}{\pi r^2} = \frac{I}{\pi r^2 l} \leftarrow I = \frac{M}{\pi r^2 l}$$

$$\text{Step: 2: } \frac{dm}{\pi r^2} = \frac{I}{\pi r^2 l} \leftarrow I = 2\pi x \times l \times dx$$

$$[0 \rightarrow \pi r] \frac{dm}{\pi r^2} = \int_0^{\pi r} 2\pi x \times l \times dx$$

$$\int dm = I \leftarrow$$

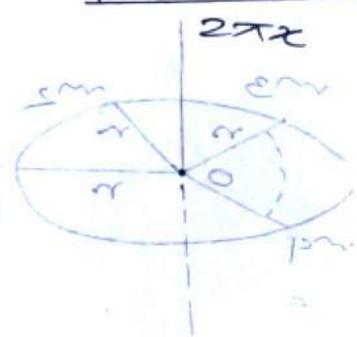
Step: 3:

1
-

$$\text{বৃক্ষ দিয়ে } dm = \lambda \cdot dv$$

$$(r \sin \theta + r \cos \theta + \dots) \frac{2\pi l \times dx}{\pi r^2 l} = I \leftarrow 2\pi l \times dx$$

$$dm = \frac{2M}{\pi r^2} \times x \times dx \leftarrow$$



$$\pi r^2 = A$$

Step: 4: বৃক্ষ কানাম প্রামাণ,

$$dI = x^2 dm$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = x^2 \frac{2m}{\pi r^2} \times dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2M}{n^2} \int_{-n}^{n} x^2 dx$$

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$$\Rightarrow \int dI = \frac{2M}{n^2} \int x^2 dx$$



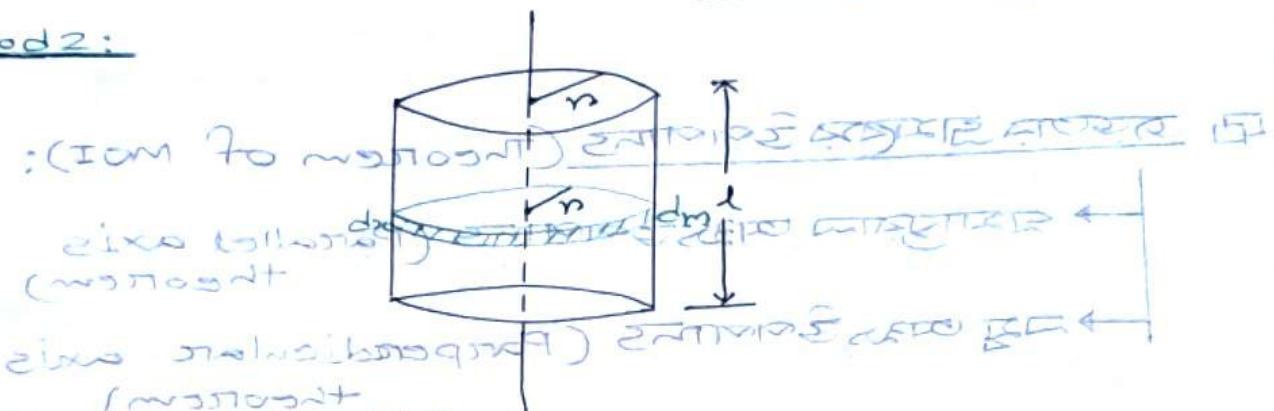
$$\Rightarrow [I]_0 = \frac{2M}{n^2} [x^3/3]_0^n$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2M}{2n^2} n^3$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} Mn^2$$



Method 2:



এখানে, আমরা মিলেই হিসেব করি কে অকাংবত্ত পাত্রে
হৃতকৰ চকচি ঘূর্ণি হিয়ে চিন্তা করা যায়। এখানে
dm কের পাত্রে হৃতকৰ চকচি অকাংবত্ত নামে
জড়ত্ব কৰা হচ্ছে।

$$dI = \frac{1}{2} dm n^2$$

$$dI = \frac{1}{2} n^2 dm$$

$$\therefore I = \int dI = \int \frac{1}{2} n^2 dm$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dI = \frac{Mn^2}{2l} \int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{Mn^2}{2l} \cdot l$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} Mn^2}$$

$$1 \text{ দেয়াল } \Rightarrow M \text{ সেগ }$$

$$1 " \text{ উচ্চতা } \Rightarrow \frac{M}{l} \text{ সেগ}$$

$$" \frac{M}{l} \times dx$$

$$dm = \frac{M}{l} \cdot dx$$

case: 05: M কেবল 3R বর্তায়ার বিশিষ্ট কোণো-হাতা, রোলিংয়ে অবস্থানামী অবস্থা ঘোপনে উভয়ের প্রমাণ:

$$I = \frac{2}{3} MR^2$$



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* M কেবল 3R বর্তায়ার বিশিষ্ট কোণো ঘোপনে নিরুপিত রোলিংয়ে অবস্থানামী অবস্থা ঘোপনে উভয়ের প্রমাণ:-

$$I = \frac{2}{5} MR^2$$

কোণো উভয়ের প্রমাণ উপলব্ধ (Theorem of MOI):

- যথান্তরাল অভিপ্রায় উপলব্ধ (Parallel axis theorem)
- বন্ধ অভিপ্রায় উপলব্ধ (Perpendicular axis theorem)

কোণো উভয়ের অবস্থানামী অবস্থা ঘোপনে নিরুপিত রোলিংয়ে অবস্থা ঘোপনে উভয়ের প্রমাণ হলো, কচুটি অবস্থানামী অবস্থা ঘোপনে উভয়ের প্রমাণ হলো, এবং কচুটি অবস্থানামী অবস্থা সর্বিক সম্ভব বন্ধ অভিপ্রায় উভয়ের ঘোপনে নিরুপিত প্রমাণ।

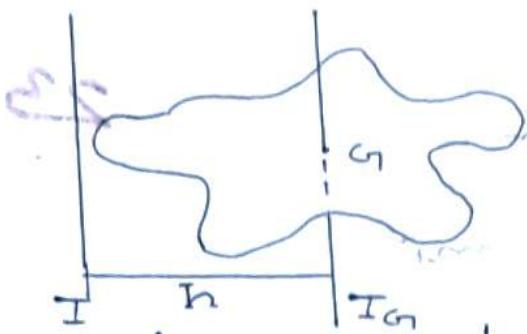
$$mb > \frac{M}{L}$$

$$mb \cdot \frac{M}{L} = msb$$

$$mb \left\{ \frac{M}{L} \right\} = I_b \quad \leftarrow$$

$$L \cdot \frac{M}{L} = I \quad \leftarrow$$

$$LM \cdot \frac{1}{L} = I \quad \leftarrow$$

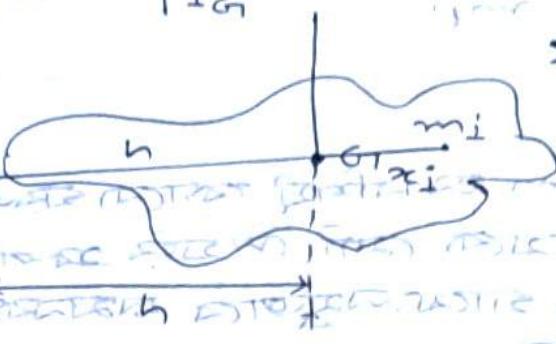


$$\sum m_i x_i = m_i x_i + \dots$$

$$I = I_{q_i} + \sum m_i x_i$$

$$I = I_{q_i} + m_i h$$

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$$\sum m_i = M$$

$$I = \sum m_i (h + x_i)^2$$

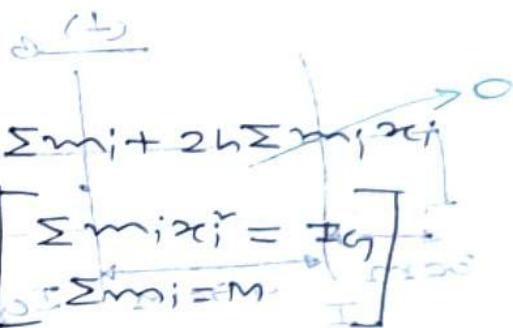
$$= \sum m_i (x_i^2 + 2hx_i + h^2)$$

$$\text{Coordinate transformation } \rightarrow I = \sum m_i x_i^2 + 2h \sum m_i x_i + h^2 \sum m_i$$

$$I = \sum m_i x_i^2 + h \sum m_i + 2h \sum m_i x_i$$

எனவே, $\sum m_i x_i = 0$ அல்லது $\sum m_i x_i = 0$ என்றால், கோணங்கள் தொகையினால் குறிப்பிடப்படும் அவசியம் கிடையாது என்று நினைவு செய்யலாம்.

$$\therefore \sum m_i x_i = 0$$



$$\text{from above-} I = I_{q_i} + h \sum m_i + 2h \sum m_i x_i$$

$$I = I_{q_i} + m_i h$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum m_i x_i = I_{q_i} \\ \sum m_i = M \end{cases}$$

எனதி ஏற்கூடிய மட்டும் வகையாக இருக்கிற ஒரு கோணம் கிடைக்கிறது.

$$I = I_{q_i} + m_i h$$

$$I = I_0 + m \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\gamma}$$

$$z = -\frac{1}{12}m_1^2 + \frac{1}{7}m_1^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12}m\dot{x}^2 + 3x\frac{1}{12}m\ddot{x}$$

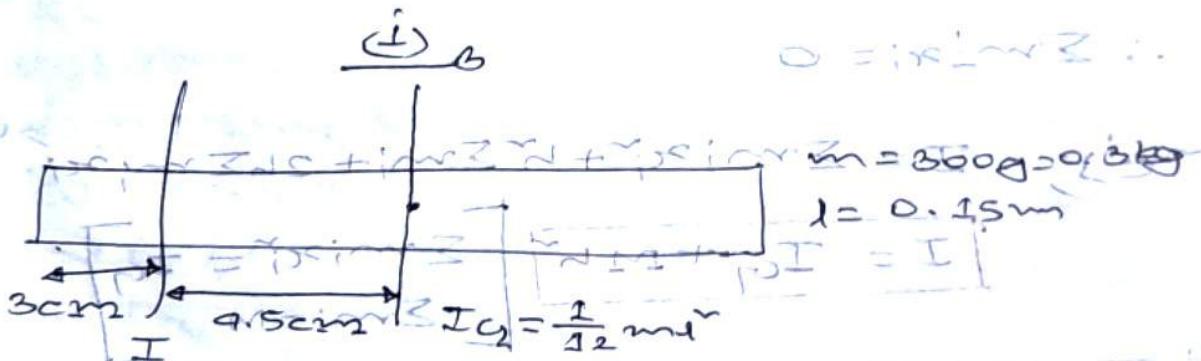
$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{22} m_2^2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} m r^2$$

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* 15 cm ଦେଇକ୍ରି 300 gm ଏବଂ ମିଳିଯୁ କାନ୍ଦା ହୁଏ ପ୍ରତି
ପରିମାଣରେ କାନ୍ଦାରେ କାନ୍ଦା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହୋଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ କାନ୍ଦାରେ
କିମ୍ବା ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ୩ ଦେଇକ୍ରି କାନ୍ଦାରେ କାନ୍ଦାରେ କାନ୍ଦାରେ
କାନ୍ଦାରେ କାନ୍ଦାରେ କାନ୍ଦାରେ କାନ୍ଦାରେ । ଏ ପ୍ରତି ଗତିକ୍ରିଯା 100
କାନ୍ଦାରେ କାନ୍ଦାରେ କାନ୍ଦାରେ ।
*) ଉଲ୍ଲିଙ୍କା ଉଲ୍ଲିଙ୍କା ଉଲ୍ଲିଙ୍କା ଉଲ୍ଲିଙ୍କା ଉଲ୍ଲିଙ୍କା ଉଲ୍ଲିଙ୍କା
କାନ୍ଦାରେ କାନ୍ଦାରେ ।

ii) ଲେଖିଗତ ଅନ୍ତର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଦ୍ୱାରି ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ
ମିଳିବାକୁବାବା ହୁଏବା



$$I = I_a + m \left(\frac{A \cdot S}{200} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{22} \times 0.3 \times (0.15)^2 + 0.3 \times \left(\frac{9.5}{100} \right)$$

$$I = 2.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kgm}^2 \text{ m}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \rho I$$

25

(+) B

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$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2E_K}{I}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 100}{2.2 \times 10^{-3}}} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = 408.25$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi N}{60} = 408.25$$

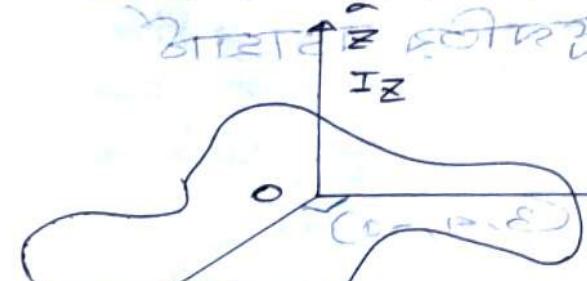
$$\Rightarrow N = \frac{408.25 \times CO}{2\pi} \quad \text{and } z = -I$$

= 389.5 CIV + Fe II March 2

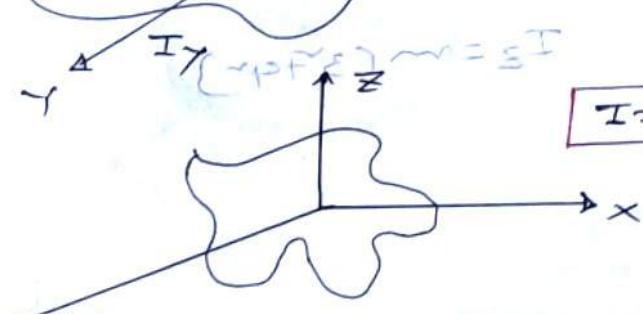
$\approx 3895 \text{ n.P.m}$

ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାତ୍ମକ ଉପଗାନ୍ଧ (Perceptual Culture Taxis Theorum):

ବୋଲିଯା ବହୁତ ଉପର ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ପରିଚାଳନା କରୁଥିଲା ଏହାରେ
ଯାଏଣିକେ ବହୁତ ଜୁଡ଼ାର ଜ୍ଞାନକାଳୀନ ମୂରି, ତାଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁକର୍ଯ୍ୟର
ଦେଖିଲାନାହାନୀ ଓ ବହୁତ ମାତ୍ରେ ନିଷ୍ଠାରେ ଲମ୍ବନକାଳୀନ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ
ଯାଏଣିକେ ବହୁତ ଜୁଡ଼ାର ଜ୍ଞାନକାଳୀନ ମୂରି,

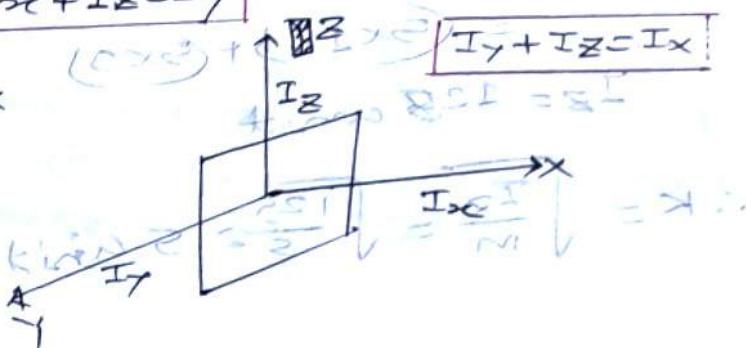


$$I_{xc} + I_y = I_Z$$

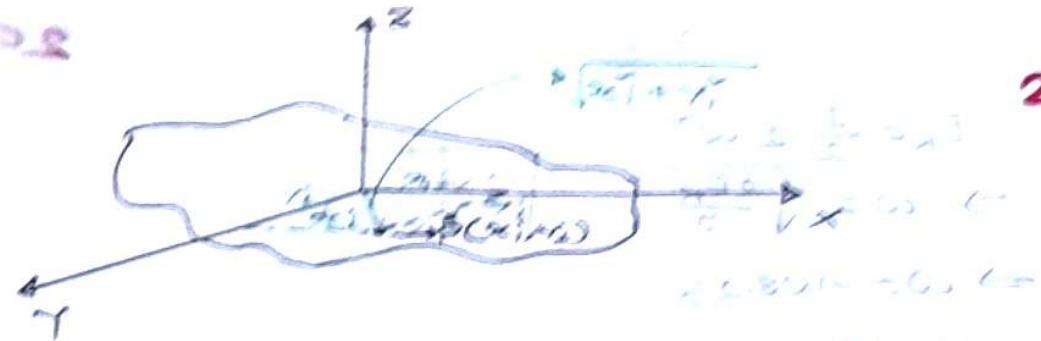


~~トコトコ~~ + ~~トコトコ~~ = ~~トコトコ~~

$$-E + x = \Sigma$$



P.2



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ব্যবহৃত পদক্ষেপ করে ত্বরণ ক্রম

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_z &= \sum m_i (\sqrt{x_i^2 + y_i^2})^2 \\
 &= \sum m_i (x_i^2 + y_i^2) \\
 &= \sum m_i x_i^2 + \sum m_i y_i^2 \quad [I_x = \sum m_i x_i^2] \\
 &= I_x + I_y
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_z = I_x + I_y$$

মাথি দিয়া কোন গুরুত্ব নথে কোন কোণ অঙ্কন করে ফিলিপ সিন্সি উকেল অবস্থার ঘূর্ণনামে $(3, 4, -2)$, $(4, 0, 2)$, $(-5, 6, -1)$ হিছে। এখন কোন কোণ অঙ্কন করে কোন কোণ অঙ্কন করে ত্বরণ ক্রম ও চুম্বনির বচায়ার্থ মিস কর?

উ:

$$I_z = I_x + I_y$$

$$5 \text{ একক অংক } 3 \text{ একক } (3, 4, -2)$$

$$I_z = I_x + I_y$$

$$= m \times 4^2 + m \times 3^2$$

$$= (5 \times 16) + (5 \times 9)$$

$$I_z = 125 \text{ unit}$$

$$I_z = m(3^2 + 4^2)$$



$$\therefore K = \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{125}{5}} = 5 \text{ unit}$$

পরম্পরাগত অবস্থা
 $I_z = I_x + I_y$
 $= (2 \times 6^2) + (2 \times 4^2)$
 $= 0 + (2 \times 16)$

$I_z = 112 \text{ unit}$

$K = \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{112}{2}} = 4 \text{ unit}$

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$x^2 + y^2 = 16$

$x^2 + y^2 = 4^2$

$x^2 + y^2 = 2^2$

$\frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} = 1$

$\text{Perimeter} = 2\pi \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2}$

* ১০ নং কেবল এ $(-5, 0, -13)$ এর সময় আবশ্যিক হবে।

দুটি বক্র কেবল এর মধ্যে পার্শ্ব অভিযন্ত্রে আবশ্যিক হবে।

$I_z = I_x + I_y$

$= 2 \times (-5)^2 + 2 \times (-5)^2$

$I_z = 50 \text{ unit} \times \frac{1}{2} = 25$

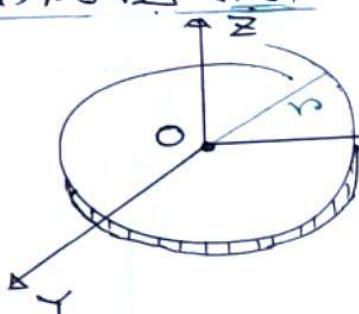
$K = \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{m}} = 5.01 \text{ unit}$



Math:

* একটি চূম্বক বৃত্তাবলী একটি উপর নির্মাণ করে।
বিদ্যুতে করে প্রতিটি অংশের ঘোণে চার্জ করে।

ব্রায়েল লিখ্য করো।



বেগ
বানানিক

$\text{প্রয়োগ}, I_z = \frac{1}{2} mn^2$

$\text{অবস্থা}, I_z = I_x + I_y$

ব্রায়েল
ব্রায়েল অংশ বৃক্ষার

চার্জ করে বক্র বক্র বক্র বক্র বক্র বক্র বক্র

তাঁর এই অংশ বৃক্ষার ঘোণে উচ্চতা

ব্রায়েল প্রয়োগ করো।

$\therefore I_x = I_y$

$$\Rightarrow I_z = I_x + I_y$$

$$\Rightarrow I_z = I_x + I_x$$

$$\Rightarrow I_z = 2I_x$$

$$\Rightarrow I_x = \frac{1}{2} I_z$$

$$\Rightarrow I_x = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} mnr^2$$

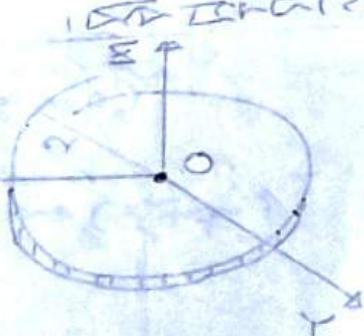
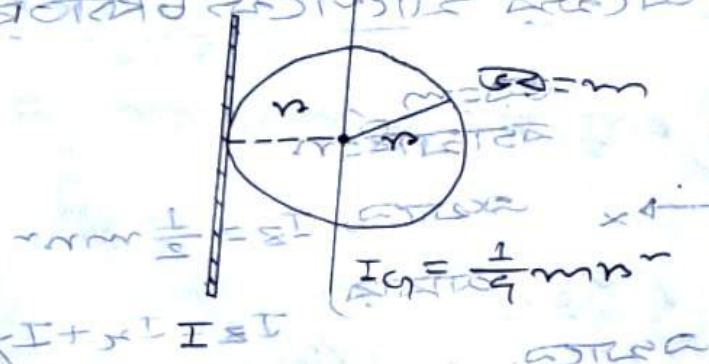
$$\therefore I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{4} mnr^2$$

* একটি দুষ্পরিষ্কৃত বৃত্তাকার চক্রের পরিসরের নমনযন্ত্রণা কী যদের দ্বারা পরোক্ষভাবে প্রকাশিত হয়।



$$I = \frac{1}{4} mnr^2$$

* একটি দুষ্পরিষ্কৃত বৃত্তাকার চক্রের পরিসরের নমনযন্ত্রণা কী যদের দ্বারা পরোক্ষভাবে প্রকাশিত হয়।



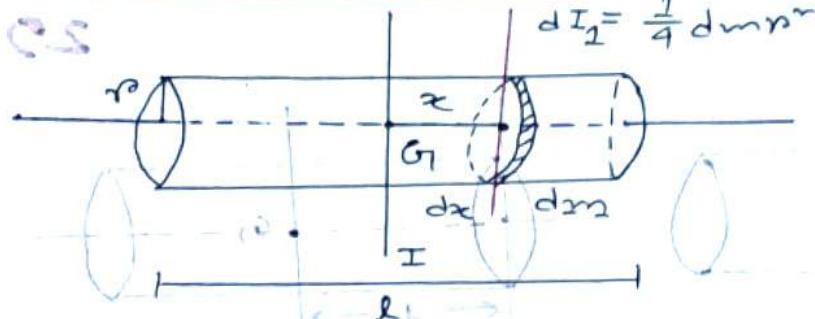
$$I = \frac{1}{4} mnr^2 + m \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^2 = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} mnr^2 = \frac{5}{4} I_{\text{parallel}}$$

$$I = \frac{5}{4} mnr^2$$

$$I_{\text{parallel}} = I_{\text{perp}}$$

★ ଏକାଟି ନିମ୍ନ ଛାନ୍ତିରୁରେ ଅବସ୍ଥାରୀ ଓ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣରେ
ଯାଏଁ ଲାଗୁ ଅଛେଇ ହାତରେ ପରିଚାରର ଗ୍ରାହକ: -

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$$\text{ବ୍ୟବରେ } \frac{1}{4}dm*x^2 = dI_1$$

$$\therefore dI = dI_1 + dm*x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{1}{4}dm*x^2 + x^2dm$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{1}{4}m*x^2 dx + x^2 \frac{m}{l} dx$$

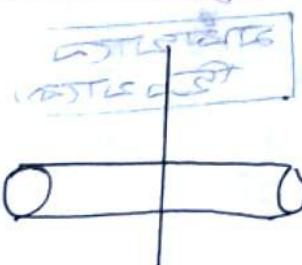
$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{m*x^2}{4l} dx + \frac{m*x^2}{l} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^I dI = \frac{2x*m*x^2}{4l} \int_0^{l/2} dx + \frac{x^2*m}{l} \int_0^{l/2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow [I]_0^I = \frac{m*x^2}{2l} [x]_0^{l/2} + \frac{2m}{l} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{l/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{m*x^2}{2l} * \frac{l}{2} + \frac{2m}{3l} * \frac{l^3}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{4}m*x^2 + \frac{1}{12}m*l^2$$



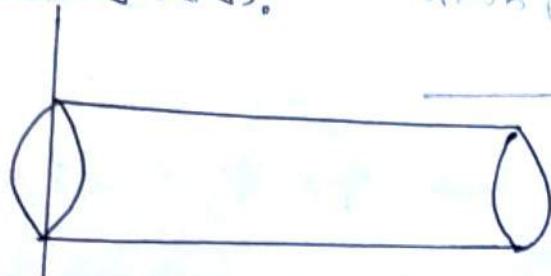
$$I = \frac{1}{12}m*l^2 + \frac{1}{4}m*x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ଯେତେ ଲାଗୁ } \frac{1}{12}m*l^2 \\ \text{ଆମର, ଏକଟି ଅଟ୍ଟି } \frac{1}{4}m*x^2$$

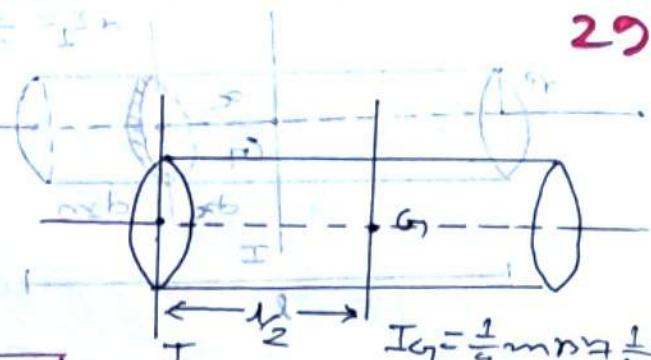
* একটি বিকল্প হিসেবে ছিমিন্দুরের জগতের অভ্যন্তর থারে।
সম্ভব একটি নিয়ে রামনকারী অভ্যন্তর থারে।

জড়তর ত্রায়ক:

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$$I = \frac{1}{3} m b^2 + \frac{1}{4} m r^2$$



$$I = \frac{1}{3} m b^2 + \frac{1}{4} m r^2$$

$$I = I_c + 2I_b = \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2$$

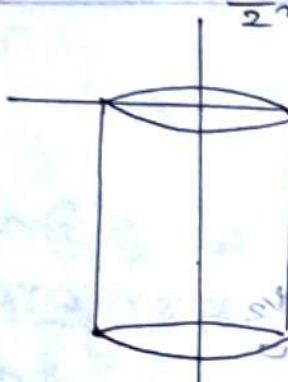
$$m b \frac{r^2}{2} = m b \frac{l^2}{12}$$

$$m b \frac{r^2}{2} + m b \frac{l^2}{12} = \frac{1}{4} m b^2 + \frac{1}{12} m l^2 + \frac{1}{9} m l^2$$

$$m b \frac{r^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} m b^2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} m b^2 + \frac{1}{9} m l^2$$

*



$$\frac{1}{4} m b^2 + \frac{1}{3} m b^2 - \frac{1}{12} m l^2 = I_b$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{4} m b^2\right] \frac{m}{l^2} + \left[\frac{1}{3} m b^2\right] \frac{m}{l^2} = \left[I_b\right] \frac{m}{l^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} m + \frac{1}{9} m = I$$

* একটি বৃত্তাকার বস্তুর অভ্যন্তর জড়তর ত্রায়ক অভ্যন্তর

যাপনের জড়তর ত্রায়ক: (Annular disc):



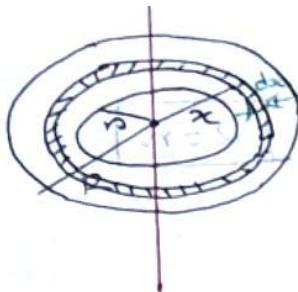
মাঝের ধারণ
করা হচ্ছে,



$$\text{এটা আপনার লোকের সমস্যা} \\ \frac{1}{2} m R^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m R^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 = I$$

10



বক্সের মধ্যে কোনো পথ নেই
মসূল ক্ষেত্রের আয়তন = $\pi(R^2 - r^2)$
 $r^2 + x^2 = R^2$
 $x^2 = R^2 - r^2$

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$$(2\pi x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = I$$

Step: 1: একক ক্ষেত্রফলের ওজন $\sigma = \frac{m}{\pi(R^2 - r^2)} \approx \frac{1}{x^2}$

Step: 2: ক্ষেত্রফলের অংশ $dA = (2\pi x) dx$

Step: 3: ক্ষেত্রফলের অংশের ওজন $dm = \sigma dA = \frac{m}{\pi(R^2 - r^2)} \cdot 2\pi x \cdot dx$

$$\therefore dm = \frac{2m}{(R^2 - r^2)} \cdot x \cdot dx$$

Step: 4: $\therefore dI = x^2 dm$

$$\Rightarrow dI = x^2 \cdot \frac{2m}{(R^2 - r^2)} \cdot x \cdot dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^I dI = \frac{2m}{(R^2 - r^2)} \int_n^R x^3 dx$$

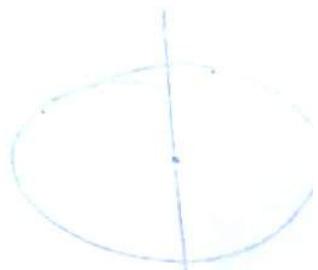
$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2m}{R^2 - r^2} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_n^R$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2m}{4(R^2 - r^2)} \times (R^4 - r^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{m}{2(R^2 - r^2)} \times (R^2 + r^2)(R^2 - r^2)$$

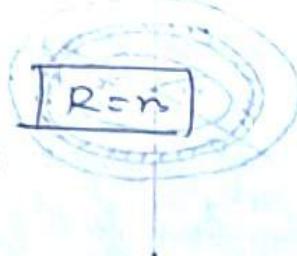
$$\Rightarrow I = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} m (R^2 + r^2)}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{m}{2} = I}$$



Special observation:

Q3



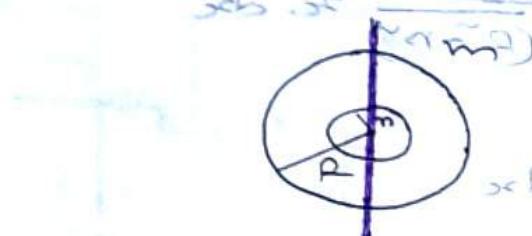
31

$$I = \frac{1}{2} m(R^2 + n^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m(n^2 + n^2) = \frac{1}{2} m(2n^2) = mRn^2$$

$$\therefore I = mRn^2$$

* एक सिर्पिली त्रिकोणार किंवा वर्गाचे बहाव वर्ताव वर्ताव वर्ताव असेही घोणात्ते तज्ज्ञार द्रायकः

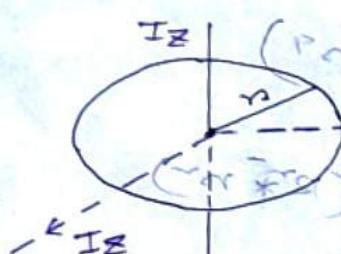


$$I = \frac{1}{2} m(R^2 + n^2)$$

(प्र० १५)

$$\left(\frac{mR^2}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{mn^2}{2} \right) = I_R$$

* एक टी शिरोंचे बहाव वर्ताव वर्ताव वर्ताव असेही घोणात्ते तज्ज्ञार द्रायकः



$$\left[\frac{mR_o^2}{2} \right] + \left[\frac{mn^2}{2} \right] = I_R$$

$$I_x + I_y = I_R$$

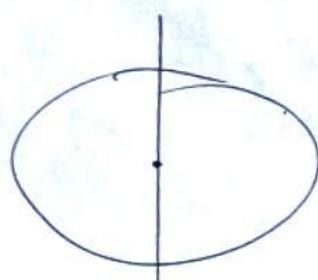
$$I_x + I_x = I_R$$

$$2I_x = I_R$$

$$I_x = \frac{I_R}{2} = \frac{1}{2} mn^2$$

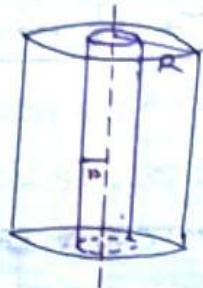
$$\Rightarrow I_x = \frac{1}{2} mn^2 = I$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} mn^2$$



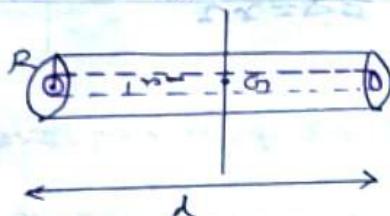
* একটি আংশিক হোল সিলিন্ডারের অকেন্দ্রনাপী বা জড়ামিতিক অস্থ ব্যবহৃত ব্যবহারী অভেয় ঘোষণা করতার চিহ্ন: (Partially hollow cylinder)

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$$I = \frac{1}{2} m(R^2 + r^2)$$

* একটি আংশিক হোল সিলিন্ডারের অকেন্দ্রনাপী বৰ্ষ অভেয় ঘোষণা করতার ঘোষণা:-



$$I = \frac{1}{12} m l^2 + \frac{1}{4} m(R^2 + r^2)$$

* একটি পুরো হোল সিলিন্ডারের অকেন্দ্রনাপী বা জড়ামিতিক অভেয় ঘোষণা করতার ঘোষণা:-



$$R = r$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} (R^2 + r^2)$$

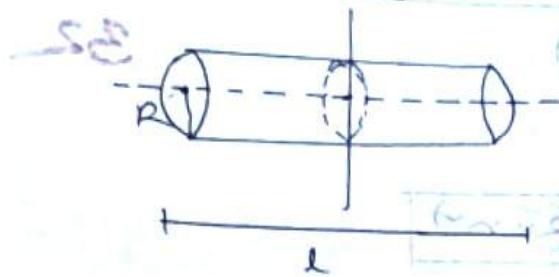
$$I = \frac{1}{2} m (R^2 + R^2)$$

$$\therefore I = mR^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{I}{m}} = \sqrt{R^2}$$



* একটি পাতা যাতে মিলিন্ডের অক্ষের নাম এবং জ্বরামুল
অভ্যন্তর মাঝে সম্মত যাতের উভয় ক্রম ভ্রামক:-

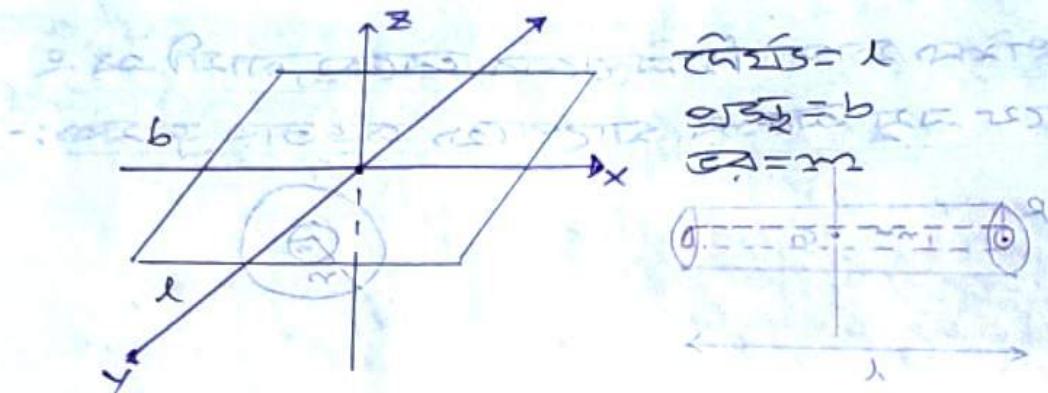


(2) ক্রম নথিটি কোনোটি? 33

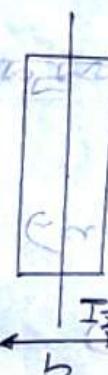
$$I = \frac{1}{42} ml^2 + \frac{1}{2} ml^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} m(R^2) \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times R^2 \end{aligned}$$

* একটি দুষ্প্রস্থ পাতা ঘোষণাকার পাতের অক্ষের নাম
অভ্যন্তর মাঝে উভয় ক্রম ভ্রামক:-



$$x\text{-অভ্যন্তর যাতের উভয় ক্রম } I = \frac{1}{42} ml^2 + \frac{1}{2} ml^2$$



$$Ix = \frac{1}{42} ml^2$$



Y-অভ্যন্তর যাতের উভয় ক্রম



$$Iy = \frac{1}{42} ml^2$$

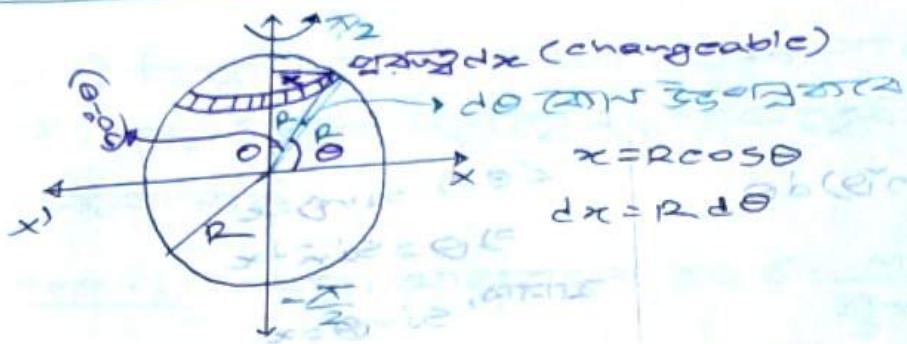
39

$$I_x = I_y \quad I_z = I_x + I_y$$

$$I = I_z = \frac{1}{12} m b^2 + \frac{1}{12} m s^2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} m (s^2 + b^2)$$

- + വളർത്തിയാൽ മാറ്റണ്ടുള്ള അനുപാതങ്ങൾ അവലോക്നിക്കുമ്പോൾ
- മാറ്റൊന്നു താഴെ പ്രായകൾ :-



Step: 1: അനുപാതമുന്നോട്ടേണ്ട ഡിഫീൻഷൻ ദാ സീ = $\frac{m}{4\pi R^2}$

Step: 2: ഒരു ചുരുക്കണ്ണ് $dA = (2\pi x) dx$

Step: 3: $\int_{-R}^{R} \sigma dA = \sigma \int_{-R}^{R} (2\pi x dx)$
 $= \frac{m}{4\pi R^2} (2\pi x dx)$
 $= \frac{m}{2R^2} x^2 dx$

Step: 5: ഒരു ചുരുക്കണ്ണ് താഴെ പ്രായകൾ,

$$dI = x^2 dm$$

$$= x^2 \frac{m}{2R^2} x^2 dx$$

$$dI = \frac{m}{2R^2} x^3 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{m}{2R^2} R^3 \cos^3 \theta \cdot R d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{m}{2R^2} R^4 \cos^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{m R^4}{2} \cos^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$dI = m x^2$$

$$m b^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$m b^2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} [\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{2} (\pi - 0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{mR^2}{2} \cos^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dI = \frac{mR^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow [I]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = mR^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow I = mR^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta \quad \text{---(i)}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \cdot (1 - x^2)$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx - \int_0^1 x^2 dx$$

$$= [x]_0^1 - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1$$

$$= [1 - 0] - \left[\frac{1}{3} - 0 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{2}{3} mR^2$$

ପରିମାଣ କାଣ୍ଡ
କାଣ୍ଡର ଦେଖିଲାକି
ତଥା କାଣ୍ଡର ଦେଖିଲାକି
କାଣ୍ଡର ଦେଖିଲାକି
କାଣ୍ଡର ଦେଖିଲାକି
କାଣ୍ଡର ଦେଖିଲାକି

Let, $\sin \theta = x$
 $\Rightarrow \theta = \sin^{-1} x$

ଆମରା, $\sin \theta = x$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{dx}{d\theta}$$

$$xh(x \sin \theta) = dx \Rightarrow \cos \theta d\theta = dx$$

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
x	0	1

$$\sin b = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1-b^2}}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{3}$$

ଏହା ମାନବକ୍ଷିଳେ

ଅବଶ୍ୟକ କାଣ୍ଡର $\frac{m}{2} = Ib$

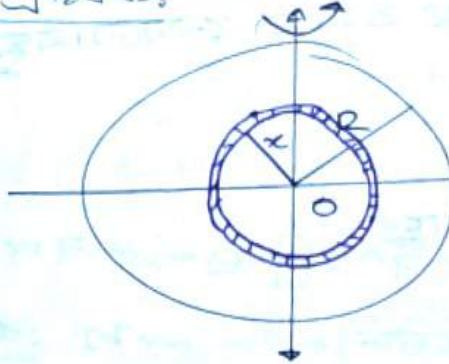
ଅବଶ୍ୟକ କାଣ୍ଡର $\frac{m}{3} = Ib$

ଅବଶ୍ୟକ $\frac{2m}{3} = Ib$

ଅବଶ୍ୟକ $\frac{2m}{3} = Ib$

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* ଏକାଟି ମିଳିବିଜେନରେ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ପାରିଷଦ ଯାତ୍ରାରେ
ତତ୍ତ୍ଵାତ୍ମକ ପ୍ରାମକ:



$$\sigma = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

ଏକାଟି ମିଳିବିଜେନରେ ଅଗର ପରିପ୍ରକାଶମାତ୍ରା ହେଲା ବେଳେ ଯମାଟିକି
ତାରେ ଯେତୁ ହତୋ କୁଣ୍ଡର୍ ଏବଂ ପୂର୍ବତ୍ତେର ମାତ୍ରା ବେଳେରେ
ବିଚେତନ କାହିଁ

$$\text{Step: 1: } \text{ଏକାଟା ଆଧୁତାରେ } \sigma = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{3M}{4\pi R^3}$$

$$\text{Step: 2: } \text{ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଆଧୁତା } d\sigma = \frac{3M}{4\pi R^3} dx$$

$$\text{Step: 3: } \text{ଶୁଦ୍ଧ } d\sigma = \frac{3M}{4\pi R^3} \cdot 4\pi x^2 dx$$

$$dm = \frac{3M}{R^3} x^2 dx$$

$$\text{Step: 4: } \text{ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵାତ୍ମକ } dI = \frac{2}{3} dm x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{2}{3} \frac{3M}{R^3} x^2 dx \cdot x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{2M}{R^3} x^4 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^R dI = \frac{2M}{R^3} \int_0^R x^4 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow [I]_0^R = \frac{2M}{R^3} \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^R$$

$$\Rightarrow [I - 0] = \frac{2M}{R^3} \cdot \frac{R^5}{5}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{2}{5} MR^2$$

Topic: 05:

আকেল বায়ু বলৈ দ্রাঘিকা

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বিষয় (পর্যবেক্ষণ): (৩) : সূত্রগুলির পার্শ্ব কোনো ক্ষেত্রে উভয় পুরুষ হওয়া।

Linear
 m

a

F

circulare

I

α

T

$F = ma$

$$T = I\alpha$$

$$= \frac{m r a}{I} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$T = nF$

$$T = n F \cdot \left[\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \cos 90^\circ \right]$$

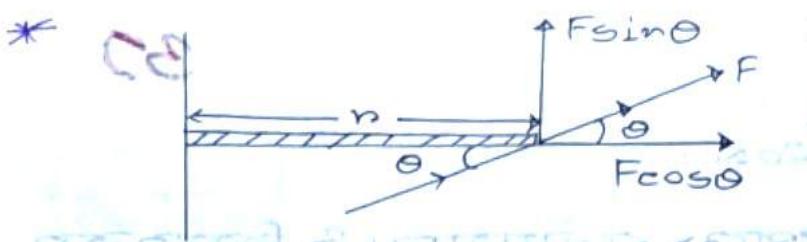
$$T = n F \sin 90^\circ$$

$$|T| = |\vec{r} \times \vec{F}|$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \Rightarrow \text{চৌম্বক ক্ষিক ও গুরুত্বের দ্বারা}$$

দিক: $\vec{r} \times \vec{F}$ এর দিক অবস্থিত যে তার পার্শ্ব
ক্ষেত্রের উপরের দিকে কোথায় দিক,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{বাইরে } \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial t} = \vec{v} \\
 & \text{বাইরে } \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial t} = \vec{T} \\
 & \vec{v} \times \vec{T} = [I - I] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} T &= r F \sin \theta \\ \Rightarrow |\vec{T}| &= |r \vec{F}| \\ \Rightarrow \vec{T} &= \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \end{aligned}$$

* $T = r F \sin \theta$ [$\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \theta$]

Unit: Nm → কান্তি বা (C) বা, $\text{Nms} = \text{J}$ Just একটি অপরিপন্থ কান্তির মানের অর্থে।

Dimension: $[T] = [MLT^{-2}]$

$$= [ML^2T^{-2}]$$

মুন্তব্য: (Moment of Force): প্রযুক্তির ওপর দ্বারা কৃত ব্যবহারে মুন্তব্য করা হয়।

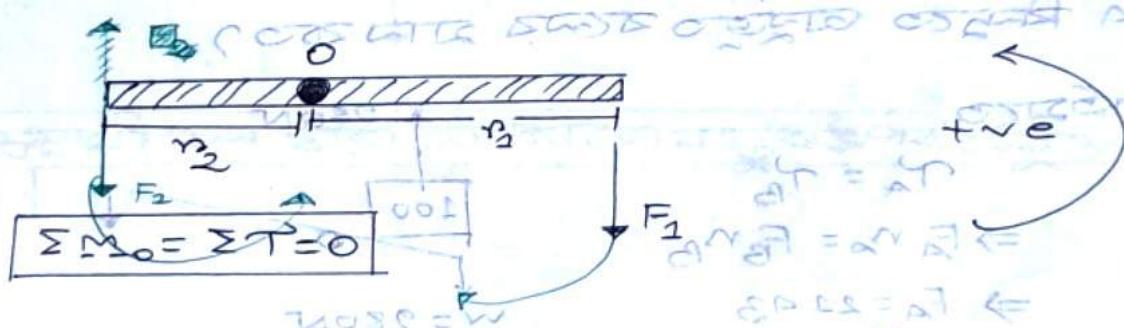
$$\boxed{M_F = r F} \quad \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ কান্তি } \quad \text{সুবিধা: } M_F = r \times \frac{F}{\cos \theta} = r F$$

* আলোচনা করে বলে আমরা,

$$\therefore \boxed{M_F = T}$$

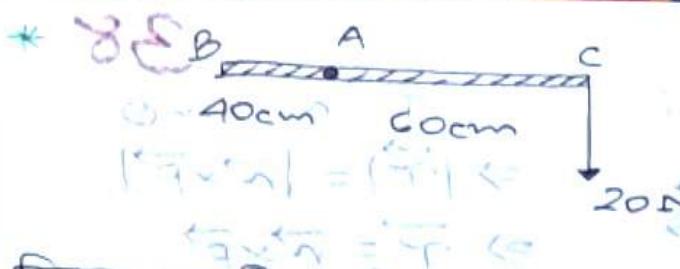


case: 01: দুটি লাভের বিভিন্ন বন্ধুর ক্ষেত্রে ক্রিয়া পদ্ধতি চাইল।



$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_O &= \sum T = 0 \\ \Rightarrow -F_1 r_1 + F_2 r_2 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow F_1 r_1 &= F_2 r_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{m_1}{r_1} = \frac{F_2}{F_1} \quad \begin{cases} r_2 > r_1 \\ \therefore F_2 > F_1 \end{cases} *$$



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ଚିତ୍ର ଦ୍ୱାରା A ବିନ୍ଦୁର ଯାତ୍ରାମେ ଘୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ହେଲାମାନ, B ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ କିମ୍ବା
କେ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ପାରାମାର୍ଗ?

ସ୍ଵାର୍ଗତି:

$$r_1 = 60 \text{ cm} = 0.6 \text{ m}$$

$$r_2 = 40 \text{ cm} = 0.4 \text{ m}$$

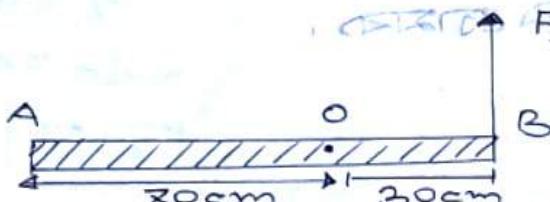
$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{F_2}{F_1}$$

$$[E-TM] =$$

$$F_1 = 20 \text{ N}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_2 = \frac{0.6}{0.4} \times 20 = 30 \text{ N} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

case: 02: କୋଣା ବନ୍ଧୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମରେ ଘୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ହେଲାମାନ
ବନ୍ଧୁର ହୃଦୀମାରେ ବନ୍ଧୁର ମାନକୁଠାରେ ଘୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ହେଲାମାନ



$$T = \frac{1}{2} M$$

ଚିତ୍ର ଦ୍ୱାରା ବନ୍ଧୁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମରେ ଘୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ହେଲାମାନ: କେବୁ
କେ A ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଅନୁଭୂତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଘୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ହେଲାମାନ କୁଠାରେ ଘୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ହେଲାମାନ?

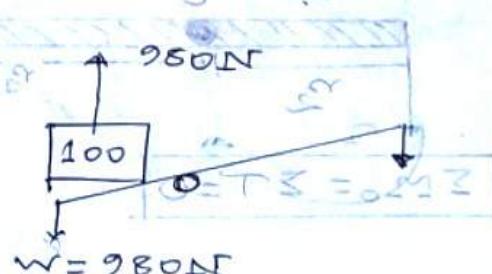
ସ୍ଵାର୍ଗତି:

$$T_A = T_B$$

$$\Rightarrow F_A r_A = F_B r_B$$

$$\Rightarrow F_A = 21.43$$

$$[T_A < T_B] \therefore \frac{F_A}{F_B} = \frac{r_B}{r_A}$$



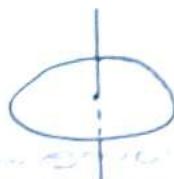
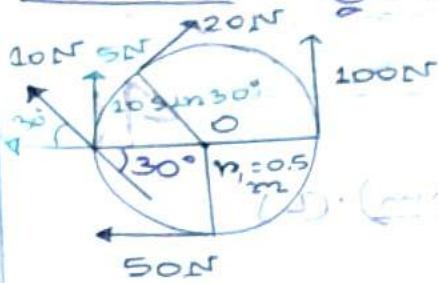
$$O = T_B = 0.512$$

$$O = F_A + F_B - 100$$

$$21.43 = 100 - 100$$

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case:03: বক্তুরি কেন্দ্রিক প্রয়োগ?



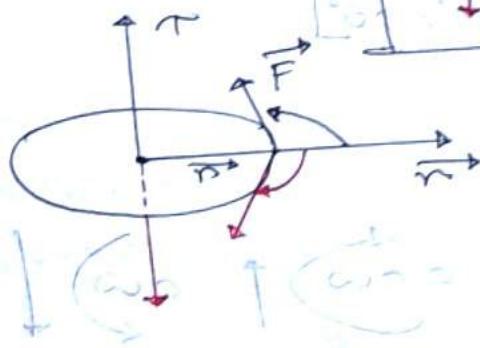
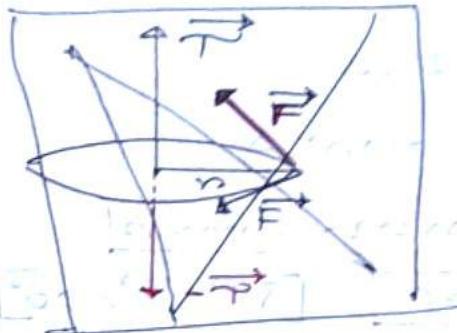
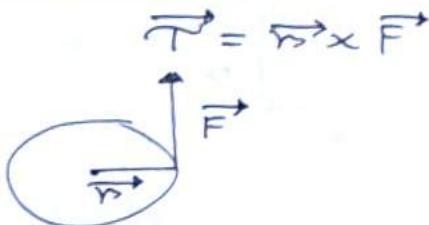
চিত্রে ইতোবাস্তু বক্তুরি কেন্দ্রিক
প্রয়োগ?

Sol: Let, +ve

$$\begin{aligned}\sum M_o = \sum \tau &= (-50 \times 0.5) + (-5 \times 0.5) + (-10 \times 0.5) \\ &\quad + (200 \times 0.5) \\ &= (-25) + (-2.5) + (-5) + 100 \\ &= 12.5 \text{ Nm}\end{aligned}$$

∴ বক্তুরি C.C.W কেন্দ্রিক প্রয়োগ,

Special observation:



* অভ্যন্তরীণ বন ছাদ যেকোনো বক্তুরিকে ঘূর্ণ কর

শুনো



OP



കോണിയന്റെ ശീര്ഷ വിനാശം : ഏകദശം
 $T = m\vec{F} \sin 180^\circ$

$\therefore T=0$

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ഒരുക്കാവശ്യം (Angular momentum) : (L)

ഇത്തരം പരമാമർഗ്ഗം അഭ്യന്തരം.

(20marks)

$$^{\text{+}} + (\vec{e}_O \times \vec{r}) + \text{linear} = \vec{T} = I\vec{\omega}$$

$$(\vec{e}_O \times \vec{m}) +$$

$$\omega(\vec{O}I) + (\vec{e}_S \times \vec{r}) + (\vec{e}_S \times \vec{r}) =$$

$$\text{momentum} = P$$

$$\frac{\text{circular}}{I}$$

$$\vec{\omega}$$

$$\text{momentum} = L$$

$L = I\vec{\omega}$

$$P = mv$$

* $L = I\vec{\omega}$

$$\Rightarrow I = mr^2$$

$$\Rightarrow L = nm\vec{v} = m\vec{v} \times \vec{r}$$

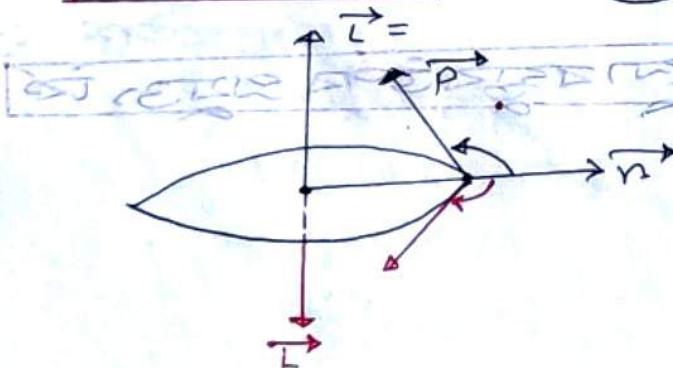
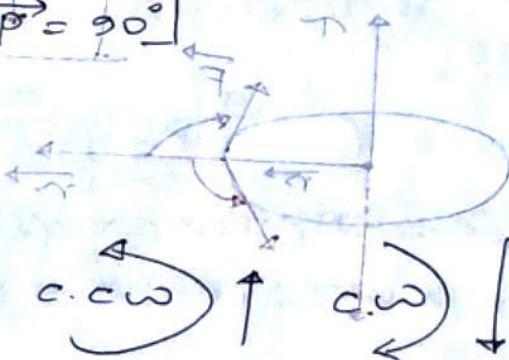
$$\Rightarrow L = np$$

$$[\vec{v} \times \vec{p}] = 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow L = np \sin 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow |L| = |\vec{v} \times \vec{p}|$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{L} = \vec{v} \times \vec{p}$$



Axial vectors

$$*\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}} \quad \boxed{\vec{L} = m(\vec{r} \times \vec{v})}$$

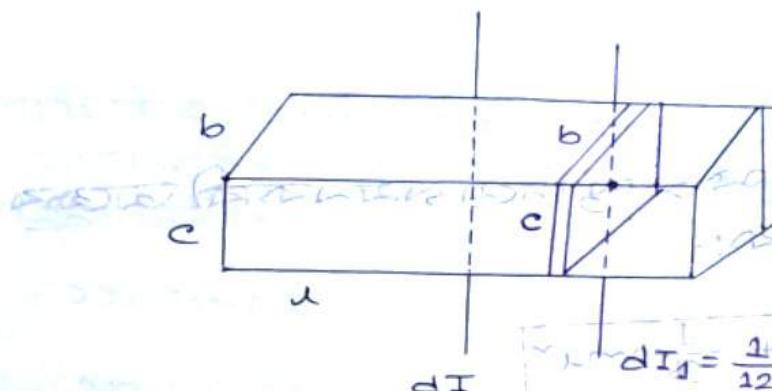
42

Now, $L = np$ [$\vec{r} \perp \vec{p} = 90^\circ$]

Unit: $\text{kgm}^{-1}\text{s} = \text{kgm}^2\text{s}^{-1}$

Dimension: $[L] = [MLT^{-1}] = [M^{1/2}L^{1/2}]$

* আয়তন পরিমাণ কেন্দ্রীয় বেগের সূত্র:



$$dI_1 = \frac{1}{12} dm(b^2 + c^2)$$

$$dI = dI_1 + dm \cdot x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{1}{12} dm(b^2 + c^2) + dm \cdot x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{1}{12}(b^2 + c^2) \frac{m}{a} dx + \frac{m}{a} dx \cdot x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^I dI = 2 \times \frac{m}{12} (b^2 + c^2) \int_0^{l_2} dx + 2 \times \frac{m}{a} \int_0^{l_2} x^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{m}{6a} (b^2 + c^2) \left[\frac{l}{2} \right] + \frac{2m}{3a} \left[\frac{l^3}{8} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I = \frac{1}{12} mb(b^2 + c^2) + \frac{7}{12} ml^2}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Final } I}$$

* যদিকে অক্ষসমূহ অবস্থার ঘোলের জড়ত্বার প্রমাণ:

$$I = \frac{1}{12} m(b^2 + c^2) + \frac{1}{12} m\lambda^2 \quad 93$$

যদিকে হৈকে, $a=b=l$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} m(l^2 + l^2) + \frac{1}{12} m\lambda^2 = m(l^2 + \frac{1}{12} m\lambda^2)$$

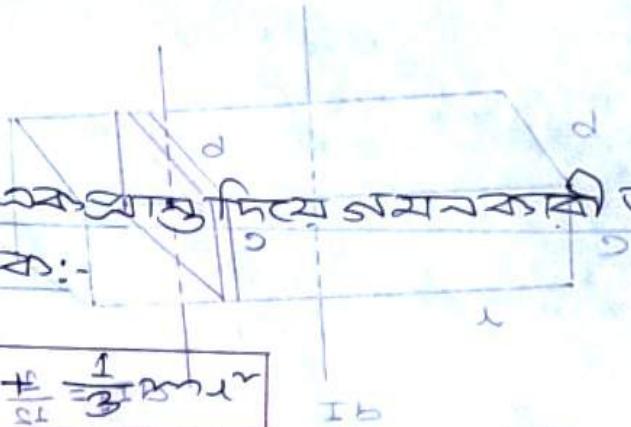
$$= \frac{1}{6} ml^2 + \frac{1}{12} m\lambda^2 = \frac{1}{12} m(l^2 + \lambda^2) = I$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{12} ml^2 + \frac{1}{12} ml^2$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{1}{12} ml^2$$

$$\boxed{I = \frac{1}{4} ml^2}$$

* আয়তক্রম ঘোলের অক্ষসমূহ দিয়ে লম্বকারী অবস্থার ঘোলের জড়ত্বার প্রমাণ:-



$$I = \frac{1}{12} m(b^2 + c^2) + \frac{1}{3} ml^2$$

* যদিকে অক্ষসমূহ দিয়ে লম্বকারী অবস্থার ঘোলের জড়ত্বার প্রমাণ:

$$I = \frac{1}{12} (b^2 + c^2) + \frac{1}{3} ml^2 + ml^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} (b+c) \right) \frac{1}{2} = I_b$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} (b^2 + c^2) + \frac{1}{3} ml^2 + ml^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} (b+c) \right) \frac{1}{2} = I_b$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} (b^2 + c^2) + \frac{1}{3} ml^2 + \frac{1}{6} ml^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] (b+c) \frac{ml^2}{2} = I_b$$

$$\boxed{I = \frac{1}{2} ml^2}$$

$$\frac{ml^2}{2} + \left[\frac{1}{2} (b+c) \right] ml^2 \frac{1}{2} = I_b$$

କିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରାଣିକ ଅବଶେଷ ହେବାରୁ କିମ୍ବା ଯାହାକୁ କାନ୍ଦାନୀ କିମ୍ବା ଘଟ୍ୟାଜ କା ସଙ୍ଗେ ହେଲା କୌଣସିକ ଅବଶେଷ ହେବାରୁ କିମ୍ବା ଯାହାକୁ କାନ୍ଦାନୀ କିମ୍ବା ଘଟ୍ୟାଜ କା ସଙ୍ଗେ ହେଲା କୌଣସିକ ଅବଶେଷ ହେବାରୁ

No 25 External Torque, $T_{ext} = 0$ 49

$$\Rightarrow I\alpha = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad I \frac{d\omega}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(I\omega)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dI}{dt} \omega + I \frac{d\omega}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dI}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{no effect}$$

$$I = \text{const}$$

$$L = \text{const}$$

$$\Rightarrow I\omega = \text{const}$$

$$\omega \propto \frac{1}{I}$$

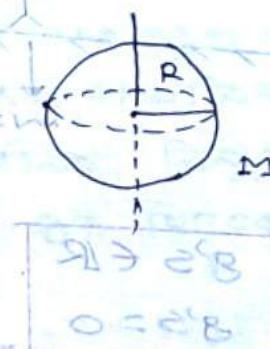
$$I_1\omega_1 = I_2\omega_2$$

* ପ୍ରତିରୀକ୍ଷା କାନ୍ଦାନୀ କିମ୍ବା ଘଟ୍ୟାଜ କାନ୍ଦାନୀ କିମ୍ବା ହେବାରୁ କିମ୍ବା ଯାହାକୁ କାନ୍ଦାନୀ କିମ୍ବା ଘଟ୍ୟାଜ କାନ୍ଦାନୀ କିମ୍ବା ହେବାରୁ କିମ୍ବା ଯାହାକୁ କାନ୍ଦାନୀ କିମ୍ବା ଘଟ୍ୟାଜ କାନ୍ଦାନୀ କିମ୍ବା ହେବାରୁ

Q: 1 m ଦୂରତ୍ବରେ, $I_1 = \frac{2}{5}MR_1^2$ (1)

$$2m \text{ ଦୂରତ୍ବରେ, } I_2 = \frac{2}{5}M \times \left(\frac{R_1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{MR_1^2}{10} \quad \text{(2)}$$



$$\therefore I_1\omega_1 = I_2\omega_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{I_1\omega_1}{I_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{\frac{2}{5}MR_1^2 \times \omega_1}{\frac{MR_1^2}{10}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \times 10 \times \omega_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{2M\omega_1}{5} \times \frac{2}{10} = \frac{2}{25}M\omega_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_2 = 4\omega_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T_2} = 4 \times \frac{2\pi}{T_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{T_1}{4} = \frac{24h}{4} = 6h \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

Topic: 06: "g" Force or "g's" force.

একটি বস্তু/কোনো ঘর্ষণের সাথে যোগাযোগ করে এবং একটি পৃষ্ঠা/তেলের সাথে যোগাযোগ করে এবং একটি অজন্মের অনুপাতকে বর্ণিত g force or g Force.

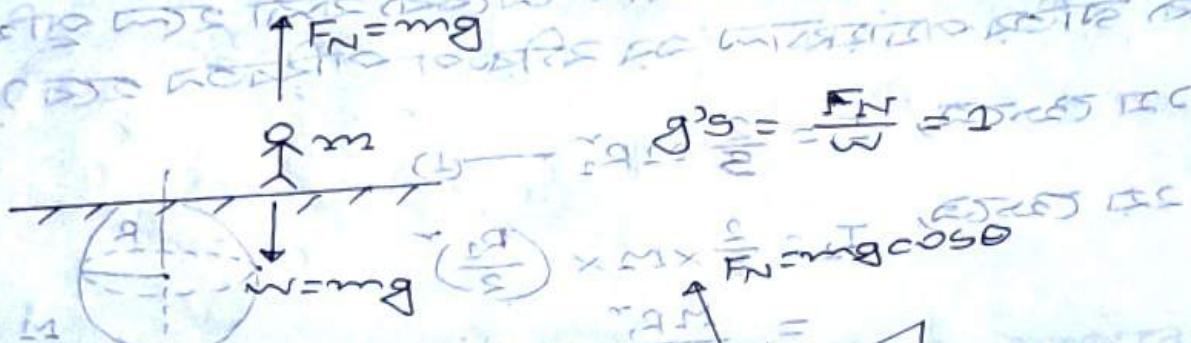
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object support weight

* এটি ইয়াকোভা হয় একটি বস্তু অবস্থার তুলনায় কতগুলুর ক্ষেত্রে অনুপাতক এবং কী?

$$g's = \frac{F_N}{W}$$

(i) $b \leq$
acting Normal force
 $\downarrow b \leq$ on object
 \rightarrow weight of object.
it's a dimensionless
unit less parameter



$$g's \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g's = 0$$

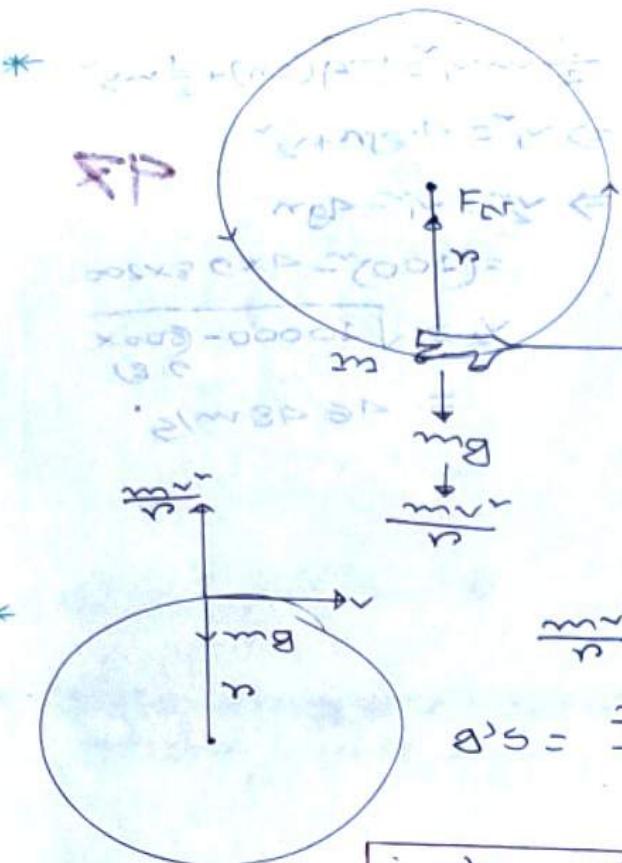
$$g's = \frac{F_N}{W} = \frac{mg \cos \theta}{mg} = \cos \theta$$

$$g's = \frac{F_N}{W} = \frac{mg \cos \theta}{mg} = \cos \theta$$

$$g's = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{T^2} \times R = \frac{\pi^2}{T^2} \times r$$

$$(2\pi R) \propto \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \pi = T = \omega$$



$$F_N = mg + \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

$$g's = \frac{F_N}{mg} = \frac{mg + \frac{mv^2}{R}}{mg}$$

$$g's = 1 + \frac{\frac{mv^2}{R}}{mg}$$

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$$g's = \frac{\frac{mv^2}{R} - mg}{mg}$$

$$\therefore g's = \frac{\frac{mv^2}{R} - mg}{mg}$$

* एक गाड़ी जल्दी चलते हुए लेवल पर बहने लगती है। इसका कारण यह है कि गाड़ी का ऊपरी भाग अपरिवर्तित रूप से चलता है, जबकि नीचे का भाग चलता है। यदि गाड़ी की चाल 200m/s, विमान की चाल 200km/h हो, तो गाड़ी की चाल किसी विमान की चाल से कितनी ज्यादा है?

उत्तर:

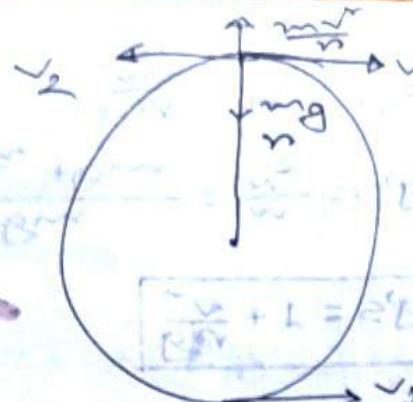
$$g's = 1 + \frac{\frac{mv^2}{R}}{mg}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{360(100)}{200 \times 9.8}$$

$$= 6.10$$

(ii) एक गाड़ी की चाल 360 km/h है। उसकी चाल किसी विमान की चाल से कितनी ज्यादा है?

Q:



DP

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 = mg(2n) + \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1^2 = 4 \cdot en + v_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2^2 = v_1^2 - 4gn$$

9R

$$= (100)^2 - 4 \times 9.8 \times 200$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{10000 - \frac{800 \times 9.8}{9.8}}$$

$$= 16.48 \text{ m/s}$$

$$g's = \frac{v_2^2}{R} - 1$$

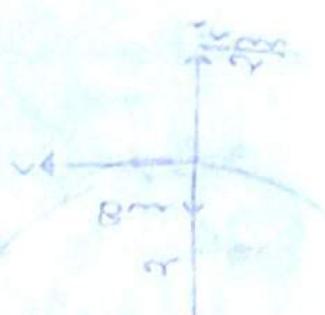
$$= \frac{(16.48)^2}{200 \times 9.8} - 1$$

$$= 0.1 \text{ (Ans)}$$

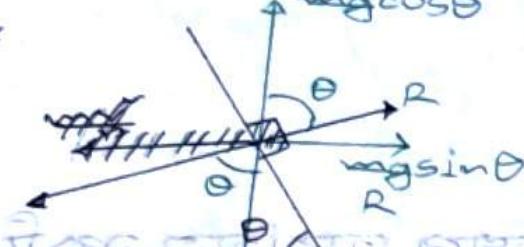
$$B' = \frac{v_2^2}{R} = \frac{v_{mm}}{R}$$

$$B' = \frac{(m \omega)^2}{R} = \frac{m \omega^2}{R} = e'B$$

$$B' = \frac{v_{mm}}{R}$$



*



$$N = \frac{mv^2}{R} = e'Bv^2$$

$$N = mg \tan \theta$$

प्रत्यक्षीय विद्युत वितरण के लिए इसका उपयोग होता है।

$$R = \sqrt{(R \cos \theta)^2 + (R \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(mg)^2 + \left(\frac{mv^2}{R}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{mg^2 + \frac{mv^2}{R^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{m^2\left(\frac{g^2}{R^2} + 1\right)}$$

$$= m \sqrt{\frac{v^2}{R^2} + g^2}$$

$$R \cos \theta = mg$$

$$R \sin \theta = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

$$\frac{mv^2}{R} + g = e'B$$

$$\frac{(100)^2}{200 \times 9.8} + 9.8 =$$

$$+ 9.8 =$$

$$0.1 =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g'(s) &= \frac{F_N}{m} \\
 &= \frac{m \sqrt{\frac{v^2}{n^2} + g^2}}{m g} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{\frac{v^2}{n^2} + g^2}{g^2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{\frac{v^2}{n^2} + 1}{\frac{g^2}{n^2}}} \\
 &= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{v}{ng}\right)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g'(s) = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 g'(s) &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{g^2 n^2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

* କ୍ରମିକ ପାଦାନ୍ତରାଳେ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ କରିବାର ପାଇଁ
ଆମେ math କାହାରେ ବିଶେଷ ପରିଚାରକ କରିବାକୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

$$\begin{aligned}
 g'(s) &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{g^2 n^2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{(100)^2}{(9.8)^2 \times 200}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g'(s) = 15.225 : (9)$$

Topic: 02: Newton's Law of motion (NLM):

1st law (Law of inertia): ସାହିତ୍ୟକାଳେ ଏହା
ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଛିନ୍ନ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଛିନ୍ନ ଧରାଇ କାହାରେ କୌଣସିଲାବନ୍ଧୁ
କୁଷମ ନାହିଁ ହରାନାହୋଇ ଥିଲୁ ଥିଲାବେ,

* ଜାଗତ (Inertia): କୋଣେବନ୍ଧୁ କୁ ଅବନ୍ଧୁ ଆଦେ ଯେ
ଅବନ୍ଧୁ କାହାରେ ହରାନାହୋଇ

ଛିନ୍ନଜାଗତ
 (Static inertia) ନାତିଜାଗତ (Kinetic inertia)

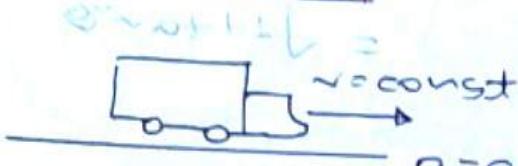
* ଜାଗତର ପରିମାଣକ ହେଉଛି।

ମୂଳ → ଜାଗତ / ନାତିଜାଗତ।

2nd (Force): କେବେଳୁ ଏମା ଲକ୍ଷଣ ନିଯମକାରୀ ହେଲେ
ପାରିବାରିତି କାବେ ।

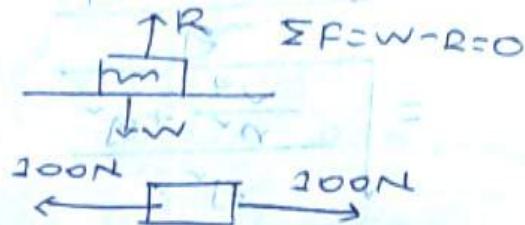
49

$$\sum F = 0$$



* ଲାଜିଶ ହେଲେ, $\sum F = m \ddot{a} = 0$

$$\sum F = 0$$



$$\sum F = W - R = 0$$

$$200N - 200N = 0$$

$$\sum F = 0$$

$$(W - R) + L = 0$$

$$W - R + L = 0$$

2nd law (Law of momentum): ବନ୍ଧୁର ଅବସ୍ଥା

ପାରିବାରିତରେ ଯାଏ ଏବଂ ଦେଖିବାଯୁତା ବଲେବା ଯମାନ୍ତିକେ

ଏବଂ କାମ ଦ୍ୟ ଦିଲେ ନିଯା କାମ ହେଲେ ଏମେ ଦିଲେ

$$P(0.001) + L =$$

ଅବସ୍ଥା (momentum): (P): କୋଣେ ବନ୍ଧୁ ତଥି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ
ବାବେଳୁ କାହିଁକି ବେଳେ ଲାଭ କରି ଯେ ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ
କାମ: କୋଣା ଯାଏ ତଥି କାମରେ କିମ୍ବାହୁବ୍ୟା

ଦେଖାଇଲେ କିମ୍ବାହୁବ୍ୟା: (Coition to mass) ଅବସ୍ଥା

hypothesis: $P = f(m, v)$ କିମ୍ବାହୁବ୍ୟା କାମରେ କାମରେ କାମରେ

ପାରିବାରିତରେ କାମରେ କାମରେ କାମରେ

$P \propto v$

(କାମରେ କାମରେ କାମରେ କାମରେ): (Coition to mass) ଅବସ୍ଥା
from ଦିଲୁଛି, $P \propto m v$

କାମରେ କାମରେ କାମରେ

$$\Rightarrow P = k m v$$

କାମରେ କାମରେ

(with mass & velocity) (with mass & velocity)

$m = 1 \text{ unit}$, $v = 1 \text{ unit}$, $P = 1 \text{ unit}$

$$K = 1$$

$$P = mv \text{ or } \vec{P} = m\vec{v}$$

Unit: Kg m s^{-1}

Dimension: $[P] = [\text{MLT}^{-2}]$

$$P = mv, \quad \vec{P} = m\vec{v}$$

$$P = mv$$

যদি, $P = \text{const}$

$$\therefore mv = \text{const}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{\text{const}}{m}$$

$$\therefore v \propto \frac{1}{m}$$



$$F \rightarrow \text{mass} \rightarrow v_0 \rightarrow P_0 = mv_0$$

$$F \rightarrow \text{mass} \rightarrow v \rightarrow P = mv$$

$$+ যদি অবস্থা পরিবর্তন হ'ল $\Delta P = P - P_0 = mv - mv_0$
 $\therefore 1 \quad " \quad " \quad " \quad \frac{\Delta P}{t} = \frac{(mv - mv_0)}{t}$$$

$$\therefore \frac{(mv - mv_0)}{t} \propto F \text{ এবং সুলভ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(mv - mv_0)}{t} = K_1 F$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m(v - v_0)}{t} = K_1 F$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{1}{K_1} m a$$

$$\Rightarrow F = K m a \quad \left[\frac{1}{K_1} = K = \text{const} \right]$$

$$m = 1 \text{ kg}, \quad a = 1 \text{ m s}^{-2} \quad \Rightarrow F = 1 \text{ N}$$

$$P = mv$$

$$\Rightarrow P = K_1 m \rightarrow$$

so

$$P \propto v$$

$$\Rightarrow P = K_2 v \rightarrow$$

$$(1) \times (2) \rightarrow$$

$$P^2 = K_1 K_2 m v$$

$$\Rightarrow P \cdot P = K_1 K_2 m v$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{K_1 K_2}{P} m v$$

যায়ত্ব কোণের সূত্র
ক্ষেত্রে একটি স্থিতি
কে দ্বিঘাতে $P =$ কে const করা যায়

$$P = mv \quad m = F$$

$$P \times v = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{P - P_0}{t} = \frac{mv - mv_0}{t}$$

classical physics
ক্ষেত্রে একটি স্থিতি
ক্ষেত্রে একটি স্থিতি
ক্ষেত্রে একটি স্থিতি
ক্ষেত্রে একটি স্থিতি
ক্ষেত্রে একটি স্থিতি

$$P = F \cdot t$$

$$F = m a$$

* 20N: $F = ma$

$\Sigma F = ma$

$$20 = 2 \cdot a$$

$$a = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$v = u + at$$

$$v = 0 + 10 \cdot 2$$

$$v = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$s = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 2^2$$

$$s = 20 \text{ m}$$

* ଯେତେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ହୋଇଥାଏଛି

କିମ୍ବା ପରିଯାନ କାହାରେ :-

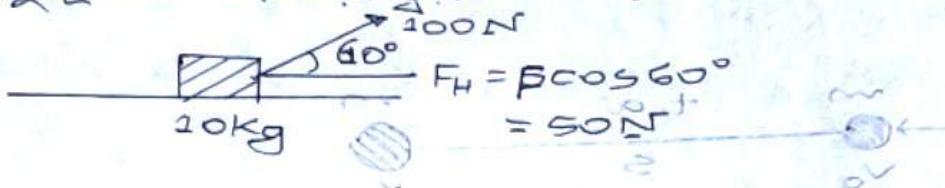
$$\Sigma F = ma$$

$$[F - T - M] = [9] \cdot m$$

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* ଯେତେ ଯେବେଳୀ କିମ୍ବା 10kg ଲାଭେ ଯେତେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
ଯେତେ ଯେବେଳୀ କିମ୍ବା 60° କାହାରେ 100N ବଳେ ଦେଖାଇଲୁ
ବନ୍ଦୁତି ଯେତେ ଯେବେଳୀ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

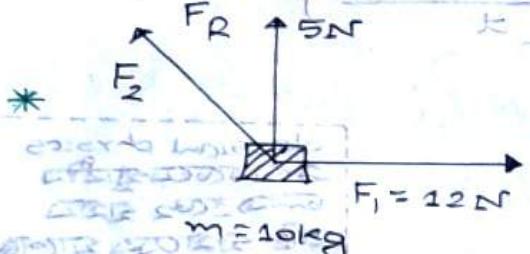
Q:



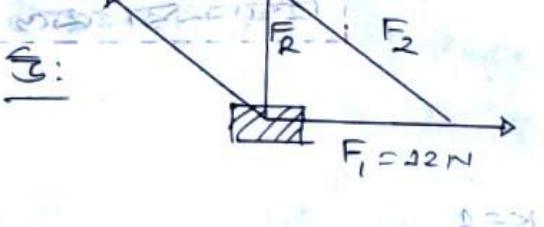
$$F_H = m a_H$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 = 20 \times a_H$$

$$\therefore a_H = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$$



କିମ୍ବା 20kg ଲାଭେ ବନ୍ଦୁତି କେଣାର
 $F_2 = 3 F_1$ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା, କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା, F_2 କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା



$$F_2 = \sqrt{F_R^2 + F_1^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{22^2 + 5^2}$$

$$[F_2 = \sqrt{13} \text{ N}] \quad \text{and} \quad F_2 = 3.6 \text{ N}$$

$$a_2 = \sqrt{13} \text{ m/s}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad a_2 = 3.6 \text{ m/s}^2$$

* $F = ma$

$$\Rightarrow F = m \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{d(mv)}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{F = \frac{dP}{dt}}$$

Time constant $\tau = \frac{m}{kb}$
Case 01: Constant mass
Case 02: Variable mass

$$F = \frac{dP}{dt} = m \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{dm}{dt}$$

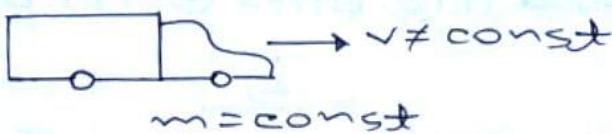
$$\Rightarrow F = m \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{dm}{dt} + \left[\frac{d}{dt} (mv) = u \frac{du}{dt} \right]$$

$$\boxed{F = m \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{dm}{dt}}$$

$$\frac{mb}{tb} v = ?$$

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case: 01: Force solid:



$$\frac{mb}{tb} v = ?$$

$$\frac{vmb}{tb} = ?$$

$$\frac{qb}{tb} = ?$$

: EO : 92 N

$m = \text{const}; v \neq \text{const}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dm}{dt} = 0; \quad \frac{dv}{dt} \neq 0 \quad \text{nos } v \leftarrow$$

from (1) $F = m \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{dm}{dt}$

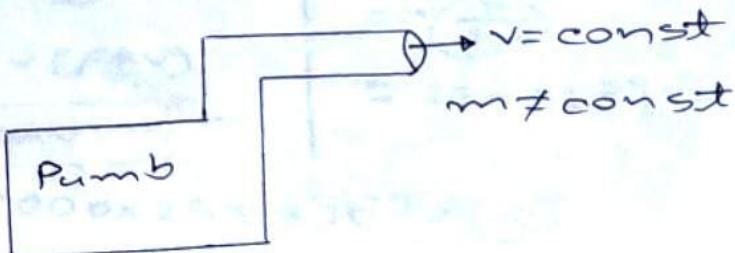
$$\boxed{F = m \frac{dv}{dt}} = ma$$

$$F = \frac{d(mv)}{dt}$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{dP}{dt}$$

case: 02: Liquid + Gas

Fluid



$$m \neq \text{const} \quad v = \text{const} \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{dm}{dt} \neq 0; \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow m \frac{v}{tb} = \text{const}$$

$$+\frac{vb}{tb} \Rightarrow (v_{in}) \frac{b}{tb} - (v_{out}) \frac{b}{tb} = \text{const}$$

$$F = m \frac{dx}{dt} + v \frac{dm}{dt}$$

$$\therefore F = v \frac{dm}{dt}$$

$$\frac{mb}{tb} v +$$

$\frac{dm}{dt} \rightarrow \text{mass flow rate}$

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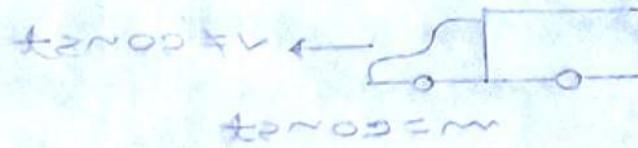
$$\frac{mb}{tb} = \text{const}$$

$$F = v \frac{dm}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{dmv}{dt}$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{dp}{dt}$$

: bilde mit 10:520:



case: 03:

tenos = v ; tenos = m

$$\text{tenos} = v \quad \text{tenos} = m$$

$$\frac{mb}{tb} + \frac{vb}{tb} m = 0 \quad \therefore 0 = \frac{mb}{tb} + \frac{vb}{tb} m$$

$$m = \text{const} \quad v = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = 0; \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$$

$$m = \frac{vb}{tb} \Rightarrow m = \text{const}$$

$$F = m \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{dm}{dt}$$

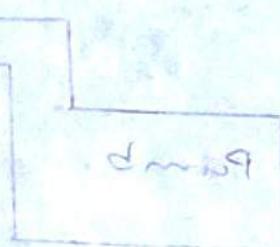
end + begin: so: 920:

$$\therefore F = 0$$

1st law

$$\text{tenos} = v \leftarrow$$

$$\text{tenos} = m$$



* ගෝඩි හිජේන පාස්ථ මාත්‍රික රැඹිය යෙකු පාඨ උග්‍රීය කාලය 10 m^2 ඇගේ පාඨ මාත්‍රික තුළ පාඨ මිශ්‍රණ මුදුස් පාඨයාර් 5 cm.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 54$$

ළ පාඨ මිශ්‍රණ පාස්ථකතුව යුතු නො මිශ්‍රණ කාලය.

(i) පාස්ථමාතික ප්‍රාවිත 1 HP යෙකු මිශ්‍රණ කාලය.

(ii) පාස්ථමාතික මිශ්‍රණ මුදුස් තෙව කතුකි අපුරුෂ තාම කාල?

(iii) පාස්ථමාතික මිශ්‍රණ මුදුස් දුරියෙකු 120 cm ප්‍රාග්‍රෑහී පාස්ථිත නො මිශ්‍රණ නො යෙදු ලද ප්‍රාග්‍රෑහී?

(i)

$$\dot{m} = PAV$$

$$\cdot \dot{m} = \text{const}$$

$$\therefore PAV = \text{const}$$

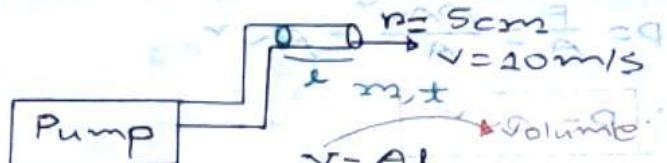
$$\Rightarrow A \cdot V = \frac{\text{const}}{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{AV = \text{const}} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Flow} \\ \text{Quantity}}} \dot{m} = \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(PAV)$$

$$V = \frac{\text{const}}{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{1}{A}$$

$$\boxed{A_1 V_1 = A_2 V_2}$$



$$\therefore \dot{m} = PAV$$

$$= PA \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \dot{m} = \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{PAV}{\text{velocity}}$$

$$\boxed{\dot{m} = PAV}$$

This is changeable

$$\text{වෙත, } F = V \frac{dm}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = V(PAV)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{F = PAV^2}$$

$$= 1000 \times 25 \pi \times 10^{-4} \times (10)^2$$

$$F = 785.4 \text{ N.}$$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{5}{100}\right)^2$$

$$= 25 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$V = 0.005 \text{ m} = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.25 \text{ m}^2$$

$$F = P \cdot \frac{1}{2} = d$$

$$F = 1000 \times 0.25 \times 10^2 = 25000 \text{ N}$$

$$F = 25000 \text{ N} = 25 \text{ kN}$$

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powers,

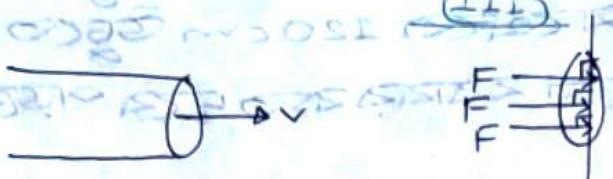
$$P = \frac{\omega}{\tau} = \frac{F_s}{\tau}$$

$$\therefore P = 88.54 \text{ Watt}$$

$$= 10.53 \text{ h.p.}$$

$$P = \rho A v^2$$

$$\boxed{P = \rho A v^2}$$



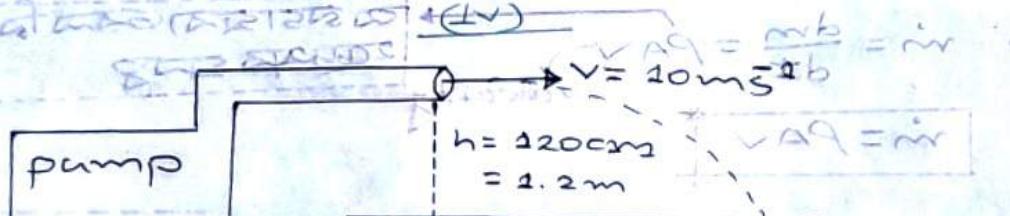
pressure, $P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{\rho A v^2}{A} = \rho v^2$

$$\therefore \boxed{P = \rho v^2}$$

Dynamic Pressure, $P_d = \rho v^2$

$$\Rightarrow P_d = \frac{mb}{1000 \times (10)^2} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\frac{1b}{1000} \text{ kg} =$$



pump

$$h = 120 \text{ cm} = 1.2 \text{ m}$$

$$V = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_{x_0} = V \cos \theta = V$$

$$\boxed{V_{x_0} = V_x}$$

$$\boxed{V_{y_0} = V \sin \theta}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$(0.5)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times t^2$$

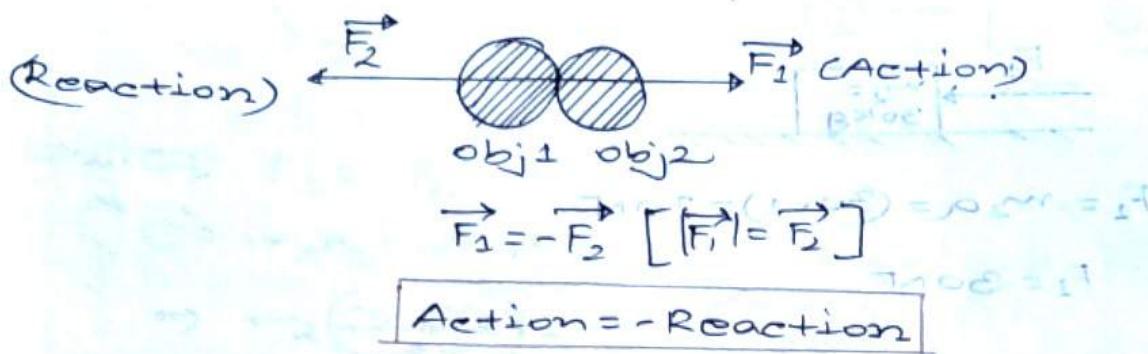
$$= (0.5 \times 10) \times 1.2 = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2.4}{10}} = 0.45$$

$$t = 0.45 \text{ s}$$

3rd law (Law of Reaction): ଏତଙ୍କା ପିଲାର୍କୁ ହେବାନ୍ ୩
ବିପରୀତ ପରିମିତ୍ୟ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ।

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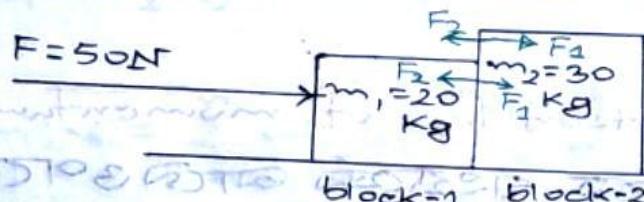
* A pair of force

ଏକ ଜୋଡ଼ା ସମାନତା ଯାହା ହେବାନ୍ ଏକାକି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣି ରଖି ରାଖି ରାଖି
ଦେବାରେ

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= -F_2 \\ \Rightarrow F_1 + F_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

* ଦୁଇ ଅଧିକା ବ୍ୟାପରେ ଉପରିଲିଖିତ କୌଣସି

$$m_1 + m_2 = m_1 + \Delta$$



$$\text{ଅଧିକା}, (m_1 + m_2)a = F$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 = 50 \times a$$

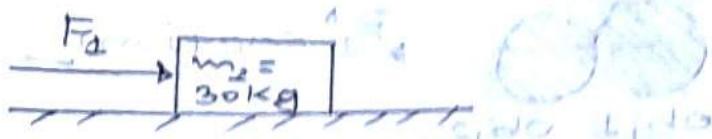
$$\therefore a = 1 \text{ m s}^{-2}$$

block-1 द्वारा block-2 को गतिप्रदाता है:-

$F_1 \rightarrow \text{Action}$:

5x

block-2:

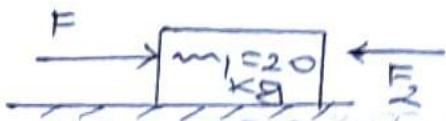


$$F_1 = m_2 a = (30 \times 1) = 30 \text{ N}$$

$$F_1 = 30 \text{ N}$$

$F_2 \rightarrow \text{Reaction}$:

block-1



$$F + F_2 = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 \text{ N} + F_2 = 20 \times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 \text{ N} + F_2 = 20 \text{ N}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_2 = -30 \text{ N}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_2 = -30 \text{ N}$$

$$\Rightarrow -F_2 = 30 \text{ N}$$

$$\Rightarrow -F_2 = F_1$$

$$\Rightarrow F_1 = -F_2$$

Action = - Reaction

Topic: 08: conservation law of momentum:-

जबकि अवधि रखने वाले वाले 30 दर्शक
अद्यतन शमिषि शमान 25 दर्शक।



$$(v_01 > v_{02})$$



$\therefore F_1 = -F_2$

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$$\Rightarrow m_2 a_2 = -m_1 a_1$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 \left(\frac{v_2 - v_{02}}{\Delta t} \right) = -m_1 \left(\frac{v_1 - v_{01}}{\Delta t} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 v_2 - m_2 v_{02} = m_1 v_1 + m_1 v_{01}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 v_2 + m_1 v_1 = m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02} = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

For 3 objects, $m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02} + m_3 v_{03} = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + m_3 v_3$

For "n" number of object:-

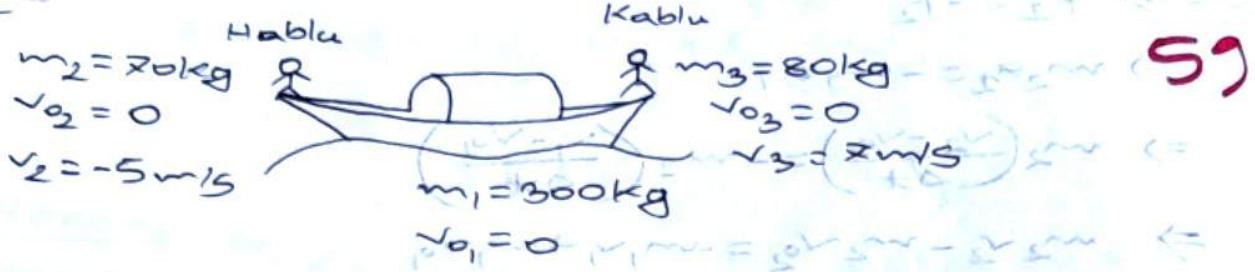
$$m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02} + m_3 v_{03} + \dots + m_n v_{0n} = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + m_3 v_3 + \dots + m_n v_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n m_i v_{0i} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i v_i \quad [n \geq 2]$$

सभी विद्युत चुम्बकीय तथा ग्रहणीय तापांशु एवं विद्युत चुम्बकीय तथा ग्रहणीय तापांशु के लिए इनकी समीकरण हैं।

Math-1: 300kg तेज़ वज़ानी वेळा हो गांवे मध्ये अवलू उत्तरास
दारा गेले तर घटकावे 20kg & 80kg तरीका वेळा
हो दिलेली तो पास्त रुठे घटकावे 5m/s^2 & 3m/s^2 वेळे
पास्त यांचे दिले, घटकावे तेज़ ठार दिलेली तो काही विषय
दिलेली याचे?

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$$m_1 v_0 + m_2 v_2 + m_3 v_3 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + m_3 v_3 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + m_3 v_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 300v_1 + (-50) + (50) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 300v_1 + 20 = 0 \quad \text{--- to remove "v" ---}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = -\frac{20}{300} = -0.2\text{m/s} \quad \leftarrow$$

Math-2: 5kg तेज़ वज़ानी वस्तु वाढी वाढी 60cm
वस्तुची 20 50g तेज़ वज़ानी वस्तु दुपार अंदाज
वस्तुची द्रिंगाचे गण उल्लेख, वस्तुची वाढी वाढी 3m/sec
($1\text{m/s} = 10^3\text{s}$) ठार इकातमान के तरीके वस्तुची वाढी
विकासी विकासी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी
वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी
वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी वाढी

পার্সিকে লক্ষ্য করে দুটো হুলু, দুটো পার্সি কে আপন
করে এবং মর্টে বলে দেখ, পার্সি আয়ত্ত্বাঙ্গ চূড়ায়
এবং গাঁথ দৃশ্যমান হুমি বৃক্ষের ছাঁচি পিণ্ডিতে দৃশ্যমান
পড়ে,

Q

- (i) উলীগুলো দুটো দোস্থ হলে বনুকের পক্ষাদ্বারা নির্ধাৰিত
কৰা।
- (ii) দুটো পার্সি আয়ত্ত্বাঙ্গ এবং একে দৃশ্যমান
কৰা নির্ধাৰিত।
- (iii) পার্সি আয়ত্ত্বাঙ্গ চূড়ায় এবং গাঁথ দৃশ্যমান
কৰা নির্ধাৰিত পড়ে?

— Oblique collision (বৈদ্যুতিক প্রভাব)

Given:

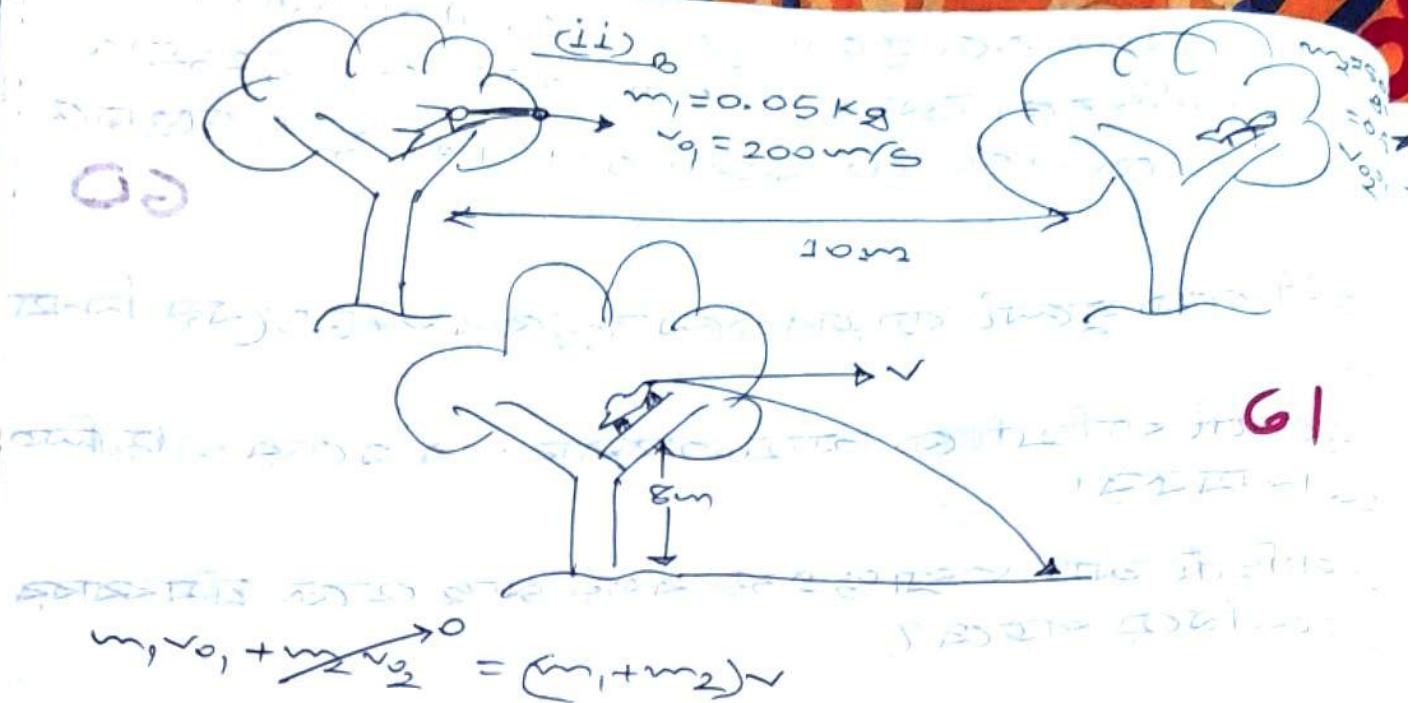
- Length of gun, $l = 60\text{cm} = 0.6\text{m}$
- Initial velocity of gun, $v_{g0} = 20\text{m/s}$
- Initial velocity of bullet, $v_{b0} = 0\text{m/s}$
- Mass of gun, $M_g = 5\text{kg}$
- Mass of bullet, $m_b = 50\text{gm} = 0.05\text{kg}$

Equations:

$$M_g v_{g0} + m_b v_{b0} = M_g v_g + m_b v_b$$

$$\Rightarrow v_g = - \frac{m_b v_b}{M_g} = - \frac{0.05 \times 200}{5} = -2\text{m/s}$$

∴ প্রভাবিত পক্ষাদ্বারা 2m/s .



$$m_1 v_01 + m_2 v_02 \rightarrow 0 = (m_1 + m_2) v$$

$$\Rightarrow (0.05 \times 200) = 0.55 v$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{0.05 \times 200}{0.55} = 18.2 \text{ m/s}$$

(ii)

$$v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = v t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$t = \frac{v_0 - v}{g} = \frac{18.2 - 8}{9.8} = 1.02 \text{ s}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 1.02 \text{ s}$$

$$\therefore t = \sqrt{\frac{8}{9.8}} = 0.9 \text{ s}$$

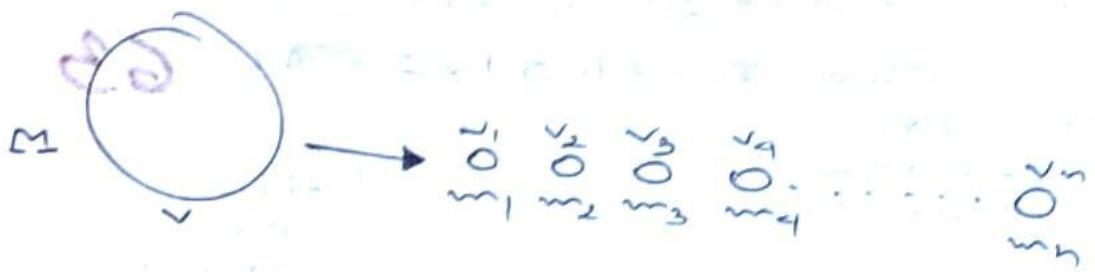
$$R = 8 \times 0.9 = 7.2 \text{ m}$$

$$= (18.2 \times 1.02) \text{ m}$$

$$= 23.2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 23.3 \text{ m}$$

* ഒരു മാത്രമുള്ള വിഭജനം എന്ന അഭ്യന്തരാഭ്യന്തര പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഒരു ക്രമപരമായ പദ്ധതിയാണ് ഗണിക്കുന്നത്.

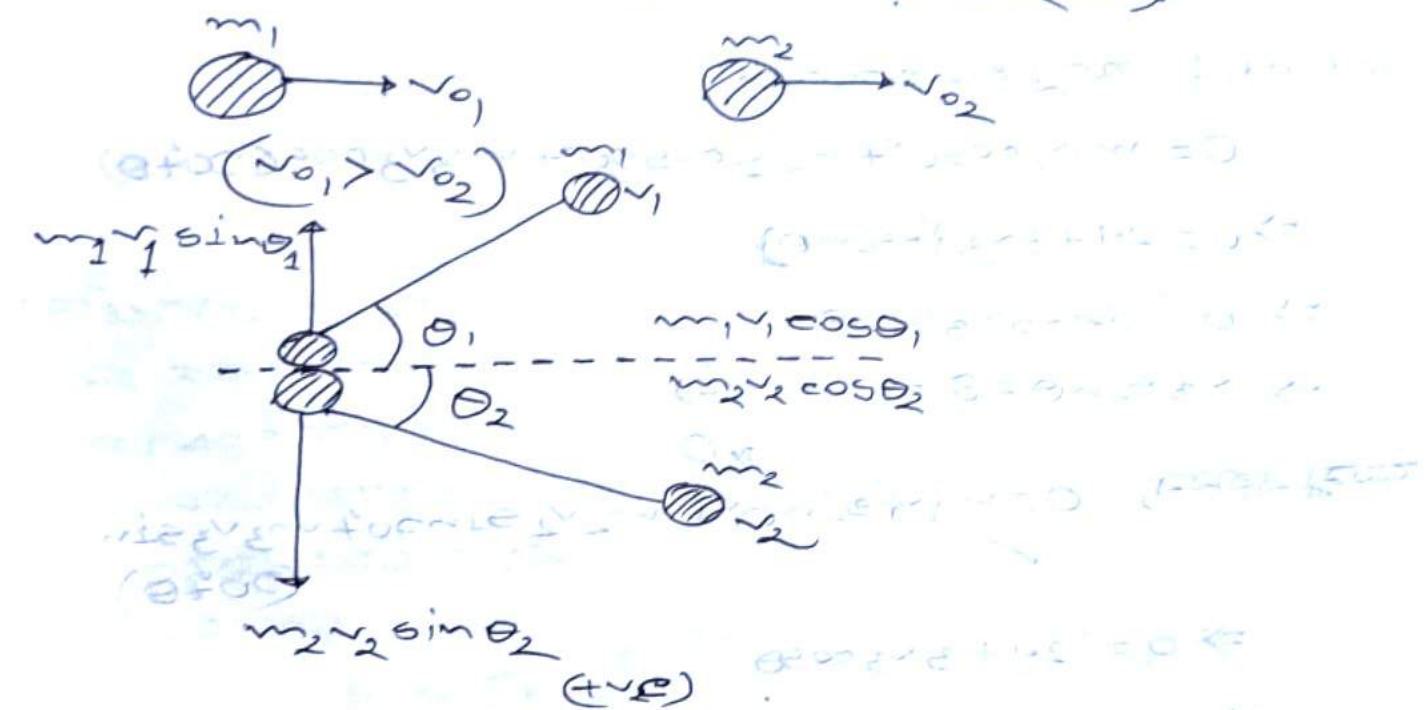


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$$Mv = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + \dots + m_n v_n$$

$$Mv = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i v_i$$

* Oblique collision (അഭ്യന്തര ഗംഗ്രഹണം)



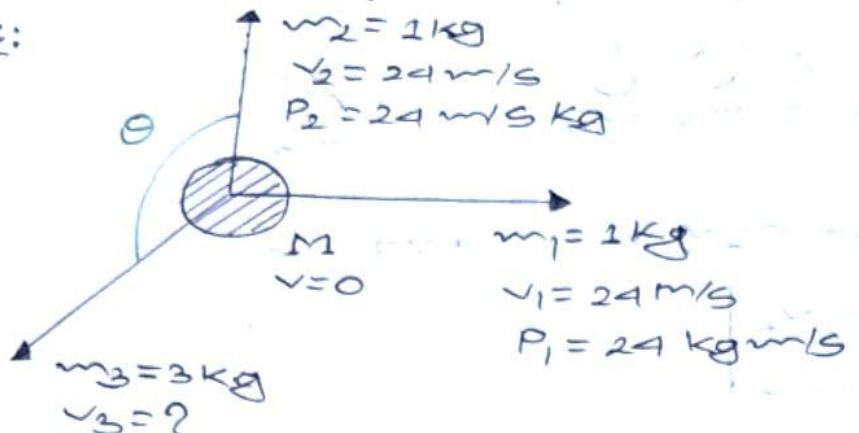
ഓരുക്കവാദാ: $m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02} = m_1 v_1 \cos \theta_1 + m_2 v_2 \cos \theta_2$

സൈംഗ്ലേറ്റ്: $0 + 0 = m_1 v_1 \sin \theta_1 - m_2 v_2 \sin \theta_2$

* 5 kg എഡു വരുന്നു ഒഴിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ ഇല്ല 1:1:3 അളവാൽ
3 kg തുകയാണ് മിക്ക ഇല്ല, മറ്റൊരു തരം തുകയാണ് മിക്ക
പദ്ധതിയാണ് ഏ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ 24 m/s² ഫലം കാണുന്നതു
ഒരു തുകയാണ് ദിവസം മാറ്റി നിന്നുക്കുണ്ട് !

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(ii)



1:1:3
⑤
$5 \times \frac{1}{5} = 1$
$5 \times \frac{2}{5} = 2$
$5 \times \frac{3}{5} = 3$ ③

P_3 (ഒരു പാർപ്പിടിയാണ് മാറ്റി നിന്നുക്കുണ്ട്)

Method: 1: ആധിക്യവാദിക്കരാൻ,

$$0 = m_1 v_1 \cos 0^\circ + m_2 v_2 \cos 90^\circ + m_3 v_3 \cos (90^\circ + \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 24 + 3 v_3 \{-\sin \theta\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 24 - 3 v_3 \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow v_3 \sin \theta = 8 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

അംഗീകാരം, ~~$0 = m_1 v_1 \sin 0^\circ + m_2 v_2 \sin 90^\circ + m_3 v_3 \sin (90^\circ + \theta)$~~

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 24 + 3 v_3 \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow v_3 \cos \theta = -8 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\text{ഉം } \frac{\text{(i)}}{\text{(ii)}} \text{ നാലു, } \frac{v_3 \sin \theta}{v_3 \cos \theta} = \frac{-8}{8} \Rightarrow \tan \theta = -1$$

$$\tan \theta = -1$$

$$\theta = 135^\circ \text{ അഥ } \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

m_3 എഡു ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ 135° കോണം

കാണുന്നു

$$\sin 135^\circ = \sin (180^\circ - 45^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

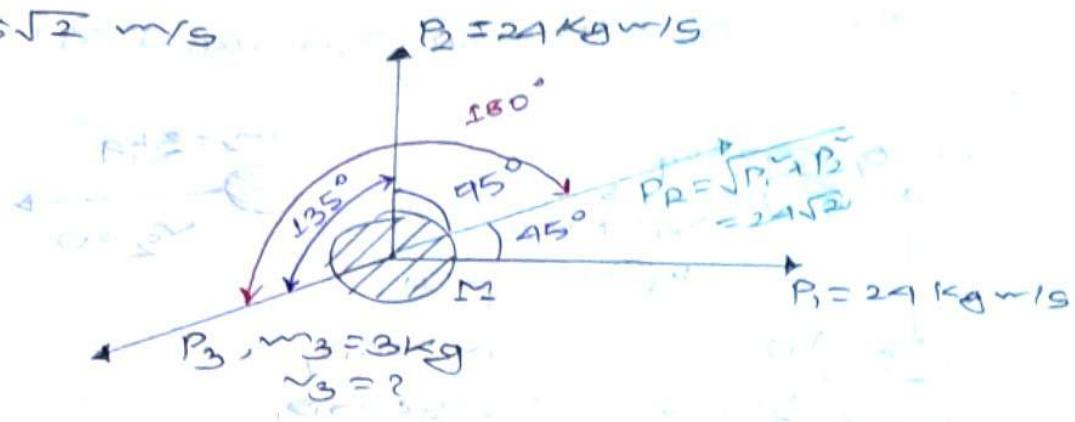
প্রতিক্রিয়া দূরত্ব কে নির্ণয় করুন

$$\sqrt{3}(\sin\theta + \cos\theta) = 2 \times 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = 2 \times 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{3} = 8\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$$

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Method:-2:

$$P_3 = P_R$$

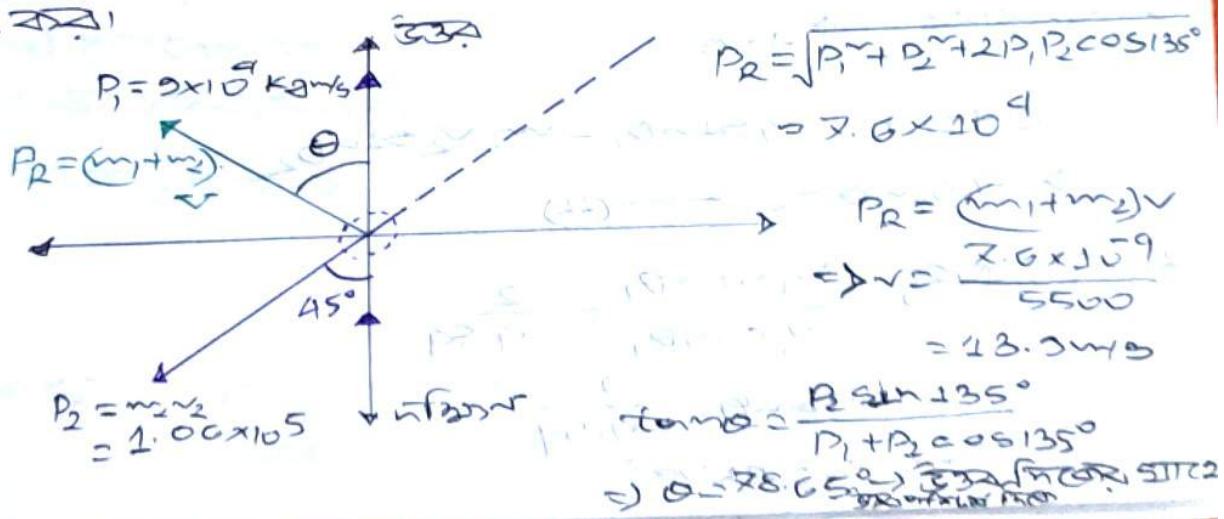
$$\Rightarrow m_3 v_3 = 24\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3v_3 = 24\sqrt{2}$$

$$v_3 = 8\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s (Ans)}$$

* একটি পরিষেবক ট্রেইল দিয়ে 30 m/s বেগে গতিশীল 3000 kg
জরুর স্থানীয় গতি 30 $\sqrt{2}$ m/s বেগে দিয়ে দিয়ে
গাঠন 45° ঘোলে পরিষেবক পরিষেবক গতিশীল 2500 kg
বেগে স্থানীয় গতি হওয়া হলো, গতিশীল গতি গবেষণা
মিসিলের ঘোলে বেগে উচ্চ গতি, এস্ত ঘোলে গতি 3
কি নির্ণয় করুন।

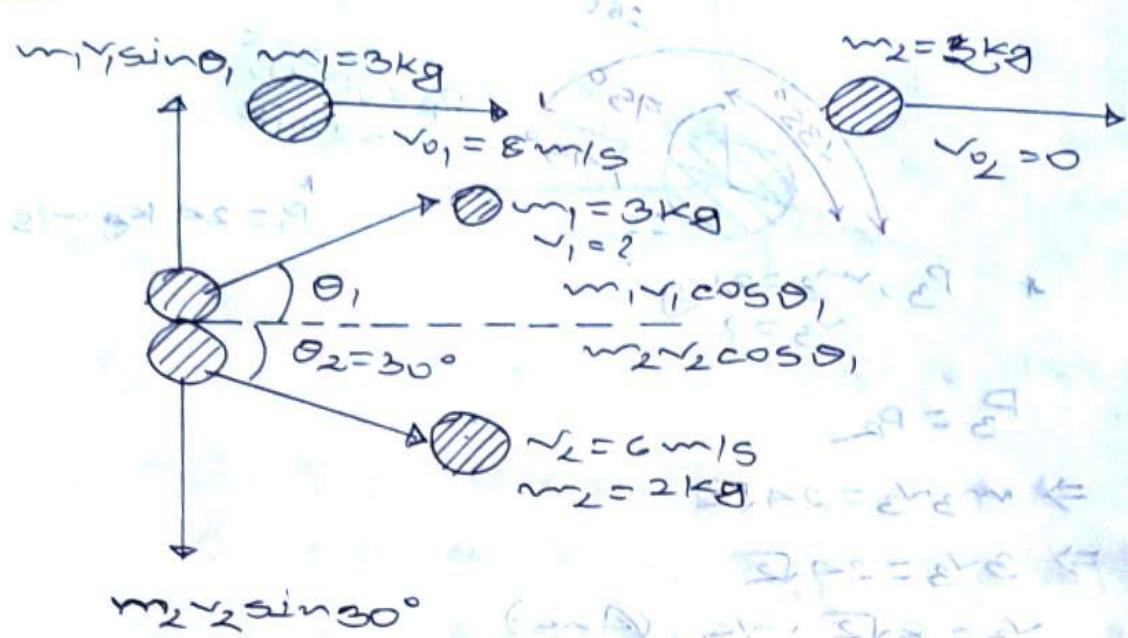
সু:



* ৩m/s বেগে সরিয়ে আসছে 3m/s^2 স্বল্প kg ত্বরণ ঘোষণা
 ২kg অবস্থার একটি ছুরি দ্বারা ঘোষণা করা হচ্ছে। সরিয়ে আসছে
 সরিয়ে আসছে এবং ছুরি দ্বারা ঘোষণা করা হচ্ছে।
 যদি 30° কোণে 6m/s^2 বেগে সরিয়ে আসছে তাহলে
 ঘোষণা করা হচ্ছে।

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উ:



যান্ত্রিক ক্ষমতা, $\Rightarrow m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = m_1 v_1 \cos \theta_1 + m_2 v_2 \cos \theta_2$

$\Rightarrow 24 = 3v_1 \cos 30 + 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\therefore v_1 \cos 30 = 4.59 \quad \text{(1)}$

জন্ম ক্ষমতা, $\uparrow +ve$

$0 + 0 = m_1 v_1 \sin \theta_1 - m_2 v_2 \sin \theta_2$

$\Rightarrow v_1 \sin \theta_1 = 2 \quad \text{(2)}$

$\frac{v_1 \sin \theta_1}{v_1 \cos \theta_1} = \frac{2}{4.59}$

$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{2}{4.59}$

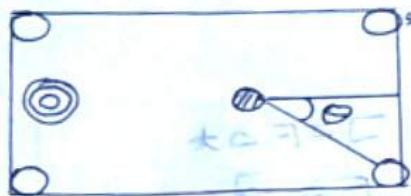
$\Rightarrow \theta_1 = 23.78^\circ$

$$\text{परिपथ} \Rightarrow \sqrt{v_i^2 + v_i^2(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2} = 2v_i (4.54)$$

$$v_i \approx 5 \text{ m/s}$$

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* जूँची पाकाते अंडेकी रा, जानते
जाएल ठव्या गाय मिमते व्हेळा
अंडे किंवा आल वाही देखाव्हेला

Topic: 07: प्रातिक्षण (Impulsive force):

गाई काळो व्हय मालेच्याच्यु झुक व्याधाच्याच्यु तराई कोणा व्हय
उपर उत्तुका व्हय तराई घेण्यात घातक व्यायाम क्याही?

$$F = m a \\ \Rightarrow F = m \left(\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} \right)$$

if, $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$, $F \rightarrow$ impulsive force.

* घातक व्याधाते व्हय तराई माली दिघेच्याच्यु व्हय
परिवर्तन वाटे, माली व्हयाते व्हय असावाति घासी व्हय, तराई घात
क्षमा व्याहातक व्यायाम (destructive force)
आवाडित व्यायाम व्यायाम, व्यायाम व्यायाम, व्यायाम व्यायाम

* व्यायाम (Impulse of force): यात्रेशिष्ट व्हय
घातक व्यायामाते कोणा व्हय तराई घात व्यायाम
आवा घास तराई व्यायाम व्यायाम.

कोणा व्हय तराई 1 sec व्हय व्यायाम व्यायाम F

$$\text{II} \quad " \quad " \quad (Δt) \quad " \quad \text{प्ली} \quad " \quad " \quad (FΔt)$$

$$(Δt \rightarrow 0)$$

व्यायामाते $J = FΔt$

घातक व्यायामाते व्यायामाते व्यायामाते व्यायामाते व्यायामाते व्यायामाते

$$J = F \cdot \Delta t, [F \rightarrow 0]$$

unit: $Ns = \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s} = \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^2$

Dimension: $[J] = [MLT^{-1}]$

6x

$$\boxed{\vec{J} = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta t}$$

$$\vec{J} = \vec{F} \cdot dt$$

$$\vec{J} = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\Rightarrow J = F \cdot a \cdot \Delta t$$

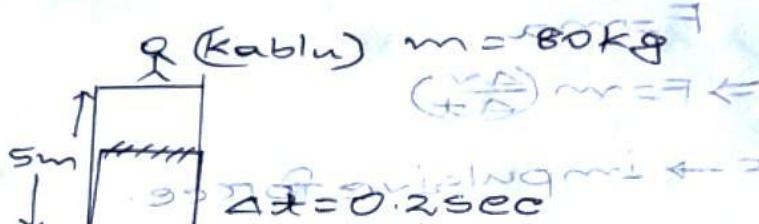
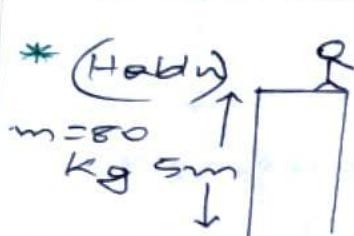
$$\Rightarrow J = m \cdot \left(\frac{v - v_0}{\Delta t} \right) \Delta t$$

$$\Rightarrow J = mv - mv_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{J = P - P_0}$$

$$\vec{J} = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{J}{\Delta t}$$



Hablu:

$$J = mv - mv_0$$

$$= (80 \times 9.8)$$

$$J = 792 \text{ kg m/s}$$

$$J = 792 \text{ kg m/s}$$

$$f_k = \frac{J}{\Delta t} = \frac{792}{0.2} = 3960 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore F_H = \left(\frac{J}{\Delta t} \right) \frac{792}{2} = 396 \text{ " (Ans)} \\ (\text{Ans})$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ans} = 396 \text{ "}}$$

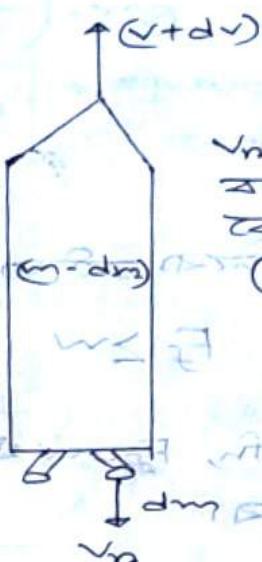
Topic 10: Rocket propulsion: (ରୋକୋଟିକ୍ ପ୍ରାଣ୍ତିକ ଶାଖା)

→ Tsiolkovsky rocket equation

For single stage rocket.



After "dt" time



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$v_n = \frac{dm}{dt}$ ହାଲିବାର ବେଳେ
ଏବଂ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧାବ୍ୟାପୀତି
(ରୋକୋଟିକ୍ ପ୍ରାଣ୍ତିକ୍ ଶାଖା)

$m \rightarrow$ ରୋକୋଟିକ୍ ପ୍ରାଣ୍ତିକ୍ ଶାଖା

* "dt" ଶମ୍ଭବ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣାତ କୁଣ୍ଡାଳି

$$\therefore \text{1} \quad " \quad \text{II} \quad " \quad \text{III} \quad \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) = \frac{m b}{t b} m v \quad \text{iso: 9200}$$

$\left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) \rightarrow$ କୁଣ୍ଡାଳି ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣାତ କରାଯାଇଥାରୁ

$$(kg/s) \quad \text{iso: 9200}$$

* "dt" ଶମ୍ଭବ ଏବଂ କୁଣ୍ଡାଳି "dv"

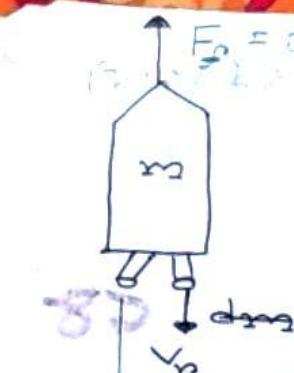
$$\therefore \text{2} \quad " \quad \text{II} \quad " \quad \left(\frac{dv}{dt} \right) \quad w < \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \text{ରୋକୋଟିକ୍ ପ୍ରାଣ୍ତିକ୍} \quad a_R = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

ଲିଖିନି $w - \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$, ଏହାର ପ୍ରକାର କିମ୍ବା

$$B^m v - \frac{m b}{t b} m v = 0$$

ଫୋର୍ସ ଓ ଗୋପନୀୟ
ଅନୁକ୍ରମ କରାଯାଇଥାରୁ



$$\therefore F_f = \gamma_n \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right)$$

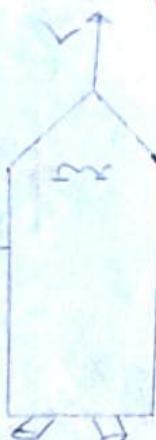
বরফের উপরের দিকে উচ্চতা বর্তন করে যাওয়ার পথ

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$$F_f = \gamma_n m g$$

বরফের উপরের দিকে উচ্চতা বর্তন করে যাওয়ার পথ

$$F_f > w$$



case: 01: যদি, $F_f = w$ হয়, তখন এটি ফেস গুরুত্বের
যানিকাম ঘৰে।

$$F_f = w$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_n \frac{dm}{dt} = \gamma_n g b$$

পর্যবেক্ষণ কোণ কোণ "b"
"b" "b" "b" "b"

case: 02: If, $F_f > w$ হয়, তখন এটি ফেস গুরুত্বের
যানিকাম ঘৰে।

$$F_R \uparrow$$

$$F_f > w \quad \left(\frac{v_b}{b} \right)$$

$$\frac{v_b}{w/b} = \gamma_n$$

" v_b " এর কোণ কোণ "b"
"b" "b" "b" "b"

\therefore বরফের উপরের দিকে উচ্চতা বর্তন করে, $F_R = F_f - w$

$$F_R = F_f - w$$

initial

$$F_R = \gamma_n \frac{dm}{dt} - \gamma_n g$$

equation of force of
rocket motion

$$F_R = v_n \frac{dm}{dt} - m(t)g$$

$$m(t) = m_0 - \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) t$$

Soln: initially, $F_R = v_n \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) - mg$

অস্থায় হুন্দুরা $\Rightarrow m_{AR} = v_n \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) - mg$

$$\therefore a_R = \left(\frac{v_n}{m} \right) \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) - g \quad \rightarrow \text{equation of acceleration of rocket motion}$$

দ্বারা, t যম্য পরে,

$$F_R = v_n \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) - m(t)g$$

$$\Rightarrow m(t) \cdot a_R = v_n \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) - m(t)g$$

$$\Rightarrow a_R = \frac{v_n}{m(t)} \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) - g \quad m(t) = m_0 - \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) t$$

অস্থায় হুন্দুরা

বেগ (velocity): $a_R = \frac{v_n}{m} \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) - g$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{v_n}{m} \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) - g$$

$$\Rightarrow dv = \frac{v_n}{m} \cdot \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) dt - g dt$$

$$\Rightarrow dv = v_n \frac{dm}{m} - g dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dv = v_n \int \frac{dm}{m} - g \int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow [v] = v_n \left[\ln \frac{m}{m_0} \right] - g[t]$$

$$\Rightarrow [v - v_0] = v_n \left[\ln \frac{m}{m_0} - \ln \frac{m_0}{m_0} \right] - g[t - \tau]$$

$$\Rightarrow [v - v_0] = v_n \ln \frac{m}{m_0} - g[t - \tau]$$

$$\Rightarrow v = v_0 + v_n \ln \frac{m}{m_0} - g[t - \tau]$$

পথের সময়: $\frac{m_0}{m}$

দ্বারা দারিদ্র্য যম্য $v_n(-v_0)$ মিটেন্ডু

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$$-\nu_n \ln \frac{m}{m_0} \quad [1 \ln x = \ln \frac{x}{x_0}]$$

$$= \nu_n \ln \frac{m_0}{m}$$

$$\frac{m}{m_0} < 1$$

$$\ln \frac{m}{m_0} (-\nu_n)$$

$$v < 11.2 \text{ km/sec}$$

R1

$$* V = v_0 + \nu_n \ln \frac{m}{m_0} - gt$$

$$\text{स्थिर वेगासाठी}$$

$$V = v_0 + \nu_n \ln 1 - gt$$

$$V = v_0 - gt$$

$$B - \left(\frac{mb}{tb} \right) \nu_n = \frac{v}{t}$$

* एकांक वर्को २० तुळाली निर्माणाचे रेत 10 km/sec

वर्ष तुळाली निर्माणाचे रेत 100 kg/sec, वर्कांतील उपर

नियांची तेजीमुळी वर्क मिळावा,

$$t \left(\frac{mb}{tb} \right) - m = (t) \nu_n$$

$$\therefore F_R = \nu_n \frac{dm}{dt} \rightarrow 0 \quad \nu_n = 10 \text{ km/sec}$$

$$= 10^4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$F_R = 10^4 N$$

$$B - \left(\frac{mb}{tb} \right) \frac{dm}{dt} = 10^4 \text{ kg/s}$$

* एकांक वर्काटील अवृत्त वर्ष तुळाली निर्माणाचे रेत १० तुळ, वर्कांतील तेजीमुळी वर्काटील तुळाली निर्माणाचे रेत ४ km/sec वर्ष तुळाली निर्माणाचे रेत 100 kg/sec वर्कांतील तुळाली निर्माणाचे रेत २० तुळ तेजीमुळी वर्क मिळावा,

$$\therefore \text{तुळीमात्र वर्काटील अवृत्त } m_R = 10 \text{ Ton}$$

$$[+] B - \frac{m}{tb} [m] = 10^4 \text{ kg}$$

$$F_R = \nu_n \frac{dm}{dt} = [m g - m \nu_n] \nu_n$$

$$= 8 \times 10^3 \times 10^2 - 10^4 \times 8 \text{ N}$$

$$F_R = 8.02 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

वर्गात,

$$m = 10 \text{ Ton}$$

\Rightarrow काही तुळाली निर्माणाचे रेत २० तुळ आहे,

$$\nu_n = 8 \text{ km/sec}$$

$$= 8 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = 10^4 \text{ kg}$$

* असामिया एकी बल्कोटी छे ५०८०, बल्कोटी २०३ छायाचि विस्तरण देख ४km/s एवं असामि विस्तरण देख २०km/s बल्कोटी उत्तराधीय मात्रा ज्ञाना २०५ एवं बल्कोटी उत्तराधीय असामि विस्तरण करा।

$$\text{उः } F_R = V_n \frac{dm}{dt} - m(\ddot{x})g$$

$$= (8 \times 10^3 \times 20) - (4.8 \times 10^9 \times 9.8)$$

$$F_R = 8.4 \times 10^9 N$$

$$t \times \frac{dm}{dt} - m(\ddot{x}) = (\ddot{x}) \frac{dt}{dt}$$

$$x(20) - 0 = 0$$

$$x(20) =$$

$$4.8 \times 10^9 \times 20 =$$

* असामि बल्कोटी गत उत्तराधीय मात्रा विस्तरण २५ एवं एक अद्यता $\frac{1}{50}$ अंशहास्य, बल्कोटी २०३ विस्तरण असामि विस्तरण देख ३km/s इतना, बल्कोटी तुला विस्तरण करा।

$$\text{उः } a_R = \frac{V_n}{m_B} \frac{dm}{dt} \text{ एवं } a_{R\text{initial}}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 10^3}{m} \times \frac{\frac{m}{50}}{2} - 9.8$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 10^3}{100} - 9.8$$

$$= 30 - 9.8$$

$$a_R = 20.2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

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$$V_n = 8 \text{ km/s}$$

$$= 8 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = 20 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$m(\ddot{x}) = m_0 - \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) \times t$$

$$= 5 \times 10^9 - 20 \times 20$$

$$= 4.8 \times 10^9$$

$$t = 120 \text{ sec}$$

$$m_0 = 5 \times 10^9 \text{ kg}$$

$$B \approx -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$V_n = 3 \text{ km/s}$$

$$= 3 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$dm = \frac{m}{50}$$

$$dt = 2 \text{ sec}$$

2sec प्रतिवर्ष

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{m}{50} = \frac{m}{100}$$

$$m(\ddot{x}) = m - \frac{m}{100} \times 2$$

$$= m - \frac{m}{50}$$

$B = \frac{m}{dt}$

$$a_R = \frac{V_n}{m_B} \times \frac{m}{50} - 9.8$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 10^3}{2 \times 10^3} - 9.8$$

$$a_R = 20.2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

* एक विमान की गति १००० kg, वेगोंटि २५ km/s
निर्माण दर : १५ kg/s तु इसकी निर्माण दर का ४ km/s
हो, २ min तक विमान का वज़ान बढ़ाया जाए

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उ:

$$\Delta P = \frac{V_n}{m(t)} \frac{dm}{dt} - g$$

$$V_n = 15 \text{ km/s}$$

$$dm/dt = \left(\frac{8 \times 10^3}{2200} \times 15 - 9.8 \right) \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 94.795 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$F_x = \left(\frac{mb}{tb} \right) - dm/dt =$$

$$0.2 \times 2200 - 10 \times 2200 =$$

$$POL \times 0.2 \cdot F =$$

(PSL V)

* अलामियां एक विमान की गति १०८ m/s, वेगोंटि २५ अमीर
निर्माण दर : १५ m/s, वेगोंटि २५ अमीर निर्माण दर
का उत्तर विमान की गति ताकि उसका विस्तृतीय समान हो?

उ:

$$F_g = mg$$

$$\Rightarrow V_n \frac{dm}{dt} = mg$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{mg}{V_n} = 14$$

$$m = 10^4 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{m}{s} = 10^4$$

$$V_n = 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$10^4 \cdot 10^3 = 10^7$$

* विमान की २५ अमीर निर्माण दर २५ लाख लग्जरी विमानों के लिए उपलब्ध होना चाहिए ताकि विमान का विस्तृतीय समान हो?

उ:

$$\Delta P = \frac{V_n}{m} \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) - g$$

$$\Rightarrow 2g = \frac{V_n}{m} \frac{dm}{dt} - g$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dm}{dt} = 3g \times \frac{m}{V_n}$$

$$3g \times \frac{10^4}{10^3} = 30$$

১০ শেল পত্রিকা

* একটি বাকেটের অন্তে ৫ টন ঘূঁঁট জ্বালানির পথে ২৫ মি, বরফালি হলেও জ্বালানি পর্যবেক্ষণে অনেকগুলি স্টেপ আছে। একটি খুব অসম্ভব ঘোষণা যাতে জ্বালানির পথে জ্বালানির পথে ২৩ মি, স্লিপে বাকেটের ঘোষণা আছে।

$$v = v_0 + \mu m \ln \frac{m}{m_0} - gt$$

$$= (-8000) \ln \frac{5 \times 10^3}{3 \times 10^9} - (6.8 \times 500)$$

$$= 2.4 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 2.4 \text{ km/s} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

$$m = m_0 - \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) t$$

$$m = 5 \text{ Ton}$$

$$= 5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = 50 \text{ kg/s}$$

৫০ kg জ্বালানি পর্যবেক্ষণ ১ sec

$$1 \text{ sec} = " = " = " = \frac{1}{50} \text{ sec}$$

$$25 \times 10^3 \text{ " } = \frac{25 \times 10^3}{50} \text{ " } = 500 \text{ sec}$$

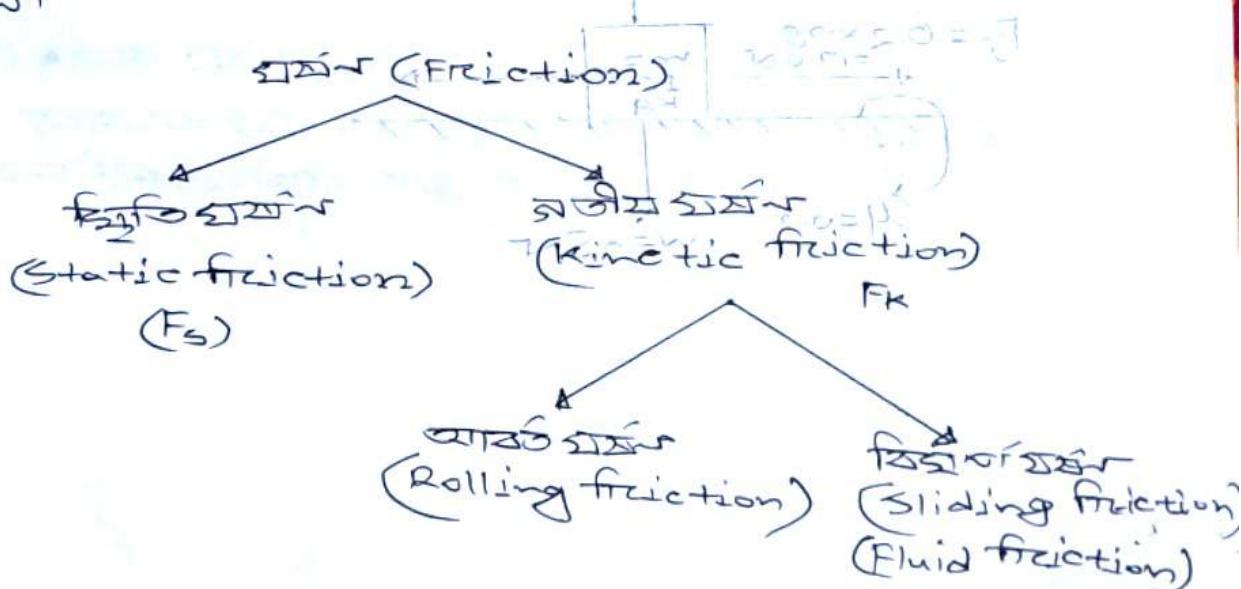
$$v_p = -8000 \text{ m/s}$$

২৪

Topic: ১১:

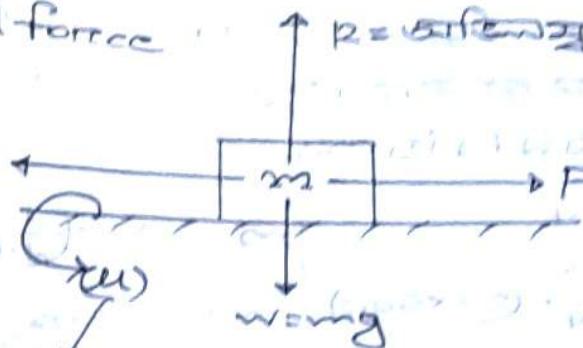
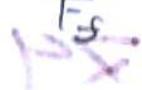
জ্বর্ণ (Friction): যোদ্ধা বন্ধু কোনো উদ্দেশ্যে ব্রহ্মসীল ও অন্যান্য গবাদ মিথ্যা বিপরীতে অস্থিরভাবে বাধে এবং চাপে বাধে।

* এ পর্যবেক্ষণে ক্ষয়ের পথে অনুভূত যুক্তিকৰণ এবং পর্যবেক্ষণ।



Frictional force $\rightarrow F_f$

$R = \text{अनियन्त्रित बल}$



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पर्याप्तता क्रमांक

(Co-efficient of friction)

(विस्थापन विद्युत अवृत्ति दर्शाने)

* अधिक वज़ा वाले

$$\frac{F_f}{R} = \mu \quad [0 < \mu < 1]$$

$$F_f = \mu R$$

* अनियन्त्रित वर्गीकरणार्थे घण्टामात्रा का दिये जाने वाले वर्षों का अनुपात वाले

* इस परीक्षे में

$$F_f = 0.2 \times 98 = 19.6 N$$

$R = 98 N$

$$m = \frac{20}{9.81} \text{ kg}$$

2.04 kg

$$\mu = 0.2$$

(विस्थापन विद्युत अवृत्ति दर्शाने)

(विस्थापन विद्युत अवृत्ति दर्शाने)

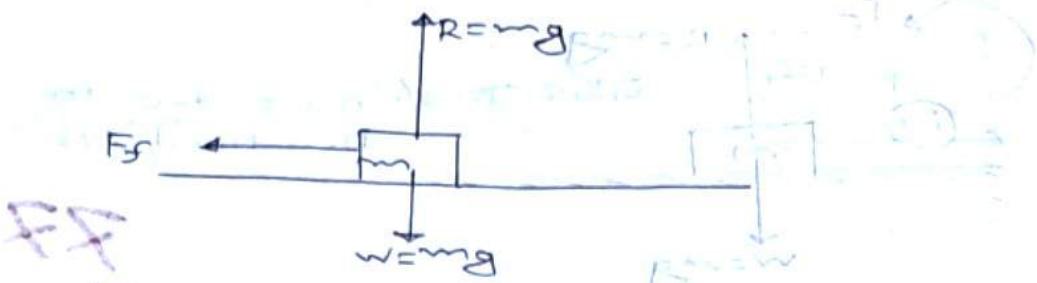
(विस्थापन विद्युत अवृत्ति दर्शाने)

विस्थापन

(विस्थापन विद्युत अवृत्ति दर्शाने)

विस्थापन

(विस्थापन विद्युत अवृत्ति दर्शाने)



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$$F_f = \mu R$$

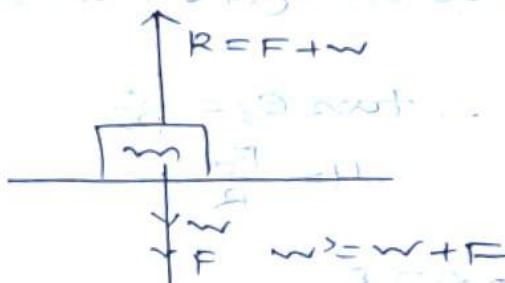
$$F_f \propto R \quad [\mu = \text{const}]$$

বর্তী অঙ্কগতি, পদার্থকলা
পরিসরে $F_f = \mu R$ অসম্ভব।

* নিম্নোক্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ফলসমূহ কোনো তলে ঘর্ষণক প্রক্রিয়া প্রতিক্রিয়া ঘোষণা করিঃ

$$\therefore \frac{F_f}{R} = \text{const}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{f_1}}{R_1} = \frac{F_{f_2}}{R_2}$$



ঘর্ষণকুণ্ডলী (U) :

$$M = \frac{F_f}{R} \quad \text{অথবা, } R = 1 \text{ N} \quad \boxed{\mu = F_f}$$

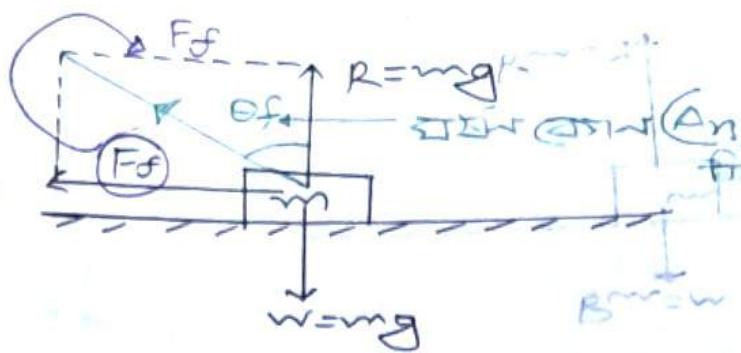
কোনো তলে কোনো বস্তুর উপর ঘর্ষণ প্রক্রিয়া প্রতিক্রিয়া কর্তৃত এবং পরিমাণ ঘর্ষণক অনুভূত হয়, তাহে এ ঘর্ষণক পুরো কোণ ১০৮°।

* কোনো তলের ঘর্ষণকুণ্ডলী ০.৩ কতোকি হবে?

উঁ : ... কোনো কোণ ঘর্ষণকুণ্ডলী কোনো বস্তুর কেবল
১N প্রতিক্রিয়া প্রতিক্রিয়া করত পিছাতে ঘর্ষণক
০.৩ N।

$$0.3 \times 1 = 0.3$$

$$0.3 = 0.3$$



(Angle due to friction) / friction

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স্থিতি ঘর্ষণ: গুরুত্ব ও অভিস্থিতিক ঘূর্ণিয়াব ঘর্ষণ, অভিস্থিতিক ঘূর্ণিয়াব ঘোড়ায়ে অগ্র প্রস্তুত কানেকশন, এ পদ্ধতি ঘর্ষণ করা যাব।

$$\therefore \tan \theta_s = \frac{F_f}{R}$$

$$\therefore \mu_s = \frac{F_f}{R}$$

$\mu = \tan \theta_s$

$$\frac{F_f}{R} = \frac{\mu_s g}{R}$$

ক্রিতি ঘর্ষণ

$$F_s$$

$$[F_s > F_k]$$

$$\mu_s$$

$$(\mu_s > \mu_k)$$

$$F_k$$

$$F_k : \text{ক্রিতি ঘর্ষণ}$$

$$\theta_s \text{ ক্রিতি } [\theta_s > \theta_k]$$

$$\frac{F_k}{R} = \mu_k R$$

$$\frac{F_s}{R} = \mu_s R$$

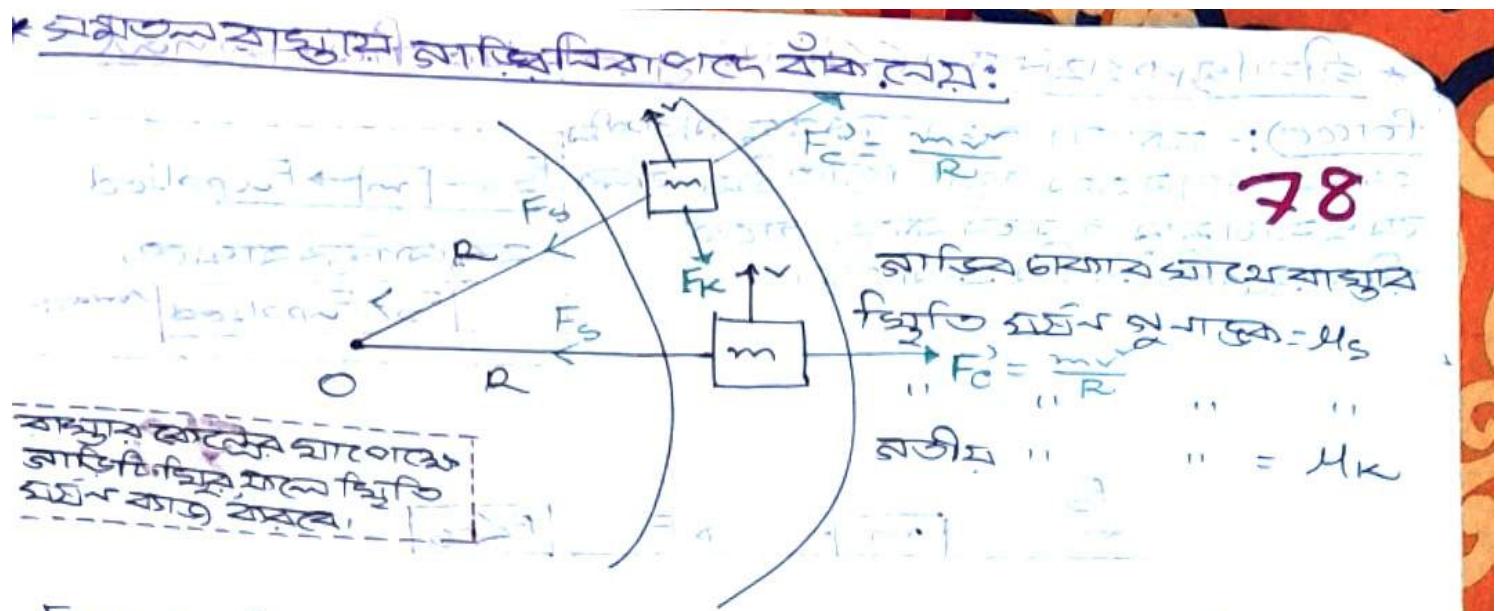
$$F_k = \mu_k R$$

$$\frac{F_s}{R} = \tan \theta_s$$

$$\frac{F_k}{R} = \tan \theta_k$$

$$\mu_s = \tan \theta_s$$

$$\mu_k = \tan \theta_k$$



For safe turning,

$$F_c \leq F_s$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{mv^2}{R} \leq \mu_s mg$$

$$\Rightarrow v \leq \mu_s g R$$

$$\Rightarrow v \leq \sqrt{\mu_s g R}$$

$$F_s = \mu_s mg$$

ଯାବାକିବିଧି

$$v_{max} = \sqrt{\mu_s g R}$$

* 100m ସରକାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ କୋଣେ ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି ସାଥୀ ଯାଏଗଲୁ
ଏହାର ଜାହାଜରେ ଯାଏ ମିଳେ ଟାର୍ଫିଲେ ରାଜି ହାରିବିଲା
କାହାରେ ଯାଏ ପାଇବେ ? ଯାହାର ଜାହାଜ ଟାର୍ଫିଲୁ ଯାଏ
ଯାଏ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ହେଲା ?

ଓ:

$$v_{max} = \sqrt{0.2 \times 100 \times 9.8}$$

$$= 14 \text{ m/s}$$

$$R = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$\mu_s = 0.2$$

$$g = 9.8$$

* ଶୀମାନ୍ତିକ ପାଯନ ବଳ (Limiting frictional force):- କୋଣାରେ ତଳେ ଛାଡ଼ିବାରୁ କାହାରେଟି ଅଭିଭାବକ ପରମ ବଳ ସମ୍ମାନ କରୁଥିଲା କ୍ଷିତି ଏହାରେମେ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଯେ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ବାହେ, ତାଙ୍କେ ଶୀମାନ୍ତିକ ପାଯନ ବଳ ଏହା ଏହା।

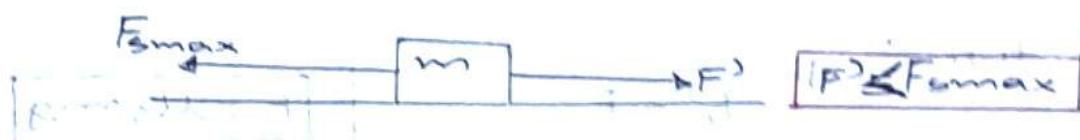
$$F_s \leftarrow m \rightarrow F_{\text{Applied}}$$

ବାହେରେ ପାଯନ ବଳ ଏହା

$$F_s > F_{\text{Applied}}$$



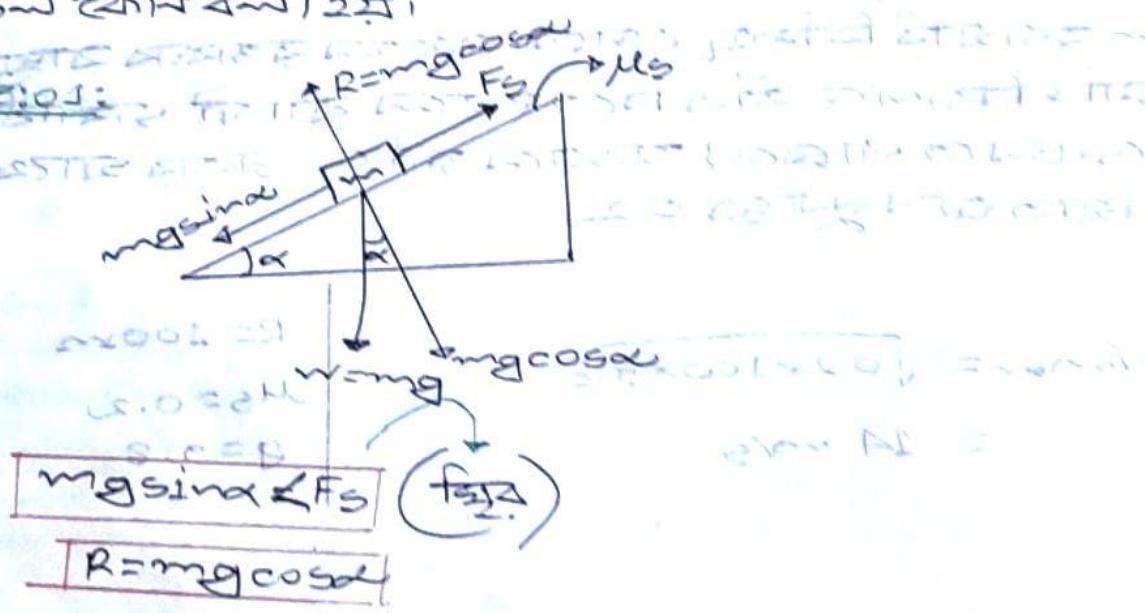
79



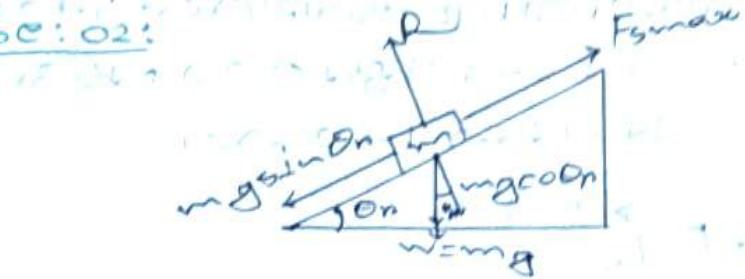
* ଶୀମାନ୍ତିକ କ୍ଷିତି ପାଯନ ବଳ, କ୍ଷିତି ପରମ ବଳରେ ଚାରିତ୍ତେ ମାତ୍ର

କ୍ଷିତି ପାଯନ (Angle of repose) : (Qn):

କୋଣାରେ ଆନତ ତଳେ ଯେ ଆନତ ତଳାରେ ତଳା ଉପରେ ବାହେ ଅଭିଭାବକ ପରମ ବଳ, ଆନତ ତଳାରେ କୌଣସି ଆନତ ତଳାରେ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କୌଣସି ଏହା ଏହା।



case: 02:



$$F_{Nmax} = mg \sin \theta \quad (i)$$

$$R = mg \cos \theta \quad (ii)$$

80

(i) \div (ii)

$$\frac{F_{Nmax}}{R} = \frac{mg \sin \theta}{mg \cos \theta}$$

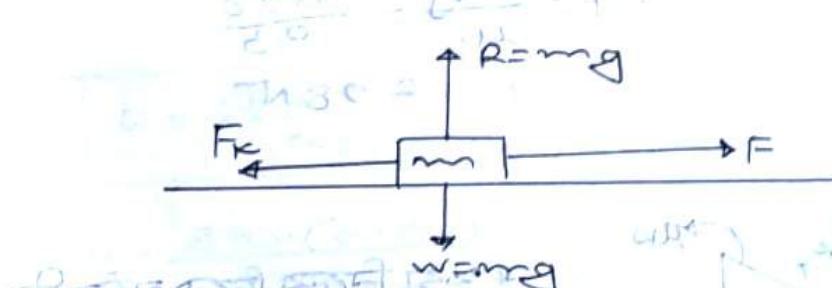
$$\Rightarrow \mu_s = \tan \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta_s = \tan \theta_n$$

$$\therefore \theta_s = \theta_n$$

কোণ যাতে ক্ষেত্রের বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষুণ্ড হবে।
যেখানে চমান।

ক্ষেত্রে চমান ক্ষেত্রের পথ:



case: 01: $F = F_k$

$$F - F_k = 0$$

$$\Sigma F = 0$$

ক্ষেত্রে চমান ক্ষেত্রের পথ

ক্ষেত্রে চমান।

$$F > F_k$$

$$\Sigma F = ma$$

$$\Rightarrow F - F_k = ma$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{F - F_k}{m} = \frac{F - \mu_k mg}{m}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{F - \mu_k mg}{m}$$

* যার্মেনিয়ান কর্তৃ কার্যকল বাস্তুম নাড়িতি অসমতের রাষ্ট্রিয় জাতিতি কে 12000kg, নাড়িতি উপর ইন্দ্রিয় প্রচল আছে।
কে 2500N, উজ্জ্বলতা গবেষ কৃপাতে, নিয়ম কো?

উ: $\Sigma F = ma$

$\Rightarrow F - F_k = ma$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{F - \mu_k mg}{m}$

\Rightarrow

$F = F_k$

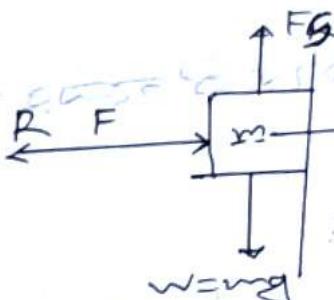
$\Rightarrow m a = \mu_k m g = 2500$

$\Rightarrow \mu = 0.2$

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* 0.3 যার্মেনিয়ান কর্তৃ কিশিয়ে অগন্ত ক্ষেত্র দেয়ালের সাথে
3kg কেজ একটি স্থান কে ছেড়ে দেয়ায় বাস্তুত চাইলে,
দেয়ালে কাহো নম্বুচাৰে বসত কৈমাত কো?

উ:



$F_s = mg$

$\Rightarrow \mu_s R = mg$

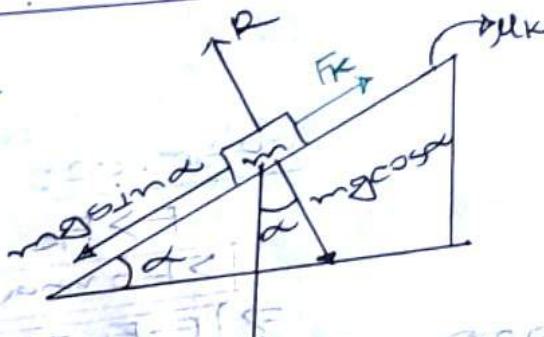
$\Rightarrow \mu_s F = mg$

$\therefore F = \frac{mg}{\mu_s} = \frac{3 \times 9.8}{0.3}$

$= 98N$

ক্ষেত্র কৈমাত কৈমাত কৈমাত:

case: 01:



$R = \frac{Fg}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{mg}{\sin \alpha}$

$R = \frac{mg \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = mg \cot \alpha$

ক্ষেত্র কৈমাত কৈমাত কৈমাত

$\Sigma F = m g \sin \alpha$

$\Rightarrow m a = m g \sin \alpha$

$\Rightarrow a = g \sin \alpha$

$$mgs \sin \alpha \geq F_k$$

* observation 1: $mgs \sin \alpha = F_k \therefore \sum F = 0$

∴ यद्युपरी गमने का विचार नहीं पड़ता।

* obs-2: $mgs \sin \alpha > F_k$

$$\sum F = mgs \sin \alpha - F_k$$

$$\Rightarrow ma = mgs \sin \alpha - \mu_k mg \cos \alpha$$

$$\therefore a = g(\sin \alpha - \mu_k \cos \alpha)$$

$$a = g(\sin \alpha - \mu_k \cos \alpha) \quad [\mu_k = \tan \theta_k = \frac{\sin \theta_k}{\cos \theta_k}]$$

$$= g \left(\sin \alpha - \frac{\sin \theta_k}{\cos \theta_k} \cos \alpha \right)$$

$$= g \left(\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \theta_k - \cos \alpha \sin \theta_k}{\cos \theta_k} \right)$$

$$= g \frac{\sin(\alpha - \theta_k)}{\cos \theta_k}$$

$$a = \frac{g \sin(\alpha - \theta_k)}{\cos \theta_k} \quad ***$$

$$a = \frac{g \sin(\alpha - \theta_k)}{\cos \theta_k}$$

Now, यदि, यदि $\alpha = \theta_k$

$$\therefore \alpha - \theta_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\alpha - \theta_k) = 0$$

$$\boxed{a=0}$$

अतः यदि,

गमने का तार, $a=0$

$$\frac{g \sin(\alpha - \theta_k)}{\cos \theta_k} = 0 \quad \text{or}$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \theta_k) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha - \theta_k = 0$$

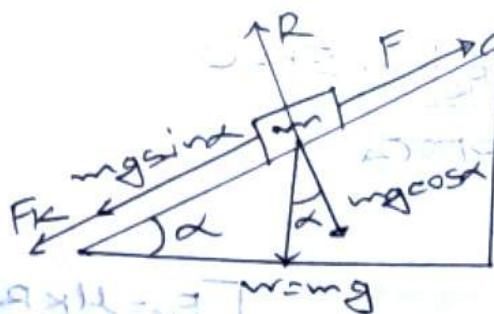
$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \theta_k$$

* आवत तर यद्युपरी गमने का विचार है। अर्थात् जो आवत तर उपरी गमने का विचार है वह उपरी गमने का विचार है।

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Case:02: ସହ୍ୟ ପାଇସର ଦିକେ ବନ୍ତିଶୀଳ ହେଲେ

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ବହୁତ ଆମତା କାରାକ୍ରମ ଲେଖିବା ଦିକେ ବନ୍ତିଶୀଳ ହେଲେ,

$$F \geq mgs \sin \alpha + F_k$$

* Observation 1: $F = mgs \sin \alpha + F_k$

$$\frac{mgs \sin \alpha + F_k}{mgs \cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha + \mu_k \quad \boxed{\Sigma F = 0}$$

∴ ସହ୍ୟ ପାଇସର ଦିକେ ବନ୍ତିଶୀଳ ହେଲେ $\frac{mgs \sin \alpha + F_k}{mgs \cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha + \mu_k$

* Obs-2: $F > (mgs \sin \alpha + F_k)$

$$\Sigma F = F - (mgs \sin \alpha + F_k) \quad \frac{(a - x) \sin \alpha}{mgs \cos \alpha} = \frac{B}{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow m a_p = m a - (mgs \sin \alpha + \mu_k m g \cos \alpha) \quad \frac{(a - x) \cos \alpha}{mgs \cos \alpha} = \frac{B}{A}$$

$$a_p = a - (g \sin \alpha + \mu_k g \cos \alpha)$$

Resultant
 $O = \sqrt{a^2 + a_p^2}$

$$(a - x) \cos \alpha = 0$$

* ୨୦ ଟଙ୍କା ($1 \text{ ଟଙ୍କା} = 100 \text{ kg}$) ଉଚ୍ଚର ଗାଢ଼ି ଟ୍ରେନ୍ ୧୫° ଆମତ କାରାକ୍ରମ ବିଲିଷ୍ଠ ହେଲେ ଆମତ ଅବରତ୍ୟ ୩୬ km/h ଯାଏବେଳେ ଉପରେ ଦିକେ ବନ୍ତିଶୀଳ, ଯେତି ୧୦୦ kg ଉଚ୍ଚର ଗାଢ଼ି ହେଲେ ଆମତ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଯଥିର ବଲ୍ଲାଜିନ୍ ହେଲେ, ତୁମ୍ଭଙ୍କ ଆମତ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

କାମାଣ୍ଡର୍ଟାର୍ ହେଲେ । ଏହି ଉପରେ ଦିକେ ବନ୍ତିଶୀଳ ହେଲେ ଆମତ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଯଥିର ବଲ୍ଲାଜିନ୍ ହେଲେ । ଏହି ଉପରେ ଦିକେ ବନ୍ତିଶୀଳ ହେଲେ ଆମତ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

উ: $\sum F = 0$

$$\Rightarrow F = mgs \sin \alpha + F_k = 0$$

$$= 1000 \times 9.8 \sin 15^\circ + 1000$$

$$= 26364.3 \text{ N}$$

$$m = 1000 \text{ kg}$$

$$F_k = 1000 \text{ N}$$

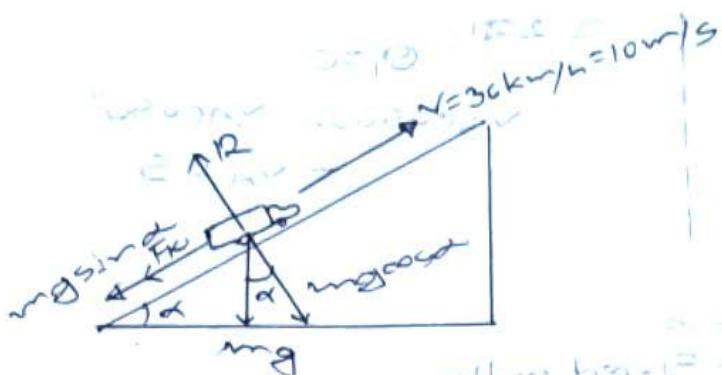
power

$$P = F \cdot v$$

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$$= (26364.3 \times 10) \text{ Watt}$$

$$= 263643 \text{ Watt}$$



Topic: 12: বন্ধন ও বন্ধনের পরিমাণ

(constraint and motion):

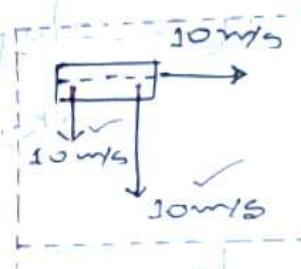
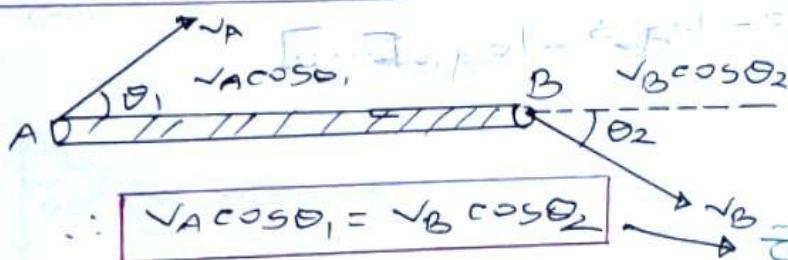
→ Rope or rod constraint (কিনারা এবং খোলায়)

→ Pulley constraint (পুলিয়ের স্থিতিকার্য):-

* কানুন অনুসরে
বন্ধনের দৈর্ঘ্য অদ্বিতীয়।
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $-30 \leq x \leq 35$
 $(30, -35, 35)$

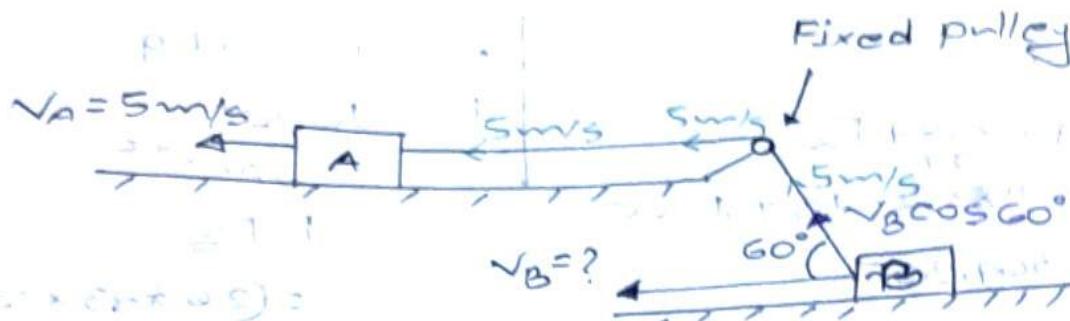
পুরুষ: বন্ধন বন্ধন ক্ষেত্রে আলোচিত হোল হোল

Rope or rod constraint:



* কানুন অনুসরণ করে বন্ধনের দৈর্ঘ্য অদ্বিতীয় প্রতিটি ক্ষেত্রে
বন্ধনের দৈর্ঘ্য অদ্বিতীয় প্রতিটি ক্ষেত্রে।

P8



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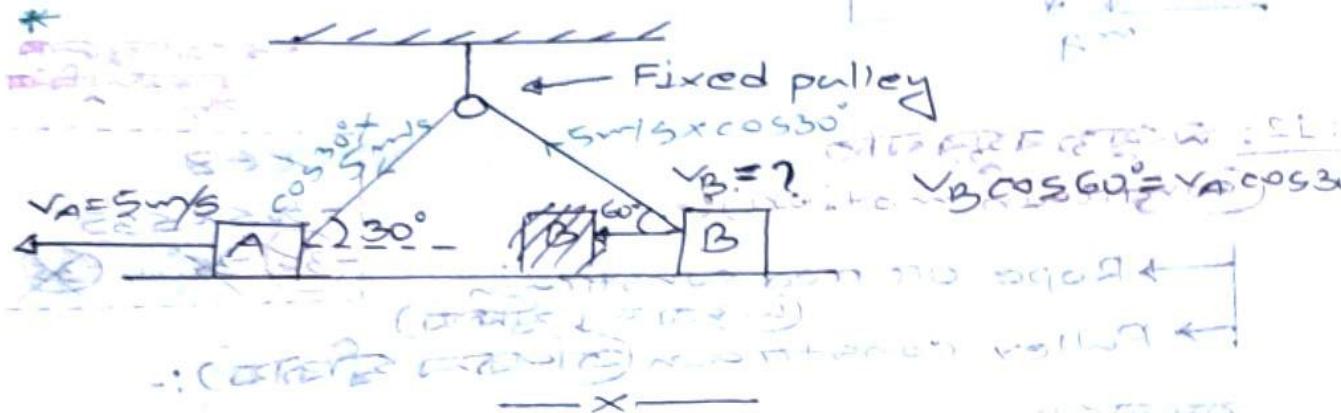
$$\therefore V_B \times \cos 60^\circ = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow V_B \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow V_B = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_B \cos 60^\circ = V_A \cos 60^\circ$$

$$= V_A = 5$$



$$\log_{10} 2^x = 2 \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} 3 \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \right\}$$

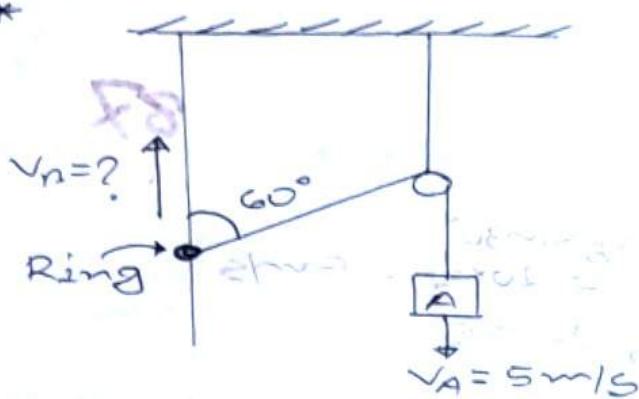
$$= 2 \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} 3 - \log_{10} \left[\dots \right]$$

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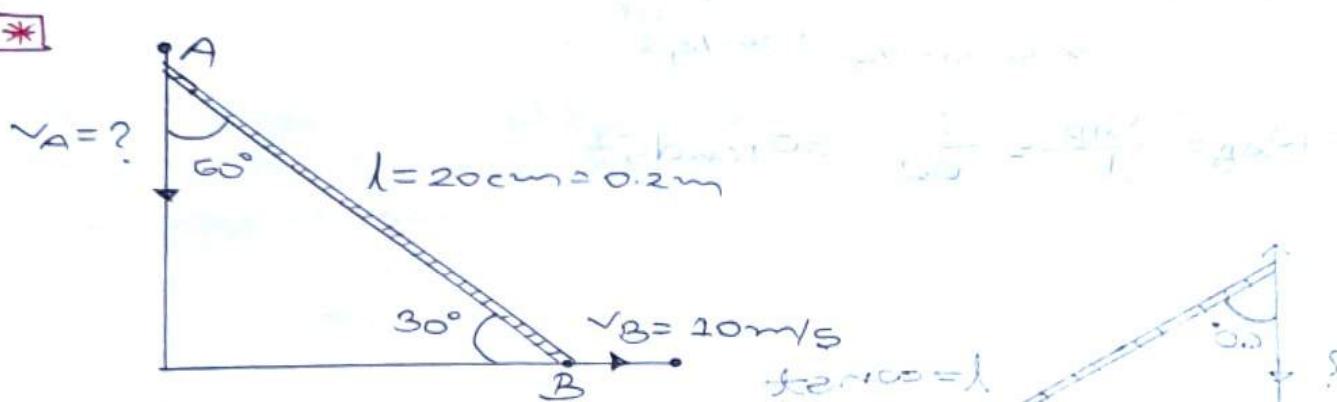
$$\log_{10} 2^x = \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} 3$$

प्राप्ति की संख्या दोनों परिवर्तनों के बीच समान है।

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(i): ~~Given~~ $v_r \cos 60^\circ = 5$
 $\Rightarrow v_r \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 5$
 $\Rightarrow v_r = 10$



- (i) କିମ୍ବା, ଏ ଯାତ୍ରା କରିବାର ଶାର ମିଳିବାରେ ?
 (ii) ଯଦି AB କିମ୍ବା ଲୋକ୍ଟି 20 cm ହୁଏ ତାହାର ବାରାନ୍ଦା
 ଏ କିମ୍ବା ଅର୍ଥିତା କରିବାରେ ?

(i): $v_A = ?$

$v_A = v_B + v_{\perp}$

$v_A \cos 60^\circ = v_B \cos 30^\circ$, $\frac{v_A}{\sqrt{3}} \cos 60^\circ + v_{\perp}$

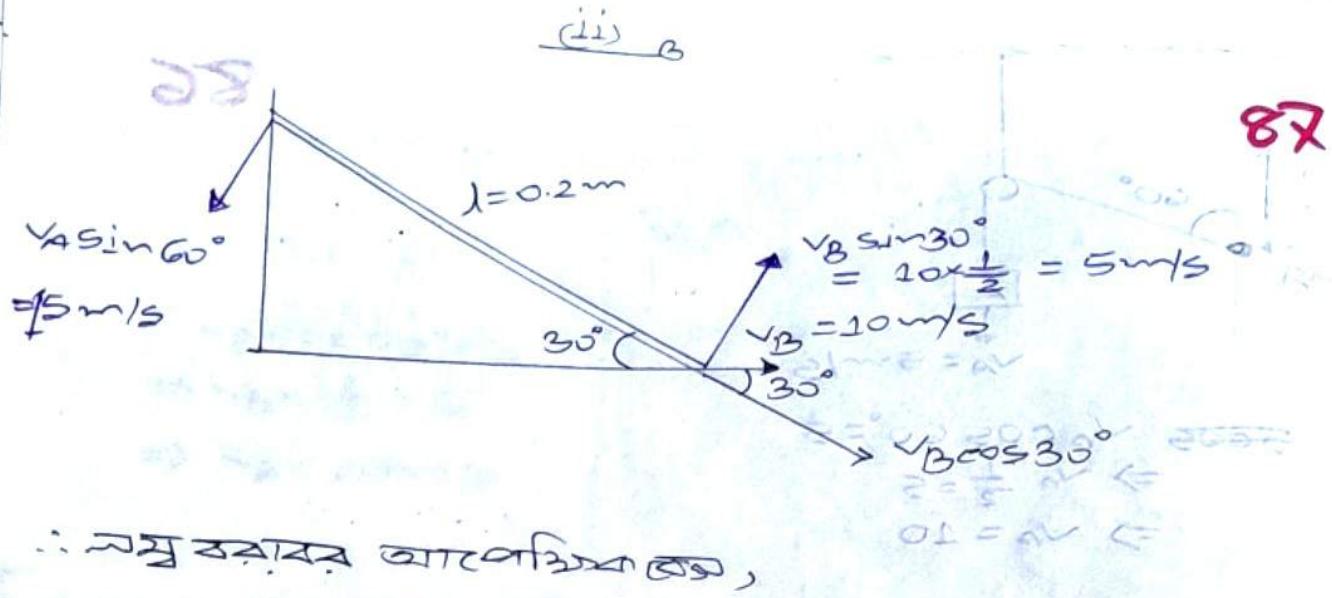
$0 = \frac{v_A}{\sqrt{3}} + v_{\perp}$

$v_A = 10 \sqrt{3}$

$v_A \cos 60^\circ = v_B \cos 30^\circ$

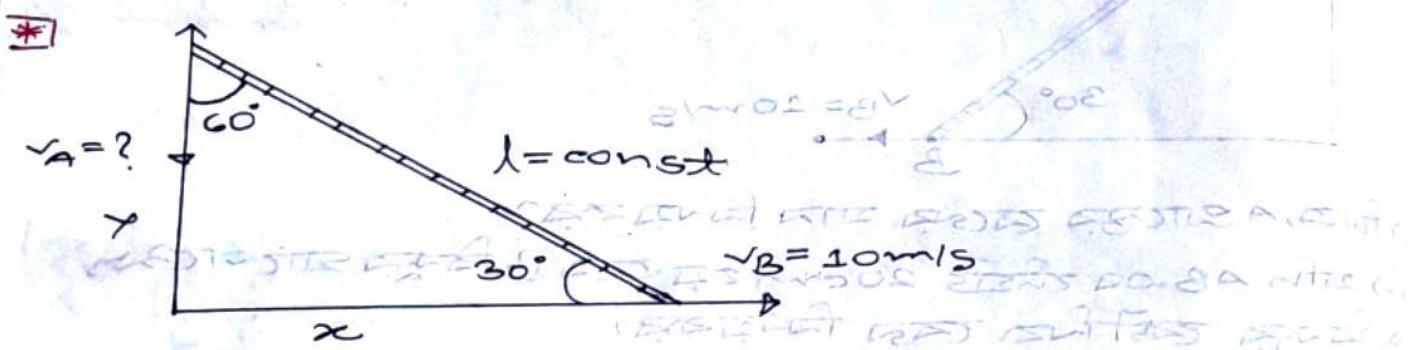
$\Rightarrow v_A \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 10 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\Rightarrow v_A = 10 \sqrt{3}$



∴ ω वाली अविभक्ति,

$$\therefore \omega_{AB} = \frac{v_{AB}}{\lambda} = \frac{10}{0.2} = 50 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = \lambda^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{d}{dt} (\lambda^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} x^2 + \frac{d}{dt} y^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x v_B - y v_A = 0 \quad \Rightarrow v_A = \frac{x}{y} v_B$$

$$\Rightarrow x v_B - y v_A = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \tan 60^\circ = \frac{x}{y} v_B$$

$$\Rightarrow y v_A = x v_B \quad \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

(i)

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_B$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -v_A$$

rate of change
of θ $\propto \frac{dx}{dt} = v_B \cos 60^\circ = \frac{x}{2}$

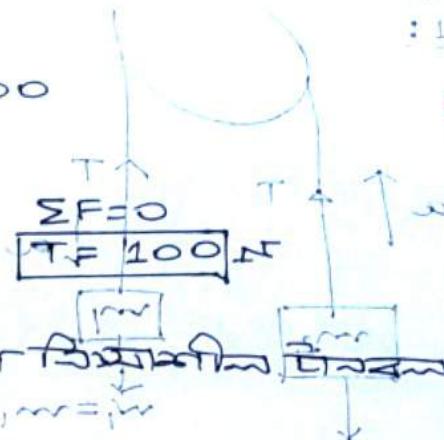
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{y} &= \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} \\ &= \sqrt{3} \times 10 \\ v_A &= 10\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

* कार्यविधि (Pulley):

प्र० टेक्स्ट:

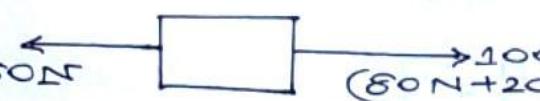
i.  $\sum F_x = 100$
 $T = 100N$

ii.  $\sum F_x = 100N + 100N = 200N$

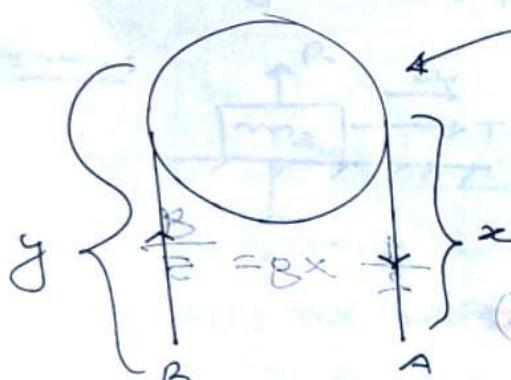
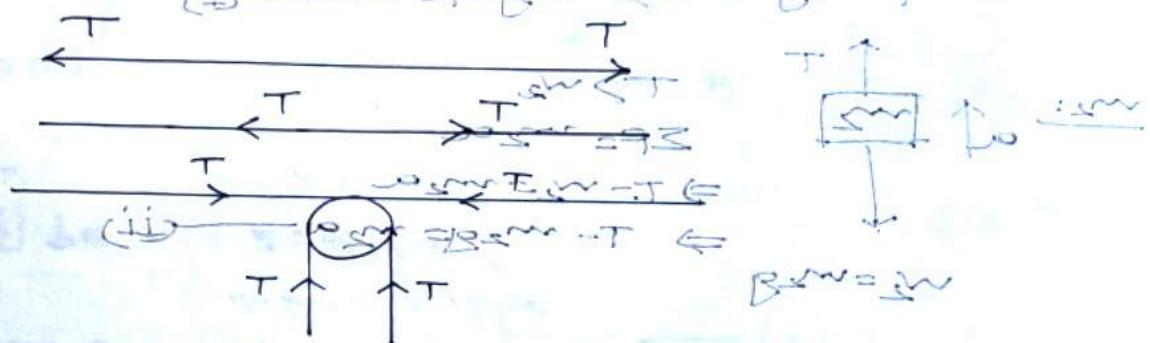


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* अगला बहुत ही विशेषीत पालन मिथ्याखण्डित चालनाकालीन घटनाएँ घटाना तथा विशेषीतम् घटानी। $B_m w = \omega$

iii.  $\sum F_x = 50N + 50N = 100N$
 $T = 80N$
 $T < w$

* अगला बहुत ही विशेषीत पालन मिथ्याखण्डित चालनाकालीन घटनाएँ घटाना तथा विशेषीतम् घटानी। $B_m w = \omega$



fixed pulley & frictionless $(a_A + a_B)$

$$w_m = T - B_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \quad (a_A + a_B) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \quad (a_A + a_B) = 0$$

$$v_A + v_B = 0$$

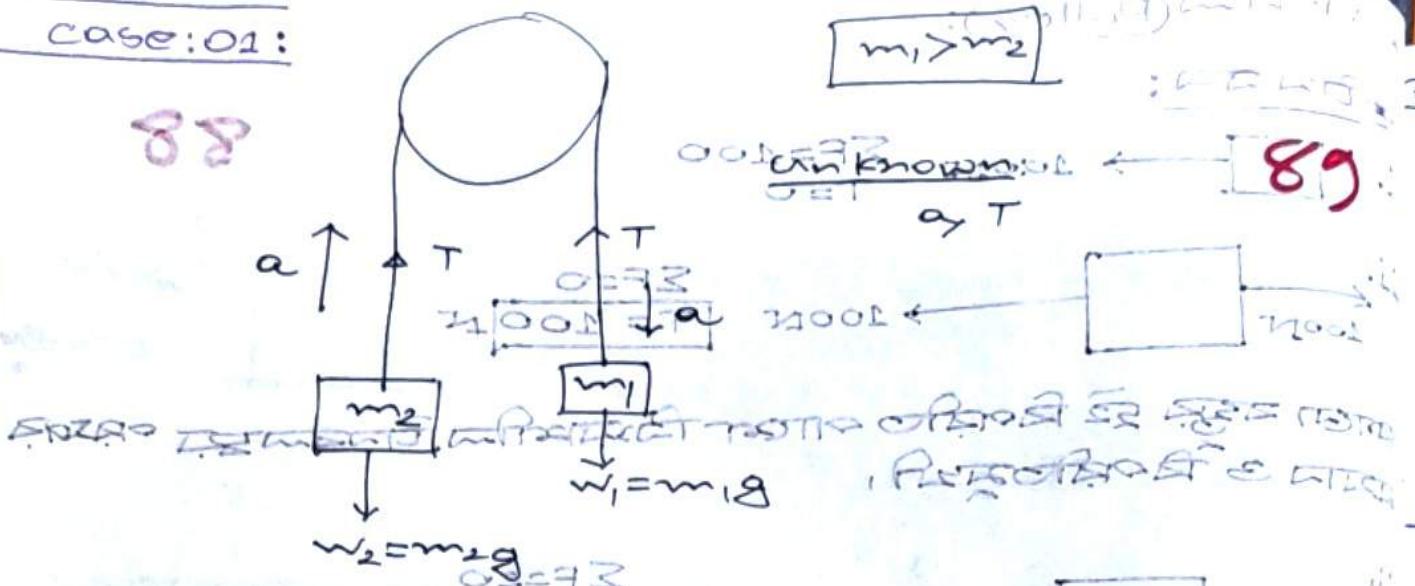
$$\Rightarrow v_A = -v_B$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_A| = |a_B|$$

$$\Rightarrow a_A = -a_B$$

case: 01:

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$m_1:$

$$w_1 = m_1 g \quad \text{and} \quad w_1 - T = m_1 a \quad \Rightarrow \quad mg - T = ma \quad (\text{i})$$

$m_2:$

$$w_2 = m_2 g \quad \text{and} \quad T - w_2 = m_2 a \quad \Rightarrow \quad T - mg + T = m_2 a \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$\sum F = m_2 a \quad \Rightarrow \quad T - w_2 = m_2 a$$

(i) + (ii),

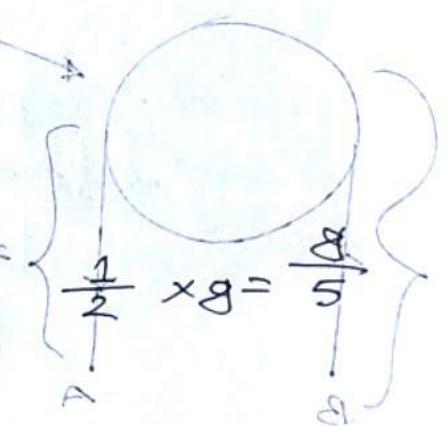
$$m_1 g - T = m_1 a$$

$$T - m_2 g = m_2 a$$

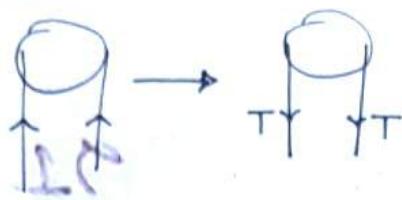
$$\Rightarrow g(m_1 - m_2) = (m_1 + m_2)a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)}{(m_1 + m_2)} g \quad (m_1 > m_2)$$

$$T = \frac{2m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g \quad (m_1 > m_2)$$



**



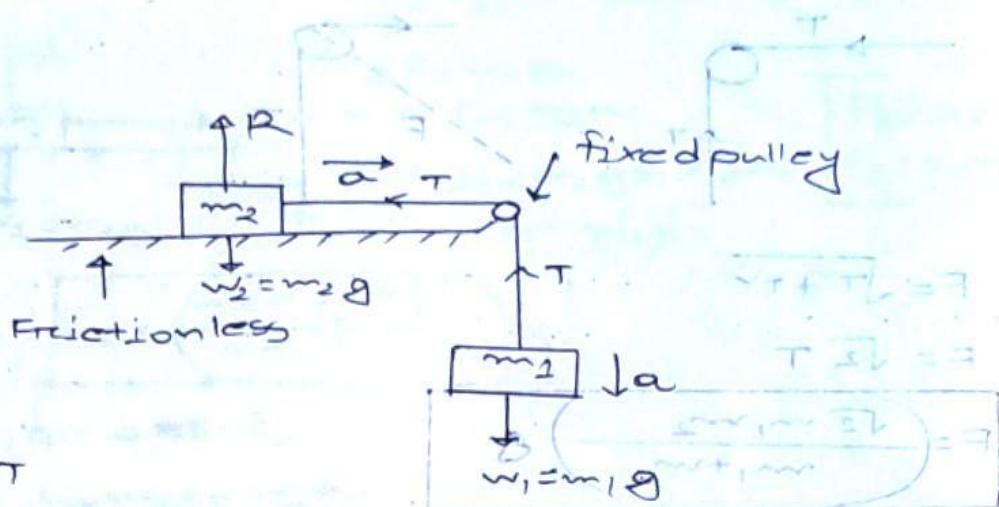
90

∴ अनुपादितों की ओर बढ़ावा, $F = 2T = 2 \left(\frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$

$$\therefore F = \left(\frac{4 m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

case: 02:

$m_1 > m_2$

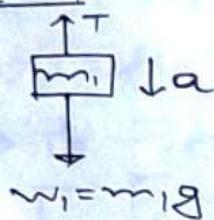


Unknown:

$$g = a$$

$$\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} = T$$

From m_1 :



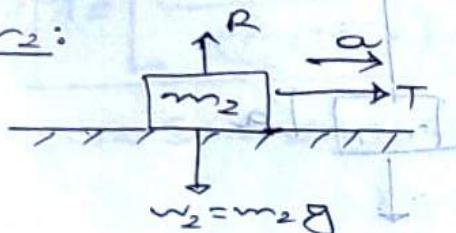
$$m_1 g > T$$

$$\sum F = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g - T = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g - T = m_1 a \quad \text{(i)}$$

For m_2 :



$$\begin{aligned} \mu m_2 g &= R \\ T &= m_2 a \end{aligned} \quad \text{(ii)}$$

दोनों समीक्षणों के उल्लंघन से,

$$m_1 g - m_2 a = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g = (m_1 + m_2) a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \left(\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

$$a = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} g \text{, di ये वाला है,}$$

$$T = m_2 \left(\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

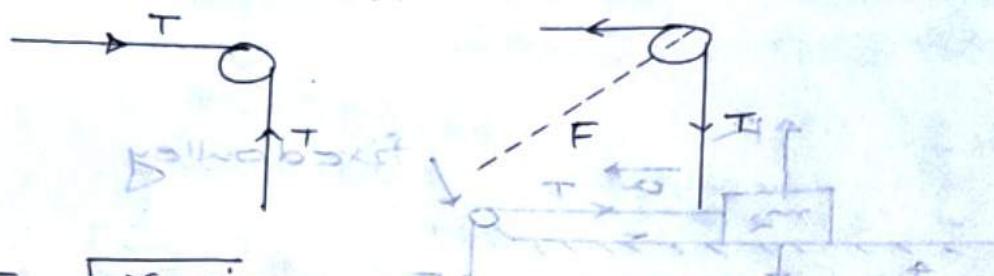
$$T = \left(\frac{m_1 m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2} \right)$$

परिवर्तन
परिवर्तन

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$$B = \left(\frac{m_1 m_2 P}{m_1 + m_2} \right) = ?$$

कलिकार द्वारा दिए गए उत्तर का:



$$F = \sqrt{T^2 + T^2}$$

$$F = \sqrt{2} T$$

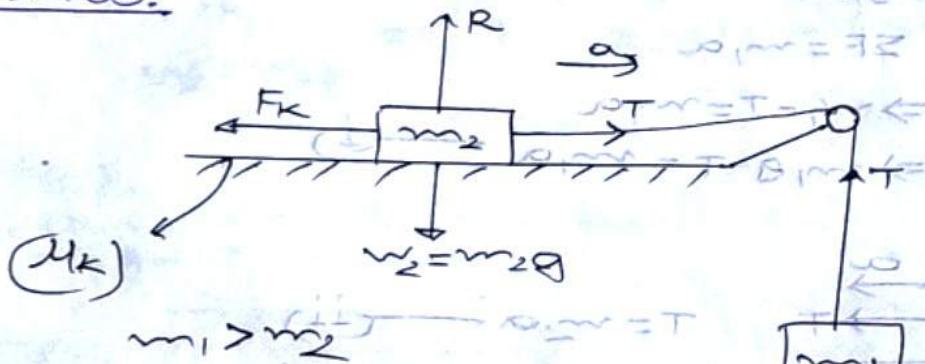
$$\therefore F = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

उत्तर
उत्तर

उत्तर
उत्तर

उत्तर
उत्तर

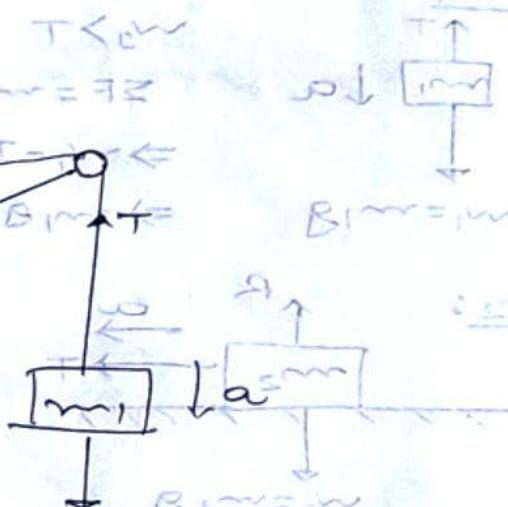
CASE: 03:



(μ_k)

$$m_1 > m_2$$

उत्तर = a
परिवर्तन = T



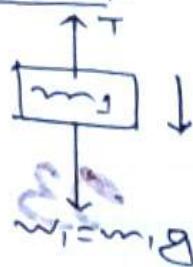
$$w_1 = m_1 g$$

उत्तर = a
परिवर्तन = B_1 m_1 g

परिवर्तन = a - B_1 m_1 g

$$T = \left(\frac{m_1 (a - B_1 m_1 g)}{m_1 + m_2} \right)$$

For m_1 :



$$w_1 > T$$

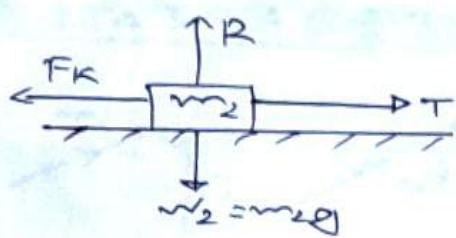
$$\sum F = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 - T = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g - T = m_1 a \quad (i)$$

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For m_2 :



$$T > F_k$$

$$\sum F = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T - F_k = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T - \mu_k m_2 g = m_2 a \quad (ii)$$

$$w_2 = m_2 g$$

$$T = m_2 g$$

$$F_k = \mu_k R$$

$$F_k = \mu_k m_2 g$$

(i) + (ii) \Rightarrow ,

$$a = \left(\frac{m_1 - \mu_k m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

ஏன் மாற்றுப்படங்களை,

$$T - \mu_k m_2 g = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \mu_k m_2 g + m_2 a$$

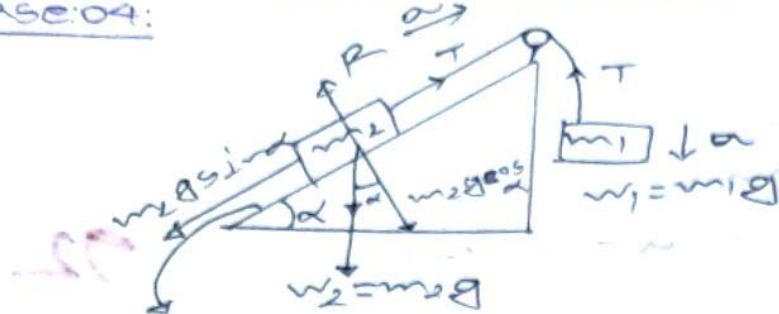
$$\Rightarrow T = \mu_k m_2 g + m_2 \left(\frac{m_1 - \mu_k m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

$$\Rightarrow T = m_2 g \left[\mu_k + \frac{m_1 - \mu_k m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \left[\frac{(1 + \mu_k) m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)} \right] g$$

கோரலூடு தீவிர சூழ்நிலை, $\sqrt{2} T = F = 1 \text{ N}$

CASE:04:



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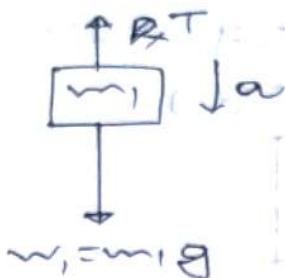
Fractionless

Unknown:

$$m_1 a = g a$$

$$\sum F_x = T \cos \alpha$$

Force m_1 :



$$w_1 > T$$

$$\sum F = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 - T = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 g - T = m_1 a$$

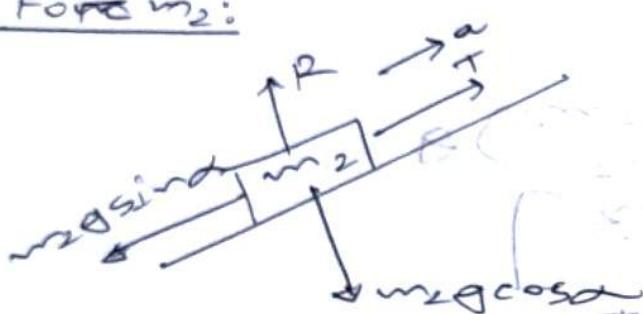
$$R = ?$$

$$T = ?$$

$$a = ?$$

(i)

Force m_2 :



$$T > w_2 \sin \theta$$

$$\sum F = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T - w_2 \sin \theta = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T = m_2 \sin \theta + m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T = m_2 (\sin \theta + a)$$

$$(i) + (ii), (w_1 - w_2 \sin \theta) g = (m_1 + m_2) a$$

$$\therefore a = \left(\frac{w_1 - w_2 \sin \theta}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

o ଏହା ମାନ୍ଦିରରେ କଣ୍ଟାର୍,

$$T - m_2 g \sin \alpha = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T = m_2 g \sin \alpha + m_2 \frac{(m_1 - m_2 \sin \alpha)}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

$$T = \frac{(1 + \sin \alpha) m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

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ବାଲିକାରେ ତେଣା ଉପରେ:

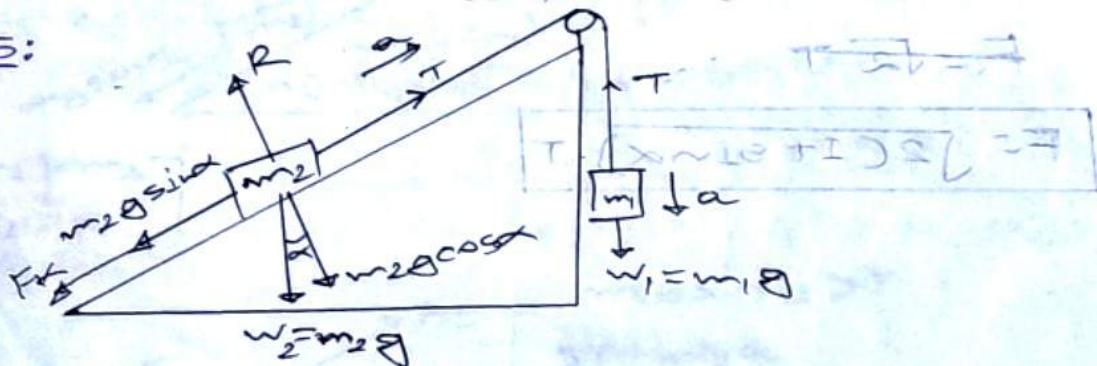


sin α & F ଦ୍ୱାରା ଉପରେ ଯଥିବାରେ କଣ୍ଟାର୍

$$F = \sqrt{T^2 + T^2 + 2T^2 \cos(90^\circ - \alpha)}$$

$$F = \sqrt{2(1 + \sin \alpha) \cdot T}$$

case: 05:



$$m_1 > m_2$$

unknown: a

$$\text{କୁଳାଟାଟା} = T$$

Forces:



$$w_1 > T \quad \text{or} \quad w_1 = m_1 g \quad 95$$

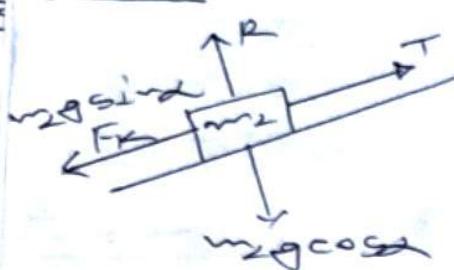
$$\sum F = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 - T = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g - T = m_1 a \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

PC $w_1 = m_1 g$

Force w_2 :



$$T > (F_k + m_2 g \sin \alpha)$$

$$\therefore \sum F = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T - F_k - m_2 g \sin \alpha = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T - m_2 g \sin \alpha - \mu_k m_2 g \cos \alpha = m_2 a \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

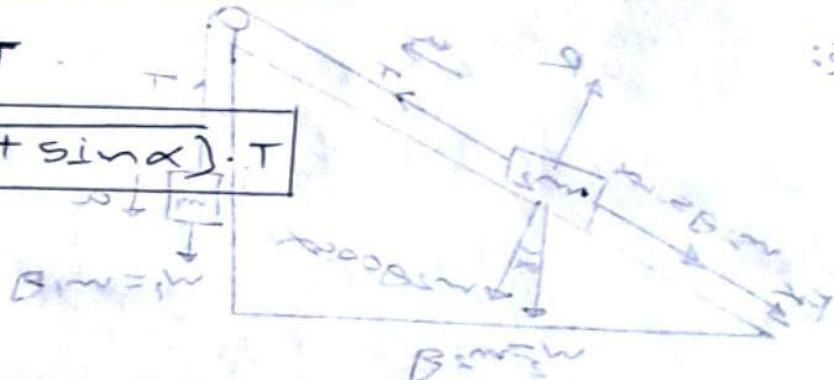
ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଦି କାହାରେ ଯାଏଥିରେ କରି ହେଉଥିଲା ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା

ଯାଏ ମିଳିଯା କରିଲେ ଏହେ

କାମିକଲ୍ୟୁ ଉପରେ ହୃଦୟାତ୍ମକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର:

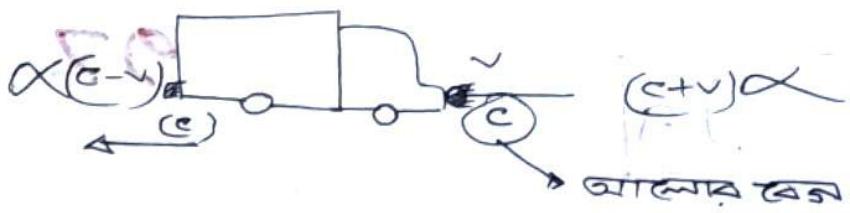
$$F = \sqrt{2} T$$

$$F = \sqrt{2(1 + \sin \alpha)} \cdot T$$



$$\alpha = 70^\circ$$

$$T = 60 \text{ N}$$



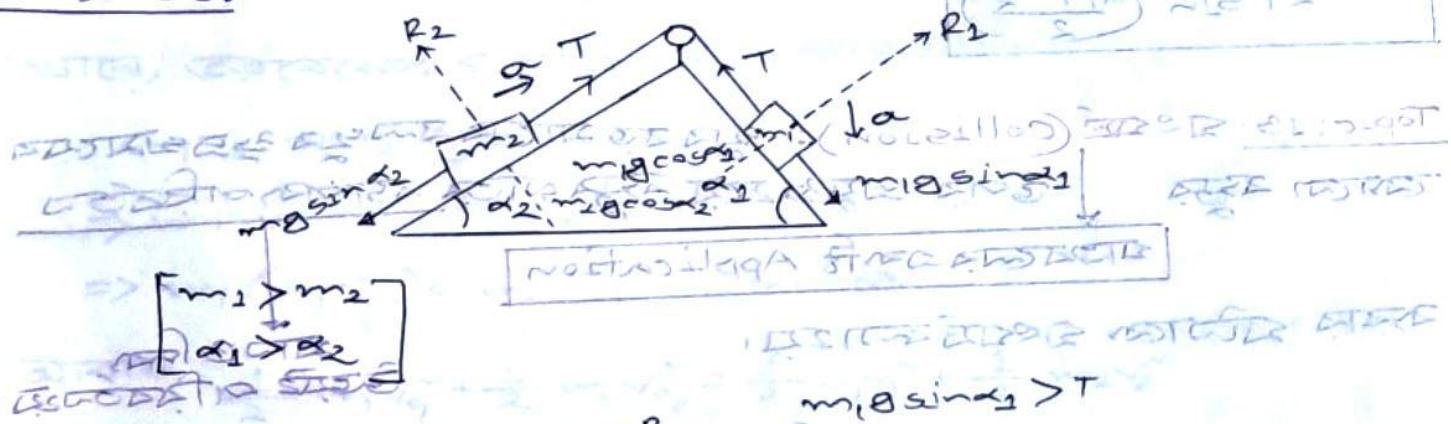
ଏହାରେ କ୍ଷାରମୁଦ୍ରା ଏବଂ
ପାରାମ୍ବଳ ପାଇବା।

ମାନ୍ୟକାଣ୍ଡି, ଏକଟେ ବାହୀ ଯାତ୍ରା କରାଯାଇ ବାହୀ ଯାତ୍ରା କରାଯାଇ
ଅ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵରେ ଉପ୍ରିକଳ୍ପନ କରାଯାଇ, ଯଥିବେ ଗ୍ରାହକ ଟଳେ ଯାଇବାରେ ଯଥିବେ
ଉପ୍ରିକଳ୍ପନ କରାଯାଇ ପରିଚାଳନା କରାଯାଇ ଯାତ୍ରା ଯାତ୍ରା
କରାଯାଇ କରାଯାଇ କରାଯାଇ ପାଇବାକା।

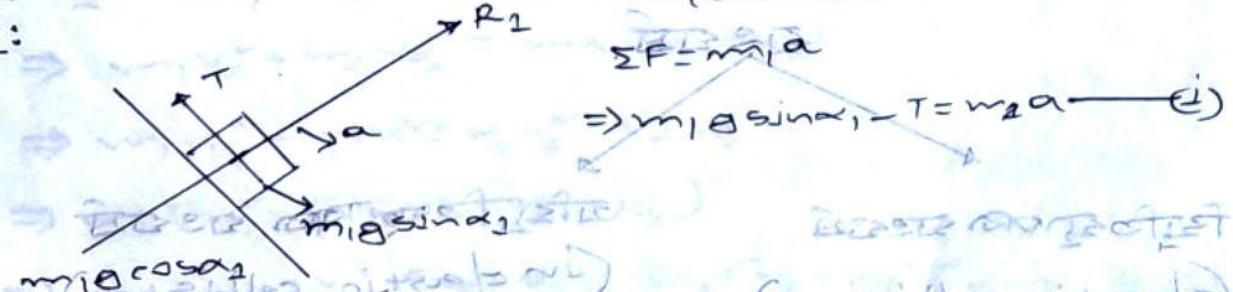
ବାଧ୍ୟାତ୍, କ୍ଷରକ୍ଷର ଫ୍ରୀକ୍‌ରେନ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘ କରାଯାଇ, ଯାଲୋଡ
ପାଇଲି ଲୋଶ୍‌ବେଶ କରାଯାଇ, ଫଳେ ଜାହି ଯାଇବାରେ ଯାରଙ୍କ ଯାଲୋଡ
ଲାଭିବାପାଇଁ କରାଯାଇ ନହିଁ ଯଥିବେ ଯାତ୍ରା ପାଇଲା କାହିଁଥାିବା ପାଇବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କରାଯାଇ ପାଇବାକା।

୨୬

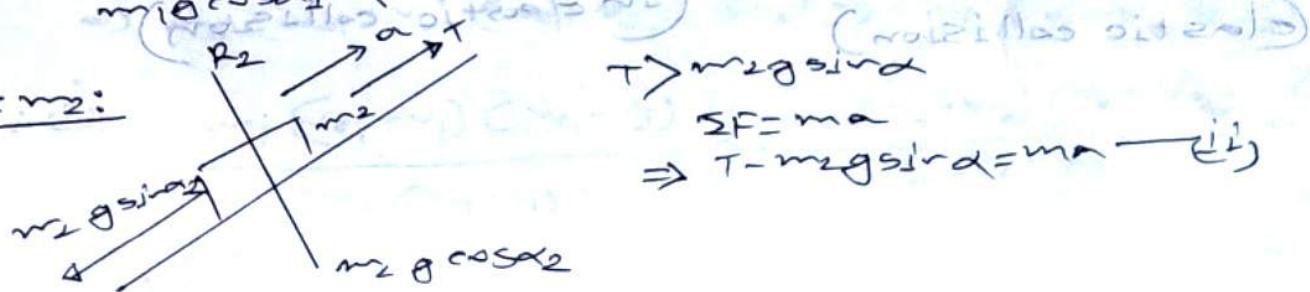
case: 06:



For m1:



For m2:



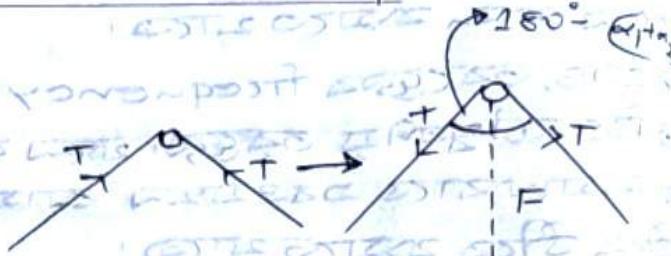
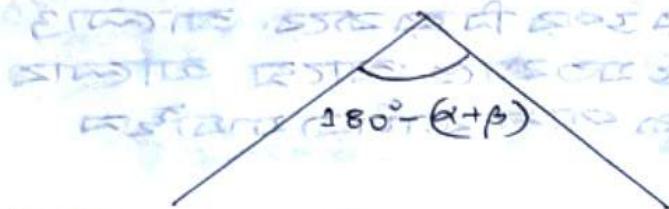
இடைஞியல்

$$a = \frac{m_1 \sin \alpha_1 - m_2 \sin \alpha_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

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ஏற்குமாறு பிரகார வகை

$$T = \frac{m_1 m_2 (\sin \alpha_1 + \sin \alpha_2)}{m_1 + m_2} g$$



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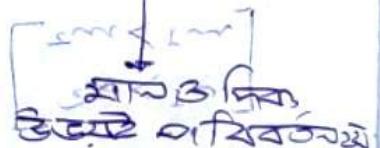
$$F = 2T \sin \left(\frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}{2} \right)$$

: 20/9/2021

Topic: 13. வெண்டு (Collision): ஒரு வகை வெண்டு சூதங்களை காண வேண்டும்.

பயன்வடிவங்கள் Application

நீர் மின் வெண்டு காட்டி.



$$T < m g \cos \theta, m$$

ஏற்கிணி

திருச்சியில் வெண்டு

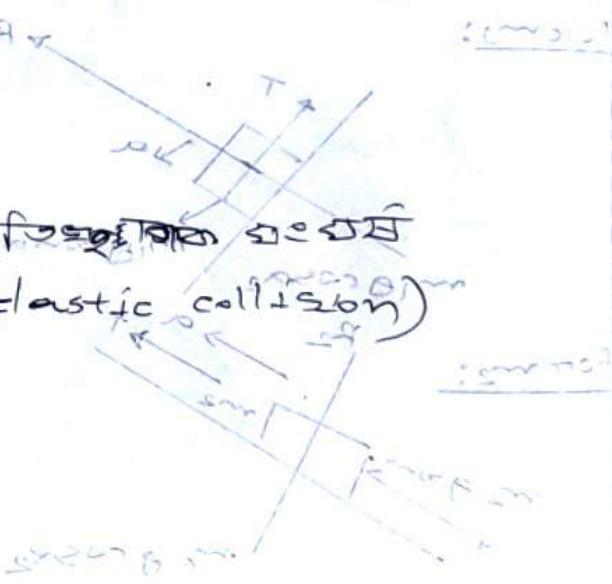
(Elastic collision)

$$m v_i^2 > T$$

$$m v_f^2 = T$$

$$m v_i^2 = m v_f^2 + T$$

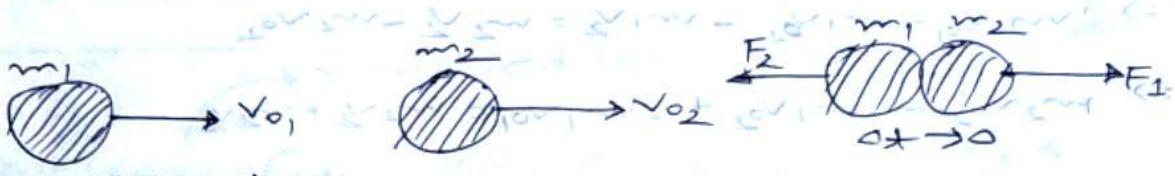
அடிக்காலிக் வெண்டு
(Inelastic collision)



ବିନ୍ଦୁତିକ୍ଷାପକ ଗ୍ରହଣ (Elastic collision): ଏ ଘାନରେ ଫଳେ ବିନ୍ଦୁତିକ୍ଷାପକ ବନ୍ଦିକ୍ଷାତି ଗ୍ରହଣକାରୀ ହୁଏ, ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଗ୍ରହଣକାରୀ ଆଜେ ଓ ପରେ ବନ୍ଦିକ୍ଷାତିର ଗ୍ରହଣକାରୀ ହୁଏ ଯେବେ ମାତ୍ରାରେ ଆଜେଓ ପାଇଁ ବିନ୍ଦୁତିକ୍ଷାପକ ବନ୍ଦିକ୍ଷାତିର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ବେଳେ ମାତ୍ରା ହୁଏ ଯେବେ ଗ୍ରହଣକାରୀ ହୁଏ ଯେବେ ଗ୍ରହଣକାରୀ ହୁଏ ।

- * ସାମ୍ଭାଲେ ବିନ୍ଦୁତିକ୍ଷାପକ ଗ୍ରହଣ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ । → ଗ୍ରହଣକାରୀ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ
- * ଆଦର୍ଶ ଚାକାରେ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଗ୍ରହଣକାରୀ ବିନ୍ଦୁତିକ୍ଷାପକ ଗ୍ରହଣ ହୁଏ ବିବେଚନା ଏବା ହୁଏ ।

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ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାନ, କେବେଳେ ଗ୍ରହଣକାରୀ ହୁଏ ଯେବେ

$$m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02} = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_0 - m_1 v_1 = m_2 v_2 - m_2 v_0$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 (v_0 - v_1) = m_2 (v_2 - v_0)$$

$$\text{ଆବାର}, \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_0^2 + m_2 v_0^2 = m_1 v_1^2 + m_2 v_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_0^2 - m_1 v_1^2 = m_2 v_2^2 - m_2 v_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 (v_0^2 - v_1^2) = m_2 (v_2^2 - v_0^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 (v_0^2 + v_1^2) (v_0^2 - v_1^2) = m_2 (v_2^2 + v_0^2) (v_2^2 - v_0^2) \quad (ii)$$

$$\frac{m_1 (v_0 + v_1) (v_0 - v_1)}{m_1 (v_0 + v_1)^2} = \frac{m_2 (v_2 + v_0) (v_2 - v_0)}{m_2 (v_2 + v_0)^2} \quad (iii)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_0 - v_0 = v_2 - v_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= v_2 - v_{01} + v_{02} \\ v_1 &= v_2 - v_{02} + v_2 \end{aligned}$$

→ (ii)

$$v_2 = v_1 + v_2 - v_2 \quad (\text{iv})$$

$$v_1 = v_{02} - v_{01} + v_2$$

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$$m_1(v_{01} - v_1) = m_2(v_2 - v_{02})$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1(v_{01} - v_{02} + v_{02} - v_2) = m_2 v_2 - m_2 v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1(2v_{01} - v_{02} - v_2) = m_2 v_2 - m_2 v_{02}$$

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$$\Rightarrow 2m_1v_{01} - m_1v_{02} - m_1v_2 = m_2v_2 - m_2v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2v_{02} - m_1v_{02} + 2m_1v_{01} = m_2v_2 + m_2v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2(m_1 + m_2) = (m_2 - m_1)v_{02} + 2m_1v_{01}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = \left(\frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{02} + \left(\frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{01}$$

$$v_2 = v_1 + v_{01} - v_{02}$$

$$m_1(v_{01} - v_1) = m_2(v_2 - v_{02})$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1(v_{01} - v_1) = m_2(v_1 + v_{01} - v_{02} - v_{02})$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1v_{01} - m_1v_1 = m_2(v_1 + v_{01} - 2v_{02})$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1v_{01} - m_1v_1 = m_2v_1 + m_2v_{01} - 2m_2v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1v_{01} - m_2v_{01} + 2m_2v_{02} = m_2v_1 + m_2v_1 - 2m_2v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow (m_1 - m_2)v_{01} + 2m_2v_{02} = (v_1 - (m_1 + m_2))v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1(m_1 + m_2) = (m_1 - m_2)v_{01} + 2m_2v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{01} + \left(\frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{02}$$

case:01: ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଓ ଅନୁକୋଦିତ ଗମାନ ହେଲେ:-

$$m_1 = m_2; m_1 - m_2 = 0; m_2 - m_1 = 0; \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2m_2} = m_1, \text{ or } m_1 = \frac{2m_2}{2m_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{01} + \left(\frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{02} \\ &= \frac{2m_2}{2m_2} \times v_{02} \Rightarrow v_1 = v_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$v_2 = \left(\frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{02} + \left(\frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{01}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{2m_1}{2m_1} \times v_{01} \\ v_2 = v_{01}$$

ଫୁଲକାଣ୍ଡ, ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଓ ଅନୁକୋଦିତ ଗମାନ ହେଲେ ଏହା ବନ୍ଦ ହେଲା
ଏବଂ ବିନିଯିଷ୍ଟ କରାଯାଇଥାଏବାକିମୁକ୍ତ କରାଯାଇଥାଏବାକିମୁକ୍ତ

100

modified uv

$$\begin{aligned} \int (uv) dx &= u \int v dx - \int \left(\frac{du}{dx} \int v dx \right) dx \\ &= uv - u'v dx \\ &= uv - \left[u' \int v dx - \int \left\{ \frac{du}{dx} \int v dx \right\} dx \right] \\ &= uv - u'v_1 + \int u''v_2 dx \\ &= uv_1 - u'v_2 + u''v_3 - u'''v_4 + \dots + \int u^n v dx \end{aligned}$$

$$* \int \frac{x^9 \sin x}{x} dx$$

$$= x^9 \left[-\cos x \right] - 9x^8 (-\sin x) + 12x^7 (\cos x) - 24x^6 (\sin x) \\ + 24(-\cos x)$$

$$= -x^9 \cos x + 4x^8 \sin x + 12x^7 \cos x - 24x^6 \sin x - 24 \cos x$$

$$* \int \frac{x^6 e^x}{x} dx$$

$$= x^6 e^x - 6x^5 e^x + 30x^4 e^x - 120x^3 e^x \dots \dots \dots$$

$$* \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int x^2 x e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int z e^z \frac{dz}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int z e^z dz$$

Let, $x^2 = z$

$$\Rightarrow 2x dx = dz$$

$$\Rightarrow x dz = \frac{dz}{2}$$

101

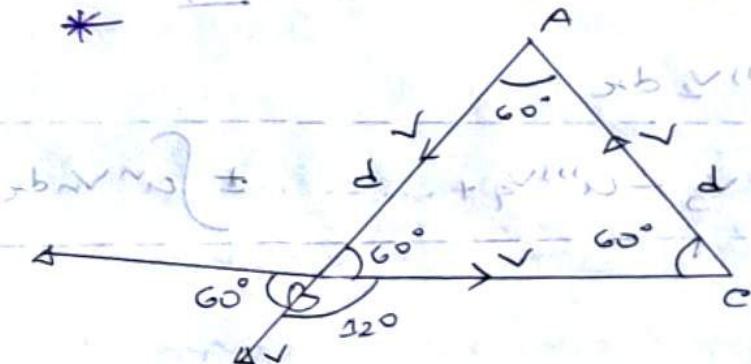
$$* \int x^2 e^{x^2} dx ***$$

$$= \int (xy)^3 x e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int z^3 e^z dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-z^3 e^z - 3z^2 e^z + 6z e^z - 6e^z \right] - vN =$$

*



$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{BA^2} &= \sqrt{v^2 + v^2 + 2v^2 \cos 60^\circ} \\ &= \sqrt{2v^2 + 2v^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{BA^2} = \sqrt{3v^2} = \sqrt{3}v$$

$$AB = \sqrt{3}v$$

case:02: ଯେବେ ବନ୍ଦୁ ଅତକ୍ରମ କାରୀ ଓ ବନ୍ଦୁ ପିଲାଙ୍କ ବନ୍ଦୁ
ଅତକ୍ରମ ହେଲା ଓ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ

101
obj:- 1: m_1 ; v_{01}

obj:- 2: - m_2 ; $v_{02} = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$$m_2 \gg m_1$$

$$\therefore m_1 - m_2 \approx -m_1$$

$$\therefore m_1 + m_2 \approx m_2$$

$$\therefore m_2 - m_1 \approx m_1$$

$$\therefore v_1 = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{01} + \left(\frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_2^0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{m_1}{m_2} \cdot v_{01}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = v_{01}$$

ଯେବେ ଏହା ବନ୍ଦୁ ଯଥିରେ ପାଞ୍ଚ ମୀଟ୍ ଦାର୍ଶନିକ ହେଲା

$$\therefore v_2 = \left(\frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_2 + \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_{01}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{2m_1}{m_1} \cdot v_{01}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = 2v_{01}$$

★ ସବୁ ଯେବେ ଏହା ବନ୍ଦୁ ଯଥିରେ 2 ମୀଟ୍ ଦାର୍ଶନିକ

23. case:03: ଯେବେ ବନ୍ଦୁ ଅତକ୍ରମ ହେଲା ଓ ବନ୍ଦୁ ପିଲାଙ୍କ ବନ୍ଦୁ

ବନ୍ଦୁ ଅତକ୍ରମ କାରୀ ଓ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ (ଜ୍ଞାନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବନ୍ଦୁ ପିଲାଙ୍କ)

ବନ୍ଦୁ ଅତକ୍ରମ କାରୀ ଓ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ (ଜ୍ଞାନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବନ୍ଦୁ ପିଲାଙ୍କ)

obj:- 1: m_1 ; v_{01}

obj:- 2: m_2 ; $v_{02} = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$$m_2 \gg m_1$$

$$\therefore m_2 - m_1 \approx -m_1$$

$$\therefore m_2 - m_1 \approx m_1$$

$$\therefore m_2 + m_1 \approx m_2$$

$$\therefore \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \approx \frac{2m_1}{m_2} \approx 0$$

102

$$1000 \times 0.1$$

$$1000 - 0.1 \approx 1000$$

$$1000 + 0.1 \approx 1000$$

$$1000 - 0.1 \approx 1000$$

$$1000 + 0.1 \approx 1000$$

$$1000 - 0.1 \approx 1000$$

$$1000 + 0.1 \approx 1000$$

$$\therefore v_1 = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{01} + \left(\frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{-m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot v_{01}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = -v_{01}}$$

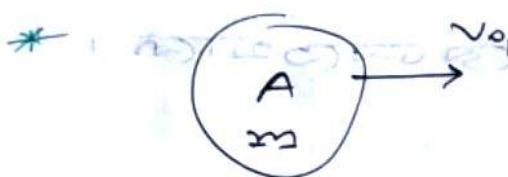
103

* যখন দুটি গাঁথনার পক্ষে আবিষ্কৃত বিলম্বিত দিকে হিসেব আছে,

$$\therefore v_2 = \left(\frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{02} + \left(\frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{01}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_2 = 0}$$

* দুটির গাঁথনার পক্ষে এই দুটি দিকে হিসেব চাইলে,



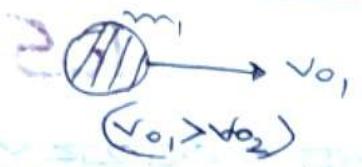
$$\begin{cases} v_1 = 0 \\ v_2 = v_{01} \end{cases}$$

$$v_{02} = 0 + \Sigma \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) = 0$$

$$102 = 102$$

অভিসম্ভাবনা গাঁথনা (Inelastic collision):

গাঁথনার মধ্যে বঙ্গুরাম হিসেবে বর্তিত গাঁথনার অভিসম্ভাবনা গাঁথনা হচ্ছে একটি গাঁথনা যার ফলে দুটি গাঁথনার পরিপন্থ পরিবর্তন ঘটে। এর ফলে দুটি গাঁথনার পরিপন্থ পরিবর্তন ঘটে।



ବେଳେନେ ସଂପ୍ରଦୟ ହୁଏ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ,

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$$m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02} = (m_1 + m_2) v$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

ଯଥିରେ ଆରେ ବିଚାରିତ
କାମାଣ୍ଡି

ଯଥିରେ ପରିପରା ବିଚାରିତ
କାମାଣ୍ଡି

$$E_{K0} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{01}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{02}^2 \quad E_K = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v^2$$

$$(E_{K0} > E_K)$$

∴ ବିଚାରିତ ହୁଏ

$$\Delta E_K = E_{K0} - E_K$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{01}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{02}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{01}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{02}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \left(\frac{m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02}}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[m_1 v_{01}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{02}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \left(\frac{m_1 v_{01} + 2m_1 v_{02} + m_2 v_{02}}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{01}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{02}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m_1 v_{01} + 2m_1 v_{02} + m_2 v_{02}}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[m_1 v_{01}^2 + m_2 v_{02}^2 - \frac{(m_1 v_{01} + 2m_1 v_{02} + m_2 v_{02})^2}{m_1 + m_2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{m_1 v_{01}^2 + m_2 v_{02}^2 + m_1 m_2 v_{01}^2 + m_1 m_2 v_{02}^2 + m_1 v_{01} m_2 v_{02} - m_1 v_{01}^2 - 2m_1 m_2 v_{01} v_{02} - m_2 v_{02}^2}{m_1 + m_2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_K = \frac{m_1 m_2}{2(m_1 + m_2)} (v_{01}^2 - 2v_{01} v_{02} + v_{02}^2)$$

$$\Delta E_K = \frac{m_1 m_2}{2(m_1 + m_2)} (v_{01}^2 - 2v_{01} v_{02} + v_{02}^2) \text{ const}$$

ଯଥିରେ ପରିପରା ବିଚାରିତ
ଆରେ ବିଚାରିତ ହୁଏ

$$\Delta E_K \propto (v_0 - v_2)^2$$

105

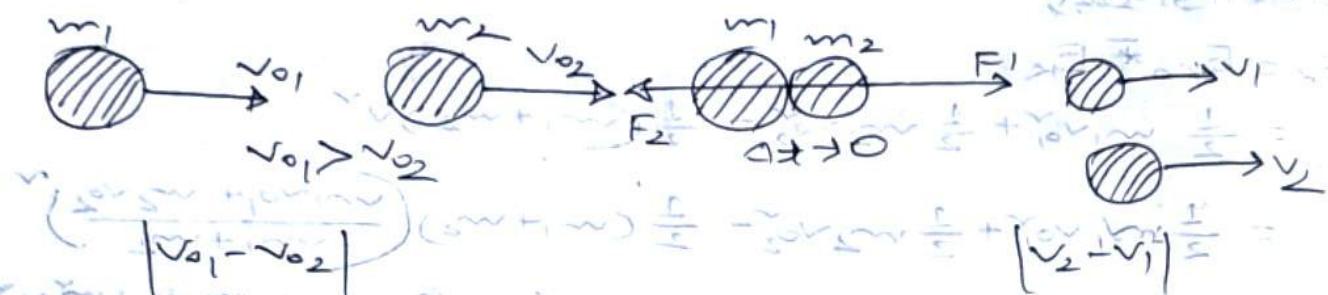
* ଅନ୍ତିମରେ ଏକ ସଂଘରେ ରାତିକାରୀ ହୁଏ ସଂଘରେ ଦିଲ୍ଲି ବନ୍ଦୁ ବନ୍ଦୁ ଆପଣିକା କେବେଳ ଯାଏବେ ବନ୍ଦୁ ଯାଏବେ ପାଇଲା

Topic: 17: ପରିଷ୍କାରଣ ଗତି (Co-efficient of Restitution)

→ Material ଓ elastic property.

* ସଂଘରେ ଦିଲ୍ଲି ଏବୁ ବନ୍ଦୁ ଜନକ ସଂଘରେ ଏବୁ ବନ୍ଦୁ ଆପଣିକା କେବେଳ ଯାଏ ସଂଘରେ ଯାଏ ବନ୍ଦୁ ଆପଣିକା କେବେଳ ଯାଏ ଅନୁଶାସକ ପରିଷ୍କାରଣ ଗତି

→ ଯଥାବଳୀ, କେବେଳ ପରିଷ୍କାରଣ ଗତି



$$|v_0 - v_2| = |v_2 - v_1|$$

$$\therefore \text{coefficient of restitution}, e = \frac{|v_2 - v_1|}{|v_0 - v_2|}$$

$$[0 < e < 1]$$

ପରିଷ୍କାରଣ ଗତି କାହାରେ, $(v_0 - v_2) = (v_2 - v_1)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_0 - v_2}{v_2 - v_1} = 1 = e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_0 - v_2}$$

* ଫିଜିକ୍ସନ୍ ଗତି କାହାରେ, $e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_0 - v_2} = 1$

ଯେଉଁ, ଯାଏବେ ମାତିକା ବନ୍ଦୁ ବନ୍ଦୁ ଗତି କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ

* അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു മുമ്പ്, $e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_{01} - v_{02}}$

$e=0$ *

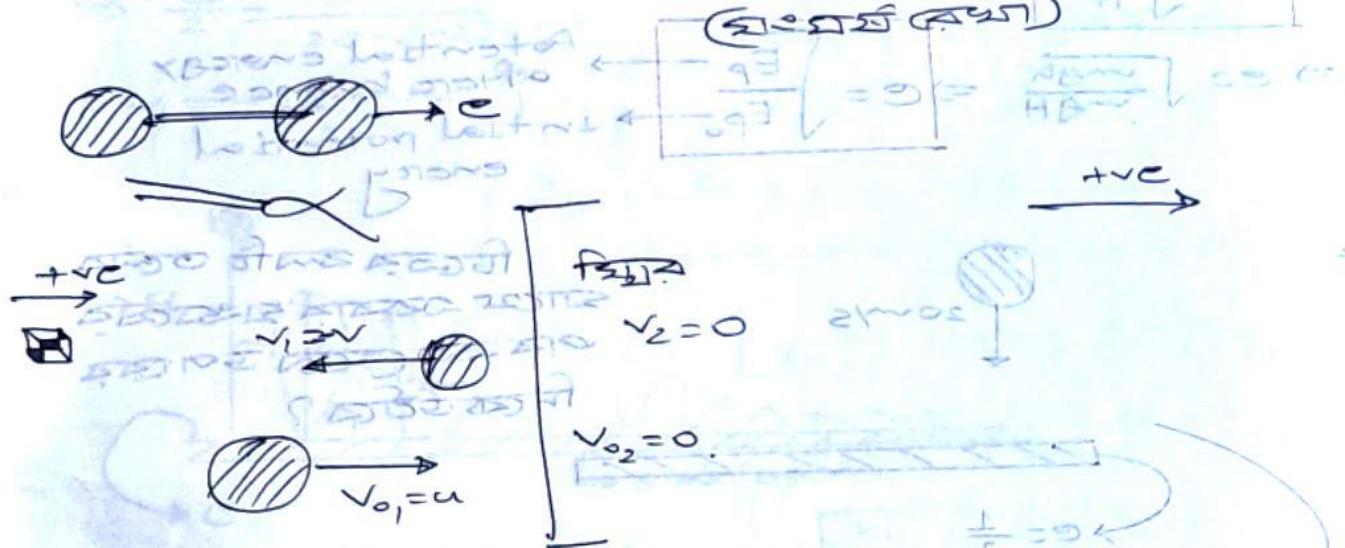
$v_1 = v_2$ 106

* വായ്പിലുള്ള ബോങ്കുവാദ നാ മാറ്റവും തെളിവും:

$e = \frac{(v_2 - v_1)}{(v_{01} - v_{02})}$ [0 < e < 1]

Approach velocity Separation velocity

$e \rightarrow$ Always applicable for along the line of impact



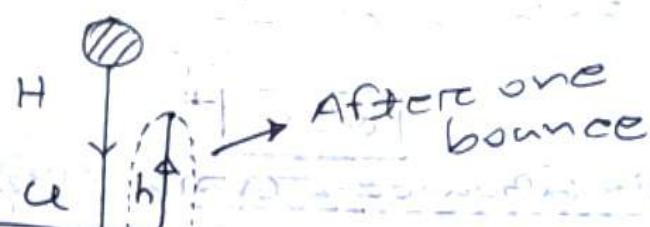
$$e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_{01} - v_{02}} = \frac{0 - (-v_01)}{v_01 - 0} = \frac{v_01}{v_01} = 1$$

One object is in stationary condition

$$e = \frac{v}{u} = \sqrt{\frac{v^2}{u^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}{\frac{1}{2}mu^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{E_k \text{ (after collision)}}{E_k \text{ (before collision)}}}$$

$$e = \sqrt{\frac{E_k}{E_0}}$$

10x



[Lesson]

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2gh$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2gH \quad \text{at impact}$$

Platform

$$e = \frac{v}{u} = \frac{\sqrt{2gh}}{\sqrt{2gH}}$$

For small

$$e = \sqrt{\frac{h}{H}}$$

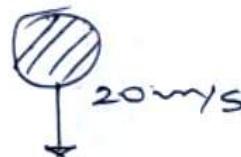
Bounce factor
to account
for air resistance

$$e = \frac{\text{height after bounce}}{\text{initial height}}$$

$$\Rightarrow e = \sqrt{\frac{mgh}{mgh}}$$

$$\Rightarrow e = \sqrt{\frac{E_p}{E_{p0}}}$$

Potential energy
after bounce
initial potential
energy



বিদ্যুৎ সম্পর্ক তত্ত্ব
যার মধ্যে যাত্রা করে আলোকের
স্থান কোথায় ?

$$e = \frac{1}{2}$$



আলোক যাত্রা মাত্র 50% হওয়া পিছত যায়।

$$e = \frac{v}{u}$$

বিদ্যুৎ সম্পর্ক

$$\frac{v}{u} = 0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{v}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= \frac{v}{u} = \frac{v}{v} = \frac{v}{v} = 0.5$$

$$\frac{E_0}{E} = 0.5$$

m

20 m/s

$M \gg m$

Force, same since both are same

Q12 200 का जिक्र क्या?

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$\uparrow 2 \text{ m/s}$

$e = \frac{1}{2}$

M

$(+ve)$

$$\text{Q: } e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_{01} - v_{02}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-2 - v_1}{20 - (-2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = -13 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{01} = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{02} = -2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_2 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$[M \gg m]$$

$$v_1 = ?$$

H

$\rightarrow c$

platfrom

$$\text{After one bounce: } h_1, e = \sqrt{\frac{h_1}{H}} = \frac{1}{e-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1 = e^v H$$

$$\text{After two bounces: } h_2, h_2 = e^v h_1$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = e^{2v} H$$

$[e=0.001]$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = e^q H$$

$$\text{After third bounce } h_3 = e^v h_2$$

$$\Rightarrow h_3 = e^f H$$

$$\text{After } n^{\text{th}} \text{ bounce, } h_n = e^{2n} H$$

H ଉଚ୍ଚତା ରୁହି ଏବଂ କାନ୍ଦି କାରୁ ଛିଡିଲେ ପରିମା କଣିକା
ଯାହାକିବାରୁ bounce ହାବେ, କାନ୍ଦିଛିଲେ ଏବଂ ଯାହାର
ଯାକୁ ସ୍ଵର୍ଗରୁ ପାରୁଥିଲେ ଅଭିନାଶ କରିବାକୁ ପରିମା କଣିକା

ତେ:



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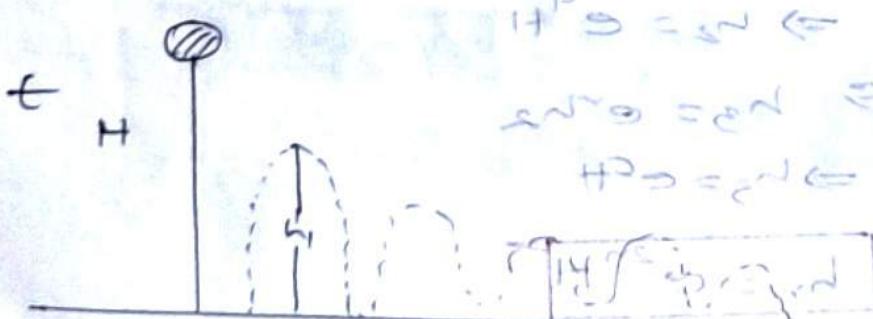
ରୋତ୍ତା ଉଚ୍ଚତା

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_T &= H + 2h_1 + 2h_2 + 2h_3 + 2h_4 + 2h_5 + \dots + 2h_{n-1} + 2h_n + \dots + \infty \\
 &= H + 2(h_1 + h_2 + h_3 + h_4 + h_5 + \dots + h_n + \dots + \infty) \\
 &= H + 2e^r H (1 + e^{-r} + e^{2r} + e^{4r} + \dots + \infty) \\
 &= H + 2e^r H \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^{-r}} \right] \quad [e^{-r}] \quad \left[\frac{1}{1 - r} \right] \\
 &= H \left[1 + \frac{2e^r}{1 - e^{-r}} \right] \\
 &= H \left[\frac{1 - e^{-r} + 2e^r}{1 - e^{-r}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H_T = H \left[\frac{1 + e^r}{1 - e^{-r}} \right] \quad \leftarrow$$

*ଏକଟି ଆତି ଛିଡି ଅମ୍ବୁଧି ଯାହାକୁ ପରିଯାଜନିକ କରିବାକୁ

[1000...]



$$H' = H \leftarrow$$

$$H' = e^{-r} H \leftarrow$$

$$\left[\frac{H'}{H} = e^{-r} \right] \leftarrow$$

Total time taken to come in rest

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$$T = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2h_1}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2h_2}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2h_3}{g}} + \dots \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}} \left[\sqrt{H} + 2\sqrt{h_1} + 2\sqrt{h_2} + 2\sqrt{h_3} + \dots \infty \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}} \left[\sqrt{H} + 2\sqrt{e^v H} + 2\sqrt{e^{2v} H} + 2\sqrt{e^{3v} H} + \dots \infty \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2e^v H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2e^{2v} H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2e^{3v} H}{g}} + \dots \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2e^v H}{g}} \left[1 + e + e^2 + e^3 + \dots \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2e^v H}{g}} \left[\frac{1}{1-e} \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} \left[1 + \frac{2e}{1-e} \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} \left[\frac{1-e+2e}{1-e} \right]$$

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} \left[\frac{1+e}{1-e} \right]$$



$$F = w$$

Ball = mass + force

$$[E_{\text{kin}}] = [F \cdot H \cdot m] = [m] : \text{mass}$$