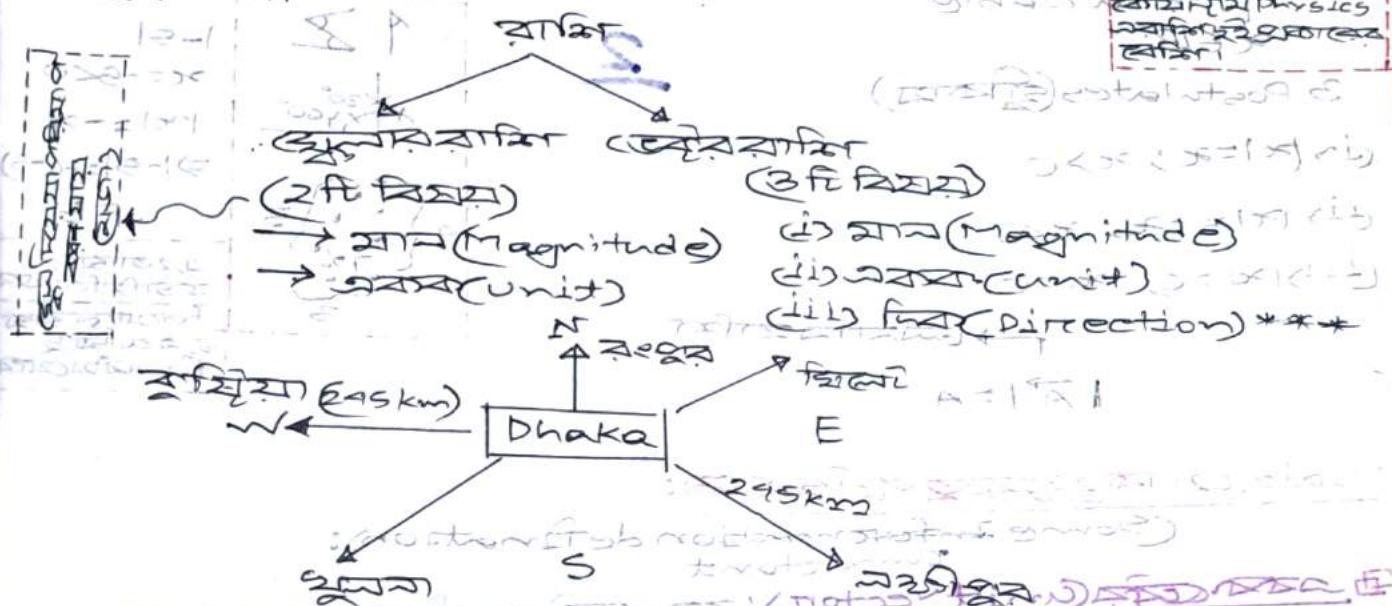


Physics - 1st

Topic: 01: Basic Introduction:

বক্টর (Quantity): অতুলনযোগ্য বিষয় এবং পরিমাণ ও দিক দ্বারা প্রকাশিত রকম রক্ষা।



বক্টর ব্যাখ্যা ও প্রক্রিয়া: (Expression of vector):

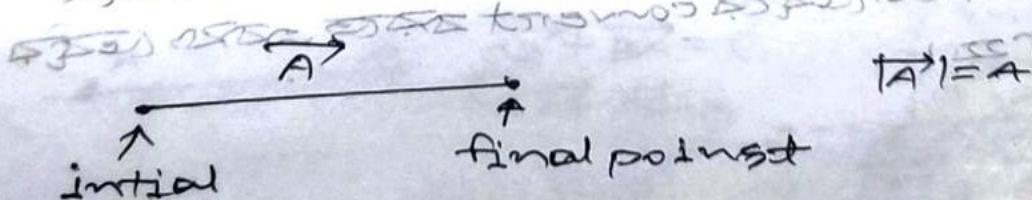
$\vec{A}, \overline{A}, \mathbf{A}$ \leftarrow Italian Bold letters
 a \rightarrow স্থান বক্টর (Position vector)

\hat{a}
 → "a" cap
 → "a" roof
 → unit vector

বক্টর মান (Magnitude of vector):

বক্টর বক্টর মান কীভাবে বের করা হয় এবং কীভাবে বক্টর মান কীভাবে প্রকাশিত করা হয়।

* বক্টর মান কীভাবে প্রকাশিত করা হয় এবং কীভাবে বক্টর মান কীভাবে প্রকাশিত করা হয়।



1 Vector & Vector Chap-2

(Contibuted by Md. Md. Sajid)

অন্তর্ভুক্ত পদ্ধতি পদ্ধতি পদ্ধতি

Absolute value (Modulus) 1

স্থানাদেশ বর্ণনায় মূল সংখ্যা রেখে কোণ প্রতিক্রিয়া করে।
দুরত্বকে অবস্থান করা হয়।
বেগ পরামর্শ করা হয়।
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

3 Postulates (ত্রীকৃতি)

i) $|x| = x; x > 0$ (সমীক্ষা করুন)

ii) $|x| = -x; x < 0$ (সমীক্ষা করুন)

iii) $|x| = 0; x = 0$ (সমীক্ষা করুন)

*** (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ) \rightarrow মূল সংখ্যা

$|\vec{A}| = A$

2

$|-5|$
 $x = -5 < 0$
 $|x| = -x$
 $\Rightarrow |-5| = -(-5)$
 $= 5$

1.2 অসমীয়া
অসমীয়া
অসমীয়া
অসমীয়া
অসমীয়া

Topic: 02: কিন্তু কোথা পড়েছেন?

(Some Information definition):

Important

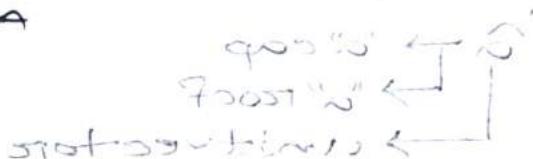
কানুন (Unit vector): এই কোণ সংজ্ঞায় মান 4 এবং
পরিমাণ একই হয়।

** কোণ (angle) কে স্থানাদেশ করে আবেক্ষণ করা হয়।

অবস্থান করা হয়। কানুন করা হয়। এবং একটি পরিমাণ করা হয়।

(পোস্টোর্মিনেশন) \rightarrow কানুন

$$\hat{a} = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|}$$



$$\hat{a} = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|}$$

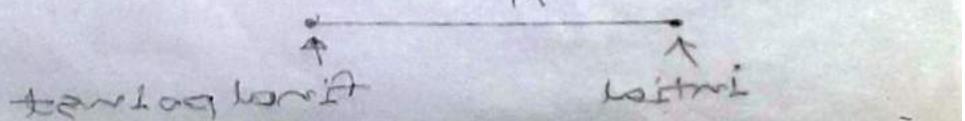
$$\therefore \vec{a} = \hat{a} \cdot |\vec{a}|$$

কানুন করে: তত কেবল দিকে যাবা (আবেক্ষণ করা হয়) \times দেখো মান

scalars

* কোণ কে স্থানাদেশ করে convert করত হয়। কেবল

$$A = \pi/2$$



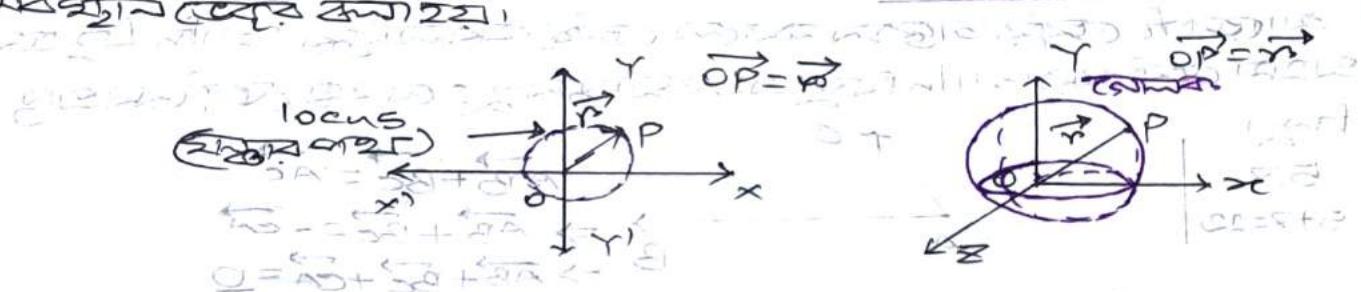
ତ୍ରୈ ଆଯତନକରଣ କେଟେ (Rectangular unit vectors):

ମିଶ୍ରାତିକ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବସନ୍ତ ଏବଂ ପରିମା ବିଷୟରେ ବିବରଣୀ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଏବଂ କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ ବିବରଣୀ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } \vec{i} = \{1, 0, 0\}, \vec{j} = \{0, 1, 0\}, \vec{k} = \{0, 0, 1\} \\ \text{Then, } \vec{r} = l\vec{i} + m\vec{j} + n\vec{k} \\ \vec{r} = l\{1, 0, 0\} + m\{0, 1, 0\} + n\{0, 0, 1\} \\ \vec{r} = \{l, m, n\} \end{aligned}$$

ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଅବସ୍ଥା କେଟେ (Position vector):

କାର୍ତ୍ତିକୀୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବସନ୍ତ ଏବଂ ପରିମା ବିଷୟରେ ବିବରଣୀ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ ବିବରଣୀ କରାଯାଇଛି ।



* ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଅବସ୍ଥା କେଟେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା (Position vector) ଅଟେ ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା ଅକ୍ଷରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ।

ଅକ୍ଷାତିକ କେଟେ (Axial vector):

ଶୁଣୁଣିଲା କାର୍ତ୍ତିକୀୟ ଏବଂ ପରିମା ବିଷୟରେ ବିବରଣୀ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

କୌଣସିକ କୋଣ (theta), କୋଣିକ କୋଣ (phi), କୋଣିକ କୋଣ (alpha), କୋଣିକ କୋଣ (beta)

ଶୂନ୍ୟ କେଟେ (Null or zero vector):

ଏହା କେଟେରେ ମାତ୍ର 0 ହୁଏ ତାରେ ଶୂନ୍ୟ କେଟେ କିମ୍ବା ଶୂନ୍ୟ କେଟେରେ ଏହା କେଟେରେ ମାତ୍ର 0 ହୁଏ କିମ୍ବା ଶୂନ୍ୟ କେଟେରେ ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ।

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AB} + \vec{BA} &= \vec{0} \\ \vec{AB} - \vec{AB} &= \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan 95^\circ = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} &= \infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y=x}{x+y=0} &\Rightarrow \frac{y=x}{y=-x} \\ \tan 45^\circ &= \frac{x}{x} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

~~$a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ এবং } b \in \mathbb{R}$~~

$$a + (-a) = 0 \quad (\text{বিপরীত ঘোড়া})$$

$$a = -1 \in \mathbb{R} \quad (-1) + \{-(-1)\} = 0$$

$1+0=1$ \rightarrow অযোগ্য
 $Q. 1=a$ \rightarrow অসম্ভব
 অজানা $\Rightarrow (-1) + \{-(-1)\} = 1 + (-1)$

$\Rightarrow (-1) + \{-(-1)\} + 1 = 1 + (-1) + 1$

$\Rightarrow \{1 + (-1)\} + \{-(-1)\} = \{1 + (-1)\} + 1$

$\Rightarrow 0 + \{-(-1)\} = 0 + 1$

$\{-(-1)\} = 1$

(5)

5+0.i

Real number
 Complex number

বাস্তু ঘোড়া
 অসম্ভব ঘোড়া
 অজানা ঘোড়া

Topic:03: रसायन वाणिज्य की कानून

Law of Vector Addition: If two vectors are represented by the sides of a triangle taken in order, then their sum is represented by the third side taken in the same order.

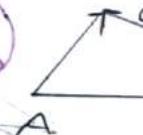
(Triangle law)

त्रिकोणीय विधि: त्रिकोणीय विधि का अनुपार त्रिकोणीय विधि का अनुपार त्रिकोणीय विधि का अनुपार त्रिकोणीय विधि का अनुपार

ଆମେ କେବଳ ଏକ ଜୀବନ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଆମର ଦ୍ୱାରା
ପରିବାର ଏବଂ ସାମାଜିକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ ଆମର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଆମର
ଦ୍ୱାରା

123

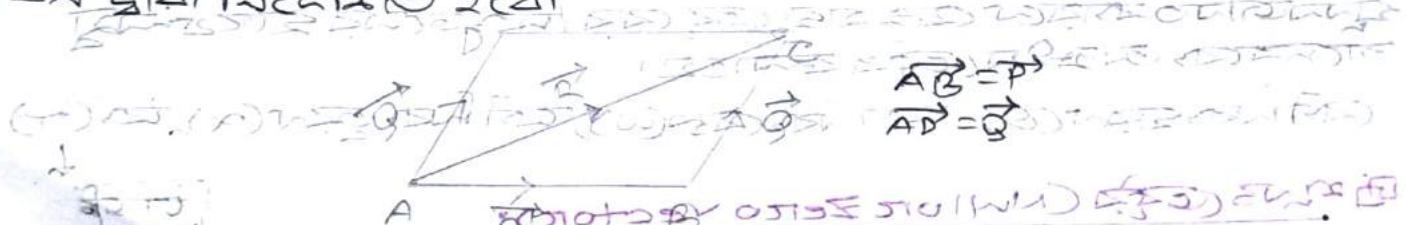
$$5 + 7 = 12$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} &= \vec{AC} \\ B \Rightarrow \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} &= -\vec{CA} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CA} &= \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

ପରାଲୋଗିଟ୍ରମ ନିଯମ (Parallelogram law)

ਅਗਨੀ ਮਾਸਾਲਿਕੇ 2 ਵੀ ਹਾਲਿਤ ਰਾਤ ਬਰਾਬਰ 2 ਵੀ ਹਾਲਿਤ
ਜਿਦੀਂ ਤੱਤ ਦੇ ਰੱਖੇ ਹਥਾਂ ਜਿਉਂ ਤੋਂ ਕਾਥਾਤ ਸ਼ਿਖੇ ਹਥਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪੁੱਛੀ
ਜਾਂ ਹਥਾਂ ਜਿਦੀਂ ਤੱਤ



$$\text{in \Delta ABC, } \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AC} \text{ (Applying triangle law)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{P} + \vec{Q} = \vec{R}$$

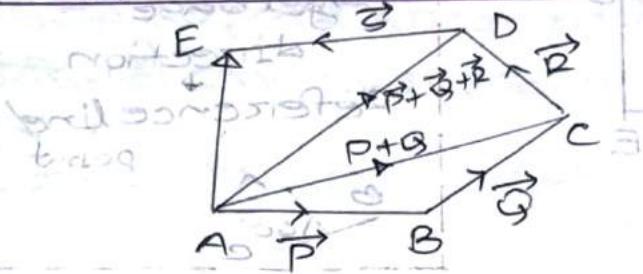
$$10 = \overrightarrow{PQ} + \overrightarrow{QR}$$

10

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Graph of } y = x^2 \\ \text{Graph of } y = -x^2 \end{array}$$

卷之三

बहुभूज का नियम (Law of Polygon):

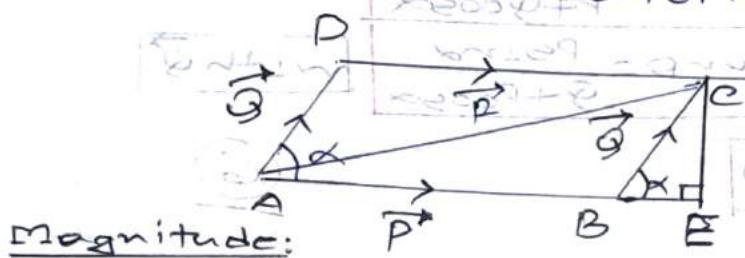


$$AE = P + Q + R + S$$

S

सामान्य विकल्पों में बहुभूज का नियम:

(Magnitude & direction of Resultant in Parallelogram Law):



$$|AB| = |P| = P$$

$$|AD| = |Q| = Q$$

$$|BC| = |Q| = Q$$

$$|AC| = |R| = R$$

$$\Delta BCE \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{BE}{BC}, \sin \alpha = \frac{CE}{BC}$$

$$\Rightarrow BE = BC \cos \alpha = Q \cos \alpha \Rightarrow CE = B \sin \alpha$$

$$\text{in } \triangle ACE, \quad AC^2 = AE^2 + CE^2$$

$$\Rightarrow AC^2 = (AB + BE)^2 + CE^2 = (P + Q)^2 + (B \sin \alpha)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow AC^2 = AB^2 + 2AB \cdot BE + BE^2 + CE^2$$

$$\Rightarrow AC^2 = AB^2 + (BE + CE)^2 + 2AB \cdot BE$$

$$\Rightarrow AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 + 2AB \cdot BE$$

$$\therefore R^2 = P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \alpha$$

$$R = f(P, Q, \alpha)$$

$$\therefore |R| = R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \alpha}$$

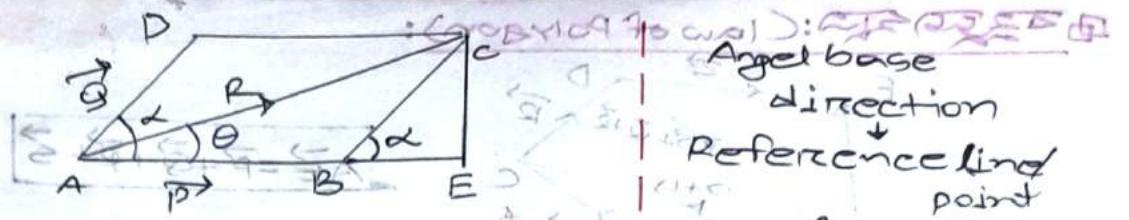
$$R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \alpha}$$

$$R^2 = P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \alpha$$

$$P^2 + Q^2 - R^2 = -2PQ \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{P^2 + Q^2 - R^2}{2PQ} = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{P^2 + Q^2 - R^2}{2PQ}$$



(Opposite to angle): ~~Crossed~~
Angle base
direction
Reference line
point

Direction:

in $\triangle ACE$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{CE}{AE}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{CE}{AB + BE} : \text{Divide by } AB + BE$$

$$\alpha = 180^\circ - \beta$$

$$\therefore \theta \text{ or } \beta = f(P, Q, \alpha)$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{Q \sin \alpha}{P + Q \cos \alpha}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{P \sin \alpha}{Q + P \cos \alpha}$$

with \vec{P}

with \vec{Q}

⑥

Resultant:

$$R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \alpha} \quad R = f(P, Q, \alpha)$$

Direction:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{Q \sin \alpha}{P + Q \cos \alpha} \rightarrow \text{with } \vec{P} \quad \theta = f(P, Q, \alpha)$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{P \sin \alpha}{Q + P \cos \alpha} \rightarrow \text{with } \vec{Q} \quad \beta = f(P, Q, \alpha)$$

Q.1: 5N & 3N দুটি বিকে 60° মাঝে প্রযোজন করা হচ্ছে।
নতুন মাত্রা ও দিক নির্ণয় কর।

$$\therefore R = \sqrt{5^2 + 3^2 + 2 \times 5 \cdot 3 \cos 60^\circ} \text{ N.} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{3 \sin 60^\circ}{5 + 3 \cos 60^\circ}$$

Q.2: 2 টি বিকে 120° মাঝে প্রযোজন করা হচ্ছে।
কোণ ও দিক নির্ণয় কর।

$$\therefore P = Q, R = P$$

$$\therefore P = Q = R$$

$$R^2 = P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \alpha \rightarrow$$

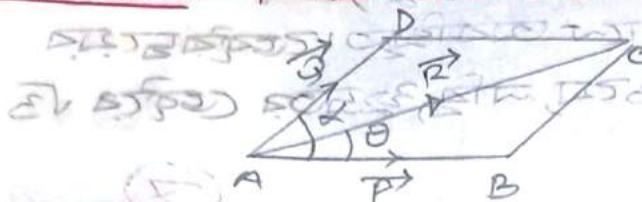
$$\Rightarrow P^2 + P^2 + Q^2 + 2P^2 \cos 120^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 2P^2 \cos 120^\circ = -P^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = 120^\circ \text{ or } \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

Topic: 04: Special cases on Parallelogram law:



$$R^2 = P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \alpha$$

$$R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \alpha}$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{Q \sin \alpha}{P+Q \cos \alpha}$$

$$\alpha = \sin^{-1} \frac{Q \sin \alpha}{P+Q \cos \alpha}$$

Variation of α :

case: 01: $\alpha = 0^\circ$

(~~কোণ অন্তরের ক্ষেত্রে পরিসর নির্ণয় করা হবে।~~)

$$R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos 0^\circ}$$

$$R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

$$R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

(e.g.) $\therefore R_{\max} = P+Q$

বিনামূল বিনামূল

$$\tan \theta = \frac{Q \sin \alpha}{P+Q \cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{Q \sin 0^\circ}{P+Q \cos 0^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{0}{P+Q}$$

$$\therefore \theta = 0$$

∴ কোণ অন্তরের পরিসর নির্ণয় করা হবে

case: 02: $\alpha = 90^\circ$

(~~কোণ অন্তরের পরিসর নির্ণয় করা হবে।~~)

$$R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos 90^\circ}$$

$$R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{Q \sin 90^\circ}{P+Q \cos 90^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{Q}{P}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{Q}{P}$$



* effect of Pythagoras.

$$\tan \theta = \frac{Q}{P}$$

পরিসর নির্ণয়
অনেক বিন্দুতে
কোণ অন্তর নির্ণয়
করা হয়।
Boundary
condition রূপী
পো

বেক্টর প্রয়োগ
জ্যামিতি নির্মাণ
কোণ নির্ণয় অন্তর
কার্তিনিক জ্যোতিঃ
মূল বিষয় কোণ।

case: 03: $\alpha = 180^\circ$ (ক্ষেত্রে দুটি পথের মধ্যে নির্দিষ্ট দিকে কোণ)

$$\text{মান: } R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos 180^\circ} = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 - 2PQ}$$

$$= \sqrt{(P-Q)^2} = |P-Q|$$

$$\therefore R_{\min} = P-Q$$

$$R_{\max} = P+Q, P > Q$$

$$R_{\min} = Q-P, Q > P$$

Sign of difference (বিভাগ)

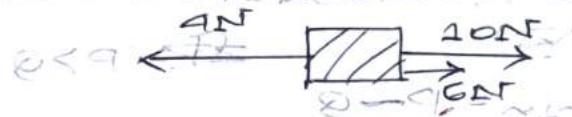
$$2-5 = -3$$

$$2+5 = 7$$

দিক: $\tan \theta = \frac{Q \sin 180^\circ}{P+Q \cos 180^\circ} = \frac{0}{P+Q}$

$\tan \theta = 0 \quad \theta = 0$

০° কালৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে দুটি পথের মধ্যে নির্দিষ্ট দিকে কোণ



case: 04: $R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \alpha}$

$$-1 \leq \cos \alpha \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -2PQ \leq 2PQ \cos \alpha \leq PQ$$

$$\Rightarrow P^2 + Q^2 - 2PQ \leq P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \alpha \leq P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ$$

$$\Rightarrow (P-Q)^2 \leq R^2 \leq (P+Q)^2$$

$$(P-Q) \leq R \leq (P+Q)$$

$$R_{\min} = P-Q$$

$$R_{\max} = P+Q$$

case: 05: If $P=Q$

Magnitude:

$$R = \sqrt{P^2 + P^2 + 2 \cdot P \cdot P \cdot \cos \alpha} \quad [P \hat{=} Q = \alpha]$$

$$= \sqrt{2P^2(1 + \cos \alpha)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2P^2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \quad [1 + \cos \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}]$$

$$= \sqrt{4P^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = 2P \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$R = 2P \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

Direction: $P = Q$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{P \cos \alpha}{P + P \cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

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

$$\theta = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cdot \cos A$$

$$2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sin \alpha$$

(True)

∴ $\theta = \frac{\alpha}{2}$ is true

∴ दोनों घमान मालें अद्वितीय नस्ति के अद्वितीय
मर्गिकारी कामका घमानागति करते हैं।

Q: 5: 2 टी अद्वितीय दोनों घमानागति का मान $14^{\circ} 45' 0''$
घमानागति मान 5 वर्षों; अद्वितीय घमानागति दोगु 60°
हो गए घमानागति मान मिस्त्रिकरण

$$\text{उः } R_{\max} = P+Q \quad R_{\min} = P-Q$$

$$\Rightarrow 19 = P+Q \rightarrow P = 19 - Q$$

$$\Rightarrow 19 = 19 - Q \Rightarrow Q = 4$$

$$\therefore R = \sqrt{10^2 + 4^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 4 \cdot \cos(60^\circ)} = \sqrt{100 + 16 + 40} = \sqrt{156} = 2\sqrt{39} \text{ (Ans)}$$

Q: 6: 2 टी अद्वितीय दोनों घमानागति R के बारे में
घमानागति दोनों घमानागति मान P वाले घमानागति
 P 3 वर्ष वाले घमानागति का मिस्त्रिकरण?

$$\text{उः } \vec{P}, \vec{Q}, \vec{R} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{P}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{P \sin \alpha}{Q + P \cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{9} = \frac{P \sin \alpha}{Q + P \cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q + P \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\cos \sin(180^\circ - x) = \frac{R}{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(180^\circ - x) = \frac{2P}{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(180^\circ - x) = 2$$



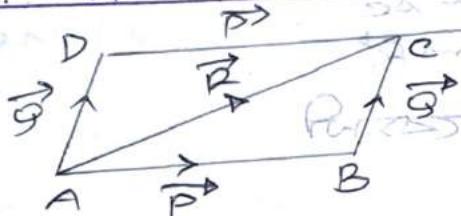
: (बहुपद विधि के साथ)

$$R = \frac{1}{2}P + Q = (\frac{P+Q}{2}) \text{ में } \perp$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta ABC, \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) &= \frac{R}{P} \cdot \frac{1}{2}P \\ \Rightarrow \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}P}{P} \\ \Rightarrow \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) &= \sin 30^\circ \\ \Rightarrow 180^\circ - \alpha &= 30^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \alpha &= 150^\circ \text{ (Ans)} \end{aligned}$$

Topic 05: त्रिभुजों की अवधारणा:

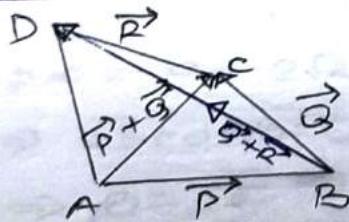
i) विनाशकीय नियम (commutative law):



$$\begin{aligned} \text{in } \triangle ABC, \quad &\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AC} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{P} + \vec{Q} &= \vec{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{in } \triangle ADC, \quad &\vec{AD} + \vec{DC} = \vec{AC} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{P} + \vec{R} &= \vec{Q} \\ \therefore \vec{P} + \vec{Q} &= \vec{Q} + \vec{P} \end{aligned}$$

ii) ज्ञानकालीन नियम (law of addition):



$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{P} + \vec{Q}) + \vec{R} &= \vec{AD} \quad (i) \quad (3+5+2)=10 \\ \vec{P} + (\vec{Q} + \vec{R}) &= \vec{AD} \quad (ii) \quad (3+5)+2=10 \\ \therefore \vec{P} + (\vec{Q} + \vec{R}) &= (\vec{P} + \vec{Q}) + \vec{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \vec{P} + (\vec{Q} + \vec{R}) = (\vec{P} + \vec{Q}) + \vec{R}$$

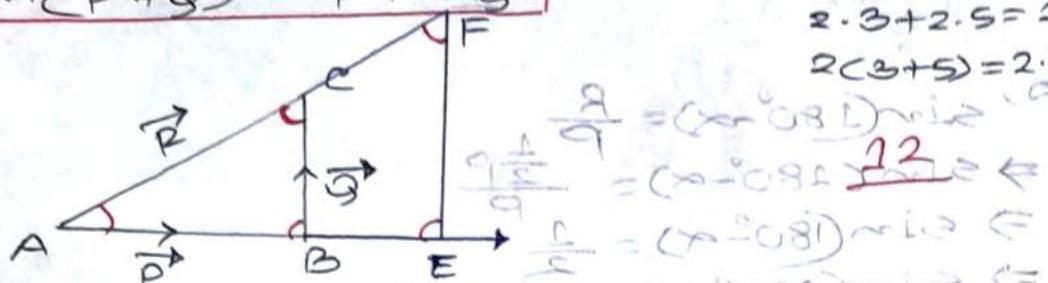
iii) বিস্তৃতি নόট (distributive law):

$$\boxed{\text{ii) } m(\vec{P} + \vec{Q}) = m\vec{P} + m\vec{Q}}$$

$$2(3+5) = 16$$

$$2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 5 = 16$$

$$2(3+5) = 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 5 \quad \text{অর্থাৎ}$$



ΔABC এর EBF দিয়ে বিভক্ত করা হলো। EF যাতে কোনো বিন্দু নেই।

$$\frac{AE}{AB} = m, \quad \frac{AF}{AC} = m$$

$$\Rightarrow AE = mAB, \quad AF = mAC$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AE} = m\vec{AB}; \quad \vec{AF} = m\vec{AC}$$

$$\therefore \vec{AB} = \vec{mP}; \quad \vec{AF} = \vec{mR}$$

এখানে, ΔABC ও ΔAEF সমানভূক্তি

$$\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AF}{AC} = \frac{EF}{BC}$$

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{AF}{AC} = m$$

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{BC} = m$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{EF} = m\vec{BC}$$

$$\vec{EF} = m\vec{Q}$$

in ΔAEF, $\vec{AE} + \vec{EF} = \vec{AF}$ (বিন্দু থেকে আবেগ পথ অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হচ্ছে)

$$\Rightarrow m\vec{P} + m\vec{Q} = \vec{mR}$$

$$\Rightarrow m\vec{R} = m\vec{P} + m\vec{Q}$$

$$\boxed{\Rightarrow m(\vec{P} + \vec{Q}) = m\vec{P} + m\vec{Q}}$$

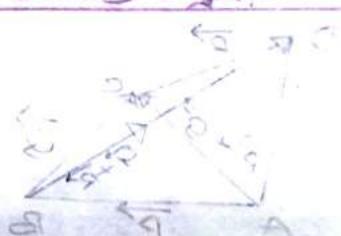


$$\vec{P} = \vec{S} + \vec{R}, \quad \text{অর্থাৎ}$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{P} + \vec{R} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{Q} + \vec{R} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\vec{P} + \vec{R} = \vec{Q} + \vec{R} \quad \Leftarrow$$

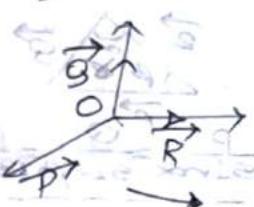


$$\vec{P} + (\vec{Q} + \vec{R}) = (\vec{P} + \vec{R}) + \vec{Q} \quad \Leftarrow$$

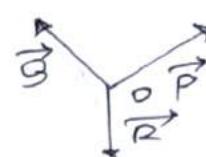
Topic: 06: ട്രാക്കിംഗ് ഫോറോർമേഷൻ (ചു-ബി) = 13

ചാര്യവലുവാദാർഥം: (Equilibrium condition): സൗഖ്യത്വം അനുസരിച്ച് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

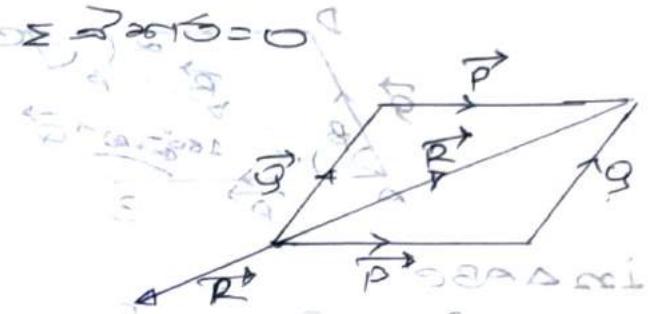
$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum F_x = 0$$



$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum F_y = 0$$



$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum F_z = 0$$



* തിരി അപ്പേരുള്ള കാലെ ദിശയിൽ ചാര്യവലുവാദാർഥം വരുത്തണം അക്കാദമി എക്സാമിനേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ച് അപ്പേരുള്ള ചാര്യവലുവാദാർഥം എന്ന് പറയാം.

Q.1: 1N, 2N, $\sqrt{3}$ N ഘട്ടങ്ങൾ തിരി അക്കാദമി ദിശയിൽ ചാര്യവലുവാദാർഥം എക്സാമിനേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ച് അപ്പേരുള്ള ചാര്യവലുവാദാർഥം എന്ന് പറയാം.

$$\text{ഒരു ഘട്ടം: } 1N^2N = \alpha$$

$$(\sqrt{3})^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = 5 + 4 \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \cos \alpha = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 120^\circ$$

$$* 1N^{\sqrt{3}N} = \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^2 = 1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cos \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 = 4 + 3 + 2\sqrt{3} \cos \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \cos \beta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ എംബും}$$

$$* 2N^{\sqrt{3}N} = \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^2 = 2^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cos \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 = 4 + 3 + 4\sqrt{3} \cos \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\sqrt{3} \cos \gamma = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \gamma = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = 150^\circ$$



$$\Rightarrow \cos \gamma = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \gamma = \cos (180^\circ - 30^\circ)$$

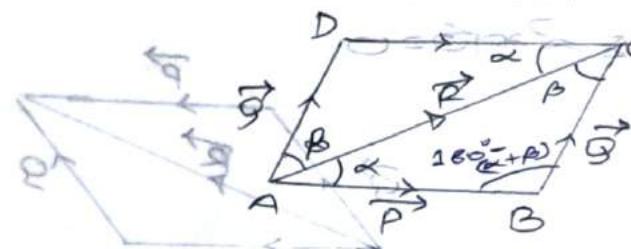
$$\Rightarrow \cos \gamma = \cos 150^\circ$$

$$\gamma = 150^\circ$$

* $|\vec{P} + \vec{Q}| = |\vec{P} - \vec{Q}|$, ಇದನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧಿಸಿ.

Topic: 02: Resolution of vectors:

Resolution of vectors:



in $\triangle ABC$,

$$\frac{P}{\sin \beta} = \frac{Q}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{R}{\sin(180^\circ - (\alpha + \beta))}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P}{\sin \beta} = \frac{Q}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{R}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{P}{\sin \beta} = \frac{R}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \quad \therefore \frac{Q}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{R}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{R \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$Q = \frac{R \sin \alpha}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$$

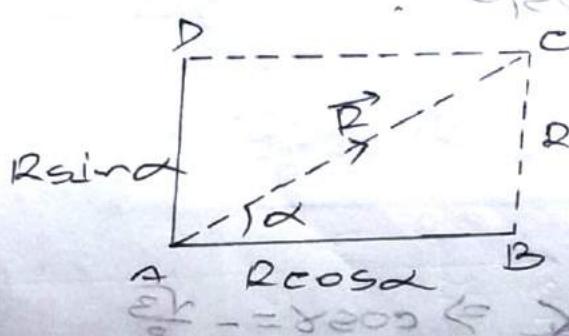
Let, $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$ [$\vec{P} \perp \vec{Q}$]

$$P = R \sin \beta \quad Q = R \sin \alpha$$

$$\beta = 90^\circ - \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow P = R \cos \alpha$$

$$Q = R \sin \alpha$$



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

$$= \sqrt{R^2 \cdot 1}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{R \sin \alpha}{R \cos \alpha}$$

$$\tan \theta = \tan \alpha$$

$$\therefore \theta = \alpha$$

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle A = 90^\circ - \angle B$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Ans: } |\vec{P} + \vec{Q}| = |\vec{P} - \vec{Q}|$$

$$\Rightarrow P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ\cos\alpha = P^2 + Q^2 - 2PQ\cos(180^\circ - \alpha) = P^2 + Q^2 - 2PQ\cos\alpha = \frac{15}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2PQ\cos\alpha = -2PQ\cos\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\alpha = -\cos\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos\alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha = 90^\circ \text{ (Ans)}$$

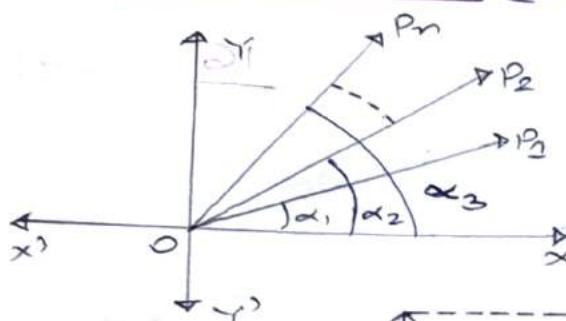
$$0.8 - 0.2 + 0.1 =$$

$$0.8 - 0.2 =$$

$$71^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

পৰিস্থিতি

মুক্ত ক্ষেত্ৰ ফিল্ড বায়ু পথ (Resultant of multivectors):



$$\sum P_H = P_1 \cos \alpha_1 + P_2 \cos \alpha_2 + \dots + P_n \cos \alpha_n$$

$$\sum P_H = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i \cos \alpha_i$$

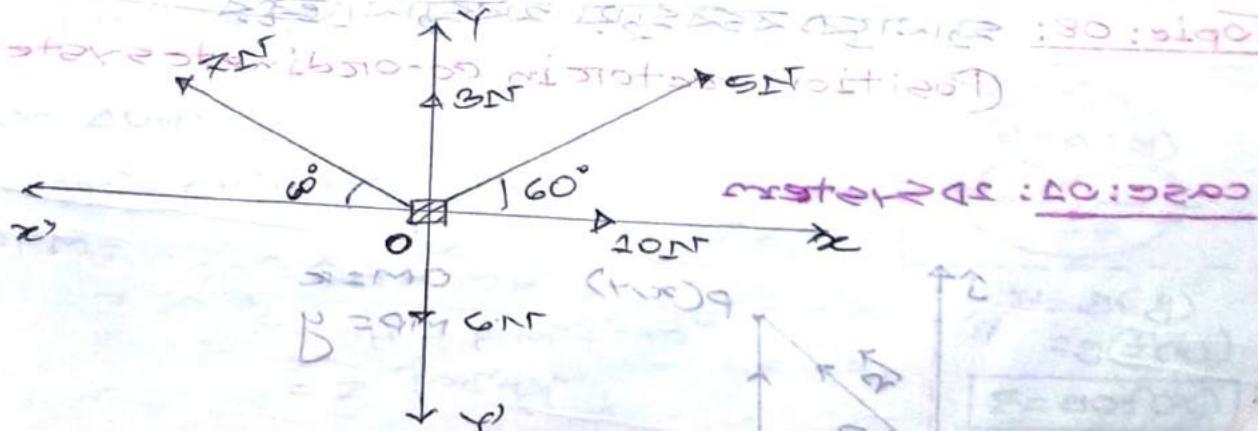
$$\sum P_V = P_1 \sin \alpha_1 + P_2 \sin \alpha_2 + \dots + P_n \sin \alpha_n$$

$$\sum P_V = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i \sin \alpha_i$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sum P_V}{\sum P_H} = 0$$

অবস্থান কোণ

$$R = \sqrt{(\sum P_H)^2 + (\sum P_V)^2}$$



চিত্ৰে, অধিকারী কৌশলী বহুজন পৰিৱেশৰ বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰ প্ৰযোগৰ বহুজন পৰিৱেশৰ কাৰ্যকৰী পৰিকল্পনা দিব।

$\sum F_H = 10 \cos 50^\circ + 5 \cos 60^\circ + 3 \cos 90^\circ + 7 \cos 120^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 10 + 2.5 - 3.5 \\ &= 12.5 - 3.5 \\ \sum F_H &= 9 N \end{aligned}$$

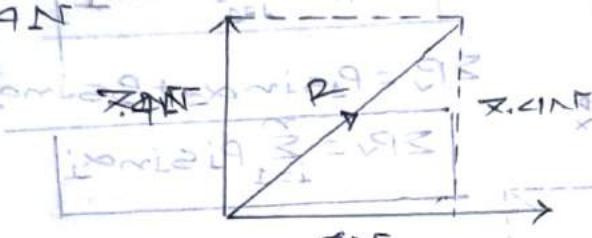
Horizontal

$\sum F_V = 10 \sin 50^\circ + 5 \sin 60^\circ + 3 \sin 90^\circ + 7 \sin 120^\circ + 6 \sin 220^\circ$

Vertical = ~~$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 3 + 3 - 5 - 6$~~ (Reason: ~~Reactions are equal to zero~~)

$$= 2.39 \approx 2.4 N$$

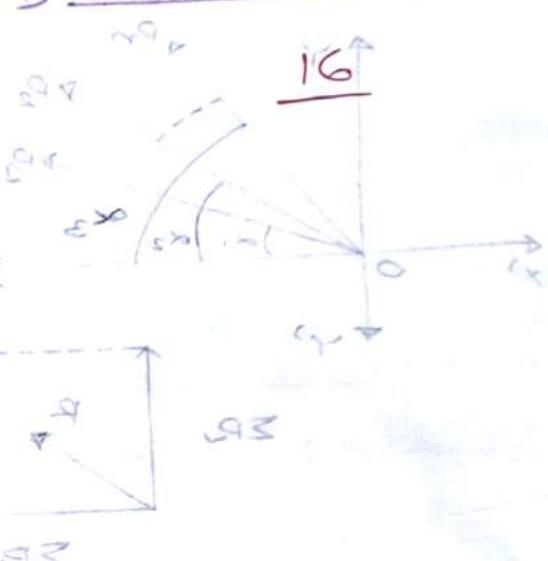
$$\sum F_V = 2.4 N$$



$$R = \sqrt{2.4^2 + (2.4)^2} = 3.4 N$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2.4}{2.4} = 1$$

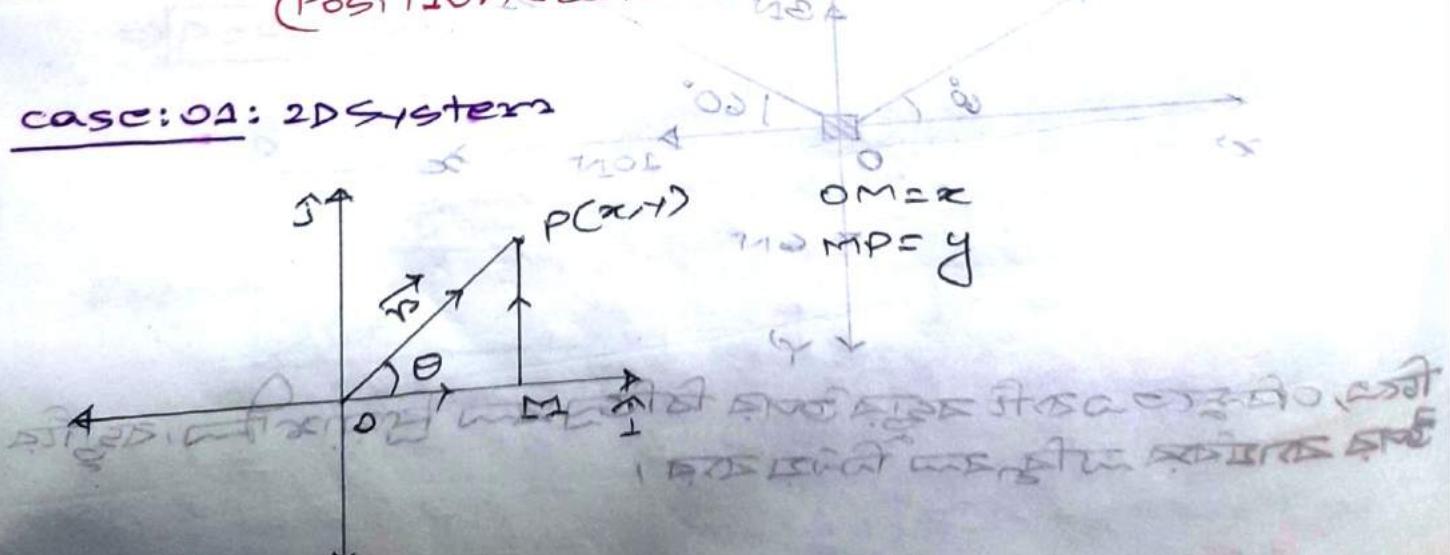
$$\theta = 45^\circ$$



$$(24) + (24) = 0$$

Topic: 08: अव्याप्ति रखने की विधियाँ (Position vectors in co-ordinate system):

case: 01: 2D System



$$\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = A = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2} \\ = \sqrt{9 + 16 + 25} \\ = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\hat{a} = \frac{(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k})}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

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$$* \vec{a} = \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}\hat{i} + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}}\hat{j} + \frac{5}{5\sqrt{2}}\hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{5\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 2y &= 0 \quad (1) \\ 2x + 3y &= 12 \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

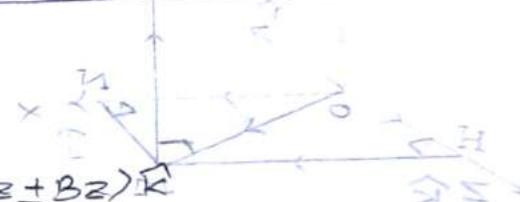
: molar mass = 50 g/mol

■ दोनों बर्तावीय अवकृति ज्ञान + विधान:

$$\vec{A} = Ax\hat{i} + Ay\hat{j} + Az\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = Bx\hat{i} + By\hat{j} + Bz\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{A} \pm \vec{B} = (Ax \pm Bx)\hat{i} + (Ay \pm By)\hat{j} + (Az \pm Bz)\hat{k}$$



$$|\vec{A} \pm \vec{B}| = \sqrt{(Ax \pm Bx)^2 + (Ay \pm By)^2 + (Az \pm Bz)^2}$$

* $\vec{A} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}; \vec{B} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ त्रिमीलयां एकात्मक
दोनों एकात्मक अवकृति ज्ञान + विधान

$$\text{Ex: } |\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = \sqrt{(1+2)^2 + (2+1)^2 + (3+3)^2} \\ = 3\sqrt{6}$$

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = 3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$$

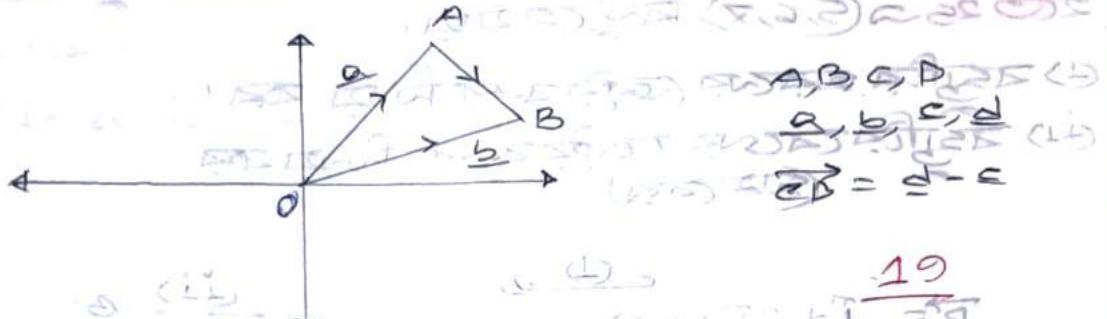
$$\vec{r} = \frac{\vec{A} + \vec{B}}{|\vec{A} + \vec{B}|} = \frac{3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2}} \text{ Ans.}$$

$$(x)^2 + (y)^2 + (z)^2 = 1$$

$$(x)^2 + (y)^2 + (z)^2 = 1$$

special observation:

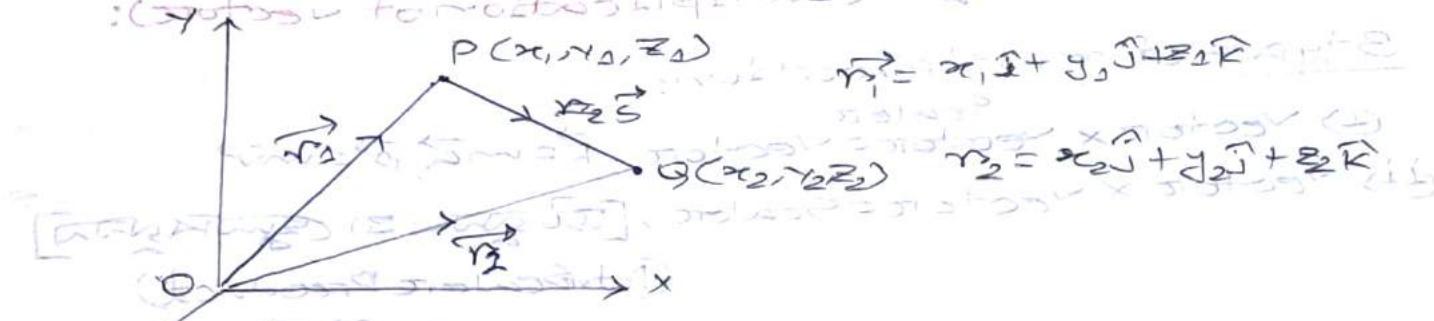
Mathematics is



$$\begin{aligned} \text{In } \triangle OAB, & \quad \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} \\ & \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} \\ & \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{b} - \overrightarrow{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Q. } \frac{19}{\text{Given } \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC}} \\ & \text{Given } \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC} \\ & \text{Given } \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC} \end{aligned}$$

例題解説: (Determinations of displacement vectors):



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{in } \triangle OPQ, \quad \overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{PQ} = \overrightarrow{OQ} \\ & \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{PQ} = \overrightarrow{OQ} - \overrightarrow{OP} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{PQ} = \overrightarrow{r_2} - \overrightarrow{r_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{PQ} = (x_2 \hat{i} + y_2 \hat{j} + z_2 \hat{k}) - (x_1 \hat{i} + y_1 \hat{j} + z_1 \hat{k})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\overrightarrow{PQ} = (x_2 - x_1) \hat{i} + (y_2 - y_1) \hat{j} + (z_2 - z_1) \hat{k}}$$

$$|\vec{s}| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

* සියාමින්දානයේ ප්‍රතිඵලුව නොමැත්තු (1, 2, 3) ප්‍රතිඵලු
20 25 න් (5, 6, 7) පිළුල යායා,

(i) බඳුනී තෘප්තයේ ප්‍රතිඵලුව නිශ්චිත යායා

(ii) බඳුනී තෘප්තයේ ප්‍රතිඵලුව නිශ්චිත යායා

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$$\begin{aligned} \vec{P} &= \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k} \\ \vec{Q} &= 5\vec{i} + 6\vec{j} + 7\vec{k} \\ \therefore \vec{S} &= 9\vec{i} + 9\vec{j} + 9\vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |S| &= \sqrt{1^2 + 9^2 + 9^2} \\ &= 9\sqrt{3} \\ |S| &= \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{3} = 3\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

~~Topic: 09. ප්‍රතිඵලුව (Multiplication of vectors):~~

3 types of multiplication:

(i) Vector \times Vector = Vector, Form, $\vec{P} \times \vec{Q} = \vec{R}$

(ii) Vector \times Vector = Scalar, [සැලක්‍ය න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත්] (Dot Product)

(iii) Vector \times Vector = Vector න්‍යුත් (Cross product)
[සැලක්‍ය න්‍යුත්] (Related with rotation)

Function:

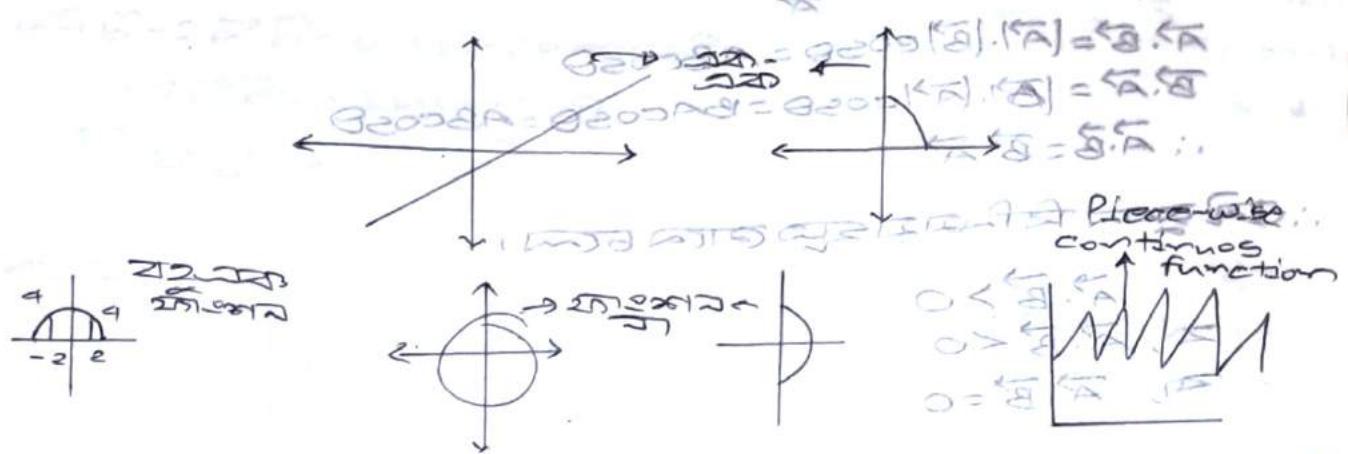
t	$h = t^2$	$t = \text{Independent variable}$
0	$0 = 0^2$	$h = \text{Dependent variable}$
1	$1 = 1^2$	$h \rightarrow \text{Dependent}$
2	$4 = 2^2$	$h = \text{Variable}$
3	$9 = 3^2$	$ h = \vec{S} $

Height is dependent on time: ~~time is dependent on height~~

Mathematician:

Height is a function of time

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$$f(x) = x^m$$

$$x=9, f(9)=1 \rightarrow \text{functional value of } f(x) \text{ for } x=9$$

$$x=5, f(5)=25 \rightarrow \text{functional value of } f(x) \text{ for } x=5$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(2) = 2$$

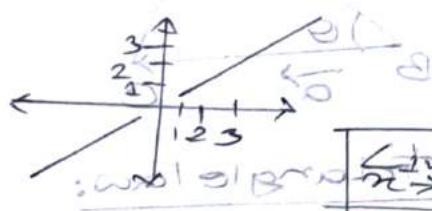
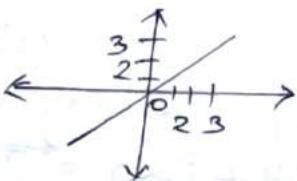
$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x}$$

$$f(1) = 1, \text{ rational number}$$

$$f(2) = 2, \text{ rational number}$$

$$f(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 1, \text{ irrational number}$$



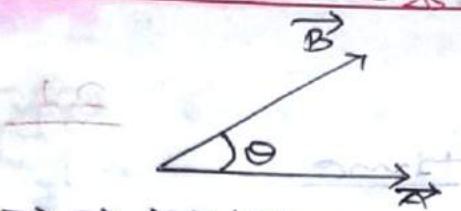
Method of approximation,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0.000\ldots$$

$\approx 0 \rightarrow \text{limiting value of } f(x)$
 $\rightarrow 1.5 \leftarrow d \text{ for } x \rightarrow 0$

* മുഴുവൻ ദശാംശം എന്ന് അടയാളിക്കണം function discontinuous എന്ന്, താഴെ ഒരു ലിമിറ്റിംഗ് വലീ എന്ന് പറയണാം!

Topic: 10: കോണ്ടായാ ദ്രോഗ്രം



$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| \cdot |\vec{B}| \cos \theta = AB \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot \vec{A} = |\vec{B}| \cdot |\vec{A}| \cos \theta = BA \cos \theta = AB \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A}$$

: നോക്കുന്നത് തുലിപാരമാണ്

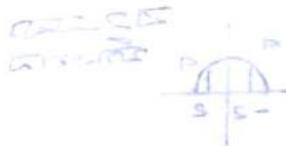
22

∴ എല്ലാ വിവരങ്ങൾ ഇതാണ്.

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} > 0$$

$$\vec{A}, \vec{B} < 0$$

$$\vec{A}, \vec{B} = 0$$



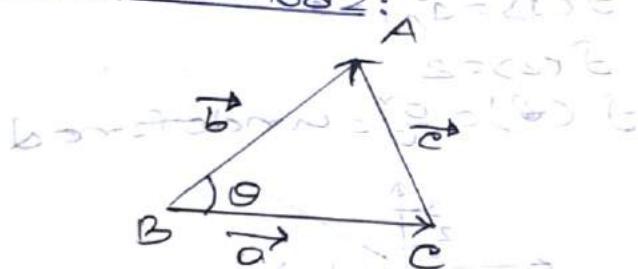
case: 01:

Method 1:

$$w = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{S} = F \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \vec{F} \cdot \vec{S} = F \cos \theta [F \perp \vec{S} = \theta]$$

case: 02: Method 2:



Applying triangle law:

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{c} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{c})^2 = (\vec{b})^2 - 2 \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + (\vec{a})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = b^2 + a^2 - 2 \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \cos \theta \\ &= (\cos \theta)^2 \\ &= \cos^2 \theta \\ &\therefore \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) \\ &\therefore \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}) \\ &\therefore \cos^2 \theta = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{4ab} \end{aligned}$$



ΔABC നിൽക്കുന്ന cosine സൈറ്റേജാലുകളും പിരിക്കുന്നത്

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \quad (\text{iii})$$

From (i) & (ii)

$$a^2 + b^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

$$-2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -2ab \cos C$$

$$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos C$$

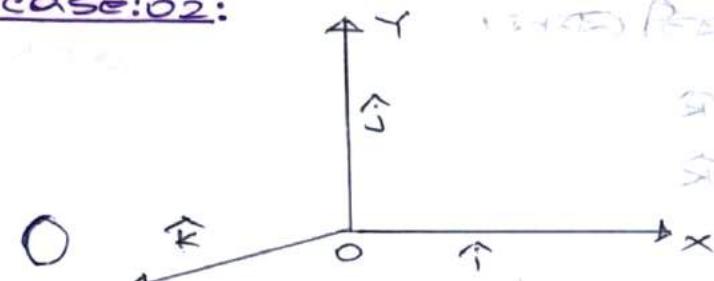
23. $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{c}$ *

$\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \vec{d}$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

case:02:



$$\vec{r} = |\vec{r}| \cos \theta \hat{i}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} = 1$$

$$\hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} = 1$$

$$\hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} = 1$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = 0, \hat{k} \cdot \hat{j} = 0$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{k} = 0, \hat{j} \cdot \hat{i} = 0$$

$$\hat{j} \cdot \hat{k} = 0, \hat{k} \cdot \hat{i} = 0$$

$$\vec{r} = |\vec{r}| \cos \theta \hat{i} + |\vec{r}| \sin \theta \hat{j} + 0 \hat{k}$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ, 135^\circ$$

$$\vec{r} = |\vec{r}| \cos \theta \hat{i} + |\vec{r}| \sin \theta \hat{j} + 0 \hat{k}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0$$

$$= 0$$

★ മുൻ അഭിഭ്യാസം
മുൻ വേദികൾ തോന്നും

case:03:

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} &= (A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}) \cdot (B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k}) \\ &= A_x B_x (\hat{i} \cdot \hat{i}) + A_x B_y (\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j}) + A_x B_z (\hat{i} \cdot \hat{k}) \\ &\quad + A_y B_x (\hat{j} \cdot \hat{i}) + A_y B_y (\hat{j} \cdot \hat{j}) + A_y B_z (\hat{j} \cdot \hat{k}) \\ &\quad + A_z B_x (\hat{k} \cdot \hat{i}) + A_z B_y (\hat{k} \cdot \hat{j}) + A_z B_z (\hat{k} \cdot \hat{k}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

case:04: ଦୁଇ କେବଳ ଏକାନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରିମାଣ ହୋଇଥାଏ

$$\vec{A} \perp \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{A}^{\perp} \vec{B}, \vec{A}^{\perp} \vec{B} = 90^\circ \text{ କାହାରେ }$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$* \vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

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

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ଦୁଇକାନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରିମାଣ

$$(2x5) + (-3m) + 4 = 0$$

$$10 + (-3m) + 4 = 0$$

case: 05: ଦୁଇ କେବଳ ଏକାନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରିମାଣ କାହାରେ

$$0 = \hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} = 1$$

$$0 = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} = 1$$

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k}$$

$$\text{Let, } \vec{A} \wedge \vec{B} = \theta$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

$$\Rightarrow AB \cos \theta = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z}{AB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z}{\sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2} \cdot \sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2}}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z}{\sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2} \cdot \sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2}}$$

: 05: ସମ୍ଭାବନା

$$A = |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}$$

$$B = |\vec{B}| = \sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2}$$

: 05: ସମ୍ଭାବନା

$$(i \cdot i + j \cdot j + k \cdot k) \cdot (i \cdot A + j \cdot A + k \cdot A) = i^2 + j^2 + k^2$$

$$(i \cdot i) i \cdot A + (j \cdot i) j \cdot A + (k \cdot i) k \cdot A =$$

$$(i \cdot j) i \cdot A + (j \cdot j) j \cdot A + (k \cdot j) k \cdot A =$$

$$(i \cdot k) i \cdot A + (j \cdot k) j \cdot A + (k \cdot k) k \cdot A =$$

$$i^2 + j^2 + k^2 = A^2$$

case: 06: നിയന്ത്രണം:

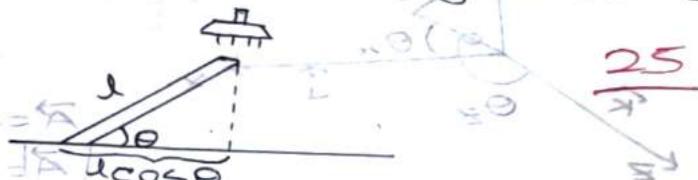
80:3000

(Orthogonal Projection):-

□ വിഫലം (Projection): അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കിട്ടുന്ന ബന്ധാംഗത്വം മുൻപുള്ള വാനികൾ പരിശീലനം ചെയ്യാൻ ഫലമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതാണ്. (Effect of something on something)

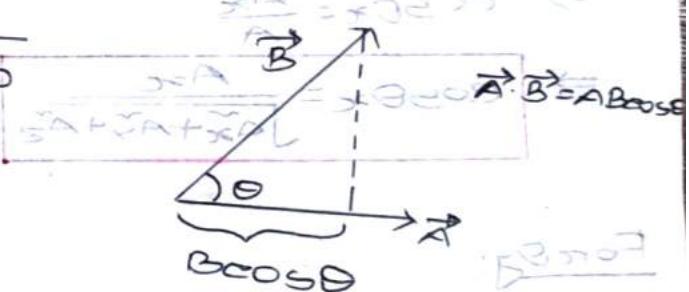
നിയന്ത്രണം

$$g = g \cos \theta + g \sin \theta + l \cos \theta = l \cos \theta$$



ഈ വിഫലം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗ്രാവിറ്റി വാനി കൂടാൻ സഹായിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

$$\begin{aligned} g^2 &= g \cos 180^\circ \\ &= -g \\ 180^\circ & \text{ (Diagram shows a right angle)} \\ g^2 &= g \cos 90^\circ = 0 \\ g^2 &= g \cos 0^\circ = g \end{aligned}$$



ഈ വിഫലം കാണുന്നതാണ്

$$B \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}|} = \frac{\vec{B} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{B}|}$$

$$\therefore \vec{A} \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{B} \cdot \vec{A}}{|\vec{B}|} = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|}$$

case: 07:

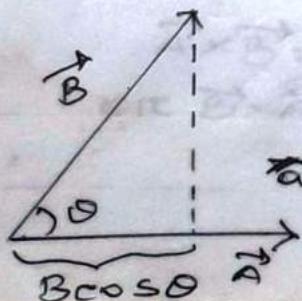
ഒരു വേദിയിൽ നിന്നും വാനികൾ വരുന്നതാണ്:

Portion of a vector along a vector:

$\therefore \vec{A} \text{ വേദിയിൽ } \vec{B} \text{ വരുന്നതാണ് } = B \cos \theta$

$$= \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}|} \cdot \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|}$$

$$= \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{B}|} \cdot \frac{\vec{B}}{|\vec{B}|}$$



$$\vec{A} = \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|} = \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|}$$

$$\therefore \vec{B} \text{ വേദിയിൽ } \vec{A} \text{ വരുന്നതാണ് } = A \cos \theta \hat{b}$$

case: 08:

Directional cosine

$$A = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$$

$$B = B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k}$$

\vec{A} & \vec{B} are vectors

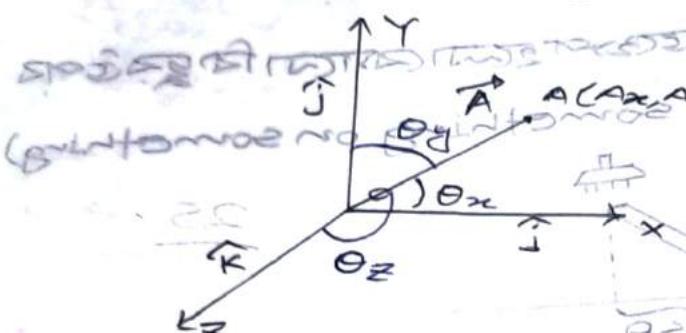
Position of A & B are given

Find direction cosine of \vec{A} & \vec{B}

Direction cosine of \vec{A} & \vec{B} are same

Position of A & B are same

Find direction cosine of \vec{A} & \vec{B}



$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}$$

For θ_x :

$$\vec{A} \cdot \hat{i} = (A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}) \cdot (\hat{i} + 0 \hat{j} + 0 \hat{k})$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{A}| \cdot |\hat{i}| \cos \theta_x = A_x$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cos \theta_x = A_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta_x = \frac{A_x}{A}$$

$$\boxed{\cos \theta_x = \frac{A_x}{\sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}}}$$

For θ_y :

$$\vec{A} \cdot \hat{j} = (A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}) \cdot \hat{j}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{A}| \cdot |\hat{j}| \cos \theta_y = A_y$$

$$\boxed{\cos \theta_y = \frac{A_y}{\sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}}}$$

For θ_z :

$$\boxed{\cos \theta_z = \frac{A_z}{\sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}}}$$

$$\frac{A_z}{A} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}}{A} =$$

$$\frac{A_z}{A} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}}{\sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}} = \frac{A_z}{A} = \frac{A_z}{\sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}} = \cos \theta_z$$

$$\cos^2 \theta_x + \cos^2 \theta_y + \cos^2 \theta_z = 1$$

$$1 - \sin^2 \theta_x + 1 - \sin^2 \theta_y + 1 - \sin^2 \theta_z = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - (\sin^2 \theta_x + \sin^2 \theta_y + \sin^2 \theta_z) = 1$$

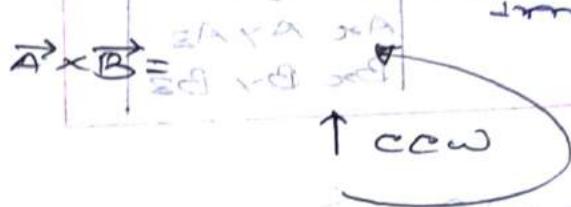
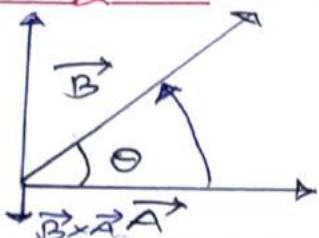
$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta_x + \sin^2 \theta_y + \sin^2 \theta_z = 2$$

$$* \vec{A} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}, |\vec{A}| = A = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos \theta_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \theta_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \theta_z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \theta_x + \cos^2 \theta_y + \cos^2 \theta_z = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

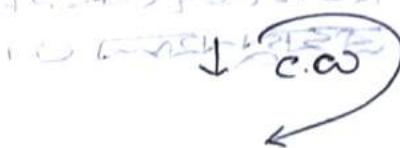
Topic: 11: ক্রসগুণন: → Related with rotational impact



$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| \cdot |\vec{B}| \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \hat{n}$$

যদি \vec{A} এবং \vec{B} একই দিকে অবস্থিত হয়ে তাহলে ক্রসগুণন শূন্য।

যদি \vec{A} এবং \vec{B} একই দিকে অবস্থিত হয়ে তাহলে ক্রসগুণন শূন্য।



$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \vec{B} \times \vec{A} = -AB \sin \theta \hat{n}$$

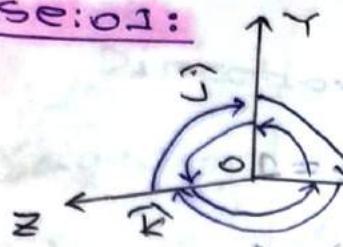
$$\therefore \vec{A} \times \vec{B} \neq \vec{B} \times \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = -\vec{B} \times \vec{A} \quad \text{আবার, } |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{B} \times \vec{A}|$$

$$\text{or } \vec{B} \times \vec{A} = -\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$$

$$O \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \vec{A} & \vec{B} & \vec{T} \\ \vec{B} & \vec{A} & \vec{R} \\ \vec{R} & \vec{B} & \vec{P} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

case:01:



$$\vec{L} = \vec{\theta} \cdot \vec{r} \times \vec{v} + \vec{r} \times \vec{v}$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{i} \times \hat{i} = 0 \\ \hat{j} \times \hat{j} = 0 \\ \hat{k} \times \hat{k} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k} \\ \hat{j} \times \hat{i} = -\hat{k} \\ \hat{j} \times \hat{k} = \hat{i} \\ \hat{k} \times \hat{j} = -\hat{i} \\ \hat{k} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j} \\ \hat{i} \times \hat{k} = -\hat{j} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{i} \times \hat{i} = 1 \cdot 1 / 1 \sin 0^\circ \Rightarrow \vec{s} = \vec{i} \times \hat{j} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (\hat{j}) \sin 90^\circ = \vec{j}$$

$$= \hat{j} \quad \vec{L} = \vec{r} = \vec{r} \sin \theta + \vec{r} \cos \theta = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{i}$$

case:02:

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$$

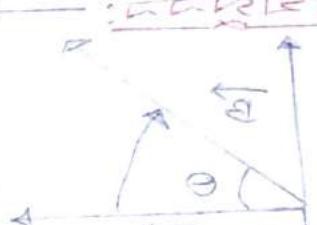
$$\vec{B} = B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k}$$

$$\frac{\vec{L}}{|\vec{L}|} = B \theta \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|} = x \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} \times \vec{B} &= (A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}) \times (B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k}) + x \theta \cos \theta \\ &= \hat{i} (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) + \hat{j} (A_z B_x - A_x B_z) + \hat{k} (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \end{aligned}$$

ANSWER : 02

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$



case:03: হলুদ রেখার ঘর্যান্বয় করণ করো: $\vec{A} = \vec{i} \times \vec{j}$

$$\vec{A} \parallel \vec{B} \quad \vec{A} \wedge \vec{B} = 0$$

$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = 0$ \Rightarrow হলুদ রেখার ঘর্যান্বয় করতি কোণ 0° এলে গুরুত্ব নেওয়া 0।

সবুজ,

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{A} \parallel \vec{B} \quad \therefore \vec{A} \wedge \vec{B} = 0^\circ$$

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

$$\therefore \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

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

প্রমাণঃ

$$|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| + |\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}| = A^m B^m$$

(29)

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| + AB^m \cos^m \theta = A^m B^m$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = A^m B^m - A^m B^m \cos^m \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = A^m B^m (1 - \cos^m \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = A^m B^m \sin^m \theta$$

$$\boxed{\Rightarrow |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = AB \sin \theta}$$

সমাপ্তি $\sin \theta$ দ্বারা আসে।

$$\Rightarrow \hat{i}(A_y B_z - A_z B_y) - \hat{j}(A_x B_z - A_z B_x) + \hat{k}(A_x B_y - A_y B_x) = 0$$

যাহুত যদি কোনো তাৎপাত্রে গুরুত্ব নাই তবে একটি সমীক্ষণ করিব।

I, J, K এর মানকে দেখা আস্বাদ আস্বাদ তাৎপৰ নাই।

(30)

সুন্দর।

$$\therefore A_y B_z - A_z B_y = 0; A_x B_z - A_z B_x = 0 \quad \text{সুন্দর} - \text{সুন্দর} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_y B_z = A_z B_y; A_x B_z = A_z B_x \quad \Rightarrow A_x B_y = A_y B_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A_y}{B_y} = \frac{A_z}{B_z} \quad \text{সুন্দর} \quad \frac{A_x}{B_x} = \frac{A_z}{B_z} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{A_x}{B_x} = \frac{A_y}{B_y}$$

বেশ কোনো পরিপূর্ণ নাই। (সুন্দর - সুন্দর + সুন্দর) সুন্দর নাই।

$$\therefore \boxed{\frac{A_x}{B_x} = \frac{A_y}{B_y} = \frac{A_z}{B_z}} \quad \text{সুন্দর} = \text{সুন্দর} \quad \text{সুন্দর} : \text{সুন্দর}$$

case:04: কোনো কোণের যদ্যপি একটি ক্ষয় নাই।

$$\vec{A} \neq \vec{B}$$

$$\therefore \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = AB \sin \theta \hat{n}$$

$$\therefore \hat{n} = \frac{\vec{A} \times \vec{B}}{AB \sin \theta}$$

$$\boxed{\hat{n} = \frac{\vec{A} \times \vec{B}}{|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|}}$$

$$0 = \vec{A} \times \vec{A} \leftarrow$$

$$SA = SA \leftarrow$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{A} + \vec{A} \times \vec{A} = \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{A} + \vec{A} = \vec{A}$$

$$x \vec{A} \vec{A} =$$

$\vec{A} = \vec{i} - \vec{j} + \vec{k}, \vec{B} = 2\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$ কোণের যদ্যপি একটি ক্ষয় নাই।

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \quad S = \vec{K} \vec{B} - (\vec{i} \times (\vec{j} + \vec{k}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{i} \times \vec{i} - \vec{i} \times \vec{k} + \vec{j} \times \vec{i} - \vec{j} \times \vec{k} &= (\vec{i} - \vec{i}) \times (\vec{k} + \vec{k}) \\ &= \vec{i}(-1+1) - \vec{j}(4-2) + \vec{k}(-1+2) \\ &= -3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{n} = \frac{-3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}}{AB \sin \theta} \quad \text{ক্ষয়} = \frac{-3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}}{\sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2}} \quad \vec{B} = -\vec{i} - \vec{j} - \vec{k}$$

(ii) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|$ হলে, $\vec{A}^1 \vec{B} = ?$

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|$ এতোকামাত্র সিদ্ধান্ত কোনো

$\Rightarrow AB \cos \theta = AB \sin \theta$ এটা প্রমাণ দেওয়া গুরুত্বপূর্ণ (3.1)

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\text{Ans}) \quad \text{অবস্থা } \vec{A} - \vec{B} \times \vec{A} : \vec{B} \times \vec{A} = \vec{B} \times \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{A} = \vec{B} \times \vec{A} \quad \text{অবস্থা } \vec{A} = \vec{B} \times \vec{A} : \vec{B} \times \vec{A} = \vec{B} \times \vec{A}$$

(iii) ক্ষেত্র অন্তর্ভুক্ত এবং ক্ষেত্রে নির্দিষ্ট বাহু যা $\vec{A} = \vec{B} + \vec{C}$ অবস্থায় $(\vec{B} + \vec{C} - \vec{A})$ অক্ষেভুক্ত ঘোষণা করা যাবে।

উ: দেখি, ক্ষেত্রে $\vec{A} = A_x \vec{i} + A_z \vec{k}$ $\left[\frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|} = \frac{A_x \vec{i}}{|\vec{A}|} = \frac{A_z \vec{k}}{|\vec{A}|} \right]$

$$\therefore \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} + \vec{C} - \vec{A}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{A} \times \vec{i} + \vec{A} \times \vec{k}) \cdot (\vec{B} + \vec{C} - \vec{A}) = 0 \quad \vec{i} \& \vec{k} \perp \vec{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3A_x - 3A_z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_x = A_z$$

$$\vec{A} = A_x \vec{i} + A_z \vec{k}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_z^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} A_x$$

$$\hat{a} = \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|} = \frac{A_x(\vec{i} + \vec{k})}{\sqrt{2} A_x} = \vec{i} + \vec{k}$$

$$\hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{i} + \vec{k}) \quad (\text{Ans})$$

ক্ষেত্রে অন্তর্ভুক্ত বাহু $\vec{B} + \vec{C} - \vec{A}$ (৩)

(iv) $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ হলে, $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = ?$

$$|(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) \times (\vec{A} - \vec{B})| = ?$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \times \vec{k} \quad \vec{i} \& \vec{k} \perp \vec{j}$$

$$(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) \times (\vec{A} - \vec{B}) = \vec{A} \times \vec{A} - \vec{A} \times \vec{B} + \vec{B} \times \vec{A} - \vec{B} \times \vec{B}$$

$$(1+1-1) \vec{i} + (2-2+2) \vec{j} - (1+1-1) \vec{k} =$$

$$= -2 (\vec{i} \times \vec{B})$$

$$(2nd) = -2 (\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}) \quad \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i}$$

$$= -2\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{B} = \vec{i} \times (\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + \vec{k})$$

$$= \vec{i} \times \vec{i} + \vec{i} \times 2\vec{j} + \vec{i} \times \vec{k}$$

$$= 0 + 2\vec{j} - \vec{k} = 2\vec{j} - \vec{k}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{A} + \vec{B}|^2 = (\vec{A} - \vec{B})^2 = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-4)^2 + (2)^2} = \sqrt{24}$$

মিলাই : ৩২

~~(১) $(\vec{I} + \vec{J} + \vec{K})$ তেক্ষিক এবং $\vec{A} = \vec{I} + \vec{J} + \vec{K}$ যোগাযোগ প্রকাশ করা হয়। তখন $(\vec{A} + \vec{R})$ দ্বারা যাত্র করা হবে এবং অপরটি $(2\vec{I} + 3\vec{J} + 4\vec{K})$ দ্বারা হ্যাত্রণ।~~

$$\therefore \vec{A} = \vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2$$

~~সুতরাং, $A_1, (\vec{I} + \vec{J} + \vec{K})$ এবং $A_2, (2\vec{I} + 3\vec{J} + 4\vec{K})$ যোগাযোগ করা হ্যাত্রণ।~~

$$A = \vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2 = \vec{A}$$

~~অথবা, $A_2, (2\vec{I} + 3\vec{J} + 4\vec{K})$ যোগাযোগ করা হ্যাত্রণ।~~

$$\text{Let, } \vec{A}_2 = m(\vec{I} + \vec{J} + \vec{K})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}_2 = 2m\vec{I} + 3m\vec{J} + 4m\vec{K}$$

$$A_2 = 2m(\vec{I} + \vec{J} + \vec{K})$$

$$\vec{A} = 6\vec{I} + 7\vec{J} + 8\vec{K}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2 = 6\vec{I} + 7\vec{J} + 8\vec{K}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}_1 = (6\vec{I} + 7\vec{J} + 8\vec{K}) - (2m\vec{I} + 3m\vec{J} + 4m\vec{K})$$

$$\vec{A}_1 = (6-2m)\vec{I} + (7-3m)\vec{J} + (8-4m)\vec{K}$$

~~অথবা, $\vec{A}_1, (\vec{I} + \vec{J} + \vec{K})$ এবং $\vec{A}_2, (2\vec{I} + 3\vec{J} + 4\vec{K})$ যোগাযোগ করা হ্যাত্রণ।~~

$$\therefore \vec{A}_1 \cdot (\vec{I} + \vec{J} + \vec{K}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \{(6-2m)\vec{I} + (7-3m)\vec{J} + (8-4m)\vec{K}\} \cdot (\vec{I} + \vec{J} + \vec{K}) = 0$$

~~সুতরাং, $6-2m + 7-3m + 8-4m = 0$ হওয়া হচ্ছে।~~

$$\Rightarrow 21 - 9m = 0$$

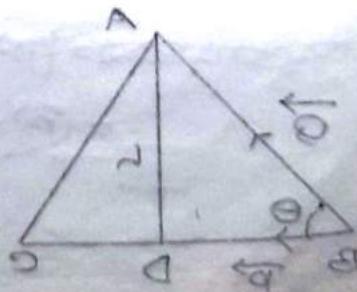
$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{21}{9} = \frac{7}{3}$$

~~অবশ্যই সহজ হচ্ছে আর,~~

$$\vec{A}_2 = 2\vec{I} + 7\vec{J} + \frac{28}{3}\vec{K}$$

~~অবশ্যই সহজ হচ্ছে আর,~~

$$\vec{A}_1 = \dots$$



(*) $\vec{A} = 9\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + \hat{k}$, കേരള റജിസ്ട്രാറിൽ നിന്ന് പ്രശ്നം ആണ്. അതിൽ $|\vec{B}| = |\vec{C}|$ എന്ന മിഥ്യകരാം.

(33)

അഃ ചാലുക്കൻ,

$$\text{ഒരു തന്മാത്രിക ഫലിയാണ്, } \vec{B} = B_1\hat{i} + B_2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow (9\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + \hat{k}) \cdot (B_1\hat{i} + B_2\hat{j} + \hat{k}) = \sqrt{89 + 1} \cdot B_1 + B_2 \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 9B_1 + 8B_2 + \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} = \sqrt{100} \cdot B_1 + B_2 \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{A} = 9\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k} = \hat{A}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{81 + 64 + 1} = \sqrt{144}$$

$$(G + R + I) \sin \theta = \hat{A}, \text{ to -}$$

$$\text{അംഗം } \vec{A} \cdot (\hat{i} + \hat{k}) = 9 + \hat{k} =$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot (\hat{i} + \hat{k}) \cos \theta = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{144} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos \theta = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{16}{\sqrt{144} \cdot \sqrt{2}} \right) = 35.68^\circ$$

$$= 35.68^\circ \quad (\text{Ans})$$

$$\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k} = \hat{A}$$

$$\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k} = \hat{A} + \hat{B}$$

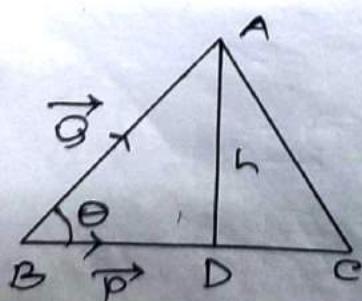
$$(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) - (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) = \hat{A}$$

$$\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k} = \hat{A}$$

$$\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k} = \hat{A}$$

Topic: 12: Area related Problem:

case: 01: മുകളിൽ ദർച്ചയാണ് (Area of triangle):-



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{BC} &= \vec{P} & \therefore |\vec{BC}| &= P \\ \vec{BD} &= \vec{Q} & |\vec{BD}| &= Q \\ \vec{BA} &= \vec{R} & |\vec{BA}| &= R \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} PR + \frac{1}{2} QR + \frac{1}{2} PQ = \frac{1}{2} PR = M$$

$$\boxed{(ABC) = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{P} \times \vec{Q}|}$$

in $\triangle ABC$: ১০:১০০

$$(ABC) = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AD$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} PQ \sin \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{h}{AB}$$

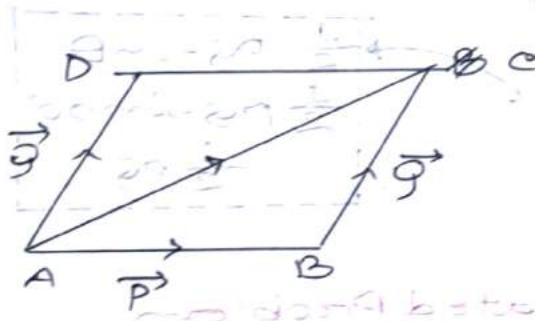
$$\Rightarrow h = AB \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow h = PQ \sin \theta$$

★ একটি নিম্নজন্ম দুইটি ঘন্টার মধ্যে কোণ বরাবর হওয়া ক্ষেত্রে কিন্তু ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নজন্ম কোণ হলে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্র কূপ গুরুত্বের মানের অর্থে।

$$(BCA) \times P = (QDA)$$

case:02: সমাপ্তিকরণ কোণ (Area of Parallelogram)

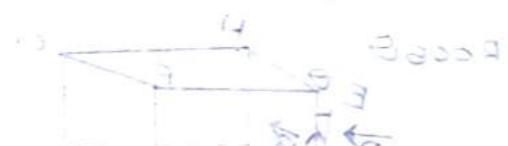


(24)

$$(ABCD) = 2 (ABC)$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} |\vec{P} \times \vec{Q}|$$

$$\boxed{(ABCD) = |\vec{P} \times \vec{Q}|}$$



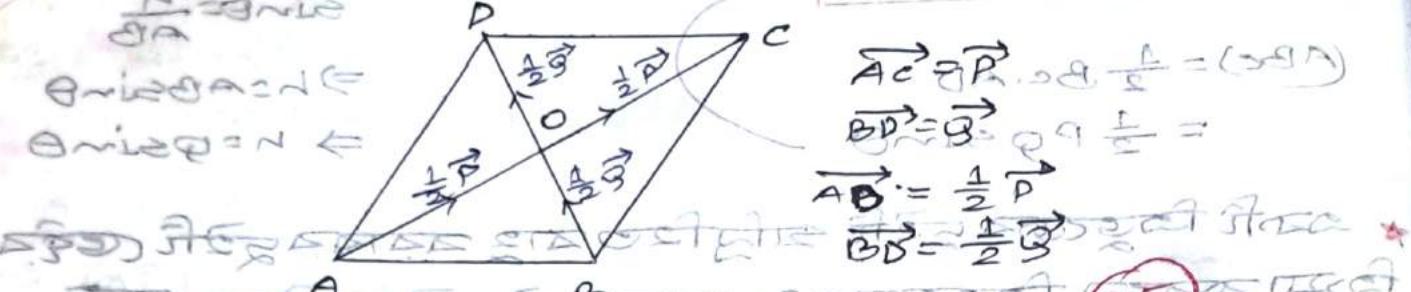
★ একটি সমাপ্তিকরণ দুইটি ঘন্টার মধ্যে কোণ বরাবর হওয়া ক্ষেত্রে কিন্তু ক্ষেত্রে সমাপ্তিকরণ কোণ হলে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্র কূপ গুরুত্বের মানের অর্থে।

বৃক্ষ পরিষদ দ্বারা দেখানো হচ্ছে

$$\text{ক. } (\vec{P} \times \vec{Q}) =$$

case:03: യൂണിറ്റ് രോമബസ് (Area of Rhombus):

ചുരുക്കി
ഒരു വരുത്തി
ഒരു വരുത്തി



$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{P}, \text{ so } \frac{1}{2} = (\Delta A)$$

$$\overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{Q}, \text{ so } \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{P}$$

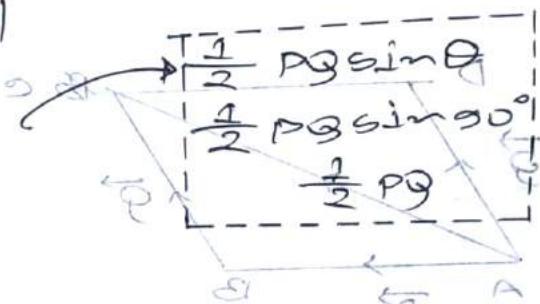
$$\overrightarrow{BD} = \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{Q}$$

$$(ABCD) = 4 \times (AOB)$$

അപരാഹ്നി 90 മാനുഷിയാശാരം : 10:00 AM

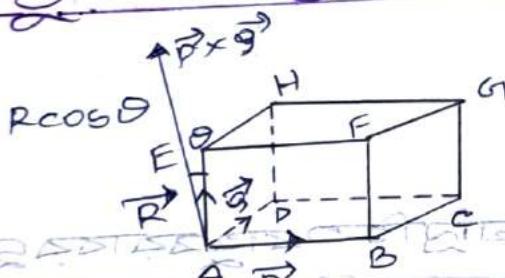
$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{P} \times \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{Q} \right|$$

$$(ABCD) = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{P} \times \overrightarrow{Q}|$$



Topic: 13: Volume Related Problem

ഒരു ഘട്ടവാ ഘാമാത്രക്കേരം മുമ്പാണ (A)



$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \times Q \right) \frac{1}{2} \times S =$$

$$\frac{abc}{ab}. c = (A)$$

ഘാമാത്രക ഓ ഓ
ഒരു ഘാമാത്രക

$$ABCD \text{ ത്രജിക മുമ്പാണ} = |\overrightarrow{P} \times \overrightarrow{Q}|$$

$$\therefore \text{ഘാമാത്രകമുമ്പാണ} = |\overrightarrow{P} \times \overrightarrow{Q}| \cdot R \cos \theta$$

$$= (\overrightarrow{P} \times \overrightarrow{Q}) \cdot \overrightarrow{R}$$

$$\vec{P} = P_x \hat{i} + P_y \hat{j} + P_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{Q} = Q_x \hat{i} + Q_y \hat{j} + Q_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{R} = R_x \hat{i} + R_y \hat{j} + R_z \hat{k}$$

$$(\vec{P} \times \vec{Q}) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ P_x & P_y & P_z \\ Q_x & Q_y & Q_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{i} (P_y Q_z - P_z Q_y) - \hat{j} (P_x Q_z - P_z Q_x) + \hat{k} (P_x Q_y - P_y Q_x)$$

$$(\vec{P} \times \vec{Q}) \times \vec{R} = \{ \hat{i} (R_y Q_z - P_z Q_y) - \hat{j} (P_x Q_z - P_z Q_x) + \hat{k} (P_x Q_y - P_y Q_x) \} \cdot \frac{(R_x \hat{i} + R_y \hat{j} + R_z \hat{k})}{(R_x^2 + R_y^2 + R_z^2)}$$

$$= R_{xc} (R_y Q_z - P_z Q_y) - R_{yc} (P_x Q_z - P_z Q_x) + R_{zc} (P_x Q_y - P_y Q_x)$$

যোগফল	P_x	P_y	P_z
	Q_x	Q_y	Q_z
	R_x	R_y	R_z

তিনি কেবল একটি সমাধান দেন কারণ অন্য দুটি সমাধান আছে।

$$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{C} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \\ C_x & C_y & C_z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$B^v - A^v = AB^v$$

$$A^v - B^v = BA^v$$

প্রাথমিক পদ্ধতি দেখুন এবং তার পরে পরিবর্তন করুন।

$${}^L \bar{e}_{\text{new}} \Delta = A^v \quad \leftarrow \boxed{A}$$

$${}^R \bar{e}_{\text{new}} \Delta = B^v \quad \leftarrow \boxed{B}$$

(সুপরি)

Topic: 14: विवरणीयता (Relative velocity)

କୋଣା ସହ୍ୟ ମାତ୍ରକୁ କୋଣା ସହ୍ୟ ମେଧେ ଆପଣଙ୍କରେ
ଥାଏଁ ।

* ଆପେକ୍ଷିତ ଏକ ନିର୍ମାଣ କେତେ ଯେବୁର ଆପେକ୍ଷିତ ଏକ
ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିଲେ ତାହା କେତେ ଯେବୁର ଆପେକ୍ଷିତ ଏକ
ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିଲେ ତାହା କେତେ ବିଧୀନରେ ଉପରେ ଦ୍ୱାରା
ଦେଇବ ମାତ୍ର ଦିକ୍ ହେବ ଆପେକ୍ଷିତ ଦେଇବ ମାତ୍ର ଦିକ୍

$$(A - B) \rightarrow V_A - V_B = V_{DE}$$

8. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} f(t) dt = f(\cos x) \cdot (-\sin x) - f(\sin x) \cdot (\cos x)$

ଏ କଷ୍ଟର ଶାରପଣ୍ଡିତ ପଦେ ଯାଇ

velocity of A with respect to B

\rightarrow velocity of B with respect of A

$$\nabla_{AB} = \nabla_A - \nabla_B$$

$$\sqrt{B_A} = \sqrt{B} - \sqrt{A}$$

$$O = 5 \cdot (5 \times 5)$$

$$v_{CD} = v_C - v_D$$

କୁ ପଦ୍ମନାଭଙ୍ଗମରୀଯାମ୍ବା ଶମାତ୍ରାଳ ରାତ୍ରିକିମ୍ବା

case:01: ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଏକାଇ ଦିକେ ଗତିଶୀଳ:

(+ve)

$$[A] \rightarrow v_A = 12 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$B \rightarrow v_B = 10 \text{ m/s}^{-2}$$

$$v_{AB} = v_A - v_B = (12 - 10) = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$(v_B - v_A) = v_{BA} = v_B + v_A = (10 + 12) = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

case: 02: ഒരു വാഹനം മിക്കിൽ നടക്കിയാൽ:

$$\boxed{A} \rightarrow v_A = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

(38)

$$(v_A) + v_B = 12 + (-10) = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

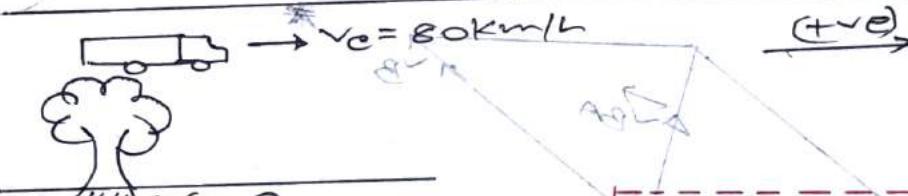
$$v_B = -10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\therefore v_{AB} = v_A - v_B = 12 - (-10) = 22 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\therefore v_{BA} = v_B - v_A = -10 - 12 = -22 \text{ m/s}^2$$

case: 03: അപീഷ്ട ഫോറ്റ് ഓഫീസിൽ വച്ചു പഠിച്ചാൽ:

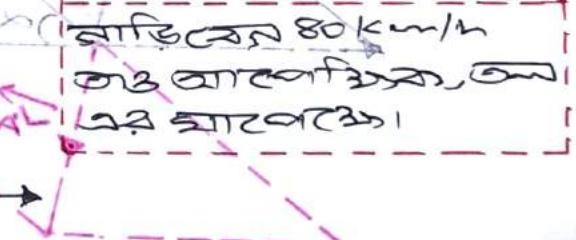
✓



$$v_{TC} = v_T - v_C = -80 \text{ km/h}$$

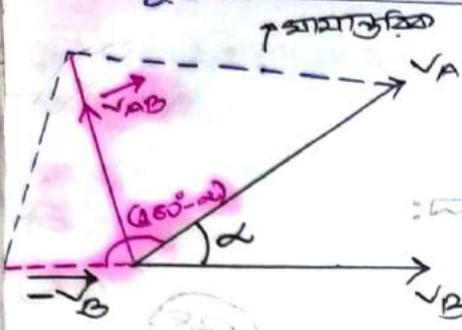
$$v_{CT} = v_C - v_T = 80 \text{ km/h}$$

$$v_{AC} = v_A - v_G = v_A$$



$$time = ?$$

ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿರುವ ವಾಗಿಯನ್ನು ಹಣಿಸಿ:



$$\vec{V}_{AB} = \vec{V}_A + (-\vec{V}_B) = \sqrt{V_A^2 + V_B^2 + 2V_A V_B \cos(180^\circ - \alpha)}$$

ಇಂಥಿನ ಕಾರಿ ಫಂಡ:

$$V_{AB} = \sqrt{V_A^2 + V_B^2}$$

$$V_{AB} = V_A - V_B$$

ಬಾ. ಭಾಗ ಮಿಂಚ ಏಕ
ಬಾಗಾದ ರೀತಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿ
ಸ್ಥಿರ ಯಾಗಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ

$$\vec{V}_{AB} = \vec{V}_A + (-\vec{V}_B)$$

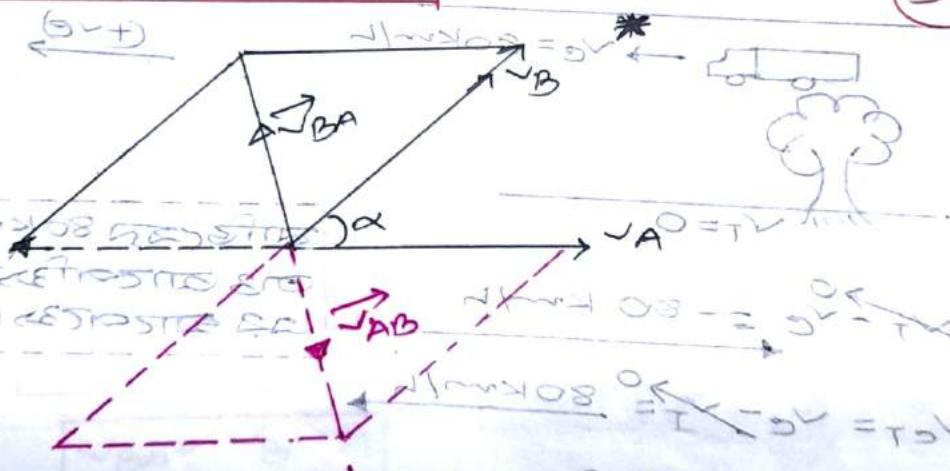
$$|\vec{V}_{AB}| = V_{AB} = \sqrt{V_A^2 + V_B^2 + 2V_A V_B \cos(180^\circ - \alpha)}$$

$$\therefore V_{AB} = \sqrt{V_A^2 + V_B^2 - 2V_A V_B \cos(180^\circ - \alpha)}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{V_B \sin(180^\circ - \alpha)}{V_A + V_B \cos(180^\circ - \alpha)}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{V_B \sin \alpha}{V_A - V_B \cos \alpha} \Rightarrow V_A \text{ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ } : 80 \text{ m/s}$$

(39)



* A 3 ಟೆ ಮಾತ್ರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನ ಗ್ರಾಹಣಣ 12 m/s⁻¹, 30 m/s⁻¹, 25 m/s
ಎಂಬುದು ಒಂದು ಶಾಖೆ 30° ಅಂತರಿಕ್ಷಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, A ಮತ್ತು B ಲೋಕುಗೆ
ಬಹಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಿಕ.

∴

$$\begin{aligned} |V_A| &= 12 \text{ m/s} \\ |V_B| &= 30 \text{ m/s} \\ \alpha &= 60^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{V}_{AB} = \vec{V}_A + (-\vec{V}_B)$$

$$\therefore \gamma_{BA} = \sqrt{12^2 + 10^2 + 2 \cdot 12 \cdot 10 \cdot \cos(180^\circ - 60^\circ)} \\ = 2\sqrt{31} \text{ m/s}^2 (\text{Ans.})$$

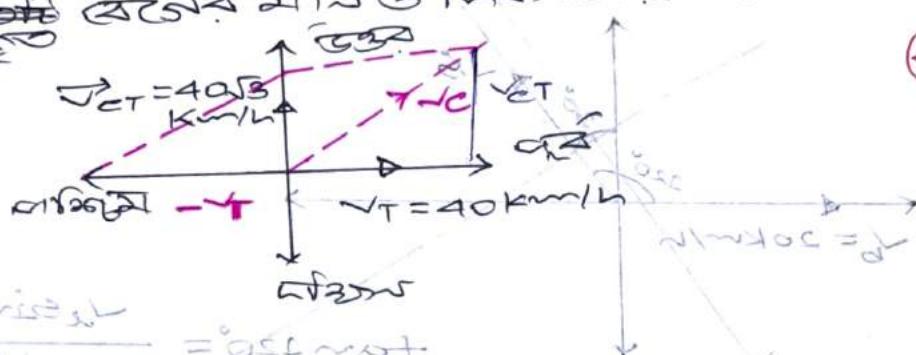
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{B} \sin(180^\circ - \alpha)}{\sqrt{A} + \sqrt{B} \cos(180^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{\sqrt{A} \sin(180^\circ - \alpha)}{\sqrt{B} + \sqrt{A} \cos(180^\circ - \alpha)}$$

= 68.95

* 40 km/h යෙතේ පරිදි දිනක් මැයිසුන් සාම්බුද්ධ ප්‍රජාව
නායුදිකෝ 40 පිටු ගෙවෙනු ඇතුළත් දිනක් මැයිසුන් (මෙම 87)

ବାର୍ଷିକ ~~ସମ୍ପଦ~~ ଏବେବୁ ମାତ୍ର ଲିଖିନ୍ତୁ ହୋଇବାକୁ
ପରିଚାରିତ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ଅଧିକାର କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ

六



40

Method - 2:

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_c = \vec{v}_{CT} + \vec{v}_T$$

$$V_C = \sqrt{V_{CT}^2 + V_T^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(40\sqrt{3})^2 + (40\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$= 80 \text{ km/h}$$

Method-2:

$$V_C = \frac{\sqrt{C_T} + \sqrt{T}}{\sqrt{(40\sqrt{3}) + 40}}$$

$$= \frac{80}{80 \text{ km/h}}$$

$$\text{Ans: } \tan 50^\circ = \frac{v_c \sin \alpha}{v_t + v_c \cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{s}\sin\alpha}{\sqrt{t} + \sqrt{c}\cos\alpha} \Rightarrow \cos\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} = 0^\circ \text{ not}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{t} + \sqrt{c} \cos \alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \cos^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{120^\circ}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \leftarrow \quad \text{dav} - \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A = -\frac{80}{80} \quad \therefore 280^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$$

ଜାତି ପ୍ରକାଶ ପରିଷଦ

.. தோற்றுவது கிடையாது

* यदि वाहन 20 km/h के समान दूरी पर तथा उसी दिशा में चलता है तो उसका वायर माप्ट उड़ाने के द्वारा वायर का 30° बढ़ाव आया है। जारी गया उड़ाने के द्वारा दूरी,

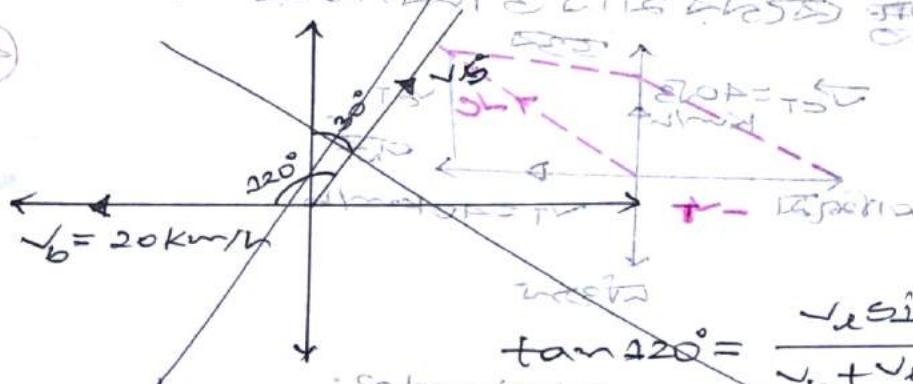
परन्तु लौटते ही वायर का वायर का वायर का दूरी कम हो गयी।

$$20 \cdot \cos = \cos(30^\circ) \cdot 20 \cdot \cos =$$

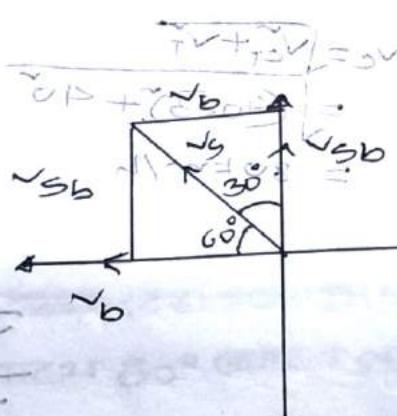
(ii) जारी गया दूरी के बारे में क्या कहा?

जारी गया दूरी के बारे में क्या कहा?

Q10



$$V_{sb} = V_x - V_b$$



$$\tan 120^\circ = \frac{V_x \sin 120^\circ}{V_b + V_x \cos 120^\circ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_x + V_b &= V_x \\ V_x + V_b &= V_x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_x + V_b &= V_x \\ (V_x + V_b) + (V_x - V_b) &= \\ V_x + V_b + V_x - V_b &= \end{aligned}$$

$$2V_x =$$

$$\frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ + \cos 120^\circ} = \tan 30^\circ$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{V_{sb}}{V_x} = \frac{V_{sb}}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{20} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{sb}}{20} =$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{sb} = \frac{40}{20} = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ km/h}$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{V_b}{V_{sb}} \Rightarrow \frac{V_b}{V_{sb}} = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{20}{V_{sb}} \Rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{sb} = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ km/h}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{V_g}| = \sqrt{V_{SB}^2 + V_B^2}$$

$$= (20\sqrt{3})^2 + (20)^2 = 400$$

• विद्युत उपकरणों की विशेषताएँ

* 2 ମିନ୍ଟରେ ପାତାକାଣେ 10 m^2 ଏବଂ 15 m^2 ଦେଇ କରିବାକାବୀ ।
 ଯୋଗୁଡ଼ି ଅନ୍ଧତାବ୍ୟକ୍ତି 120° ହୋଇ ଉଚିତମାତ୍ରାକାବୀ ।
 (i) ଯାହାରେ ପାତାକାଣେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କରିବାକାବୀ ।
 (ii) ପାତାକାଣରେ ଆଶିଷମ କାରାକ୍ଷର 55. ଏବଂ ବ୍ୟାକୁଲ୍ୟ କାରିତା
 ଦ୍ୱାରା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଖ କରି ।

(ii) B

$$\tan \theta = \frac{10 \sin 60^\circ}{15 + 10 \cos 60^\circ}$$

$$\left(\frac{F}{N}\right) \tan \theta = \frac{F}{N} = \dots$$

$$(\tan \theta)^2 + 1^2 =$$

$$\therefore v_{22} = \sqrt{(10)^2 + (15)^2 + 2 \times 15 \times 10 \cos 60^\circ} \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

प्र० ५५२ मी^२ तिर्यक वर्षा के लिए अनुमति देते हैं।

~~"2P-25T2 EUSES ESTATE, THIS WOULD NOT BE A GOOD IDEA"~~

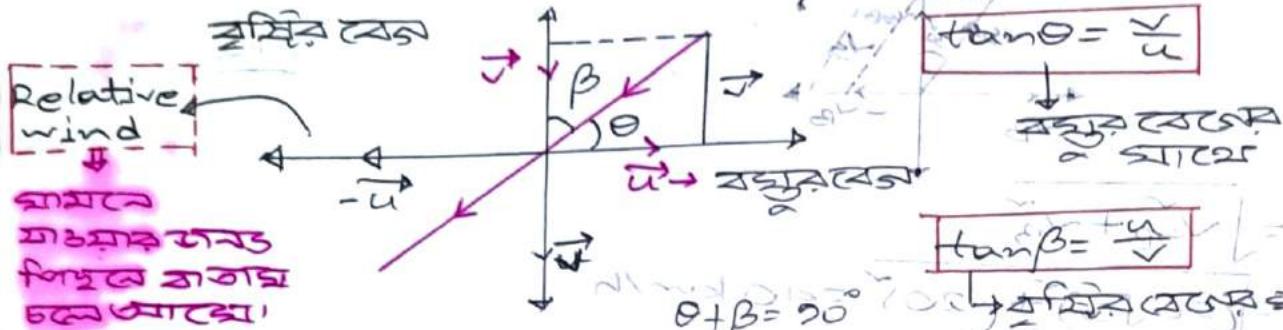
• समीक्षा तथा दर्शक

$$\therefore \text{面积} = \frac{1}{2} \times 21.75 \times 5 = 108.75 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Q} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \cos \theta}{\partial r} A^2 + A^2 + \frac{\partial r}{\partial r} = A^2 \quad \leftarrow$$

Topic: 14:

বৃক্ষিক ও হাতা পথের গবেষণা:



* একজন পথচারী 6ms^{-1} দ্বারা নির্ভরশীল, 4ms^{-1} দ্বারা বৃক্ষিক পথে, পথচারী বৃক্ষ থেকে বাঁচায় তাঁর কাছে
যাবে কতক্ষণে হাতা ফিরতে হবে?

উ:

43

$$\tan \beta = \frac{6}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{6}{4}\right)$$

$$= 56.31^\circ \text{ (Ans)}$$

$$\therefore \text{বৃক্ষ যাত্রা}, v = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$$

* একজন যাত্রী বৃক্ষিক বৃক্ষ দিলে 2ms^{-1} দ্বারা চলে বৃক্ষি তাঁর উপর লম্বভাবে পড়ে। এই যাত্রী দিলে বৃক্ষকে
একে 4ms^{-1} দ্বারে উলৈ বৃক্ষ যাত্রীর দ্বারে যাবে 95°
ক্ষেত্রে পাঠিয়ে দ্বিতীয় বৃক্ষ পথের মান কি নির্ণয় কর?

উ:

$$\Rightarrow v_B \rightarrow \text{বৃক্ষ যাত্রী}$$

$$v_A \rightarrow \text{বৃক্ষ দিলে}$$

$$2\text{ms}^{-1} = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$$

$$2\text{ms}^{-1} = \sqrt{4 + 4} = 4$$

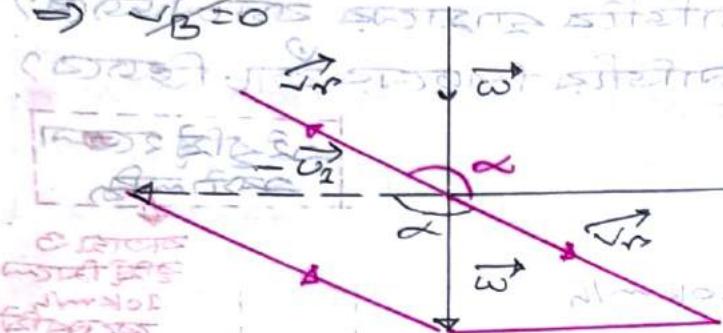
$$v_{BA} = \sqrt{v_B^2 + v_A^2 + 2v_B v_A \cos 45^\circ}$$

$$v_{BA} = \sqrt{v_B^2 + 4 + 4\sqrt{2} \cos 45^\circ} - 4$$

$$\vec{BA} = \sqrt{v_B^2 + v_r^2}$$

$$\tan 135^\circ = \frac{v_r \sin 135^\circ}{v_B + v_r \cos 135^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{B} + 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$



$$\tan 90^\circ = \frac{v_r \sin \alpha}{2 + v_r \cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{0} = \frac{v_r \sin \alpha}{2 + v_r \cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + v_r \cos \alpha = 0 \quad (i)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_r \cos \alpha = -2 \quad (ii)$$

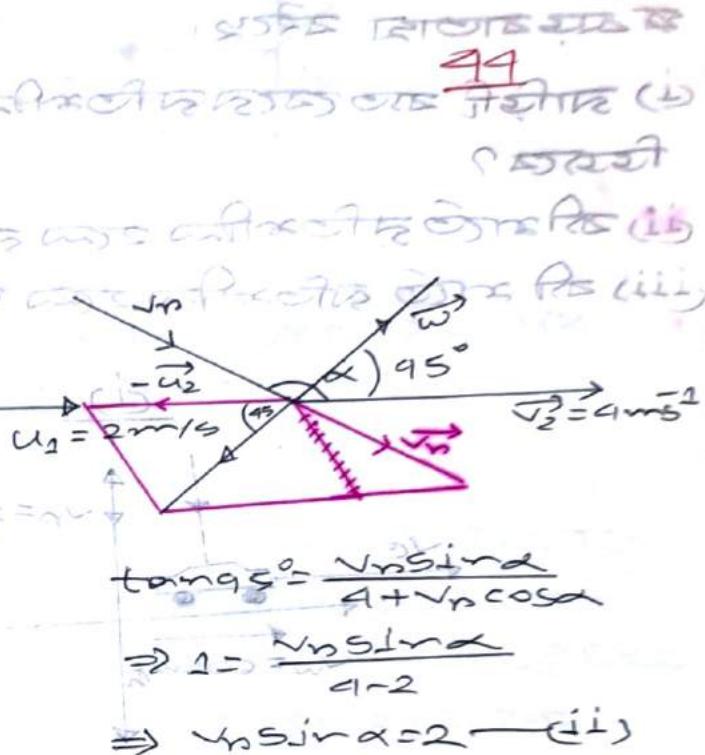
$$(i) \div (ii) \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ or } 135^\circ \quad (iii)$$

$$v_r \cos 135^\circ = -2\sqrt{2} = -2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_r \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -2$$

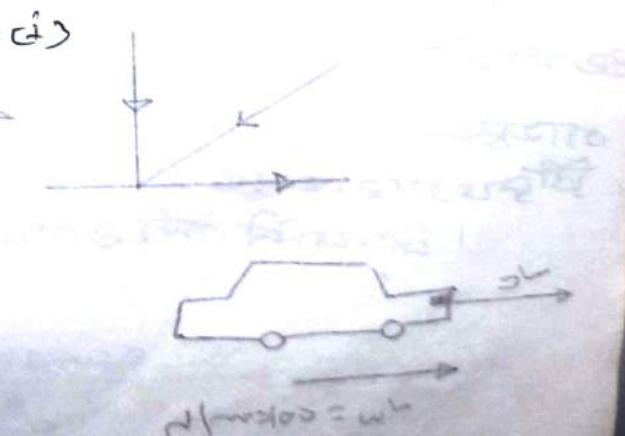
$$\Rightarrow v_r = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$$



$$\tan 90^\circ = \frac{v_r \sin \alpha}{2 + v_r \cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{v_r \sin \alpha}{2 + v_r \cos \alpha}$$

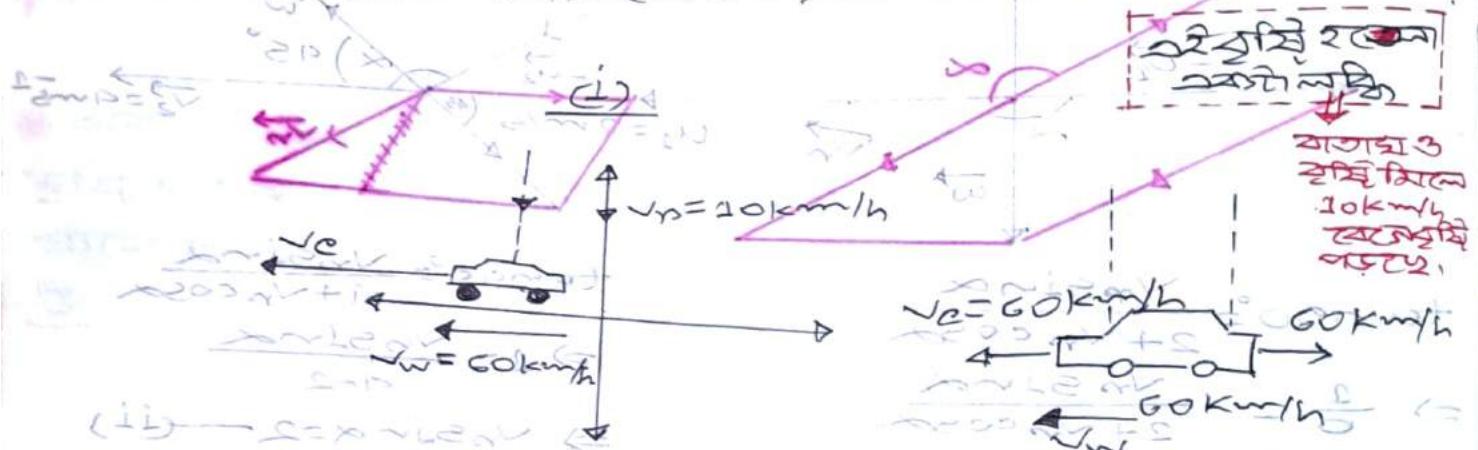
$$\Rightarrow v_r \sin \alpha = 2 \quad (i)$$



একটি জাহির পথের কাছে একটি পার্কিং স্টেশন দিয়ে বিনিয়মীয়ে 10 km/h এবং বৃহিৎ পদ্ধতি, 50 km/h-র কাছে একটি পথের কাছে পার্কিং স্টেশন দিয়ে প্রযোজন করুন।

(ii) জাহির কাত বেলে বিনিয়মীয়ে এবং জাহির উভয় কৌচ তিজের?

(iii) কী শর্তে বিনিয়মীয়ে এবং জাহির মাঝে যাবে তিজের?
 (iv) কী শর্তে বিনিয়মীয়ে এবং জাহির পার্কিং স্টেশন তিজের?



$$V_c = 60 \text{ km/h}$$

জাহির কাত
মাল্টিপ্লাট
50 km/h-র
বাসাগ্রামে
পার্কিং
স্টেশন

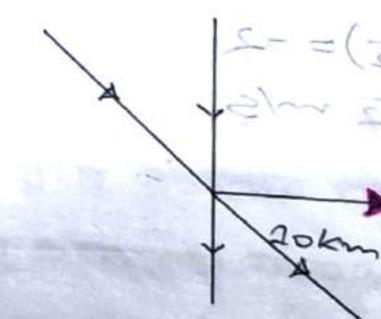
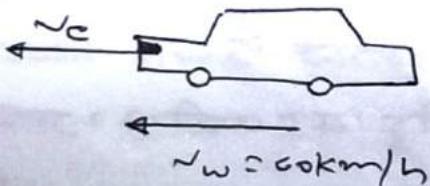
(ii)

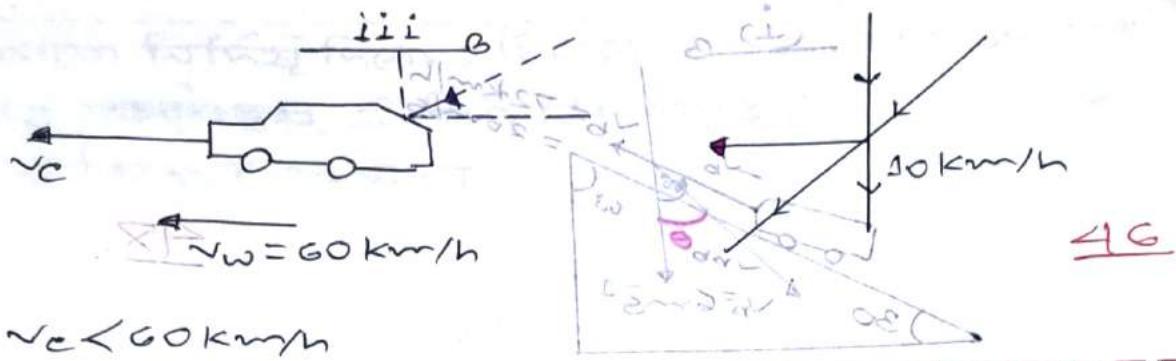
$$\text{Let, } V_c = 20 \text{ km/h} < 10 \text{ km/h}$$

$$S = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1\right) V_c$$

$$20 \text{ km} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1\right) V_c$$

$$V_c > 50 \text{ km/h}$$





* যাতায়ের বিন্দু এবং নির্ভীক বেগের সময়ে ক্রমে পৃষ্ঠা বেগের ক্ষেত্রে অবস্থা পরিবর্তন হওয়া পদ্ধতি বিলক্ষণ হওয়া চাবি।

* 30° ঘোরে আসত পাথায়ের দেশ এতে 32 km/h দূরত্বে
একটি যাত্রা উপরে উচ্চতায় যাব ইয়ে ২০১৫ মিটার 6 m/s^2
সময়ের প্রাপ্তি নিজে দিয়ে পড়তে সুজ্ঞ হওয়া সুবিধা
যোগ আনতে অনুমতি দিয়ে যায় প্রাপ্ত পুরুষ হওয়া।

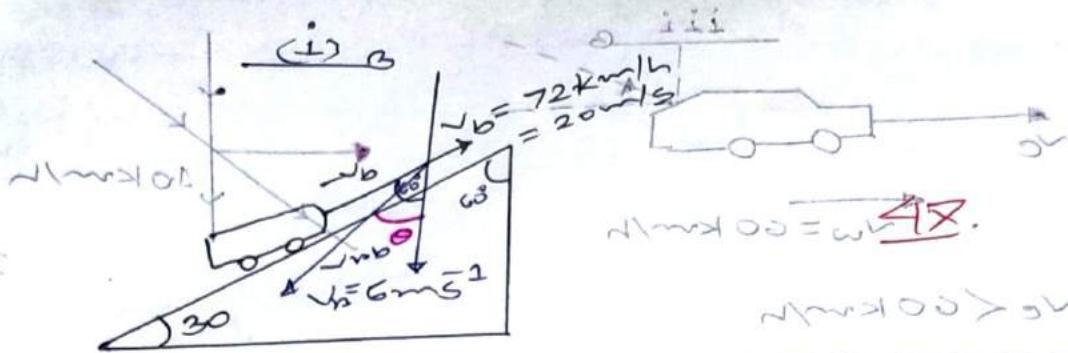
(ii) জ্বালাতে যাত্রা চালাবলৈ ঘোরে সুষ্ঠু পড়তে দেখাও নিয়ে
বিন্দু।

গুরু যাত্রা করে দূরত্ব যাত্রা করে যাওয়া নিজে দিকে পৃষ্ঠা
পড়তে দেখালৈ যাত্রা করে দূরত্ব যান ও নিজে নাসিনিক
বিলক্ষণ পদ্ধতি।

(ii) যাত্রা করে দূরত্ব যাত্রা চালাবলৈ আসত তথ্য দাখিলৰ
পড়তে দেখালৈ যাত্রা করে দূরত্ব যান ও নিজে নিয়ন্ত্রণ।

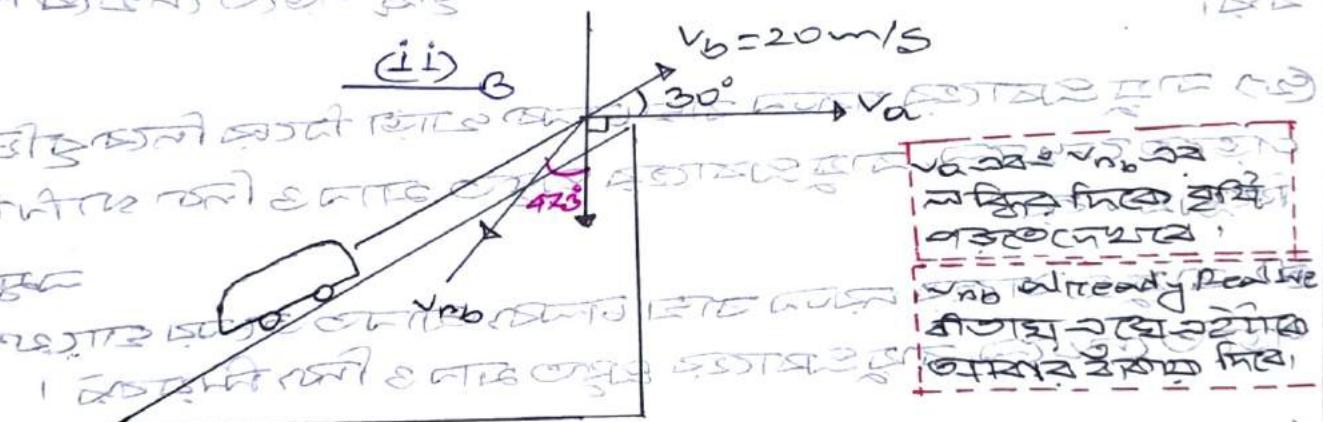
$$\frac{\text{বেগ } \times t - s}{\text{বেগ } \times t + s} = \frac{v}{v+u}$$

$$\frac{v+u}{v-u} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$



$v_{nb} = \sqrt{v_b^2 + v_a^2 + 2 \times v_b \times v_a \cos 60^\circ}$

$$= \sqrt{20^2 + 6^2 + 2 \times 20 \times 6 \times \frac{1}{2}} = 23.52 \text{ m/s}$$
 $\tan \theta = \frac{v_b \sin 60^\circ}{v_a + v_b \cos 60^\circ} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{16} = 0.433$
 $\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{20 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{6 + 20 \times \frac{1}{2}} = 13.32^\circ$



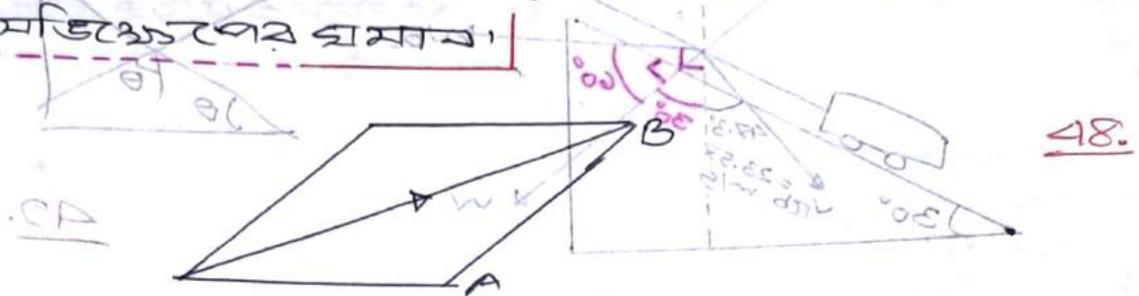
$\tan 42.3^\circ = \frac{v_{nb} \sin 13.3^\circ}{v_a + v_{nb} \cos 13.3^\circ} \Rightarrow v_a - 13.32 = 0$
 $\therefore v_a = 13.32 \text{ m/s}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{0} = \frac{v_{nb} \sin 13.3^\circ}{v_a + v_{nb} \cos 13.3^\circ}$

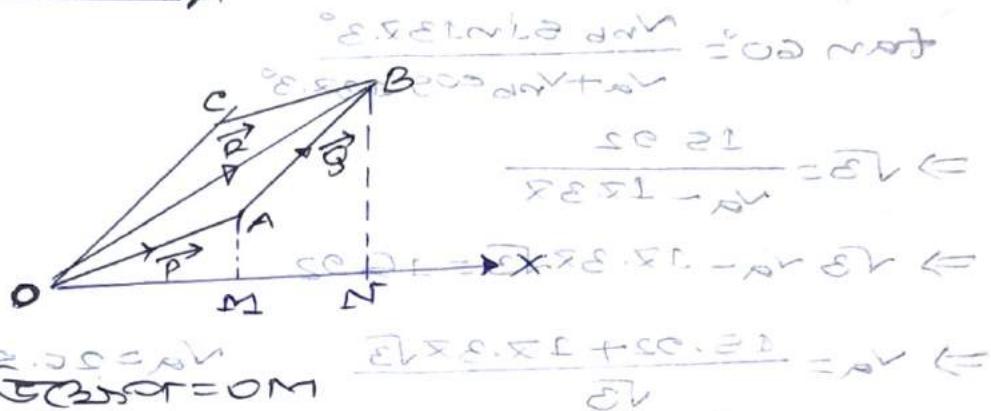
$\Rightarrow v_a + v_{nb} \cos 13.3^\circ = 0$

$\Rightarrow v_a + (23.52 \times \cos 13.3^\circ) = 0$

ক কোনো নির্দিষ্ট দিকে 2 ft হেবেয়ের সমতুল্য অভিযন্তার
গ্রাম এবং অবস্থার পথ, এই নির্দিষ্ট দিক কেবে দ্বায়ের সম্ভব
সমতুল্য অভিযন্তার পথ গ্রহণ।



48.



$$\vec{R} \text{ এবং } \text{সমতুল্য অভিযন্তা} = OM$$

$$\vec{R} \text{ এবং } \text{সমতুল্য অভিযন্তা} = MN$$

$$\therefore \vec{R} \text{ এবং } \text{সমতুল্য অভিযন্তা} = ON = OM + MN$$

$$\vec{R} \text{ এবং } \text{সমতুল্য অভিযন্তা} = \vec{R} \text{ এবং } \text{সমতুল্য অভিযন্তা} + \vec{R} \text{ এবং } \text{সমতুল্য অভিযন্তা}$$

$$O = 2.50 - (57.0) \mu V$$

$$\frac{2.50}{57.0} = \mu V$$

$$2.50 =$$

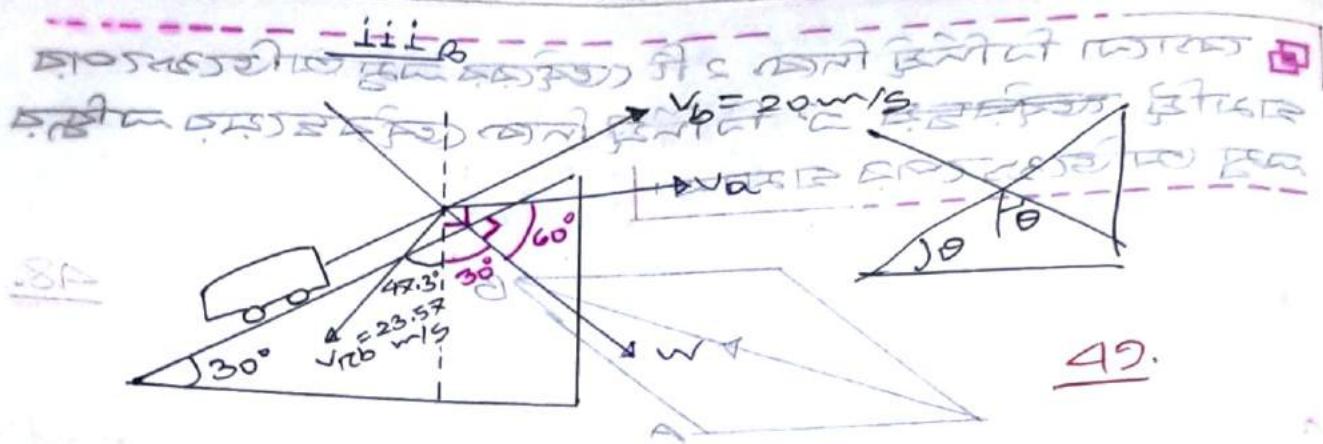
বা সরাসরি,

$$V_a \cos 50^\circ + v_{nb} \cos 137.3^\circ = V_c \cos 50^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow V_a - 12.32 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_a = 12.32 \text{ m/s (Ans)}$$

৪. সমতুল্য অভিযন্তা অপ্পটি
অসম মাধ্য পথের যাণোন্ত
সহ পুরুষ প্রক্রিয়া পাই
 30° হল



$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{v_{rb} \sin 137.3^\circ}{v_a + v_{rb} \cos 137.3^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{15.92}{\sqrt{a} - 12.38}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \times a - 17 \cdot 3 \times \sqrt{3} = 15.92$$

$$\Rightarrow v_a = \frac{45.02 + 17.38\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Method:2:

வாய்த ஒரு சிலர், $V = \pi r^2 h$ என்று கீழே கணக்கை கொடுக்கின்றன.

$$\Rightarrow \nabla a(0.87) - 22.9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{ar} = \frac{22.99}{0.87} \\ = 26.5 \text{ m/s}$$

• $\frac{1}{2} \times 200 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ m}$ तो 100 मीटर

$$O = \text{Sc} \cdot \Delta t - \rho v$$

(ex) $\text{clwse.} \text{st} = \text{av} \leq$

ବ୍ୟାକ୍ ପାଇଁ ଦେଖିଲୁ ହେଲା
ଏହାମାତ୍ର କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

Topic: 15: ମନୀ ଓ ଦୀର୍ଘ କାଞ୍ଚାଟ ପରିଚାଳନା

case:01:

ପଦିମାନ୍ତର କଥା କଥା ପାଇଁ କଥା କଥା

Given data,

କନ୍ଦିବ ଅର୍ଜୁ = P

ବନୀତ ପ୍ରାଚୀ

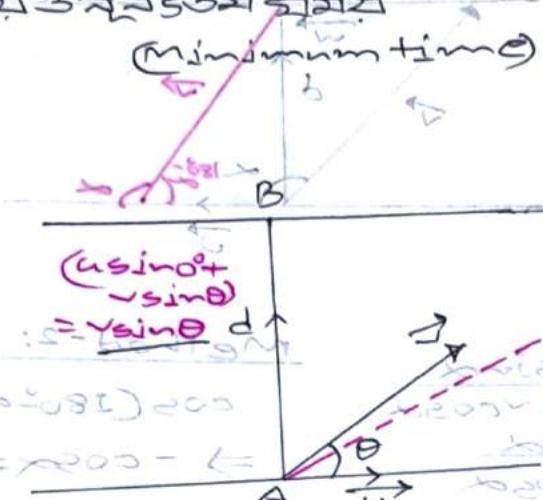
କାନ୍ଦିତ ପରିମାଣ

\rightarrow

କାନ୍ଦିବାବ

350m 25m = 0

$$\left(\frac{2}{5} - \right)^2 = 0.04$$



★ ମହିଳା ପ୍ରକଟନ ସାଥେ ଯୋଗେ ଏହା ଜୀବନାଧାର ହେଉ ।

$$d = (v \sin \theta) t$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{v \sin \theta}{g}$$

SECTION : E-hanter

$$= 8205 \times 10^6$$

$$0 = \exp(\alpha) + z \Downarrow$$

ବ୍ୟାକତମ ସମୟ,

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} - 1 \approx 0.4$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \approx 90^\circ$$

$$d_{min} = \frac{d}{\gamma}$$

180

* ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ପରିଚୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ନିଯମଗୀରଣେ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧତମ କଥାରେ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ପରିଚୟ
ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ।

CASE: 03: ദുർഘട്ടമിലെ സഹായ വഹിക്കപ്പെട്ട ദക്ഷ

52 90

Givendata,

$\text{মুক্তি} = p$

108

85 = 8

$$t = \frac{d}{v \sin \theta} \quad [\text{case 2}]$$

$$BC = (u + v \cos \theta) t$$

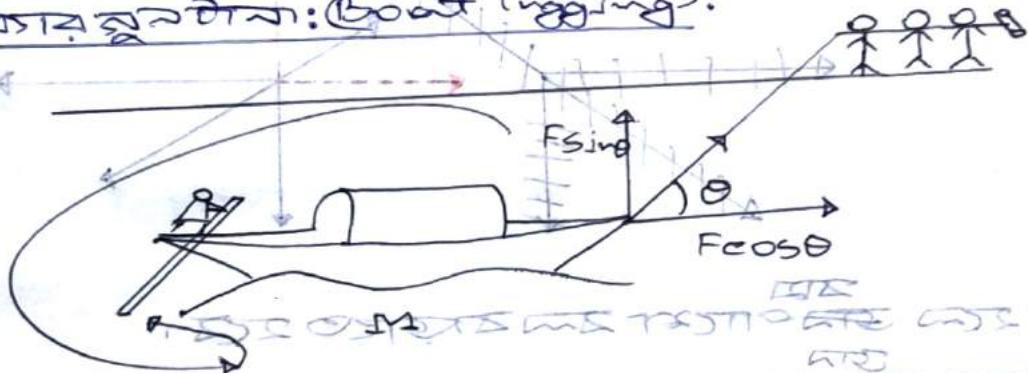
$$Bx = (u + v \cos \theta) \frac{d}{v \sin \theta}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = 9200\sqrt{2}$$

g2009±Δ = P

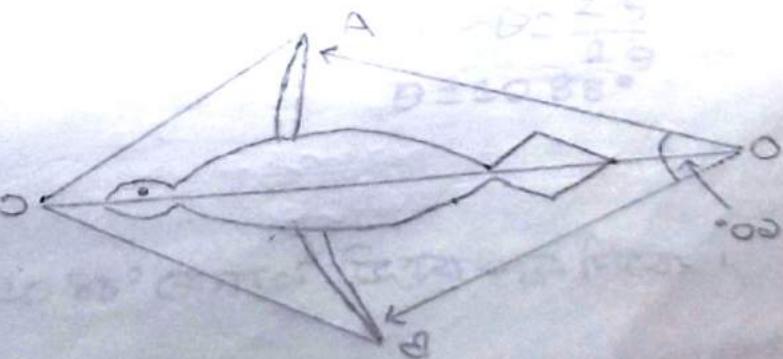
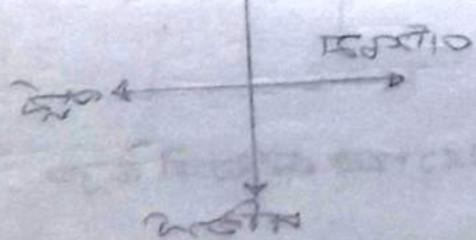
Topic: 16:

*ବୋଟ ଟ୍ରୁଗିଙ୍: (Boat Tugging):

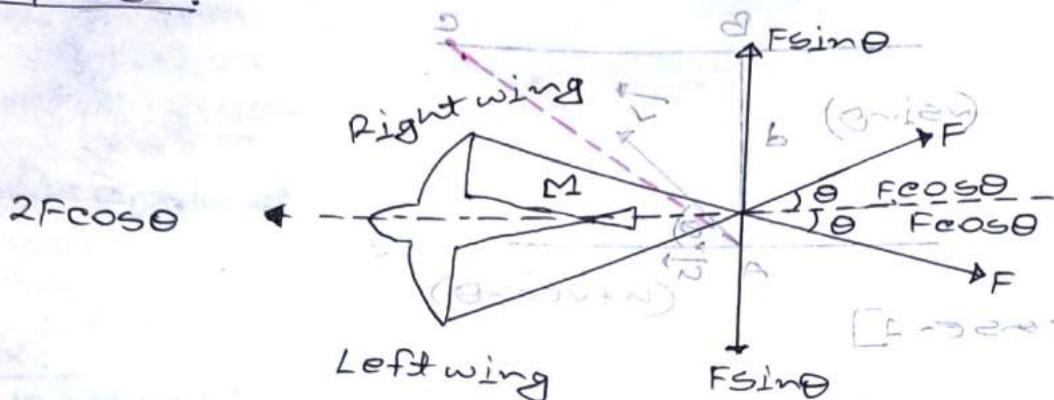


$$F \cos \theta = Ma$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{F \cos \theta}{m}$$



Top view:



$$P = Q$$

$$R = 2P \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$b = 2R \cos \theta$$

$$P = F$$

$$\alpha = 2\theta$$

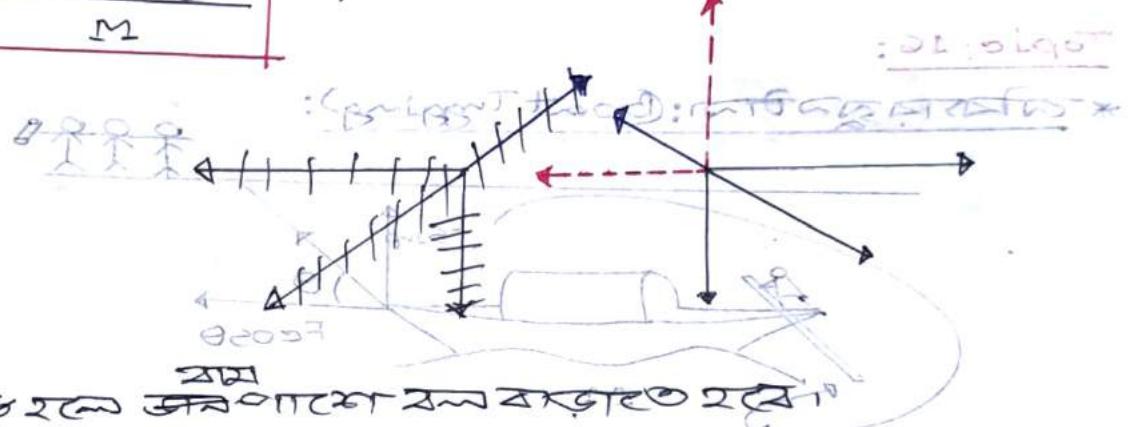
$$[L \rightarrow 2\theta] \frac{b}{2} = f$$

$$b(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) = f$$

$$2F \cos \theta = M_Q + f \sin \theta = Q_A$$

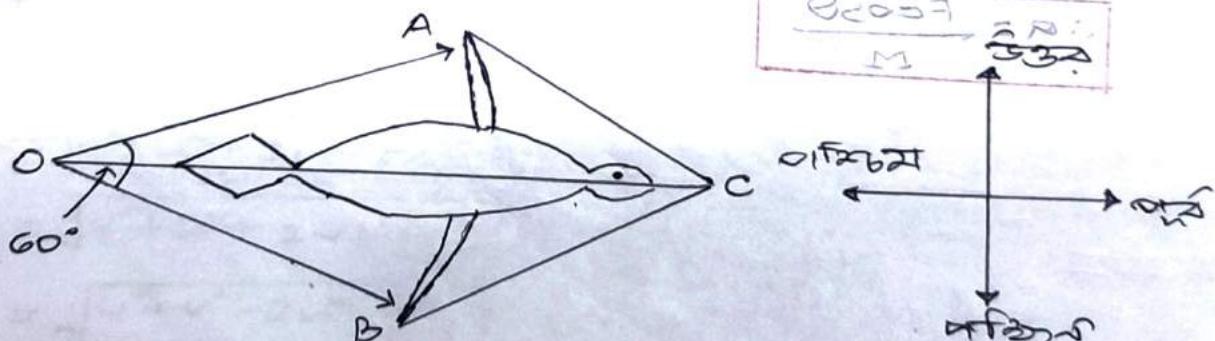
$$Q = \frac{2F \cos \theta}{M}$$

$$\frac{b}{2 \sin \theta} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) = f$$



* ଶାମେ ଯତ୍ନରୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ କମାଲ ହେଉଛି ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା

* ଅଜ୍ଞାନ ଯତ୍ନ କମାଲ ହେଉଛି ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା



$$M = b \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{b \cos \theta}{M} = \frac{f}{b}$$

ଚିତ୍ରମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏହାର ପରିପରାମରଣ କରିବାରେ ଯାମକେ ଆପଣ
ପାଇଁ କେବଳ ପାଞ୍ଚ ପାଞ୍ଚ କଷ୍ଟକର୍ତ୍ତା କରିବାରେ ନାହିଁ ।

(i) ଚିତ୍ର ଓ କେବଳ ପାଞ୍ଚ ପାଞ୍ଚ କଷ୍ଟକର୍ତ୍ତା କରିବାରେ ନାହିଁ ।

(ii) ୧୦ ସବ୍ୟାମର ଶିକ୍ଷାର ପାଇଁ ଏ ଚିତ୍ରମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାଇଁ
କୋଣ ଦିଲାକିଛି?

ଏହା କେବଳ ପାଞ୍ଚ କଷ୍ଟକର୍ତ୍ତା କରିବାରେ ନାହିଁ ।

$$\begin{cases} O = \sqrt{3} \\ O = 4\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

54

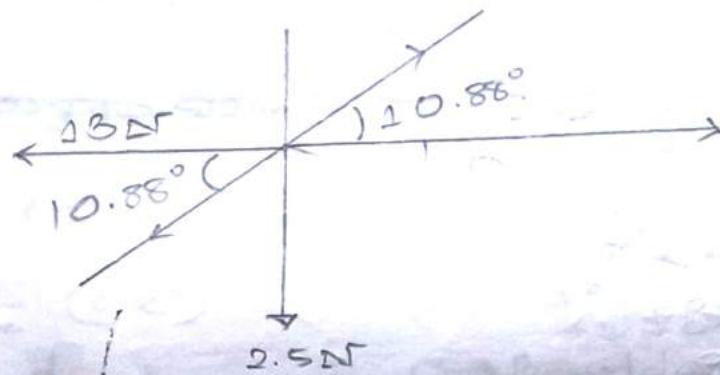
$$\text{ପରିପରାମରଣ} = 2F \cos 30^\circ \\ = 5\sqrt{3}$$

(i)

$$5\cos 30^\circ + 10\cos 30^\circ = 5\sqrt{3} + 10\sqrt{3} \\ = 12.55 \\ \approx 13$$

$$5\sin 30^\circ = 2.5$$

$$10\sin 30^\circ = 5$$



$$\sqrt{(2.5)^2 + (13)^2} = 13.29 \text{ N}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2.5}{13} \\ \theta = 10.88^\circ$$

∴ ଏହା ଫିଲେ କିମ୍ବା 10.88^\circ କୋଣ କେବଳ ପାଇଁ ନାହିଁ ।

Method 2: विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा इसकी विवरणीय विधि यह है।

2.5 तथा 10.88

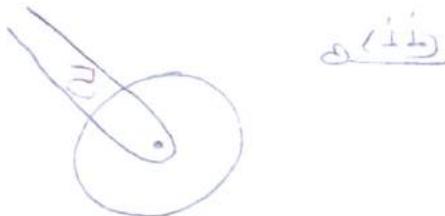
condition

Gliding of bird:

$$\begin{cases} \sum F_v = 0 \\ \sum F_H = 0 \end{cases}$$

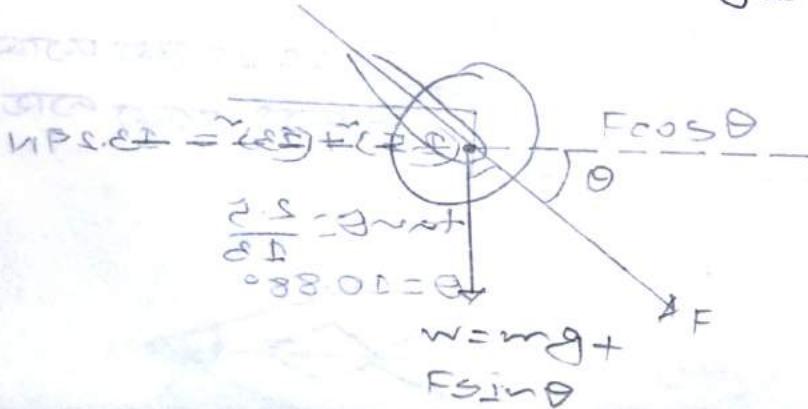
*Newton's first law

तांत्रिक लंगूली (Lancoller):

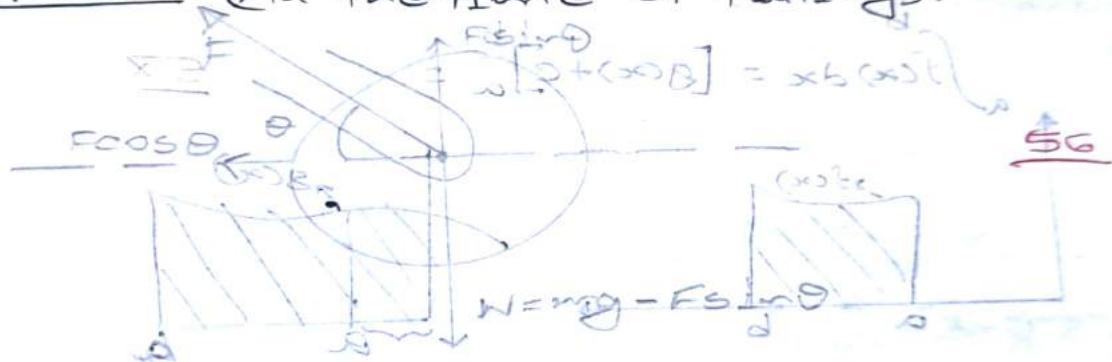


संकेत शब्द: At the time of pushing:

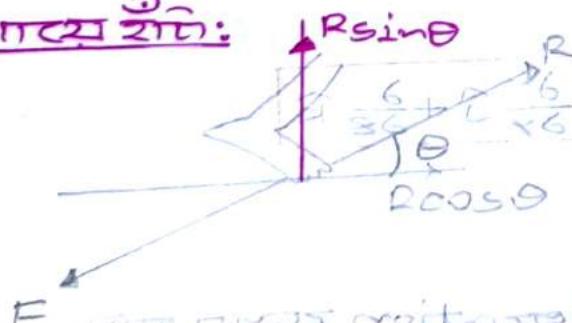
Pivot joint



સ્થાનકર્તૃત્વ: (At the time of rolling): સ્થાનકર્તૃત્વ



દડ પાયા રીત:

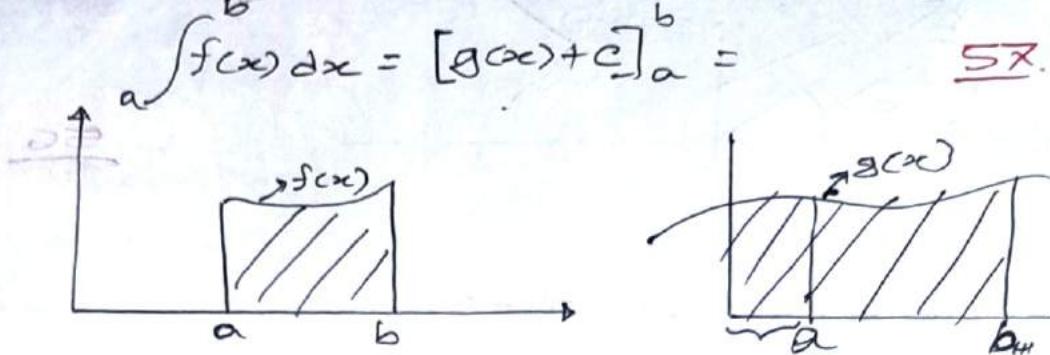


$$R \sin \theta = mg$$

Topic: 4x: vector calculus:

small amount \rightarrow less error.

মিনিমাইজেশন: (বালুকা দ্বারা সহজেন্ট + A) : বিজ্ঞান



Differentiation:

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

Nabla operator

* vector calculus ও ফিল্ড প্রক্রিয়া করণ করা।

→ Gradient (গ্রেডিয়েন্ট)

→ curl (কুল)

→ divergence (ডিভেরেন্সেন্স)

④ Gradient (গ্রেডিয়েন্ট):

special kind
of slope

constant slope

$\phi(x, y, z) \Rightarrow$ scalaric 3D function

$$\vec{v}(\phi) = \text{Grad } (\phi)$$

$$(0) \cdot \frac{b}{a} +$$

$$(0 \times 0) \cdot \frac{b}{a} =$$

$$0 \times \frac{b}{a} =$$

$$0 \times 0 \cdot 0 =$$

$$0 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= xb \frac{\partial}{\partial x} * xb \frac{\partial}{\partial y} * \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(xb \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) = \\ &\quad \text{starch} \end{aligned}$$

আবাসিক কাষায় থেকে
কাষ আবাসিক কোম্পিউটা
Gradient এবং রেখা করি।

* $\phi(x,y,z) = 3x^2y^2z^2$ sur la surface $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.
 Trouvez gradient $\nabla \phi$.

$$\text{arccos}(\phi) = \overrightarrow{\phi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) (3x^2y^2z^2) \\
 &= \hat{i} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x^2y^2z^2) + \hat{j} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3x^2y^2z^2) + \hat{k} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (3x^2y^2z^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{grad}(\phi) = \overset{(3x^2+y^2)}{6xy^2z^2}\hat{i} + \overset{6x^2yz^2}{6x^2y^2z^2}\hat{j} + \overset{6x^2y^2z^2}{6x^2y^2z^2}\hat{k}$$

$$\text{Grad } (\phi) = \vec{e_i} + \vec{e_j} + \vec{e_k} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

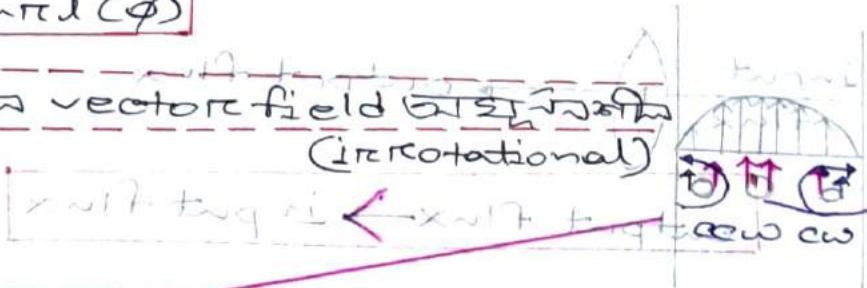
Card: There are about 100 species of cacti in the desert. ↑

$\phi(x, y, z) \rightarrow$ vector 3D function

\rightarrow परिवर्तनीय दृष्टि से $f(x)$ का अवकाश वाली फलन होता है।

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{\phi} = c_{\text{curl}}(\phi)$$

* Curved or non vector field (irrotational)



~~ବିଭିନ୍ନ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ~~ କରିବାର ପାଇଁ କୋଣାର୍କ ଶାଖା
ଦେଖିଲୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଥାଏବା ପାଇଁ କୋଣାର୍କ କାହା,
କୋଣାର୍କ, ତାର ପାଇଁ କାହାରୁ କୋଣାର୍କ କାହାରେ

$$\text{Gesamtzeit} = \frac{\text{Zeit}}{\text{Leistung}} = \frac{1}{\text{A} \times \text{V}}$$

→ Strength of a tornado

$$\sigma = (\phi) \vee i \Box$$

স্বাক্ষরণ করা = swift tippi
 এখন একটা স্বাক্ষর করুন আর আমি
 স্বাক্ষর করবার জন্যে আপনার পাশে
 counter-clock wise stop.

counter clock wise

ଆରା ତାହା ସାଥେ clock ଯିବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

ପ୍ରକାଶ ମିଳୁ ମାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ଏଥିଲେ ଦୁଇ ହିତ୍ୟ
ଦ୍ଵୀମାନ ରକ୍ଷଣାଧାରୀ ୨୩ ବର୍ଷରୁ ମାନ୍ଦିଲ ପାଇବୁ ।

$$\vec{\Phi} = 3x\hat{i} + 3y\hat{j} + 3z\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\Phi} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 3x & 3y & 3z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\Phi}) \cdot \hat{n} = (\vec{\Phi}) \cdot \vec{\nabla} \phi$$

59

$$(\vec{\Phi}) \cdot \hat{n} = (\vec{\Phi}) \cdot \vec{\nabla} \phi$$

$$(3x\hat{i} + 3y\hat{j} + 3z\hat{k}) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) =$$

$$\hat{i} (0-0) - \hat{j} (0-0) + \hat{k} (0-0)$$

$$= \hat{0}$$

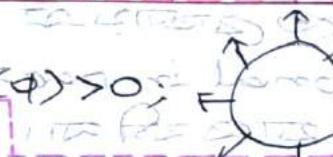
Divergence:

$$\vec{\Phi}(x, y, z) \rightarrow \text{vector 3D function.}$$

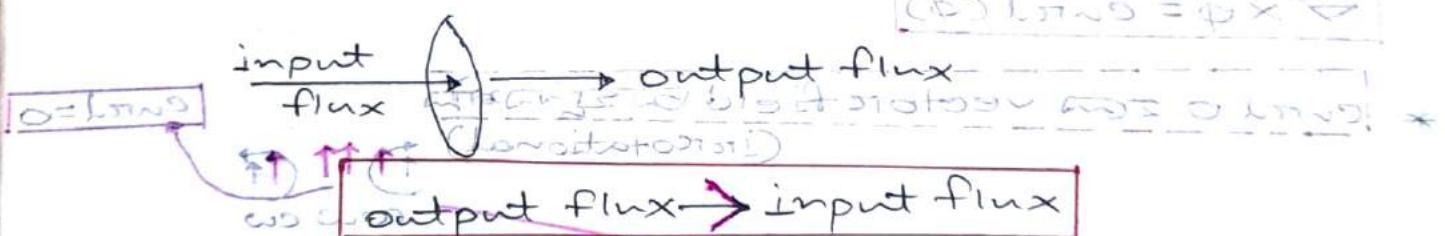
Divergence $\vec{\Phi}$ est vector field $\vec{\Phi}$ output

case 1:

$$\vec{\Phi} \cdot \vec{\nabla} = \text{div}(\vec{\Phi}) \rightarrow \text{output} \rightarrow \text{scalar}$$

case: 01: $\text{div}(\vec{\Phi}) > 0$; 

$$(\vec{\Phi}) \text{ out} = \vec{\Phi} \times \vec{\nabla}$$



case: 02: $\text{div}(\vec{\Phi}) < 0$

$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\Phi} = \vec{0}$



output < input
flux

case: 03: $\text{div}(\vec{\Phi}) = 0$

$\text{input flux} = \text{output flux}$

vector field \rightarrow solenoidal (fluxless)

effectless

* $\vec{\phi}(x, y, z) = 5yz\hat{i} + 5xz\hat{j} + 5xy\hat{k}$; ~~বিবরণ~~,
 এই মানের vector field কিমন্তু।

$\vec{v}:$ $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\phi} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) (5yz\hat{i} + 5xz\hat{j} + 5xy\hat{k})$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (5yz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (5xz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (5xy)$$

$$= 0 + 0 + 0$$

$$= 0$$

পৃষ্ঠা 1.