

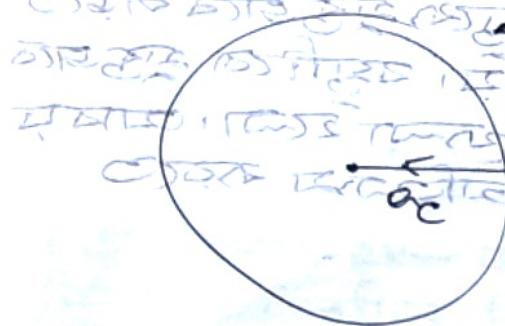
Chapter - 4

Newtonian mechanics

1

Topic: 01: केंद्रमुखी बल

(Centripetal force):



केंद्रमुखी बल

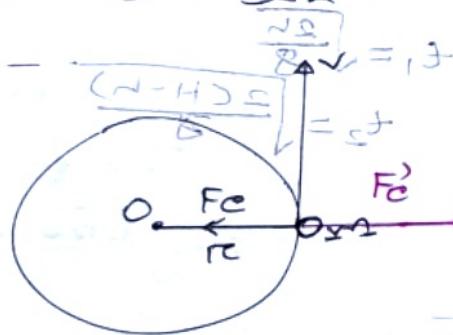
$$F_c = m a_c = \frac{m v^2}{r} = m \omega^2 r$$

$$\begin{aligned} m P \cdot 2\pi r &= F_c \cdot 2\pi r / t = m v^2 r = m \left(\frac{2\pi}{t}\right)^2 r \\ &= m \left(\frac{2\pi N}{t}\right)^2 r = \\ &= m \left(\frac{2\pi N}{60}\right)^2 r = 5N \end{aligned}$$

$$5 \times 1.201 = 5N$$

* याची वस्तृवृत्तक्रिया ठर्डे खुलाते क्षेत्रात अवश्यक बल याची आवश्यकी असेही केंद्रमुखी बल येतील असेही आवश्यक बल येतील

प्रा.



केंद्रमिमुखी बल
(centrifugal force)
(Pseudo force)

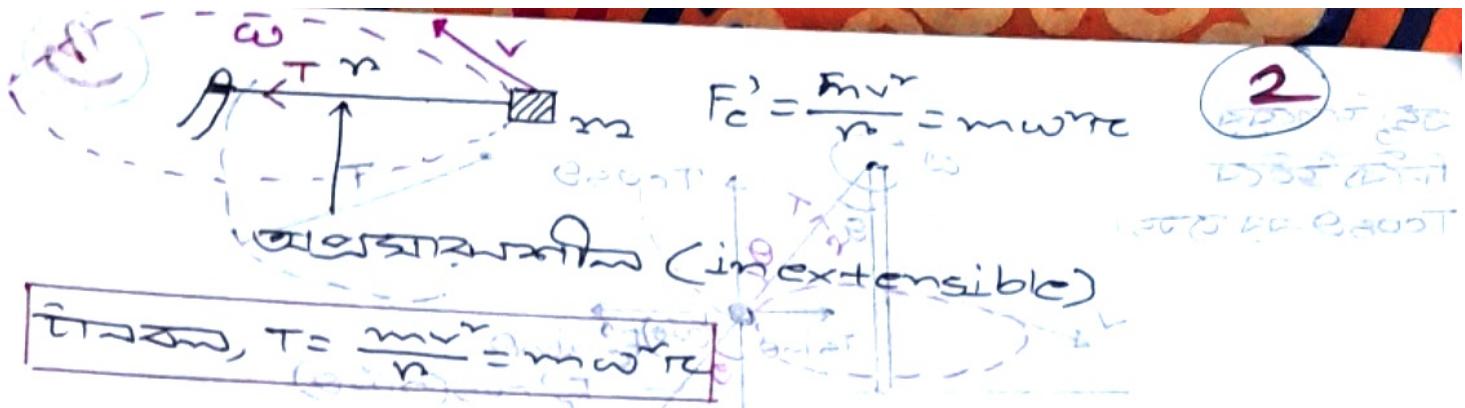
प्राचीनकाळीन वाक्यांमध्ये
to catch circular frame

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

* केंद्रमिमुखी बल, केंद्रमुखी बलांची विवाद विलोपितमुखी

$$\vec{F}'_c = -\vec{F}_c$$

$$|\vec{F}'_c| = |\vec{F}_c| = \frac{mv^2}{r} = m\omega^2 r$$



* 120 cm দৈর্ঘ্যের একটি অস্থায়ী বিন্দু হৃতি মাঝে
300g অবেগ একটি বক্র বেগে অস্থায়ী বিন্দু এবং স্থায়ী
বিন্দু কোন মিল নে 120cm (যোরালো) হচ্ছে, যুক্তি দিন
কোন বিন্দু কোন মিল নে

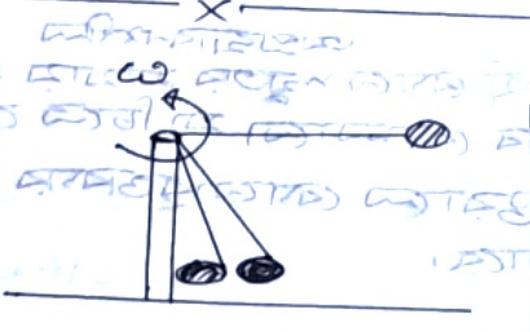
তা: যোরালো হৃতি দৈর্ঘ্য, $r = 120 \text{ cm}$
 $= 1.2 \text{ m}$

$$T = m\omega^2 r$$

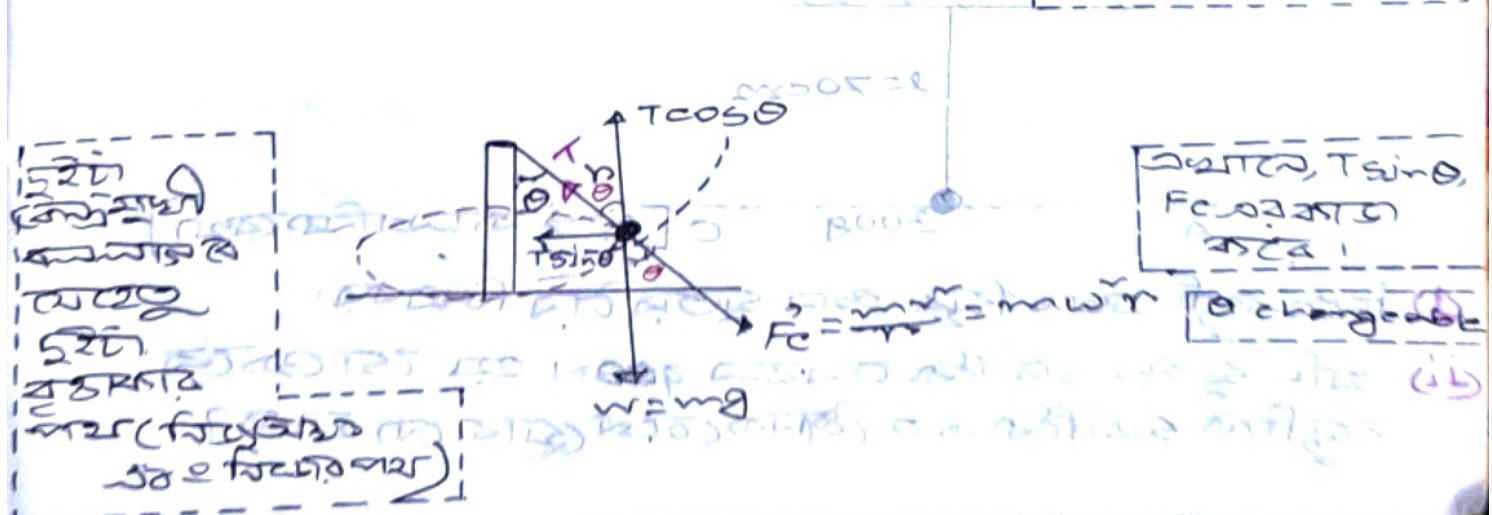
$$\Rightarrow T = m \left(\frac{2\pi N}{T} \right)^2 r \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$m\pi^2 r^2 = 8mN^2$$

$$N^2 = T$$



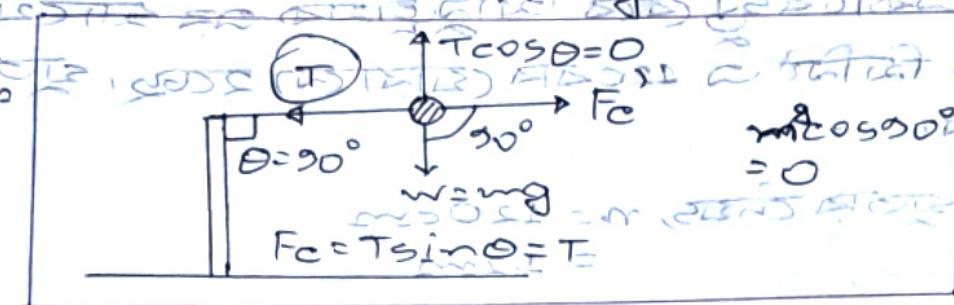
ব্যবহার করা হচ্ছে
ব্যবহার করা হচ্ছে



ବନ୍ଦୁ ପାତ୍ର
ମିଳିକାରୀ
TCSB ମଧ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର

प्राचीन शब्दों का प्रयोग विभिन्न शब्दों के बीच संबंधित है।

Infrastruktur Pendulinen



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

$$T = F_c$$

(end) si $\left(\frac{m \neq s}{T}\right) m = T$ \in

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ପରିମାଣ

* ২০ cm দৈর্ঘ্যের বিশিষ্ট কোণগুচ্ছার মাধ্যমে ৩০০৪ তফসি হন্দি
বক্স কেবল অমৃতাৰ জোয়ানা বা চিৰে দেখাবলৈ উচ্যুত।
হন্দি এমিৰ ক্ষমতাবলৈ কোণগুচ্ছার পথে অনুভব হয়।

ଜୀବନରେ ସମ୍ପଦ ପାଇଁ

$$l=20\text{cm}$$

~~9-1875~~ 9-1875
MTP REC-23
A

① କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

(ii) ଯାହିଁ ଛୁଅଳୁ କରାନ୍ତିକି ଦାରନ ଦେଖିଲୁ ୫୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା ରେ କାହାରେ
ବନ୍ଦୁଶିଳେ କରାନ୍ତିକି କାହାରେ କାହାରେ ପାଇଁ ଯୋଗାଳା ଥାଏନ୍ତି

ପ୍ରି) ସମ୍ବୁଦ୍ଧିଭ୍ୟାନ ଘର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ କୌଣସି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରନାମ କରିବେ [ପ୍ରି) ନାହିଁ
ଅନୁଯାୟୀ] ତୁମ Acc ଦେବୋ ଏହି ସମ୍ବୁଦ୍ଧି କାହିଁ ଆଚାର୍ୟ ବନ୍ଦଳ?

(iv) ସହୃଦୀ ଯତ୍ନ କୌଣସି କାଳ ଲୋକରୁଙ୍କେ [ପ୍ରକାଶକୁମାରୀ]
ତଥା AC ବେଳେ ଯାଏନ୍ତେ ରହୁଥିଲା ଫଟକମାରୀ ନିର୍ମିତ ହୈ

(ii) വളരുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ കോമ്പക്കവയ്ക്ക് അടിസ്ഥാന തൊന്ത്രം എന്ന് വിശദമായി പറയാം എന്ന് സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു മിക്കവയും. $V = w_{max} \times l$

ଦୀର୍ଘକୁଳ, T= ୨୫

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

$$= 2.94 \text{ N}$$

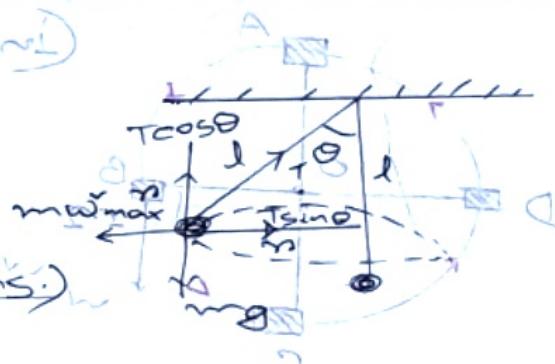
$$m = 300 \text{ g} = 0.3 \text{ kg}$$

4

~~TECHNICAL~~

$$\Rightarrow 400 = 25 \times 0.7 \times 0.3$$

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



$$T \cos \theta = mg$$

$$\Rightarrow T \sin\theta = m \tilde{w}_{max} l \sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{\max} = \pi \tilde{\omega_{\max}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{T_{max}}{I_{max}}} = \sqrt{\frac{900}{0.3 \times 0.7}} = 43.69 \text{ rad/s}$$

Ex (ii) මෙයින් සෑවා නො පෙන්වනු ලබයි 5 පිටුව
 $T \cos \theta = mg$

Ex (iii) මෙයින් සෑවා නො පෙන්වනු ලබයි 400 N නිස්සු නො පෙන්වනු ලබයි
 $400 \cos \theta = 0.3 \times 9.81$
 $\Rightarrow 400 \cos \theta = 2.99$
 $\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{2.99}{400} = 0.007475$
 $\Rightarrow \theta \approx 30^\circ$

Ques: ප්‍රතිඵලීය නො පෙන්වනු ලබයි

Ex (iv) මෙයින් සෑවා නො පෙන්වනු ලබයි

Ex (v) මෙයින් සෑවා නො පෙන්වනු ලබයි

P $f_{\text{centrif}} = mg \times 0.7$

$$= 2.058$$

$$P_{\text{eff}} = 205.8 \text{ N}$$

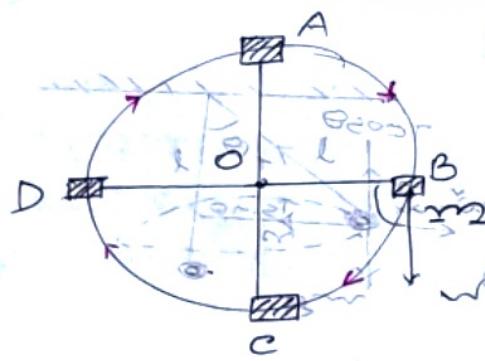
(i)

BRIEF ANSWERS

$$m(8 \times 8) =$$

$$712.8 =$$

Q Vertical circular Path:



(inextensible chord) T \rightarrow පැමුවේ අවශ්‍ය පිළිය

DEMONSTRATION

$$T = 0.05 \times 0 \times 9.81 = 0.05 \text{ N}$$

$$mg \cos 90^\circ = 0 \text{ N}$$

A: දුරකථන නිස්සු තුළේ (Higher point)

Ques

$$B_{\text{eff}} = 0.205 \text{ T}$$

B: දුරකථන නිස්සු (Lower point)

$$\text{Initial } x_{\text{ani}}(w) = 0.12 + (-$$

* තුළේ දුරකථන නිස්සු නිස්සු D3B නිස්සු නිස්සු නිස්සු

$$\text{Initial } P_{\text{ani}} = 0.05 \text{ N}$$

* D'オルティニウムの運動方程式を用いて、車輪の回転角速度を求める方法。

* フレーム、車輪、車体の各部分の運動方程式を用いて、車輪の回転角速度を求める方法。

6

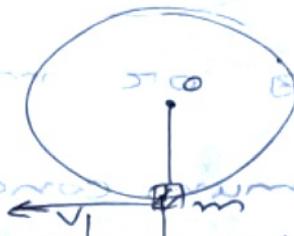
C:



$$F_c = \frac{mv_1^2}{r}$$

Centrifugal force

$$T = \frac{mv_1^2}{r} + mg$$



$$F_c = \frac{mv_1^2}{r}$$

Centrifugal force

A:



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

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

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

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

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

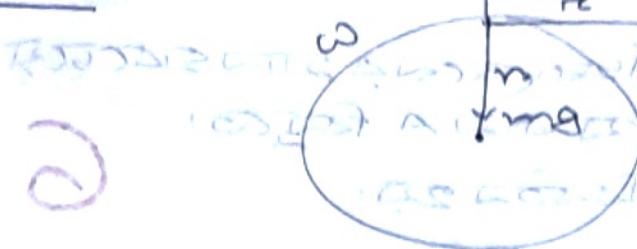
$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = m\omega^2 r$$

$$T = mg$$

$$T = mg$$

* ଯୁକ୍ତିବିଧି ପାଇଁ କର୍ତ୍ତାଙ୍କ ମିଳିଲେ ସହୃଦୟ କ୍ଷମିତା କାମରୁ

ଶର୍ତ୍ତ:



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

Let, minimum condition,

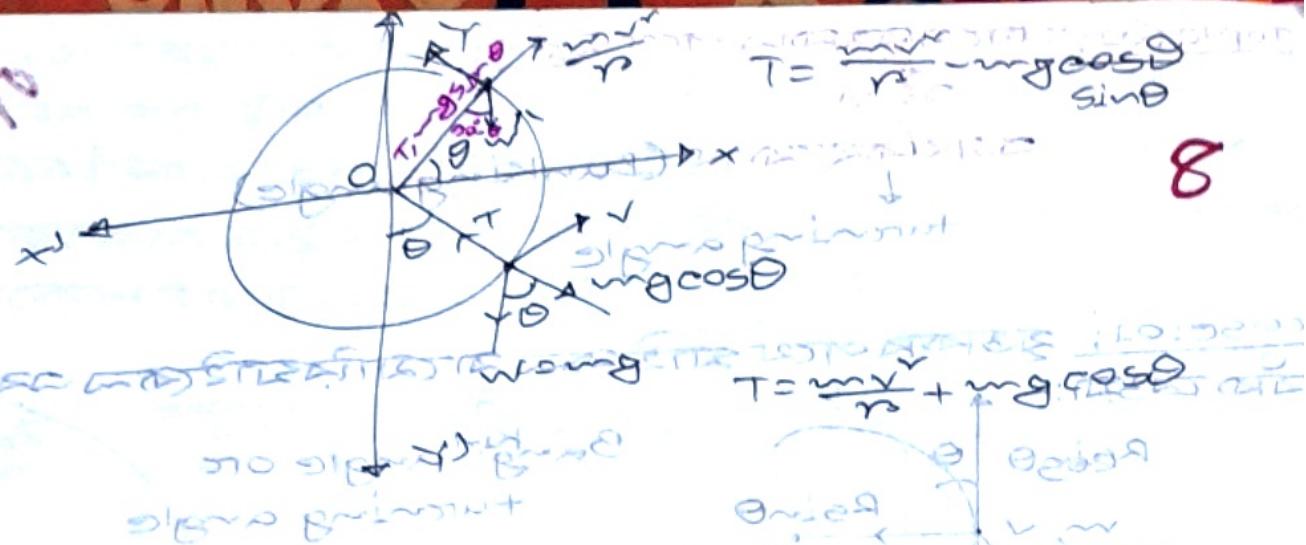
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{mv^2}{r} &= mg \\ \Rightarrow v &= \sqrt{gr} \\ V_{\min} &= \sqrt{gr} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} mv^2 &= mg \\ \Rightarrow \omega &= \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} \\ \Rightarrow \omega_{\min} &= \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} \end{aligned}$$

* ପାନିକର ଲାଗି ଯାଏଥିଲେ 1.2 kg, ପରମାଣୁତିକ 120 cm ଦେଖାଇଲେ ଲାଗି ଥୁଲ ହୋଇ ଦେଖି ଯେ କେତେ ଅନୁକ୍ରମିତ କରନାର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରିଲେ ମିଳିଲେ ଅନୁକ୍ରମକାଳେ ଯାଏଟି କେତେ ଲାଗି ଥିଲା?

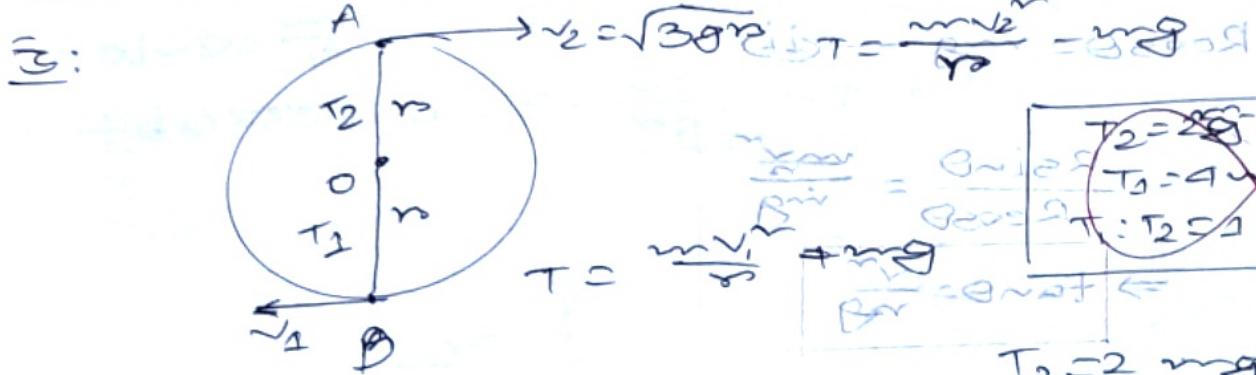
ତାହାରେ

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



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* නැංෝජිත තුළයාගැනීමේදී මිශ්‍ර ව්‍යුහය පෙනෙයි
සේවක දෙකේ සෑම් දුන් උග්‍ර පැහැදිලියාලා නොවු, සුඟාලය
පැහැදිලි දෙකේ සිනු ඇත දේ මිශ්‍ර දෙපියිලියාලා නොවු යි,
සේවක නැංෝජිත සිනු ඇත ඇත්තා එහි මිශ්‍රයි,
සේවක නැංෝජිත සිනු ඇත ඇත්තා $\frac{mv^2}{r} = \theta \cdot \omega^2 r$



$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{mv_2^2/r}{mv_1^2/r} = \frac{v_2^2}{v_1^2}$$

$T_2 = 2mg$	$T_1 = 4mg$
$T_2 = 2mg$	$T_1 = 4mg$
$T_2 = 2mg$	$T_1 = 4mg$

$$T_2 = 2mg$$

$$\frac{v_2^2}{v_1^2} = \theta \cdot \omega^2 r$$

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

(1:9)

$$\Rightarrow E_B = E_A$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow v_1^2 = 4gr + v_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1^2 = 4gr + 3g^2 n^2 = 7gn^2 \therefore T_2 = \frac{mv_2^2}{r} + mg$$

Topic: 02: ദ്വാരാ നിയന്ത്രണ പദ്ധതികൾ

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8

വെളിച്ചാംഗം (Banking angle)
turning angle

case: 01; സൂചകാംഗം പദ്ധതിക്കും ശാമ്പാരിക്കാൻ ഏ



Banking angle or
turning angle

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

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

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

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

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

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

(F.B.D)



$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

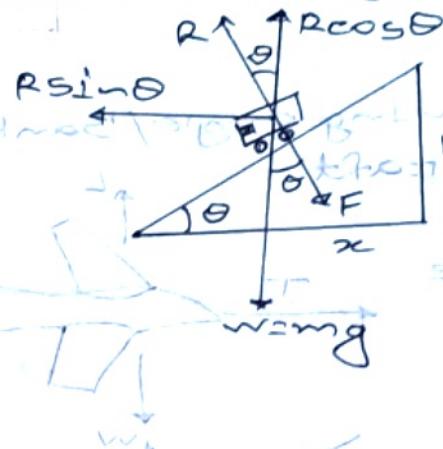
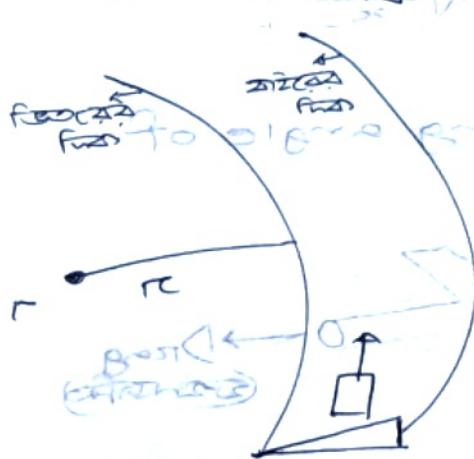
$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore E_B = E_A + E_C$$

$$= \frac{mv^2}{rg} + (cos\theta) \frac{mv^2}{rg} = \frac{mv^2}{rg} (1 + cos\theta)$$

case: 02: यात्रुर बड़े किंतु टक्के: यात्रा के दौरान विशेषज्ञ विद्या का अभाव तथा उनके बोले वृत्तान्त यात्रुर
वार्ताएँ विद्या की विभिन्न विधियां विद्या की विभिन्न विधियां विद्या की विभिन्न विधियां
विद्या की विभिन्न विधियां विद्या की विभिन्न विधियां विद्या की विभिन्न विधियां



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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \frac{5}{x}$$

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

case:03: तारारूप वा द्विमोर्य कानून: वायरले द्वारा

द्विमोर्य वायरले द्वारा देखिए गए प्रभावों को लेकि
वायरले द्वारा देखिए गए प्रभावों को लेकि
वायरले द्वारा देखिए गए प्रभावों को लेकि

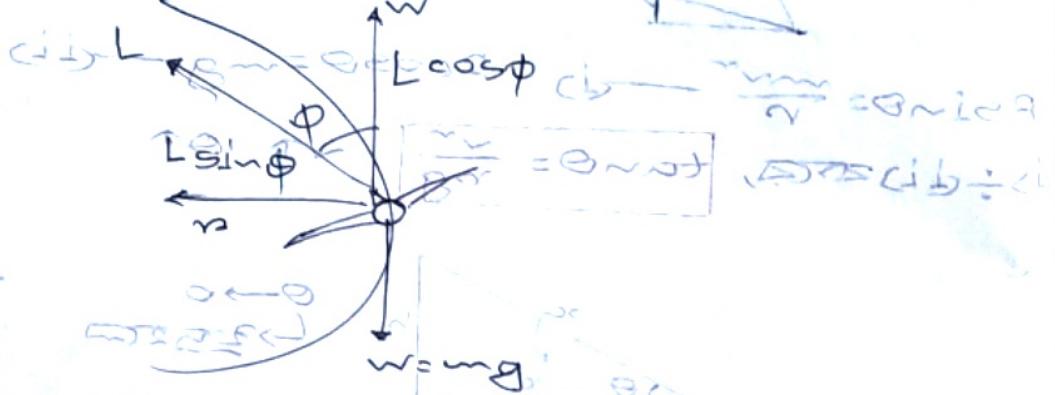
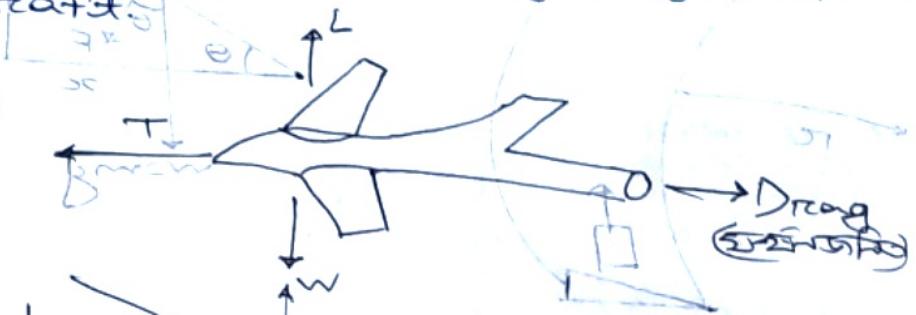
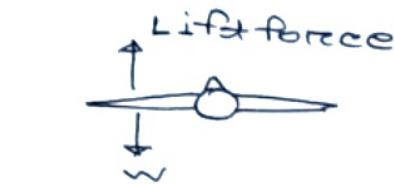
$$\tan\theta = \frac{v^2}{r g}$$

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

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{r g}{\tan\theta}}$$

OL

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



$$\frac{L \sin\theta}{W \cos\theta} = \tan\theta$$

$$\frac{L \sin\theta}{W \cos\theta} = \frac{m v^2}{r g} = \frac{m v^2}{r g \cos\theta}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{m v^2}{r g \cos\theta}$$

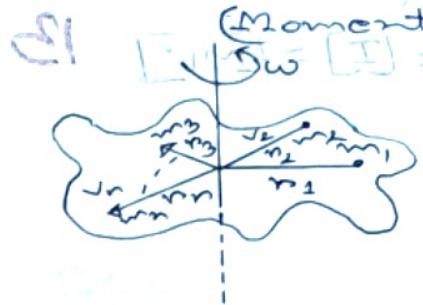
$\frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{m}{g \cos\theta}$

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

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

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

Topic: 03: ക്രമാം ശീർഷക/സ്വന്ന തരണം:



(Moment of Inertia or rotational inertia):

no number of particle 12

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\omega^2 r_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\omega^2 r_2^2) + \dots + \frac{1}{2} m_n (\omega^2 r_n^2) \quad [r = \omega t]$$

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

With respect to center 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 $I = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i r_i^2$ (constant for rigid body)

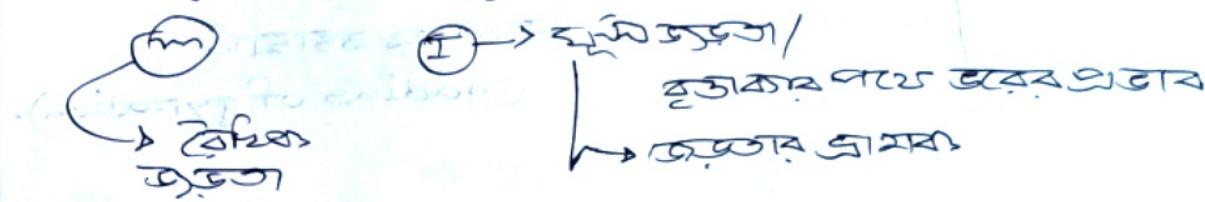
$$\therefore E_K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \rightarrow (\text{Circular/angulare motion})$$

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

$$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$$

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

$$\frac{\text{Linear}}{\sim} \quad \frac{\text{Circular}}{\omega} \quad \frac{\text{Angular}}{\sim}$$



$$I = \sum m r_i^2$$

for non uniform system

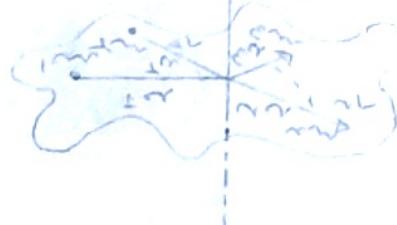
unit: kg m²

Dimension: [I] = [L]²[M]

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* $I = \sum m r_i^2$ is applicable to rigid bodies

$$m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2 + m_3 r_3^2 + \dots + m_n r_n^2 = I$$



$$m = \text{const}, I = m r^2$$

$$[m = v] \quad I = v^2 r^2$$

$$m r^2 + m r^2 + \dots + m r^2 =$$

$$\frac{dm}{dr} r^2 + \frac{dm}{dr} r^2 + \dots + \frac{dm}{dr} r^2 =$$

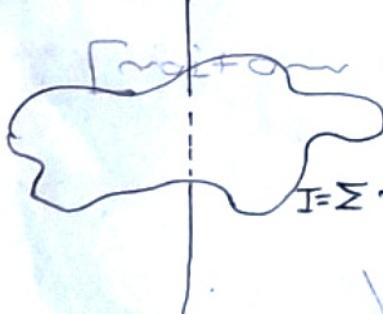
$$\frac{dI}{dr} = m r^2 \rightarrow \text{Differential form of MOI}$$

$$I = \int m r^2 dr \rightarrow \text{Integral form of MOI}$$

কেন্দ্ৰীয় বকায়ারি (radius of gyration) (R):

এই কোনো দুটি ঘৰানৰ অৱকাশৰ মিহিষী বিস্তৃত
কেন্দ্ৰীয়ত কোণৰ পাত্ৰ কৰে আগবংশীয় আভাৱ
মাপণৰ পৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয়ত কোণৰ অভাৱৰ আভাৱ এই
মাপণৰ পৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয়ত কোণৰ অভাৱৰ ঘৰানৰ পৰি
তবে এই মিহিষী অভাৱটৈ এই কেন্দ্ৰীয়ত কোণৰ অভাৱ দৰিত্বক
ওঠে দুটি বকায়ারি বলৈ।

$$[m = v] \quad I = \frac{1}{2} M R^2$$



$$[m = v] \quad I = \frac{1}{2} M R^2$$

$$I = M K^2$$

কেন্দ্ৰীয় বকায়ারি

STATIONARY ROTATION

ROTATING SYSTEM

(radius of gyration)

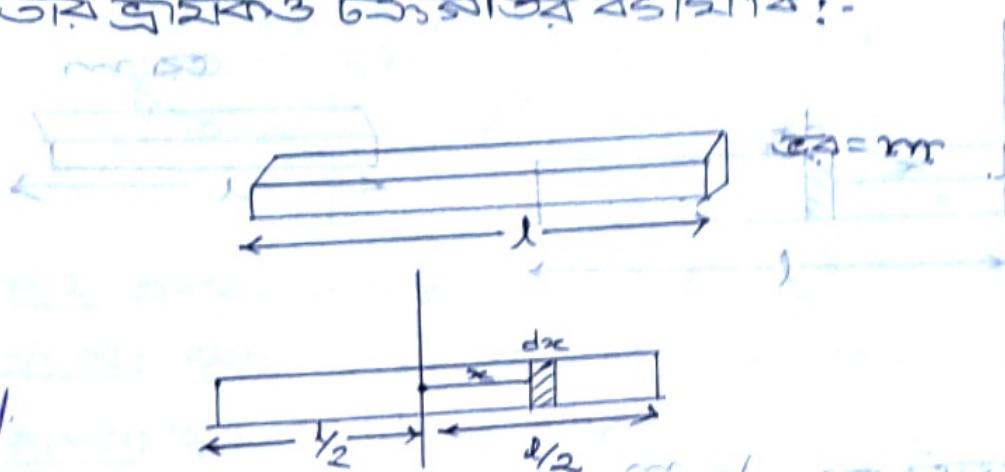
বকায়ারি

$$\boxed{\frac{K}{J} = \frac{H}{\Sigma H}}$$

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Topic: ০৭: বিশ্লেষণ যোগাযোগ এবং প্রক্রিয়া ও ক্ষেত্র অধিকার

CASE:01: ପିଲାମ୍ବର ମାନୀ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହାରୁ କଥା ହେବାରୁ
ଏହାରୁ ଯକ୍ଷମଦର୍ଶକ ଅନୁଭବକାଳୀ ଆମେଖାନୀ ଯାଏବେ
ଜାତୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ କୋଣଠିବ ସାମାଜିକ :-



Step :- 2: अब यहाँ तक पहुँच जाएगा $\lambda = \frac{m}{l}$

$$\text{Step:-2: } \lambda d\sigma = dm \Rightarrow d\sigma = \frac{m}{\lambda} dm$$

$$\text{Step:-3: } \int x^m dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} + C$$

$$ze^{bx+cx} \frac{dy}{y} = I \Leftrightarrow dI = x^c \frac{y^m}{x^b} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dF = \frac{m}{x} dx$$

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

$$\Rightarrow [I]_0^x = \frac{2m}{\lambda} \left[\frac{x^2}{3} \right]_0^{1/2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{3\lambda} \times \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{\pi d^2} \pi d^2$$

$$\int dI = \frac{m}{I} \int ar da$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^I dI =$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^I dI = 2 \times \frac{m}{I} \int_0^r ar da$$

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{I}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{2}{3} I_2 m}{m}}$$

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

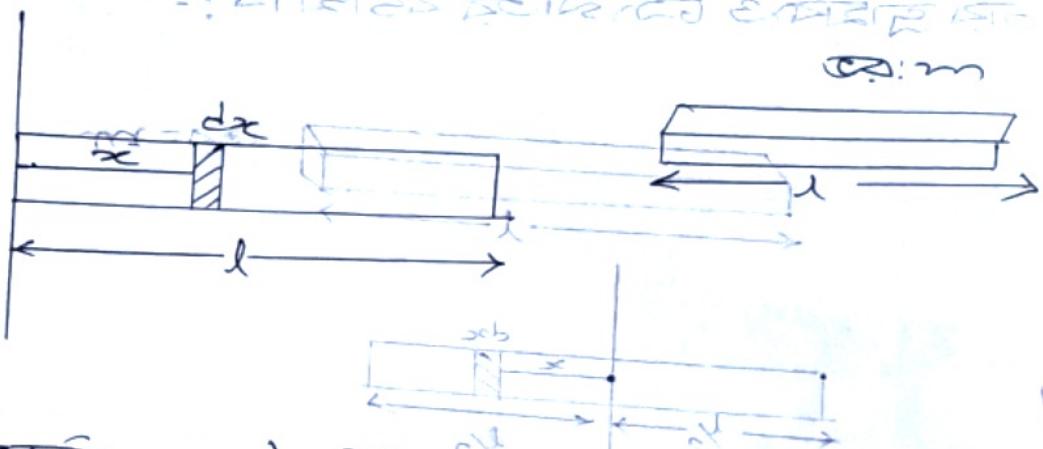
$$I = K^2 m$$

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Case: 02:

একটি যথোচ্চ গতির একটা পিয়ে রয়েছে একটি বেলেজ প্রয়োগে দ্রুতি উভার প্রয়োগ করে তার প্রয়োগ করে আবেদন করা হচ্ছে।

-এখন এই প্রয়োগ করা হচ্ছে।



Step: 2:

$$\text{সমস্যাটি কৈ করা হচ্ছে } \lambda = \frac{m}{l} \quad \frac{dm}{l} = \lambda \text{ এই সমীক্ষণ করা হচ্ছে।}$$

Step: 2:

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

Step: 3:

$$mb \cdot x = I \Rightarrow dI = x^2 dm$$

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

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

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

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

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

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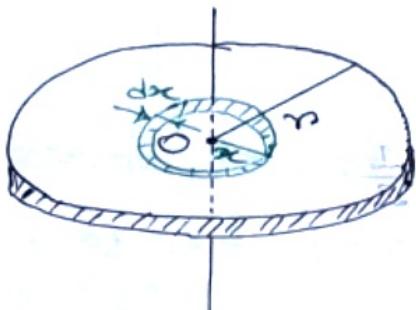
$$mb \cdot x = I \Rightarrow [I] = \frac{m}{l} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]$$

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

$$\therefore R = \sqrt{\frac{I}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{3}mr^2}{m}} \quad \text{परिवर्तन के लिए इसका उपयोग किया गया है} \quad | 16$$

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

case: 03: एकी चूम्हारुताराम जलविद्युत उत्पादनालय
यहाँ से शाखाएँ निकलती हैं और उनमें से एक का चित्र :-



$$dm = m \quad \Rightarrow \quad I = \int r^2 dm = \int r^2 m d\theta \quad | 17$$

$$(0.001) \times 0.001 = 1 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\text{Step: 01: } \text{जलविद्युत का व्यास } dA = 6 = \frac{2\pi x}{n} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\text{Step: 02: } \text{जलविद्युत का व्यास } dA = 2\pi x \cdot dx \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\text{Step: 03: } \text{जलविद्युत का व्यास } dm = 6dA \omega \times \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.8 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$= \frac{m}{\pi n^2} \times 2\pi x \cdot dx \quad \leftarrow$$

$$dm = \frac{2m}{\pi n^2} \times x \cdot dx \quad \leftarrow$$

Step: 04:

$$\therefore \text{जलविद्युत का व्यास } dI = x \cdot dm \quad \leftarrow$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2m}{3\pi n^2} x^3$$

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

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

Math: 6cm තුනකාර් සහ 100g ලබා තිබූ සුදු පැමුව
 දුටුවෙකු ගෙති ඇතුළුණාම් යුතුවේ යාපනකේ දුනායා
 ගෙත්තියි දුරු රුම් මිලි 400,200

ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ହାଲାମ୍ବୁ ଉଚ୍ଚତାର ଗ୍ରହକ ମିଳ ବର୍ଷ

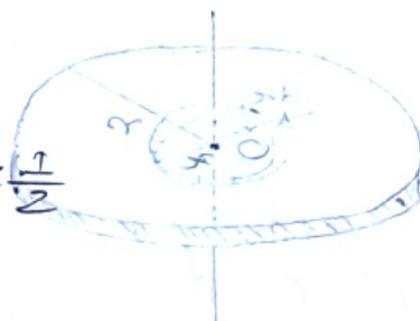
(ପ୍ରକାଶତମିର ସ୍ଥଳ ଅବସ୍ଥା କାହାରେ ମିଳିଛି କାହାର
ଛୁଟିଲା?

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

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

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

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



$\Rightarrow E_K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega_{x^2 - b}^2 \times RS = AB$ connected area

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

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

$\Rightarrow z = 6366 \cdot \text{RTB}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{CI} = x - \frac{\sum \text{rechts}}{n}$$

$$abc \propto \frac{m}{k} = Ib \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x b^2 x^{-1} = \underbrace{\frac{y}{y}}_b = \underbrace{\frac{H}{H}}_b \uparrow$$

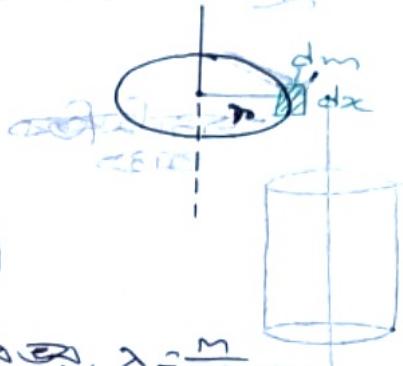
$$C \left[\frac{P_{\text{in}}}{P} \right] = \frac{m_D}{2} = H_0^2 [E] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$[P_{ij}] \frac{w_i}{w_j} = I \Leftrightarrow$$

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

Case: 04 : ഒരു ചൂഢാത താഴ്വാ നിന്റെ മാറ്റക്കൂട്ടു നിയമ വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കാൻ
അതിന്റെ പ്രാഥീനിക അവലോകനം ചെയ്യാൻ കൂടുതൽ താഴ്വാ നിയമം ഉപയോഗിച്ച്
സംശയം :

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Step: 1: ഫിംഗർ ഏകക ദൈഹികത, $\lambda = \frac{M}{2\pi n}$

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

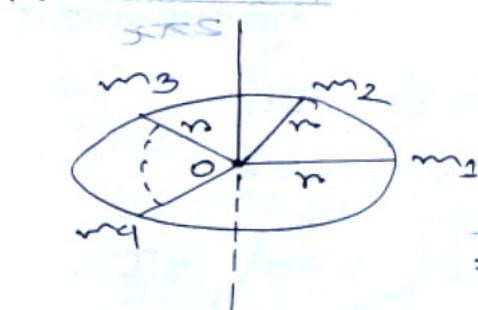
Step: 3: \therefore സൂചി ജൂഡ താഴ്വാ നിയമം $= \int dI = \int \lambda x^2 dx$
 $\Rightarrow dI = \pi r^2 \frac{M}{2\pi n} dx$
 $\Rightarrow dI = \frac{Mr^2}{2\pi} dx$

$$\frac{M}{2\pi n} = \int_0^{2\pi r} dI = \frac{Mr^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi r} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow [I]_0^{2\pi r} = \frac{Mr^2}{2\pi} [x]_0^{2\pi r}$$

$$\Rightarrow [I - 0] = \frac{Mr^2}{2\pi} [2\pi r - 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow I = Mr^2$$



$$k = r$$

$$I = m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2 + m_3 r_3^2 + \dots + m_n r_n^2$$

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

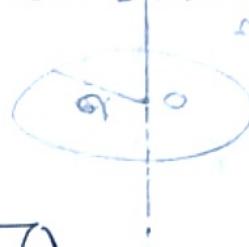
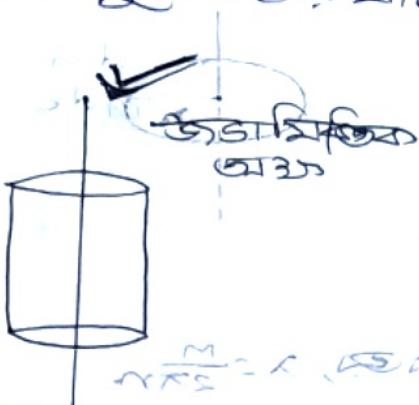
$$\Rightarrow I = r^2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i$$

ഒരു മാറ്റക്കൂട്ടു നിയമം

$I = mr^2$

प्रश्नातः: गोलीय शिरक सेक्टर के अंदरूनी विद्युत चालना
करने का प्रायक/विकल्प उपकरण जड़िया अनुच्छेद गत अवधि
प्रायक/विकल्प के अन्दरूनी विद्युत चालने की विधि
विवरण:-

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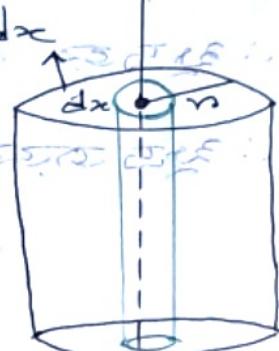


$$x b \frac{M}{\pi r^2} = x b \frac{M}{\pi r^2} = \text{स्थिर} \leftarrow$$

$$\text{स्थिर} = r \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{M}{\pi r^2} = l \leftarrow$$

$$x b \frac{\pi M}{\pi r^2} = I b \leftarrow$$



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

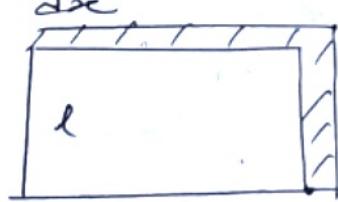
Step: 2: $\frac{\pi M}{\pi r^2} = I \leftarrow$
 $2\pi x \times l \times dx = 2\pi x \times l \times dx$

$$[0 - \pi r] \frac{\pi M}{\pi r^2} = \int 2\pi x \times l \times dx$$

$$\int \pi M = I \leftarrow$$

Step: 3:

$$1$$



$$\text{मूल अनुच्छेद } dm = \lambda \cdot dv$$

$$(r + x + \frac{M}{\pi r^2}) \cdot 2\pi l \times dx = I$$

$$r + x + \frac{M}{\pi r^2} = I \leftarrow$$

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



Step: 4: अनुच्छेद प्रायक,

$$dI = \pi r dm$$

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

$$\pi = 3.14$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2M}{n^2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 dr \quad \text{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dI = \frac{2M}{n^2} \int r^2 dr$$

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

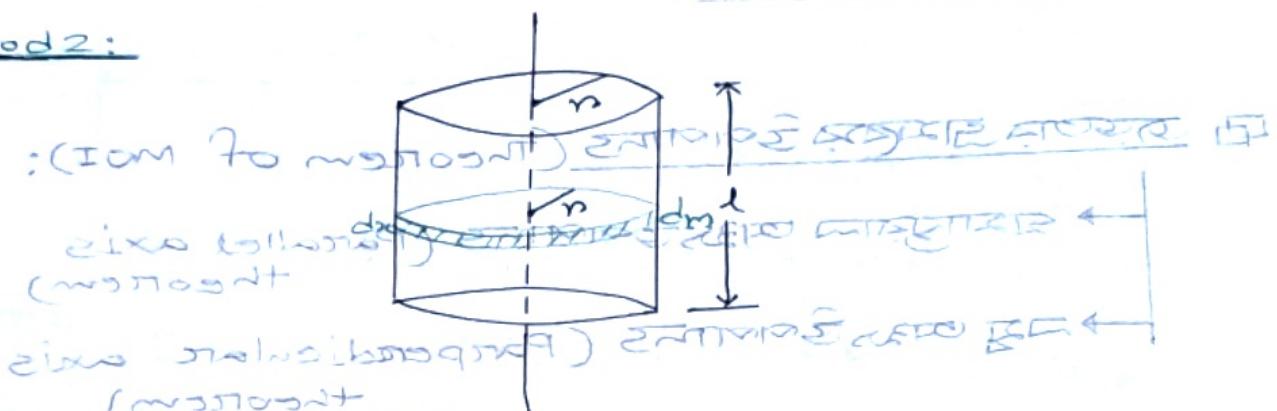
$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2M}{2n^2} n^3$$

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

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

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

Method 2:



এখানে, ঘূর্ণন মুন্ডো হিসেবে দেখিব। অক্ষ এবং পাতা সূতৰ কেন্দ্ৰ ঘূৰণ ঘূৰণ কৰিব। যদি ঘূৰণ কৰিব তে চিন্তা কৰা যায়। এখন এই পাতা সূতৰ কেন্দ্ৰ ঘূৰণ কৰিব। তাৰে কেন্দ্ৰ ঘূৰণ কৰিব। তাৰে কেন্দ্ৰ ঘূৰণ কৰিব।

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$1 \text{ দেয়াল } \Rightarrow M = \text{একটি দেয়াল}$$

$$1 " " \text{ দেয়াল } \Rightarrow \frac{M}{l}$$

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

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

case: 05: M কে 3R বর্তায়ার বিনিষ্ঠ কোণে ঘূর্ণন,
বেলকে অবস্থানামী অবস্থা ঘোপনে উভয়ের
প্রমাণ:

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



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* M কে 3R বর্তায়ার বিনিষ্ঠ কোণে ঘূর্ণন কোণের অবস্থানামী অবস্থা ঘোপনে উভয়ের প্রমাণ:-

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

□ উভয়ের প্রমাণ উপলব্ধি (Theorem of MOI):

→ সমান্তরাল অক্ষ উপলব্ধি (Parallel axis theorem)

→ বন্ধ অক্ষ উপলব্ধি (Perpendicular axis theorem)

□ সমান্তরাল অক্ষ উপলব্ধি (Parallel axis theorem):

কোণে ঘূর্ণন অবস্থানামী অবস্থা সমান্তরাল কোণে
অবস্থা ঘোপনে উভয়ের প্রমাণ হলো, কয়েকটি অবস্থানামী
অবস্থা ঘোপনে উভয়ের প্রমাণ হলো, কয়েকটি অবস্থানামী

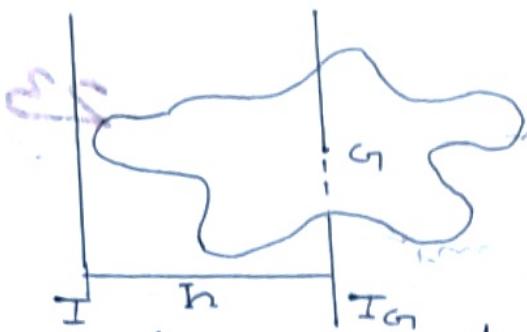
$$mb > \frac{M}{L}$$

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

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

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

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

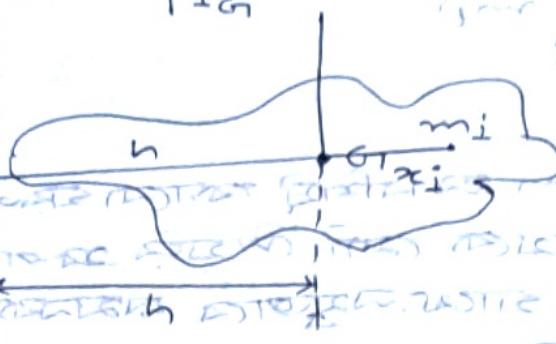


$$\sum m_i g M_{G_i} = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

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

$$I = I_G + mh^2$$

22



$$\sum m_i g M_{G_i} = 0$$

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

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

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

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

எனவே,

$$\sum m_i x_i = \text{தகுதி பிரம்ம} \rightarrow \text{ஏன் என்று கீழே கொண்டு வருகிறோம்}$$

அமைத்து, கொண்டு வருகிறோம் என்று கொண்டு வருகிறோம், அதை குறிப்பிடுவது சம்மதியாக இருக்கிறது.

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

$$\frac{I}{2}$$

$$\text{from (1)} \quad I = \sum m_i x_i^2 + h^2 \sum m_i + 2h \sum m_i x_i$$

$$I = I_G + mh^2$$

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

எனதி என்று விடுமானால் நான் ஒரு முயக்கி இருக்கிறேன் என்று கூறுவது அதை அடிக்காட்டுவது ஆகிறேன்.

$$I = I_G + \frac{1}{12} mh^2 \quad \text{இதை கீழே கொண்டு வருகிறேன்}$$

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

$$z = -\frac{1}{12}m_1^2 + \frac{1}{7}m_1^4$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2} \ln x + 3x \frac{1}{x^2} \ln x$$

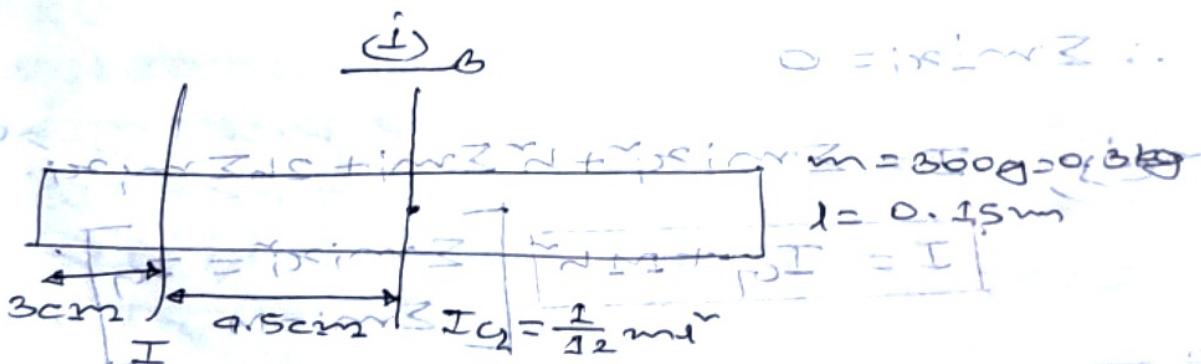
$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{22} m_2^2$$

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

23

* 15 cm ଦେଇଁ ୩ ୩୦୦ g ଏବଂ ମିଳିଯ କୋଣୋ ହୁଏ ପ୍ରତି
ନରସିଂହାଖେଳା-କାହାରୁ ବେଳ ମୋ ଲେଖିବା ବାବନ୍ତିଆଜାନ
କିଛନ୍ତି ନିଧି ୩-ଦେଇଁ ଶାଖେଲାଫୁଲାବେ ଅମରଗାଢି
ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଶାଖାରେ ଶୃଙ୍ଗଧୟାନ । ଏ ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷାତିଥିମୁକ୍ତି ୧୦୦
୨) ଉଲ୍ଲିଙ୍କା ଉଲ୍ଲିଙ୍କିତ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଶାଖାରେ ଦ୍ଵାତିଃ କାହାର
ବ୍ରାହ୍ମା ମିଳି କରୁ ।

ii) ଲେଖିଗଠକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଉପରେ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଦୟାତି ଆଶ୍ରମ ମାଲିଙ୍ଗ
ମିଳିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁବାର ଦ୍ୱାରା



$$I = I_0 + R_m \left(\frac{A_s}{200} \right)^j$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2E_K}{I}} \\ \Rightarrow \omega = 408.25$$

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

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

$$= 389.5 \text{ (in Figs) and } \\ \approx 3899 \text{ n.p.m}$$

ପ୍ରକାଶ ଅନୁତାପନାମ୍ (Perceptional Taxis Theorem):
କୋଣାର୍କୁ ଉପର ଯଥିଲେ ଏହାର ନିମ୍ନ ଦିଶାରେ ଯଥିଲେ ଏହାର
ଯାତ୍ରାରେ ବନ୍ଦୁର ଜ୍ଞାତାର ଜ୍ଞାନରେ ଯଥିଲେ ଏହାର
ଦେଖିଲୁଣାରୀ ଓ ବନ୍ଦୁର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଗମନକାରୀ ଏହାର
ଯାତ୍ରାରେ ବନ୍ଦୁର ଜ୍ଞାତାର ଜ୍ଞାନରେ ଯଥିଲେ

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

$$x_I + x_{\bar{I}} = \Sigma I$$

エヌ+エヌニエン

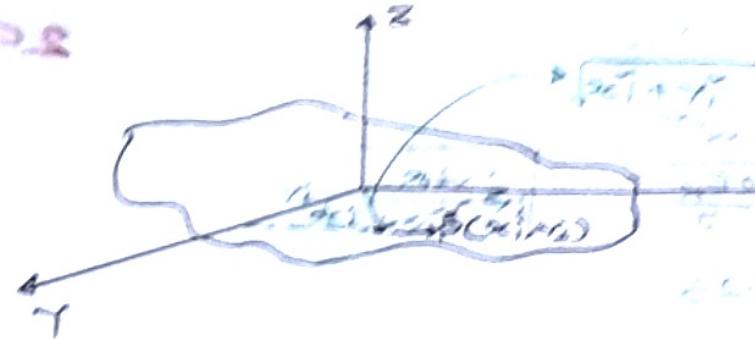
1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\rightarrow x \quad I_{\text{Z}}$$

$\frac{4}{5} \times 20 = 16$

$$I_{\text{out}} = \frac{V}{R}$$

P.2



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ব্যাখ্যা যাপের পদ্ধতি কোথা

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

$$I_z = I_x + I_y$$

মাত্র মিয়াকিক সুন্দর ব্যাখ্যা করে আসল হচ্ছে কি, যে অসম থেকে ফিল্ম নির্মাণ করে আবেগ যাবে এবং মুক্তি পাবে। আবেগ যাবে এবং মুক্তি পাবে এবং অসম থেকে ফিল্ম নির্মাণ করে আবেগ যাবে এবং মুক্তি পাবে।

উ:

$$I_z = I_x + I_y$$

৫ একক অর্থে 3 বর্ষের $(3, 4, -2)$

$$I_z = I_x + I_y$$

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

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

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

$$I_z = m \{3^2 + 4^2\}$$

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

* নির্দেশক জোড়া $(4, 0, 2)$

$$\therefore I_z = I_x + I_y$$

$$= (2 \times 6^2) + 2 \times 4^2$$

$$= 0 + (2 \times 16)$$

$$I_z = 112 \text{ unit}$$

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

* নির্দেশক $(-5, 0, -1)$

$\therefore I_z = I_x + I_y$ - এটা অনুপস্থিতি

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

$$I_z = 54 \text{ unit} \times \frac{1}{2} = 27$$

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{m}} = 5.41 \text{ unit}$$

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$$I_z = I_x + I_y$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 25$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 25 - 16$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 3$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{27}{2}}$$

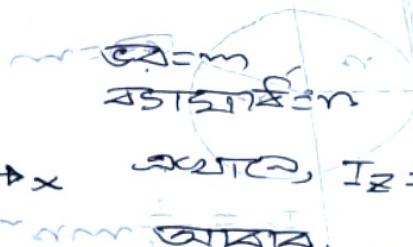
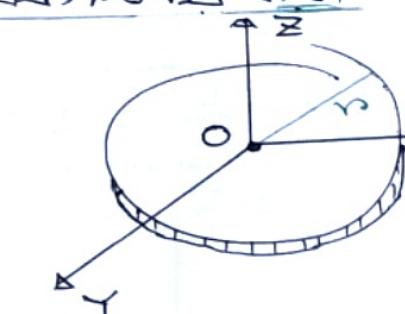


Math:

* একটি কূপার পুতুলৰ চুক্তিৰ উপৰ মিহিয়াকৃতি

বিবেচনা কৰে প্ৰতিটি অংশৰ ঘূৰণকৰণ চৰকৃতিৰ কৃতি

কুমুক মিহিয়াকৃতি



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

$$I_z = I_x + I_y$$

এখন, \times একটা অংশ পুতুল

চার্ফটিৰ বেক্টোৱ বৰাবৰ রাখলকাৰী

তাৰি এই অংশ পুতুলৰ ঘূৰণকৰণ কৃতি

কুমুক পুতুলৰ ঘূৰণকৰণ কৃতি

$$\therefore \boxed{I_x = I_y}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_z = I_x + I_y$$

$$\Rightarrow I_z = I_x + I_x$$

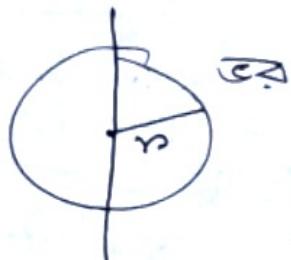
$$\Rightarrow I_z = 2I_x$$

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

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

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

* একটি দুষ্প্রযোগ্য বৃত্তাকার চক্রের পরিচালনার নম্বরটা কি অন্তর্ভুক্ত হারপর্যবেক্ষণের প্রমাণ:-

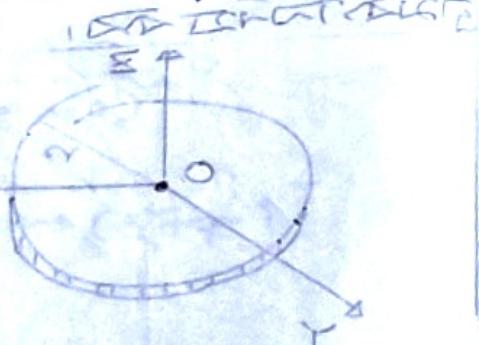
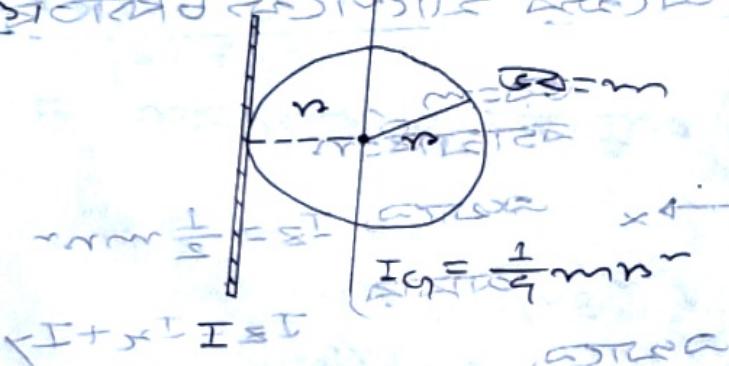


$$(2) \times r + (0) \times C =$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} mnr^2 \quad N.C.P.E = \frac{1}{2} I$$

$$t.m.s L.P.C = \frac{1}{2} I$$

* একটি দুষ্প্রযোগ্য বৃত্তাকার চক্রের পরিচালনার নম্বরটা কি অন্তর্ভুক্ত হারপর্যবেক্ষণের প্রমাণের প্রমাণের পরিপূর্ণ প্রয়োগ



$$I_B = \frac{1}{2} mnr^2 + mnr^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} mnr^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} mnr^2$$

$$= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} mnr^2$$

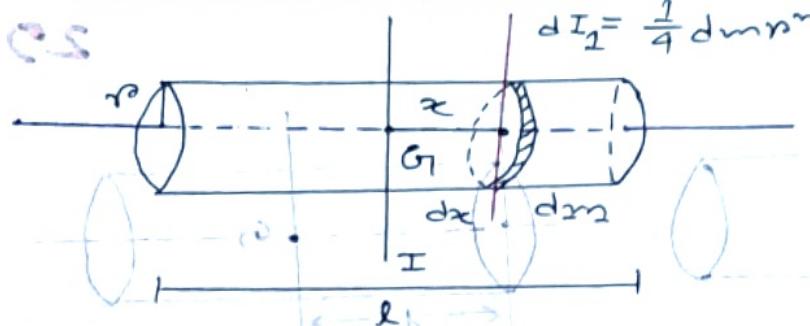
$$I = \frac{5}{2} mnr^2$$

$$\leftarrow I = \times I$$

★ କର୍ତ୍ତା ନିଯମ ହିନ୍ଦୁରୁଦ୍ଧ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଓ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣରେ
ଯାଏଁ ଲାଗୁ ଅଛେ ହାତରେ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଗ୍ରହଣ:-

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CS



$$\text{ପରିଷ୍ରମା} \quad \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = p^2$$

$$dI = dI_2 + I dm \cdot x^2$$

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

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

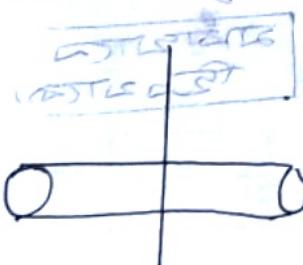
$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{m x^2}{4l} dx + \frac{m x^2}{l} dx$$

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

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

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

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

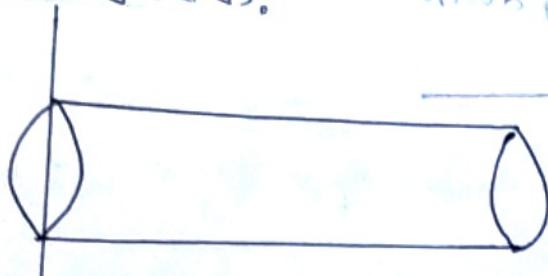


$$I = \frac{1}{12} m l^2 + \frac{1}{4} m x^2$$

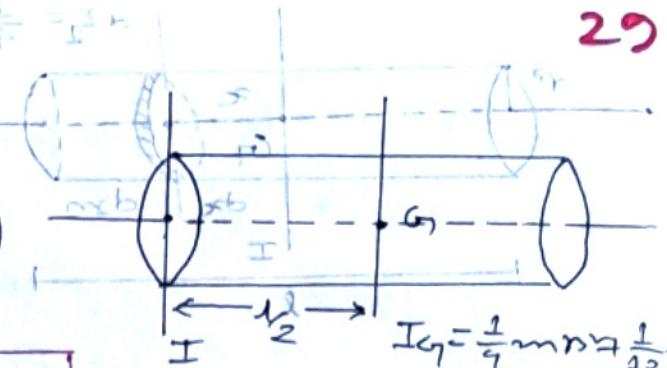
$$\Rightarrow \text{ଯେତେ କିମ୍ବା } \frac{1}{12} m l^2 \\ \text{ଆମର, ଏକଟି ଅଳ୍ପ } \frac{1}{4} m x^2$$

* একটি বিকল্প হিসেবে ছিমিন্দুরের জগতামূলক অভ্যন্তর ঘোষণা
সম্পূর্ণ একটি গোলাকার নিয়ে রাখা হয়েছে। অভ্যন্তর ঘোষণা
জড়তার ভ্রামক:

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$$I = \frac{1}{3} m b^2 + \frac{1}{12} m R^2$$



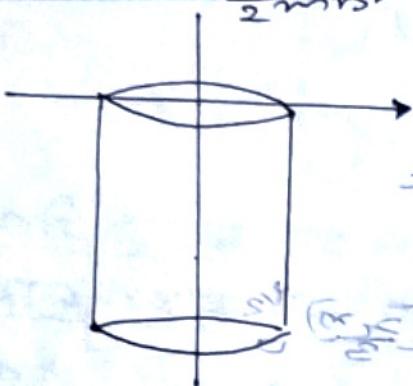
$$I = \frac{1}{3} m b^2 + \frac{1}{12} m R^2$$

$$I = I_{\text{eff}} + m k_g^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$m b \frac{R}{2} + m b \frac{R}{2} = \frac{1}{4} m b^2 + \frac{1}{12} m R^2 + \frac{1}{4} m R^2$$

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

$$I = \frac{1}{3} m b^2 + \frac{1}{12} m R^2$$



$$m b \frac{R}{2} + m b \frac{R}{2} = I_b$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{12} m b^2 + \frac{1}{12} m R^2 = I_b$$

* একটি বৃত্তাকার বস্তুর অভ্যন্তর ঘোষণা করেছেন নামী অভ্যন্তর

যোগের জড়তার ভ্রামক: (Annular disc):



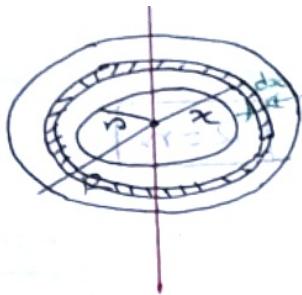
মাঝের ধারণ
কৃত প্রক্রিয়া,



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

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

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$$\text{বেলা } = m \quad \text{অন্তর্বর্তী মাঝে } = n \\ \text{বিন্দু } = R \quad \text{কেন্দ্র } = \pi(R=n)$$

30

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

Step: 1: একটি কোণ পথ অঞ্চল অংশ $\theta = \frac{m}{\pi(R=n)} \approx \frac{1}{2} =$

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

Step: 3: কোণ পথ $dm = \theta dA = \frac{m}{\pi(R=n)} \cdot 2\pi x dx$

$\therefore dm = \frac{2m}{(R=n)} x dx$

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

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

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

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

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

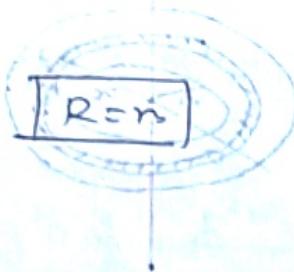
$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{m}{2(R=n)} \times (R^4 + n^4)(R^2 - n^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} m (R^4 + n^4)}$$

$$\boxed{m+n = I}$$

Special observation:

Q3



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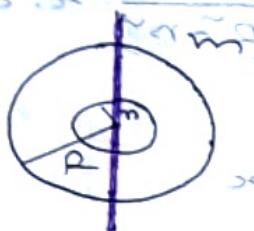
$$I = \frac{1}{2} m (R^2 + r^2)$$

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

$$\therefore I = mab^2$$

★ একটি দুর্বল কাচের ক্ষেত্রে এবং একটি বড় কাচের ক্ষেত্রে অনেক গোপনীয় তড়িতবা প্রায়ক:

অনেক গোপনীয় তড়িতবা প্রায়ক:



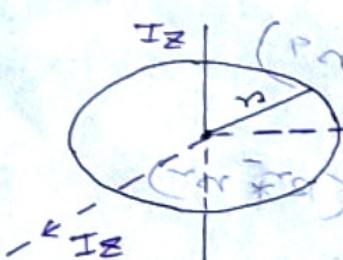
$$I = \frac{1}{2} m (R^2 + r^2)$$

$$\left(\frac{mR^2}{2} \right) = I_b$$

★ একটি দুর্বল কাচের ক্ষেত্রে অনেক গোপনীয় তড়িতবা প্রায়ক:

$$\left[\frac{mR^2}{2} \right] + \frac{mR^2}{2} = I \quad \leftarrow$$

$$I_x + I_y = I_z$$



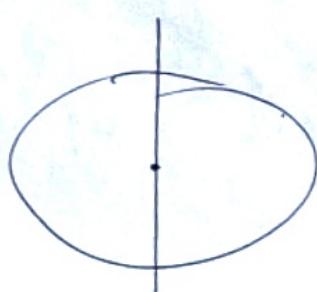
$$I_x + I_y = I_z \quad \leftarrow$$

$$2I_x = I_z$$

$$\Rightarrow I_x = \frac{I_z}{2} = \frac{1}{2} mn^2 \quad \leftarrow$$

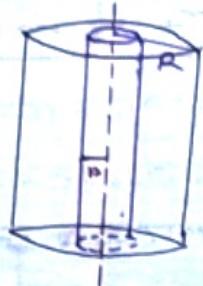
$$\Rightarrow I_x = \frac{1}{2} mn^2 = I \quad \leftarrow$$

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



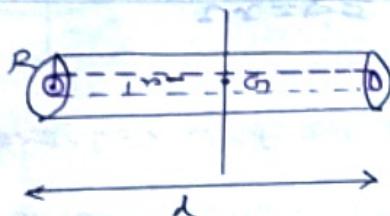
* একটি আংশিক হোল সিলিন্ডারের অকেন্দ্রনাপী বা জড়ামিতিক অসম ব্যবহৃত ঘনপথগুলি আবেগযোগ্য কর্তৃত কৈবল্য: (Partially hollow cylinder)

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

* একটি আংশিক হোল সিলিন্ডারের অকেন্দ্রনাপী বা অসম ঘার্থ বস্তু অক্ষের ঘৃণণযোগ্য কর্তৃত কৈবল্য:



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

* একটি পুরো হোল সিলিন্ডারের অকেন্দ্রনাপী বা জড়ামিতিক অসম ঘোণযোগ্য কর্তৃত কৈবল্য:



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

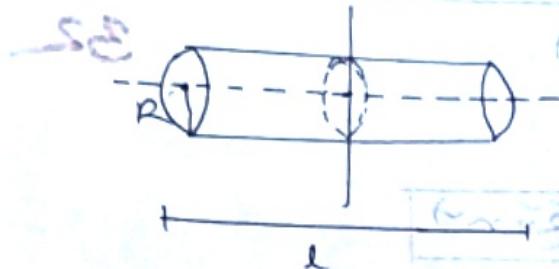
$$I = \frac{1}{2} m (R^2 + R^2)$$

$$\therefore I = mR^2$$

$$mR^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{I}$$



* ഒക്കി പാത ഫാല മിസ്റ്ററാവേര അക്കെട്ടുനാമി എംജോസിൽ
അദ്ദേശ ഫാലേ ലഘുഅളക്കേ ഫാലേലു തെളിഞ്ഞ ഭാഗം:-

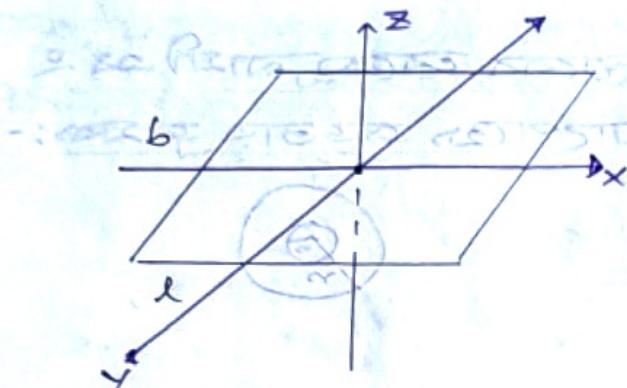


(ഒക്കി പാത ഫാല മിസ്റ്ററാവേര അക്കെട്ടുനാമി) 33

$$I = \frac{1}{42} ml^2 + \frac{11}{2} \pi r^2 l^2$$

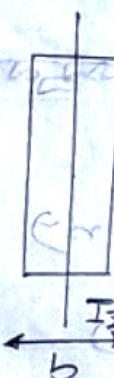
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} m (R^2 + r^2) \\ & = \frac{1}{4} \times m \times R^2 \end{aligned}$$

* ഒക്കി കൂഷ്ഠ പാത ഫാലേ ലഘുഅളക്കേ ഫാലേലു അക്കെട്ടുനാമി
അദ്ദേശ ഫാലേലു തെളിഞ്ഞ ഭാഗം:-



$$\begin{aligned} & I_{xz} = l \times b \times R^2 \times \frac{1}{12} \\ & I_{yz} = b \times R^2 \times \frac{1}{12} \\ & I_x = ml^2 \\ & I_y = m(l^2 + b^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$x - അദ്ദേശ ഫാലേലു തെളിഞ്ഞ ഭാഗം, \quad I = \frac{1}{12} ml^2 + \frac{1}{2} m(l^2 + b^2)$$



$$I_x = \frac{1}{12} ml^2$$



$$y - അദ്ദേശ ഫാലേലു തെളിഞ്ഞ ഭാഗം,$$



$$I_y = \frac{1}{12} ml^2$$

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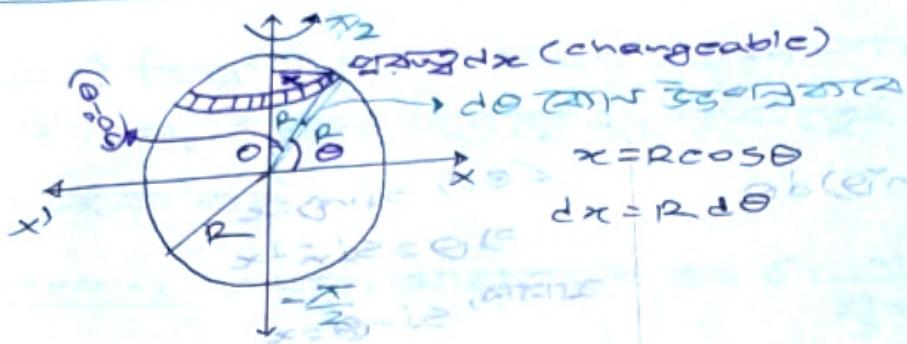
$$\therefore I_Z = I_x + I_y$$

$$I = I_Z = \frac{1}{12} m b^2 + \frac{1}{12} m R^2$$

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

- + ഒരു പാട്ടിയ ഫലം കൊണ്ട് അനുസ്മാവി യഥാർത്ഥ ഫലം അഭ്യര്ഥി ആക്കാൻ ശ്രദ്ധാർഹമാണ്.

മാറ്റൊളം തരംഗ ശ്രദ്ധകൾ:-



Step 1: അനുസ്മാവിയാണ് $\sigma = \frac{m}{4\pi R^2}$

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

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

Step 5: ഒരു കൂടുതൽ തരംഗ ശ്രദ്ധകൾ,

$$dI = x^2 dm$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$dI = m v^2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ପରିମାଣ କ୍ଷତ୍ର

ଯିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ ଜାଗାକି
ବାହୀ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକି - $\frac{\pi}{2}$ କଣ୍ଠରେ ଥିଲୁ
ଦିଲ୍ଲି କିମ୍ବା କୁଳକାରଙ୍ଗି

କଣ୍ଠରେ ଥିଲୁ କିମ୍ବା କୁଳକାରଙ୍ଗି

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

ଯାହାର, $\sin \theta = x$

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

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

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
x	0	1

$$(x b(x \sin \theta)) = \frac{dx}{d\theta}$$

$$x b(x) = \frac{dx}{d\theta}$$

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

$$m b(\theta) = I b$$

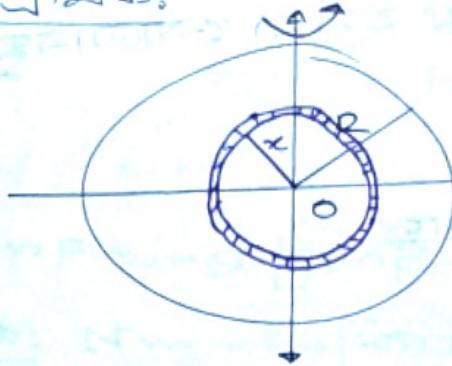
$$m b(\theta) = \frac{m}{2} = I b$$

$$m b(\theta) = \frac{m}{2} = I b$$

$$m b(\theta) = \frac{m}{2} = I b$$

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* බෙක්සි මිකුනී තොකෝ සැක්සිනාම් පාඨමයේ මාපෙනුව
ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ප්‍රාමාණ:



$$M = m$$

$$ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ = R$$

$$\frac{M}{4\pi R^2}$$

$$R$$

$$T$$

බෙක්සි මිකුනී තොකෝ පාඨමයේ මාපෙනුව යොමු කළ යුතුවේ
ගැටු යොමු නො ඇති න්‍යුත් සැක්සිනාම් පාඨමයේ
විශේෂ ප්‍රාමාණ

Step: 1: ගෙනු යායාමයේ න්‍යුත් $I = \frac{m}{4\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{3M}{4\pi R^3} = \frac{3M}{4\pi R^5}$

Step: 2: ප්‍රාග්ධන යායාමයේ $dI = \frac{3M}{4\pi R^5} dR$

Step: 3: ප්‍රාග්ධන න්‍යුත් $dm = \sigma dV = \frac{3M}{4\pi R^3} \cdot 4\pi R^2 dR$

$$dm = \frac{3M}{R^3} \pi R^2 dR$$

$$[R \times \pi] = [R]$$

Step: 4: ප්‍රාග්ධන න්‍යුත් ප්‍රාමාණ, $dI = \frac{2}{3} dm$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{2}{3} \frac{3M}{R^3} \pi R^2 dR$$

$$\Rightarrow dI = \frac{2M}{R^3} \pi R^2 dR$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^R dI = \frac{2M}{R^3} \int_0^R \pi R^2 dR$$

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

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

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

Topic: 05:

আরেকবাম বলৈ দ্রায়কা

3x

বিষয় (পোজেন্ট): (ii) : সুতোর পথে কীমা কেন্দ্রোবস্থুর উপর
সুতোর পথে এলেগিভার।

Linear
 m

a

F

circulare

I

α

T

$F = ma$

$$T = I\alpha$$

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

$$T = nF$$

$$T = n F \cdot \left[\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \frac{mv^2}{r} \right]$$

$$T = nF \cdot \sin 90^\circ = n \frac{mv}{r}$$

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

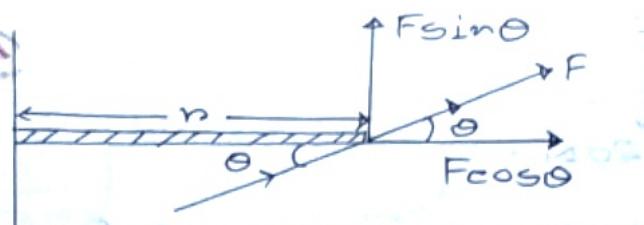
$$\Rightarrow T = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \Rightarrow \text{টি হচ্ছে কৌণিক ও ঘূর্ণ ক্ষেত্রে ক্রমশূন্য।}$$

দিক: $\vec{r} \times \vec{F}$ যেতে অবস্থিত যে তলের ওপর
ক্রমশূন্য উপরের দিকে কী মিহের দিক।

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{বলৈ দ্রায়কা} \\
 & \frac{m v^2}{r} = I \alpha \\
 & \frac{m v^2}{r} \cdot \frac{v^2}{r} = [I] \\
 & \frac{m v^2}{r} \cdot \frac{v^2}{r} = [I - I] \\
 & \frac{m v^2}{r} \cdot \frac{v^2}{r} = [I]
 \end{aligned}$$

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* CD



$$T = n F \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{T}| = |n \vec{x} \vec{F}|$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{T} = \vec{n} \times \vec{F}$$

* $T = n F \sin \theta$ [$n \vec{x} \vec{F} = \theta$]

Unit: Nm \rightarrow [কান্তি বা (C) বা,] \rightarrow জুটিকান্তি এবং পদার্থবিজ্ঞানের মানের সমতুল্য]

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

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

মনের ভ্রামক: (Moment of Force): প্রযুক্তির ওপর দ্বারা উৎপন্ন হোল্ড ব্রামকে মনের ভ্রামক বলা হয়।

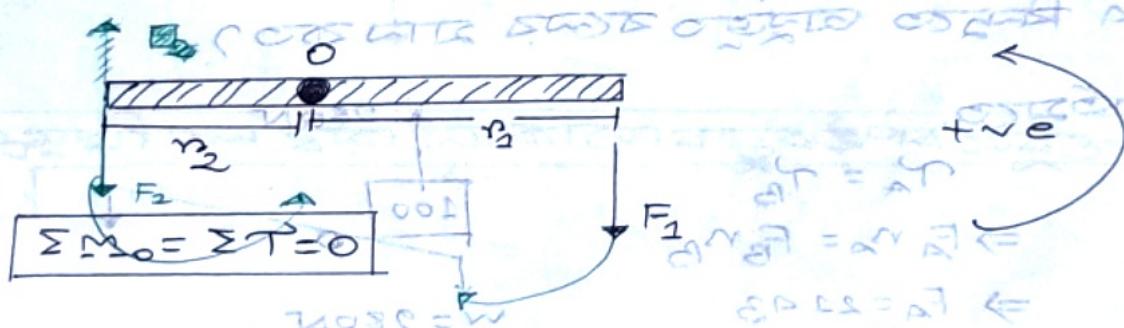
$$\boxed{M_F = nF} \quad \vec{n} \vec{x} \vec{F} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ কেজ } \quad \boxed{M_F = \vec{n} \times \vec{F}}$$

* আনন্দ কো'র পরে বলে ভ্রামক,

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

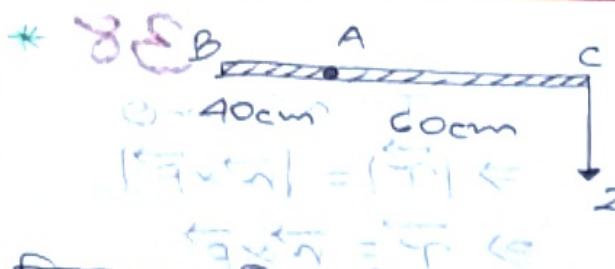


case: 01: স্থিতিগত প্রয়োগ ক্ষেত্রে ভ্রামক ক্ষেত্রে চাইল:



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

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



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ചിത്ര നുസ്താറി നിലവിൽ ഘാലേമു ചൂണ്ടാമാണ്. B നിലവിൽക്കും ഒരു അധിക ഘാലേരട്ടി ഹിന്ദി ആകാം? [$\theta = 7^\circ$]

Q: എന്താണ്,

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

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

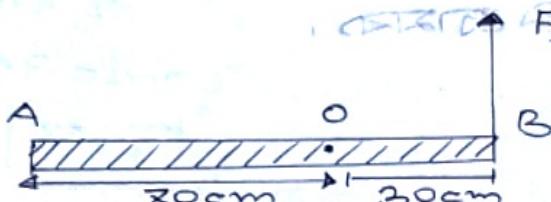
$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{F_2}{F_1}$$

$$[E-TM] =$$

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

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

case: 02: കോണാ കുസ്തി ശേഖരി അധിക ഘാലേരാമാണോ കുസ്തി വരുത്തിയ രൂപാന്തരവല്ലോ Moment കാണാം കുസ്തി



$$T = \frac{M}{L}$$

ചിത്ര പ്രസ്താവി നുസ്താറി നിലവിൽ ഘാലേരാമാണോ കുസ്തി വരുത്തിയ രൂപാന്തരവല്ലോ? കുസ്തി A നിലവിൽ അസൂച്ചി വരുത്താമാണോ?

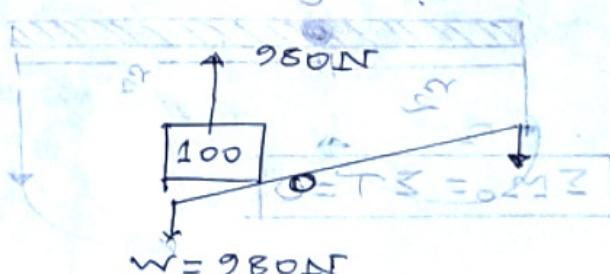
Q: ശാർഖാദാ,

$$T_A = T_B$$

$$\Rightarrow F_A r_A = F_B r_B$$

$$\Rightarrow F_A = 21.43$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [T_A < T_B] \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{r_A}{r_B} = \frac{1}{2}} \\ & \therefore [T_A < T_B] \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{F_A}{F_B} = \frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$



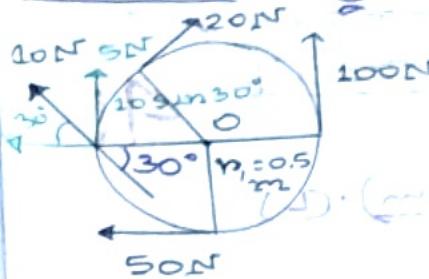
$$O = T_B = 0.513$$

$$O = T_A + T_B - F$$

$$\therefore O = 12.7 \text{ N}$$

case:03: বন্ধুর ফোন দিকে ঘুরবে?

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କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ?

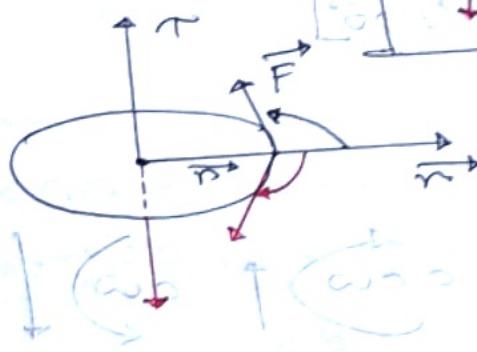
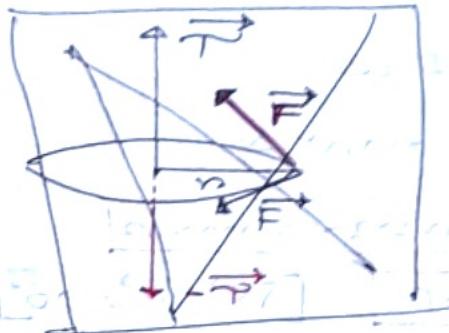
E: Let, $+ve$

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

∴ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ଏବଂ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

Special observation:

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_x \times \vec{F}$$



* କାନ୍ତିମାର୍ଗୀ ବଳ ଦାରୀ ଯକୋଳେ ବହୁବିତ୍ତିର ଧୟାତ୍ମକ

points: introduction

\rightarrow 2. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

OP



कानून द्वारा लिया गया है : उपरोक्त
 $T = mF \sin 180^\circ$

$T - T = 0$

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कोणीकरण के अनुभव (Angular momentum) : (L)

इतना प्रत्येक घटना है।

(प्रथम)

$$^{\text{लाइनर}} + (e_0 \times r_e) = T = I\alpha = M^2$$

$$(e_0 \times m_e) +$$

$$\frac{\text{कार्यकर्ता}}{I} \times \omega$$

$$m_e + (e_0) + (e_s) =$$

$$\text{प्रत्यक्ष प्रत्यक्ष} = P$$

$$\text{प्रत्यक्ष प्रत्यक्ष} = L$$

$$P = mv$$

$$L = I\omega$$

* $L = I\omega$

$$\Rightarrow I = mr^2 \frac{v}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = nm^2r = mvr$$

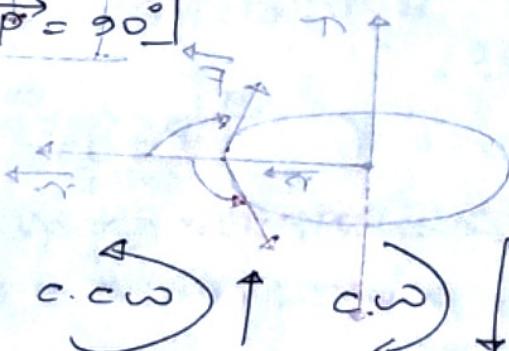
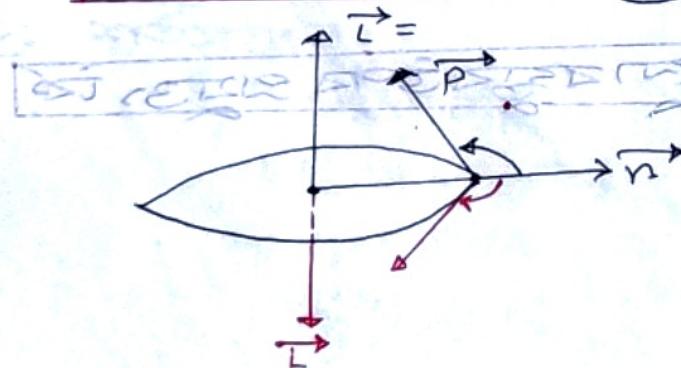
$$\Rightarrow L = np$$

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

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

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

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



जब यह विश्वास करते हैं कि यह प्रत्यक्ष

Axial vector

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

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

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

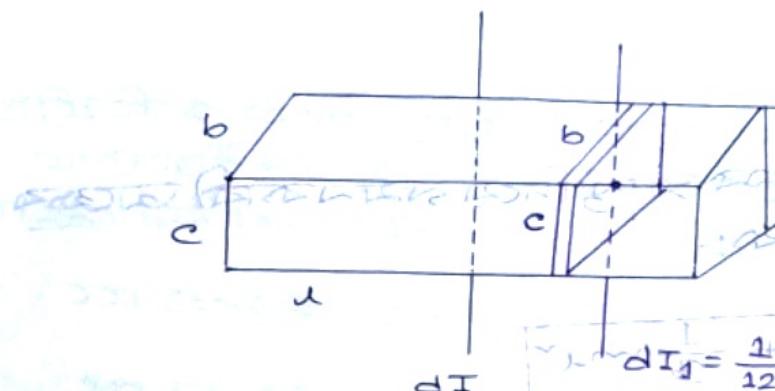
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Now, $L = np$ [$\vec{r} \perp \vec{p} = 90^\circ$]

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

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

* আয়তন পরিমাণ অক্ষের সূচনা



$$\boxed{dI = I}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^I dI = 2 \times \frac{m}{12} (b^2 + c^2) \int_0^{1/2} dx + 2 \times \frac{m}{x} \int_0^{1/2} x^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{m}{6x} (b^2 + c^2) \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{2m}{3x} \left[\frac{x^3}{8} \right] + \dots =$$

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

$$\boxed{dm \frac{1}{x} = I}$$

* যদিকে অক্ষসমূহটির ঘূর্ণন ব্রাজিলীয়ান গ্রাম্য:

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

যদিকে হৈকে, $a=b=l$

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

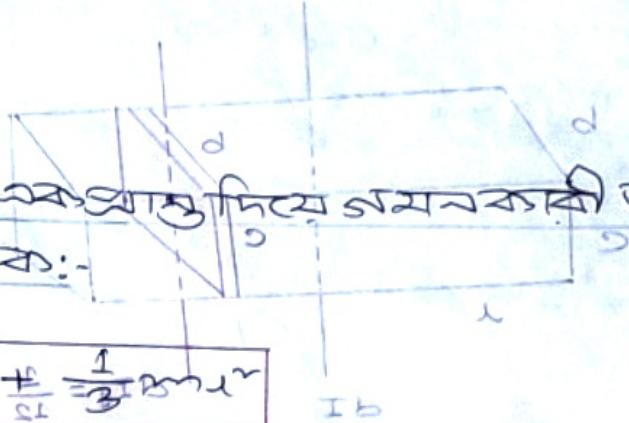
$$= \frac{1}{6} ml^2 + m\frac{\lambda^2}{l^2} = \frac{1}{6} l^2 ml^2 = [l] : D = 2ml^2$$

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

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

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

* আয়তাকার ঘূর্ণন একাধিক দিয়ে রয়েকারী ঘূর্ণন ঘূর্ণন করার পথে জড়ত্বার গ্রাম্য:



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

* যদিকে একাধিক দিয়ে রয়েকারী ঘূর্ণন ঘূর্ণন করার পথে জড়ত্বার গ্রাম্য:

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} ml^2 + \frac{1}{3} ml^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] (ml^2) \frac{m}{l^2} = IB$$

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

$$= ml^2 \frac{1}{12} + (ml^2) ml \frac{1}{12} = IB$$

ପ୍ରାଚୀ ମହା ଅବେଳେ ଏକମନ୍ୟା ହୁଏ : ଗୁରୁତବରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
ଯାହିଏକ କୋଣା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ନା ସମ୍ମାନ ଏବେ କୌଣସିକା ଅବେଳ
ଅଧିକିରିତ ଥାଏବା ,

No external Torque, $T_{ext} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} I\alpha &= 0 \quad \text{dann} \\ \Rightarrow I \frac{d\omega}{dt} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d(I\omega)}{dt} &= 0 \\ \therefore I_1 \omega_1 &= I_2 \omega_2 \end{aligned}$$

* প্রতিবীকে কর্মসূলি করার নিয়েও জনক বিষয়ের কথাও এবং
বে অপরিবর্তিত রেখে বকাইয়ার্দ অভিযন্তা হন্তা ইন্টে প্রতিবীক
আফিক উভয় পর্যবেক্ষণ ও সরিয়ে পরিবর্তন করে।

$$(3) \text{ यदि } M = \frac{2}{3} M_1 R_1^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

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

$$= \frac{MR_1^2}{10} \quad \text{--- (24)}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \omega_2 = -\frac{2}{5} M R_1 \times \omega_1$$

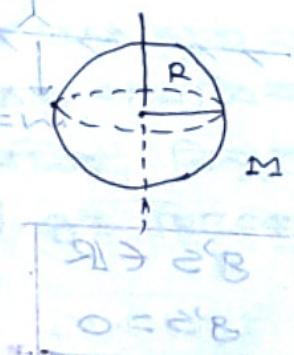
$$\frac{M R_1}{10} *$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{2\pi f_1 \times \omega_1}{\cancel{\pi}} \times \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{\pi f_1}}$$

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

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

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



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

একটি বস্তু/কোনো ঘর্ষণের সাথে যোগাযোগ করে এবং একটি পৃষ্ঠা অথবা অন্য পৃষ্ঠার সমতুল্য বর্ণনা করা হচ্ছে g force or g Force.

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তাৰোড়ো:

0.2-কোটি শুণুন্ত কুণ্ডলী

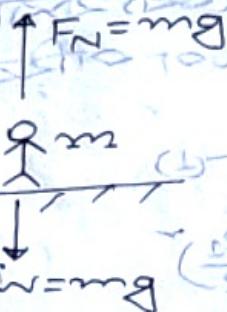
* এটি ইয়াখনে কোম্বো হচ্ছে একটি বস্তু অথবা ঘর্ষণের তুলনায় কতগুলু বজ্জন অনুভূত হওয়ায়।

$$\boxed{\text{DEFINITION}}$$

$$g's = \frac{F_N}{W} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{acting Normal force} \\ \text{on object} \\ \text{weight of object.} \end{array}$$

(t) (i) b <
 t b <
 t b <

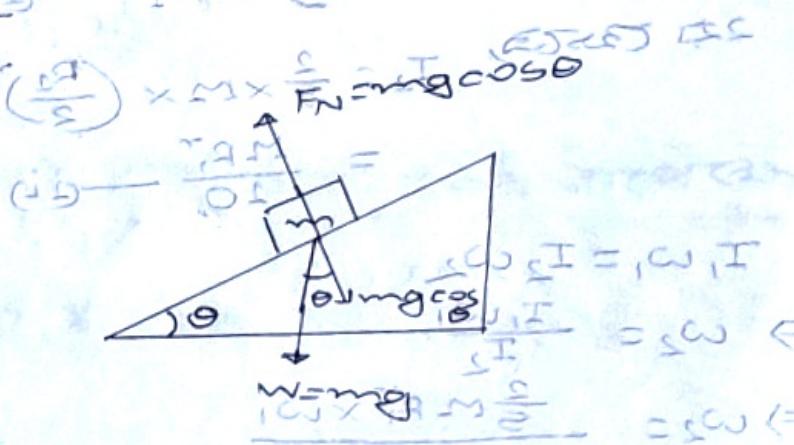
it's a dimensionless
& unit less



$$F_N = mg \quad (i)$$

$$g's = \frac{F_N}{W} = \frac{mg}{mg} = 1 \quad (\text{constant})$$

$$\boxed{g's \in \mathbb{R}} \\ g's = 0$$

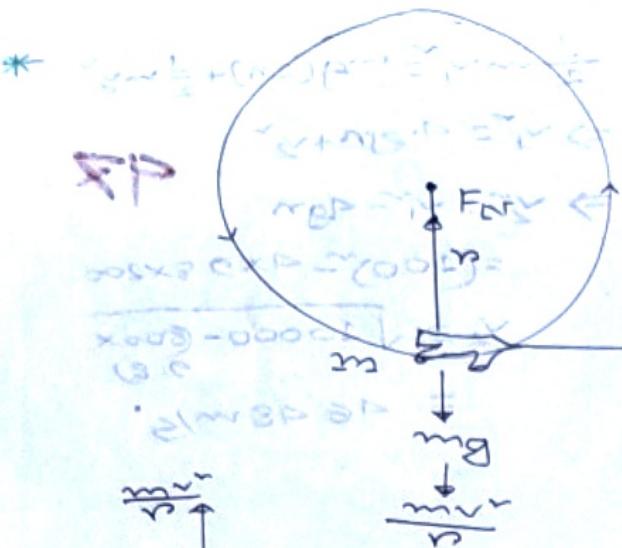


$$g's = \frac{F_N}{W} = \frac{mg \cos \theta}{mg} = \cos \theta$$

$$\boxed{g's = \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{T^2} \times R = \frac{\pi^2}{T^2} L \quad (\text{constant})$$

$$(\text{constant}) \Rightarrow \frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{d\pi^2}{dT} = \pi^2 = \pi^2 \leftarrow$$

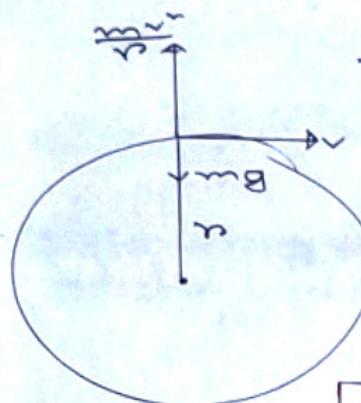


$$F_N = mg + \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

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

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

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$$\frac{mv^2}{R} > mg$$

$$g's = \frac{\frac{mv^2}{R} - mg}{mg} = \frac{\frac{mv^2}{R} (F_N)}{mg (w)} = \frac{v^2}{Rg} - 1$$

$$\therefore g's = \frac{v^2}{Rg} - 1$$

* एक गाड़ी पाइलो लूमियन्स द्वारा बनाई गई अवक्षित वेही इताकार की पर्याय मिमान गाड़ी बनाई, इताकार की पर्याय वेही वहाँ 200m, मिमान की गति इताकार की पर्याय चार्टिंग बिल्डिंग अवक्षित, उसके पाइलोटों के पार जारी होनी वाली श्रृंखला की गति, अधिक मिमान की गति 360 km/h.

उ:

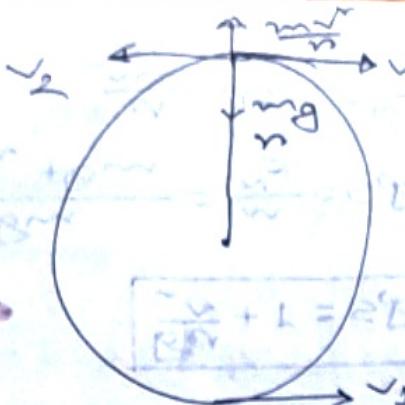
$$g's = 1 + \frac{v^2}{Rg}$$

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

$$= 6.10$$

(ii) इसकी बिल्डिंग पाइलोटों की गति जारी होनी वाली श्रृंखला की गति

(ii)

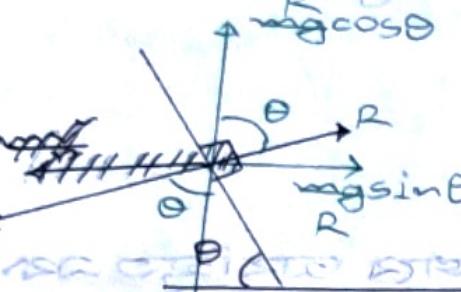


DP

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

$$B' = \frac{(46.48)^2}{200 \times 9.8} - 1$$

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



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

$$\Rightarrow v_1^2 = 4 \cdot g n + v_2^2$$

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

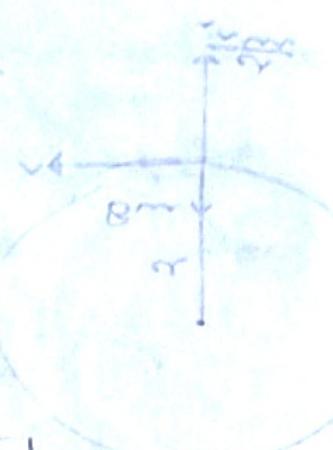
$$= (100)^2 - 4 \times 9.8 \times 200$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{10000 - \frac{800 \times 9.8}{2}} \\ = 16.48 \text{ m/s}$$

Q2

$$v_1 = 360 \text{ km/h} \\ = 100 \text{ m/s}$$

$$B' = \frac{mv_2}{R}$$



$$B' = \frac{mv_2}{R}$$

$$= \frac{(m)(\omega R)}{R} = \omega B$$

$$B' = \frac{v_2}{R \tan \theta} = \frac{v_2}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$v = \sqrt{mg \tan \theta}$$

प्र० १ एक विश्वासीय यात्रा के दौरान जीवानी की गति

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} R \cos \theta &= mg \\ R \sin \theta &= \frac{mv^2}{R} \\ \frac{mg}{R} + \frac{v^2}{R} &= \omega^2 R \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{(100)^2 - 400}{8.0 \times 100} + 1 =$$

$$0.1 =$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 g'(s) &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{g^2 n^2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \\
 &\quad \text{বেগ } v = 100 \text{ m/s} \\
 &\quad \text{গুরুত্ব } g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\
 &\quad \text{নিরুৎসু } n = 1.25
 \end{aligned}$$

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* কৃমিক পদ্ধতি যামানুরোধে চলাতে, $g'(s) = 1 + \frac{v^2}{g^2 n^2}$

যানো মাথা

$$\begin{aligned}
 g'(s) &= 1 + \frac{v^2}{g^2 n^2} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{(100)^2}{(9.8)^2 \times (1.25)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g'(s) = 1.225 : (৭)$$

Topic: ০৩: Newton's Law of motion (NLM):

কি 1st law (Law of inertia): যাহিকা কোনো ক্ষণ অব্যাহারযোগ্যে ছিল বহু ছিল পরামর্শ এবং নতিজীবনের পৃষ্ঠা নতিতে পরামর্শ প্রাপ্ত করা বৈ.

* জড়তা (Inertia): কোনো বক্তুর ক্ষেত্রে অবক্ষতায় আছে যে অবক্ষত পরামর্শ পরিস্থিতি।

$\xrightarrow{\text{ক্ষিতিজড়তা}}$ $\xleftarrow{\text{নতিজড়তা}}$
 (Static inertia) (Kinetic inertia)

* জড়তার পরিমাণক ইচ্ছা করা।

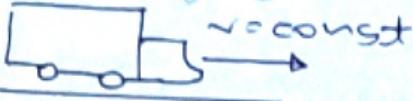
মূল → জড়তা / ক্ষিতিজড়তা।

2nd (Force): କେବଳ ଏମା ଲକ୍ଷଣ ନିଯମକାରୀ ହେଲାନ୍ତି
ପାରିବାରିକ ହାବେ।

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$$\sum F = 0$$

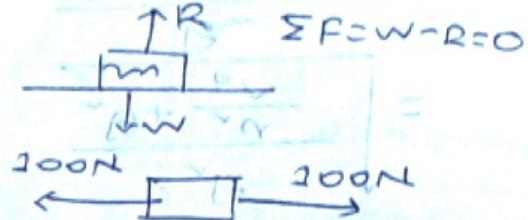
$$m \cdot a + F_{\text{ext}} =$$



$$a = 0$$

* ଲାଜିନ ହେଲେ, $\sum F = m \cdot a = 0$

$$\sum F = 0$$



$$\sum F = 0$$

$$m \cdot a + F_{\text{ext}} = (m \cdot a)'$$

2nd law (Law of momentum): ବନ୍ଦୁର ଅବସ୍ଥା
ପାରିବାରିକ ହେଲେ ଏହା ଏହାକିମ୍ବା ବନ୍ଦୁର ଯଶ୍ରମାବଳୀକେ
ଏହା କାମ କରି ଦିଲେ ନିଯା କାମ କରି ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଦିଲେ

ପାରିବାରିକ ହେଲେ $P(001) + L = P(001)$

ଅବସ୍ଥା (momentum): (P): କୋଣ୍ଠା ବନ୍ଦୁ ତାର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ
ବାବେଦୟ କାହାକୁ କେବଳ ଲାଭ କରି ଯେ ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ
କାରା: କୋଣ୍ଠା ଯାହା ତାକେ ଅବସ୍ଥା କରିଛି : ହୋଇବା

କେବଳ ଅବସ୍ଥା ହେଲେ : (Coition to zero) ଅବସ୍ଥା ହେଲେ

hypothesis: $P = f(m, v)$ ହେଲେ କେବଳ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ

ପାରିବାରିକ ହେଲେ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ

$P \propto m v$

(କେବଳ ଅବସ୍ଥା ହେଲେ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ
କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ
କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ

$\Rightarrow P = k m v$

(with m & v \rightarrow constant) (with m & v \rightarrow constant)

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

$$K = 1$$

କେବଳ ଅବସ୍ଥା ହେଲେ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ

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

unit: kg m s^{-1}

$$\text{Dimension: } [P] = [MLT^{-1}]$$

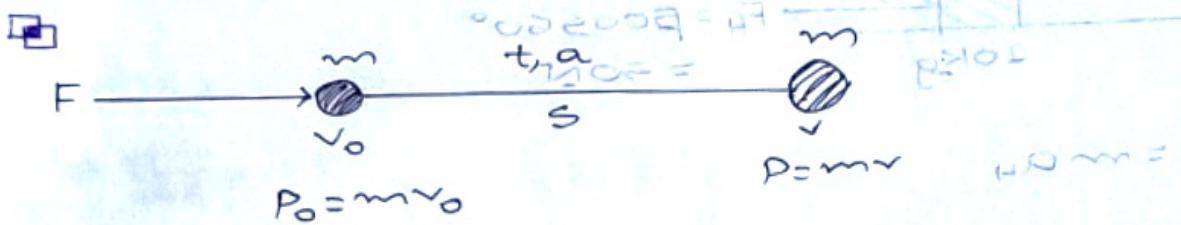
$$* P = m v, \quad \vec{P} = m \vec{v}$$

P = m v

等压, $P=\text{const}$

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

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$+ \text{ಕವರ್ಯ ಅಂತರಾಳದ ಪರಿಷರ್ವ } \Delta P = P - P_0 = mv - m v_0 \\ \therefore 1 " " " \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta t} = \left(\frac{mv - mv_0}{\Delta t} \right)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \left(m\ddot{v} - m\dot{v}_0 \right) = K_1 F$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m(v - v_0)}{t} = k_2 F$$

$$\Rightarrow ma = k_1 F$$

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

$$\Rightarrow F = kma \quad \left[\frac{1}{k_1} = \kappa = \text{const} \right]$$

$$m=2\text{kg}, \quad a = 8\text{m/s}^2 \quad \Rightarrow F = 16\text{N}$$

Pozn. 2 2021

$$\Rightarrow P = k_1 m - \epsilon^2$$

$$\Rightarrow P = k_2 \propto -r^2$$

10.1

$$P = k_1 k_2 \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{K_1 K_2}{2} m\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{k}{m} \omega^2$$

ଅମ୍ବା/କୋଣ୍ଟର୍ଡ
ଏକ୍ସିକ୍ୟୁପାର୍
ହେ ହିତୋପେ ଏବଂ
ଦେ const କିମ୍ବା ଯାହା

$$P = m v \quad F D m = m v^2$$

$$e^{x_0} = e^y$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{t} = \frac{(mv - m\bar{v}_0)}{t}$$

classical physics
କ୍ଲାସିକଲ ଫିଜିସ୍

$\therefore k=1$

$$F=ma$$

* 20N: $F = ma$

Q: $m=2\text{kg}$ $v=20\text{m/s}$
 $a=?$ $t=1\text{s}$

Initial velocity: 20m/s
Final velocity: 5m/s
Change in velocity: 15m/s
Time taken: 1s
Acceleration: $a = \frac{15}{1} = 15\text{m/s}^2$

* පොදු ස්ථූති නො යෙයාමින්

මා යොදා යෙයාම් :-

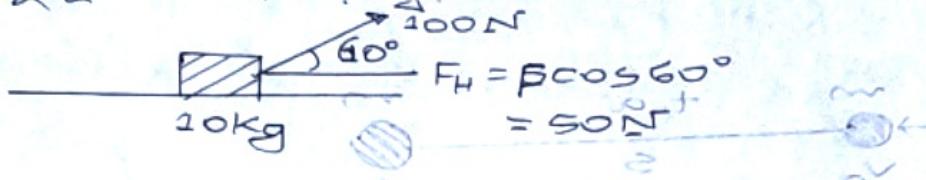
$$\Sigma F = ma$$

$$[F - T_{\text{friction}}] = [m] \cdot a$$

51

* පොදු යොදා තිබූ මාසු 10kg නේ එහි රුහුණු
පෘතුවෙනික මුදල මාලෝ 60° නැංු 100N නේ එහි රුහුණු
රුහුණු යොදා යොදා මාසු එහි මිශ්ච නේ!

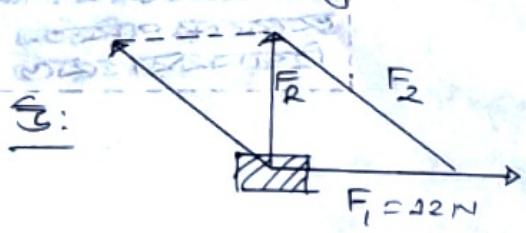
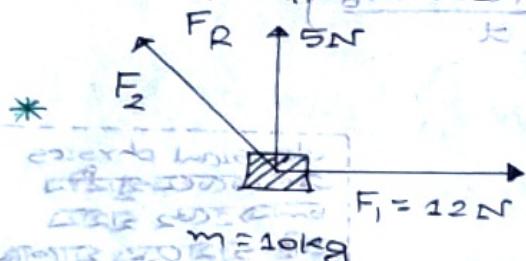
Q:



$$F_H = m a_H$$

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

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



මෙය 20kg නේ රුහුණු නිශ්චිත නො යොදා යොදා.
 F_1 මා යොදා යොදා යොදා.
 F_1 මා යොදා යොදා යොදා.
 F_1 මා යොදා යොදා යොදා.

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

$$= \sqrt{(12)^2 + 5^2}$$

$$[\frac{1}{2} = 13\text{N} = 1 = \frac{1}{14}]$$

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

$$F_{\text{net}} = m \cdot a$$

* $F = ma$

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

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

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

Time constant $\tau = \frac{mb}{kb}$
Case 01: Constant mass
Case 2: Variable mass

$$F = \frac{dP}{dt} \quad \text{for } m \text{ const}$$

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

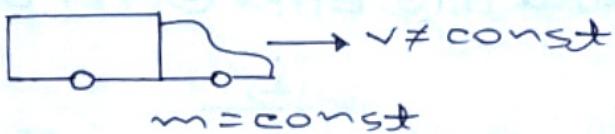
$$\Rightarrow F = m \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{dm}{dt} \quad \left[\frac{d}{dt}(mv) = v \frac{d}{dt} + m \frac{dv}{dt} \right]$$

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

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

52

case: 01: Force solid:



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

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

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

: EO : 92 P

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

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

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

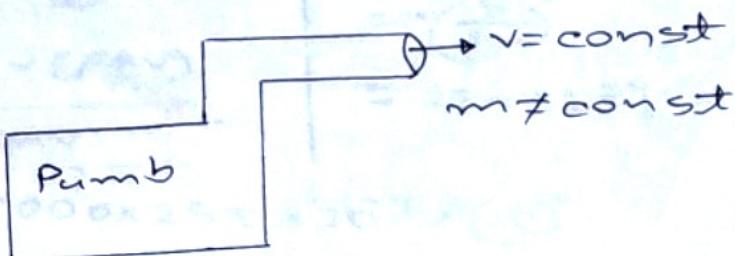
$$\therefore \boxed{F = m \frac{dv}{dt}} = ma$$

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

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

case: 02: Liquid + Gas

Fluid



$$0 = ?$$

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

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

$$\frac{vb}{tb} \sim = (\text{const}) \rightarrow \frac{vb}{tb} = \text{const}$$

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

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

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

$\frac{dm}{dt} \rightarrow$ mass flow rate
kg/s

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

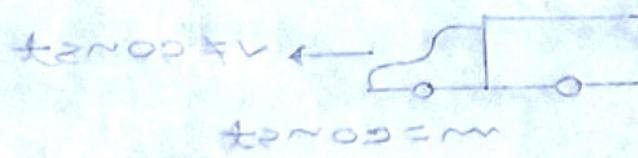
53

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

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

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

: bilde mit : 10:520:



case: 03:

$$\text{tenos } v \rightarrow \frac{vb}{tb}$$

$$O = \frac{mb}{tb}$$

$$m = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{mb}{tb} + \frac{vb}{tb} m = \text{const}$$

$$m = \text{const}$$

$$v = \text{const}$$

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

$$m = \frac{vb}{tb}$$

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

end + begin

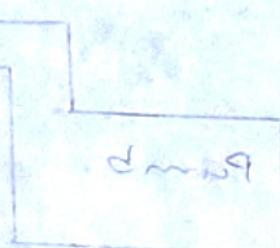
binig

$$\therefore F = 0$$

1st law

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

$$\text{tenos } m$$



* ഒരു പിഞ്ചേൻ പാമ്പ് പാർപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്ന ഉദ്ദേശ്യം
കാലം 20 m^2 വരെ പാറിക്കുവാൻ വിവരിച്ച ഫലം പാമ്പാന്റെ വിന്മയം
മുമ്പുള്ള പാരാമാർപ്പ് 5 cm.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5 \quad 54$$

ഈ പാമ്പ് വിന്മയം പാമ്പ് കത്തുകൾ ഘട്ടും ചെയ്യുന്ന കാലം

(i) പാമ്പാന്റെ ഔദ്യോഗിക അളവ് 1 HP എങ്കാൽ വിന്മയം

(ii) പാമ്പാന്റെ വിന്മയം മുമ്പുള്ള തുല കത്തുകി അസ്ഥിരമാണെങ്കിൽ എത്ര?

(iii) പാമ്പാന്റെ വിന്മയം മുച്ചുട്ടുമുഖ്യം 120 cm ഉച്ചതുൽ
അവസ്ഥയിൽ മുമ്പുള്ള വിന്മയം പാമ്പ് കൂടി ഏകദൃഢമായി വരുമെന്നും അഭ്യന്തരം?

(iv)

$$\dot{m} = \rho A V$$

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

$$\therefore \rho A V = \text{const}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A V = \text{const}} \xrightarrow{\text{Flow Quantity}} \dot{m} = \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\rho A V) \quad \text{is changeable}$$

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

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

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

Pump

$$r = 5 \text{ cm} \quad V = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = A l$$

$$\therefore \dot{m} = \rho A l$$

$$= \rho A \frac{dl}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \dot{m} = \frac{dm}{dt} = \rho A V \quad \text{Flow quantity} \quad \text{is changeable}$$

$$\boxed{\dot{m} = \rho A V}$$

This is changeable

$$\text{ഒരു സ്ഥലം}, \quad F = v \frac{dm}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = v (\rho A V)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{F = \rho A V v}$$

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

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

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

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

$$v = 0.200 \text{ m} = 0.2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.04 \text{ m}^2$$

$$0.04 \times 1000 = 400 \text{ kg}$$

$$400 \times 25 = 10000 \text{ N}$$

$$10000 \times 10^{-4} = 0.01 \text{ N}$$

$$0.01 \times 1000 = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$10 \times 10^{-4} = 0.001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.001 \times 1000 = 1 \text{ N}$$

$$1 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0001 \times 1000 = 0.1 \text{ N}$$

$$0.1 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00001 \times 1000 = 0.001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000001 \times 1000 = 0.0001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000001 \times 1000 = 0.000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000001 \times 1000 = 0.0000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000001 \times 1000 = 0.00000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000001 \times 1000 = 0.000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000001 \times 1000 = 0.0000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000001 \times 1000 = 0.00000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.0000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.00000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.0000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.00000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.0000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.00000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.0000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.00000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.0000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.00000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.0000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.00000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.0000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.00000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.0000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.00000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.000000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.00000000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000000000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.000000000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.000000000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 1000 = 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.001 \times 1000 = 0.001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0001 \times 1000 = 0.0001 \text{ N}$$

$$0.0001 \times 10^{-4} = 0.001 \text{ N}$$

(ii) 55

power,

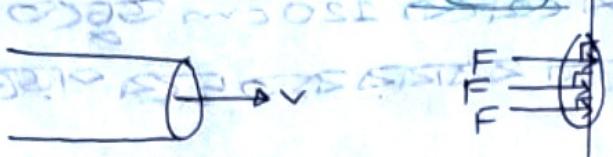
$$P = \frac{\omega}{\tau} = \frac{F_s}{\tau}$$

$$\therefore P = 88.51 \text{ Watt}$$

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

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

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



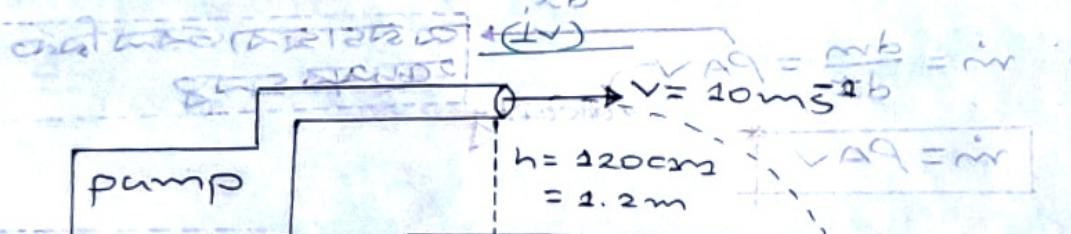
pressure, $P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{\rho A v^2}{A} = \rho v^2$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1b}{1000} = 10^{-3}$$



pump

$$h = 220 \text{ cm} = 2.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{mb}{A} = v$$

$$VAG = v$$

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

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

$$\boxed{VAG = v}$$

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

$$(0.5)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times \pi^2 \times 0.001 =$$

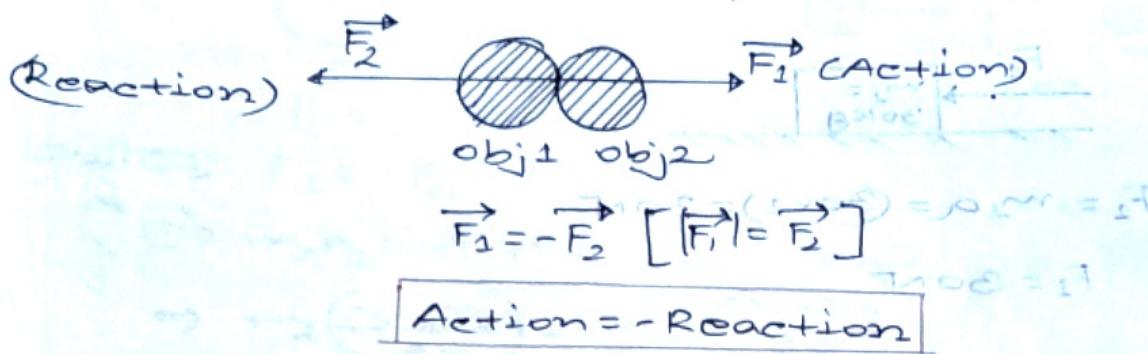
$$\Rightarrow 1.25 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times t^2$$

$$t = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2.4}{9.8}} = 0.45$$

3rd Law (Law of Reaction): ଏକାକୀ ପାରିମା ଆହୁ.

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* A pair of force

ଏକ ଜୋଡ଼ି ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ଯାହା ଦେଖାଯାଇଥାଏ ଏହାକିମ୍ବା କାହାରେ

$$F_1 = -F_2$$

$$\Rightarrow F_1 + F_2 = 0$$

$$F = F$$

* ଯାଏ ଅଧିକ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ଦେଖାଯାଇଥାଏ ତାହାରେ

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

$$F = 50N$$



$$\text{ଅଧିକ, } (m_1 + m_2)a = F$$

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

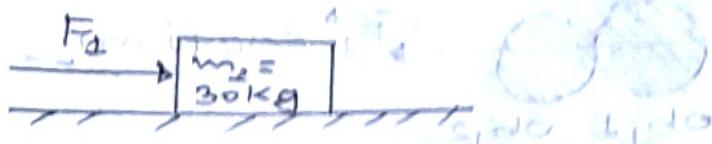
$$\therefore a = 1 \text{ m s}^{-2}$$

block-1 द्वारा block-2 को प्रभावित करता है:-

$F_1 \rightarrow \text{Action}$:

block-2:

5x

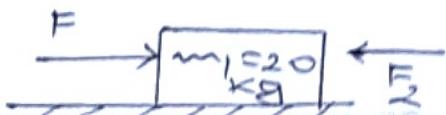


$$F_1 = m_2 a = (30 \times 1) = 30 \text{ N}$$

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

$F_2 - \text{Reaction}$:

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

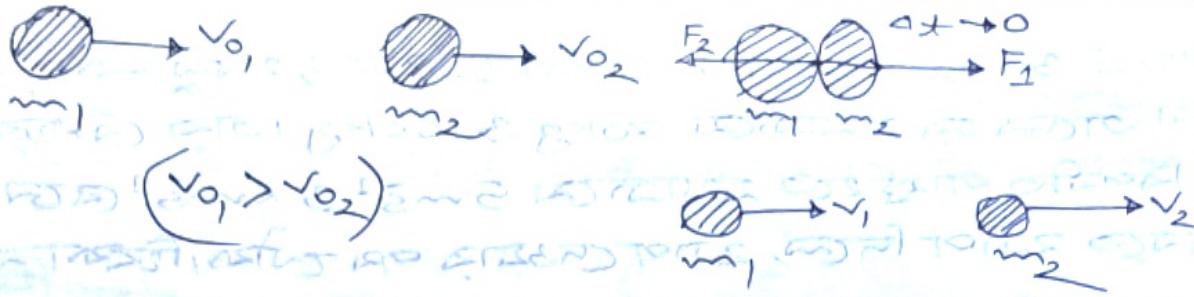
Topic: 08: conservation law of momentum:-

दो वस्तुओं के बीच बिना संपर्क के विपरीत गति का योग शून्य होता है।

$$P = m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2$$

$$P' = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

$$P = P'$$



$$\text{Ansatz: } F_1 = -F_2$$

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$$\Rightarrow m_2 a_2 = -$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow m_2 v_2 + \cancel{m_1 v_1} + \cancel{r_f} = \cancel{m_1 v_0} + m_2 \frac{v_0}{m_2} \cancel{v_0} \cancel{+ m_1 v_0} + \cancel{m_2 v_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_0_1 + m_2 v_0_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

$$\text{For 3 objects, } m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + m_3 v_3 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + m_3 v_3$$

For "n" number of object:-

$$m_1 v_0 + m_2 v_0 + m_3 v_0 + \dots + m_n v_0 = \cancel{m_1} \cancel{v_0} + \cancel{m_2} \cancel{v_0} + \cancel{m_3} \cancel{v_0} + \dots + \cancel{m_n} \cancel{v_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{M^3} m_i v_i = \sum_{i=1}^{M^3} m_i v'_i$$

$[n \geq 2]$

Math-1: 300kg तेज़ वज़ानी वेगाना हो याद्ये याच्छु उद्यानमा
बाबा गडेल र याच्छाये 20kg र 80kg। तरा वेगाना
हो विश्वसीत पास्तहूल मध्यामे 5m/s (3Km/h) वेज
पासित याच दिले, याचदेख्याउ ओप्रेटोरिकाम
दिक्षेयाई?

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$$m_2 = 20\text{kg} \\ v_{02} = 0 \\ v_2 = -5\text{m/s}$$

Hablu

Kablu

$$m_3 = 80\text{kg}$$

$$v_{03} = 0$$

$$v_3 = ? \text{m/s}$$

$$m_1 = 300\text{kg}$$

$$v_{01} = 0$$

$$v_1 = ? \text{m/s}$$

(+ve)

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$$m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02} + m_3 v_{03} = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + m_3 v_3$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 300v_1 + 20 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = -\frac{20}{300} = -0.06666666666666666 \text{ m/s}$$

Math-2: 5kg तेज़ वज़ानी वाच्छुदेह वाल्याको लम्हा 60cm
वाच्छुदेह 20 50g तेज़ वज़ानी वाच्छुदेह दुखाको
वाच्छुदेह द्विनाथ गण उल्लेखनीय वाच्छुदेह 3m/sec
($1\text{m/s} = 10^3\text{s}$) ओप्रेटोरिकाम को लाग्दा, वाच्छुदेहको वज़ान
विकासी विवरणहरू लाग्दे वाच्छुदेह वाच्छुदेह, विकासी उम्मी
दिला विविध वाच्छुदेह गण वाच्छुदेह, विकासी वाच्छुदेह
उम्मी 20 10m वाच्छुदेह वाच्छुदेह विविध वाच्छुदेह
गण 500g तेज़ वज़ानी ओप्रेटोरिकाम राम्प, विकासी

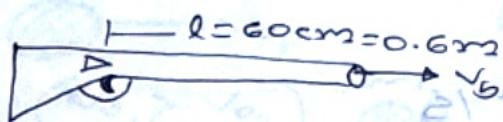
পার্সিকে লক্ষ্য করে দুটো হুচি, পুলোরি পার্সিকে আগত
করে এবং মর্টে বলে দেখ, পার্সি আয়তনে প্রভাব
পূর্ণ গাড় দ্বারা প্রভৃতি দুর্ভিতিয়ে
পড়ে,

Q

- (i) উলীগুলি দুটো দোস্থ হলে বন্ধুদের পক্ষাচ্ছে কিরণ
করা?
- (ii) পুলোরি পার্সিকে আয়তনের পূর্ণ গাড়ের পার্সিক
কে কিরণ করা?
- (iii) পার্সি আয়তনে প্রভাব পূর্ণ গাড় দ্বারা দুর্ভিতি
করে নেওয়ায় পড়ে?

* Oblique collision

$+v_0$



$\frac{d}{d} \theta$

$$v_{22.0} = (0.05 \times 20.0) \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{0.05 \times 20.0}{0.6 \times 10^{-3}} = v \leftarrow$$

$$M_A = 5 \text{ kg} \quad m_b = 50 \text{ gm}$$

$$= 0.05 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_{A0} = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{b0} = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$M_A v_{A0} + m_b v_{b0} = M_A v_A + m_b v_b$$

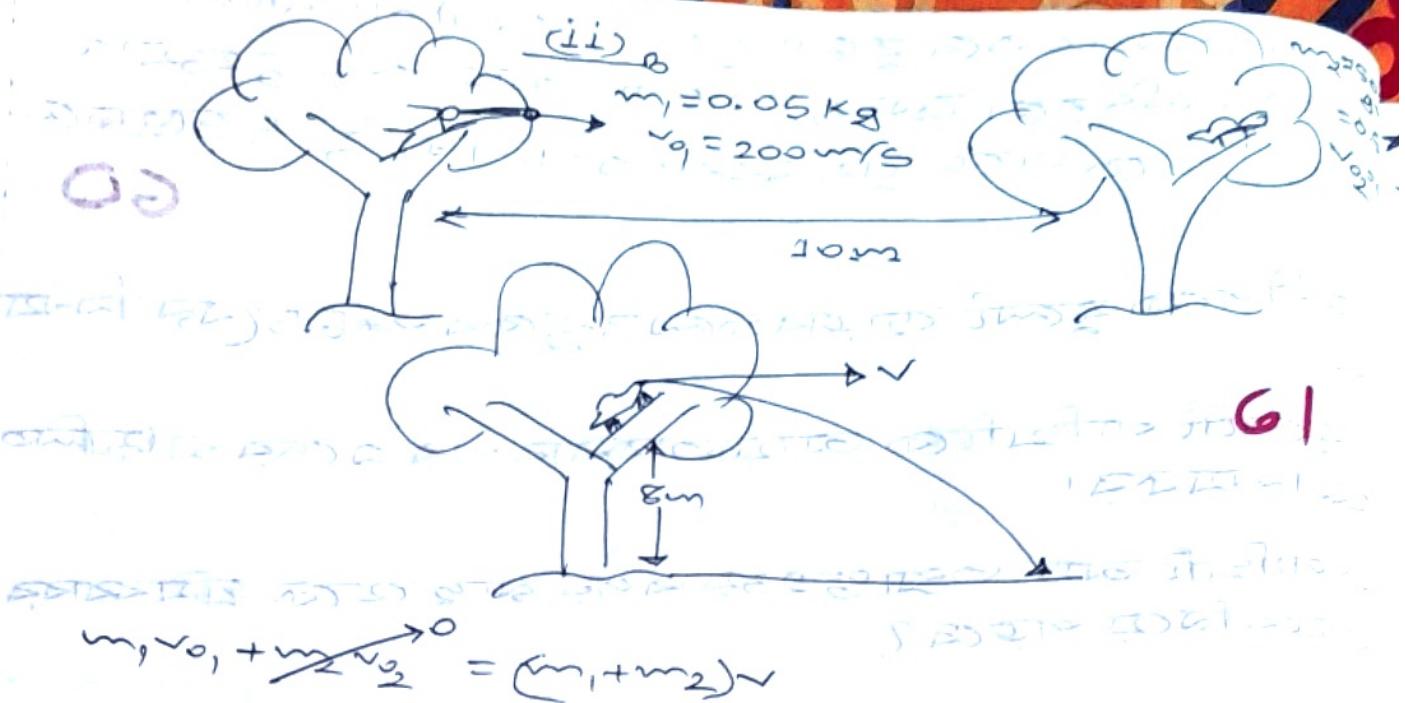
$$\Rightarrow v_A = - \frac{m_b v_b}{M_A} = - \frac{0.05 \times 20.0}{5} \approx -2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\approx -2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = t$$

∴ দুটোর পক্ষাচ্ছে -2 m/s .

— X —



$$m_1 v_0 + m_2 v_0 \xrightarrow{0} = (m_1 + m_2) v$$

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

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

\therefore (iii)

$$\text{Total horizontal distance} = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$v_0 t + v' t = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$18.2 t + 20.0 t = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \frac{8 \text{ m}}{18.2 \text{ m} + 20.0 \text{ m}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{8 \text{ m}}{38.2 \text{ m}} = 1.28 \text{ s}$$

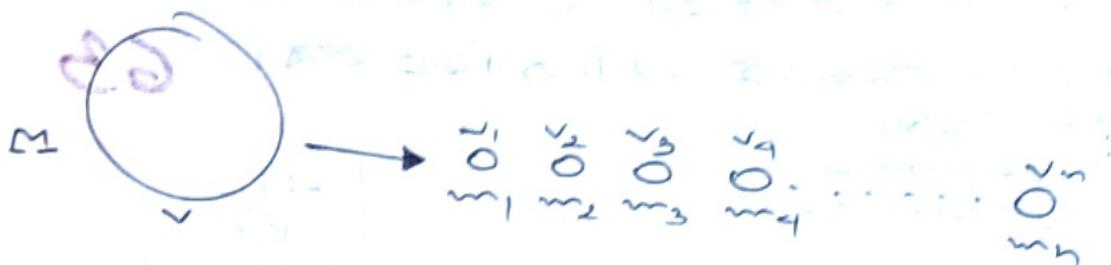
$$= (18.2 \times 1.28) \text{ m}$$

$$= 23.2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 23.3 \text{ m}$$

\therefore Total horizontal distance = 23.3 m

* ഒരു മാത്രമുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ മുമ്പ് അനുസ്ഥിത ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ദിവസം കൂടുതലായി വരുന്നതാണ് ഇത്.

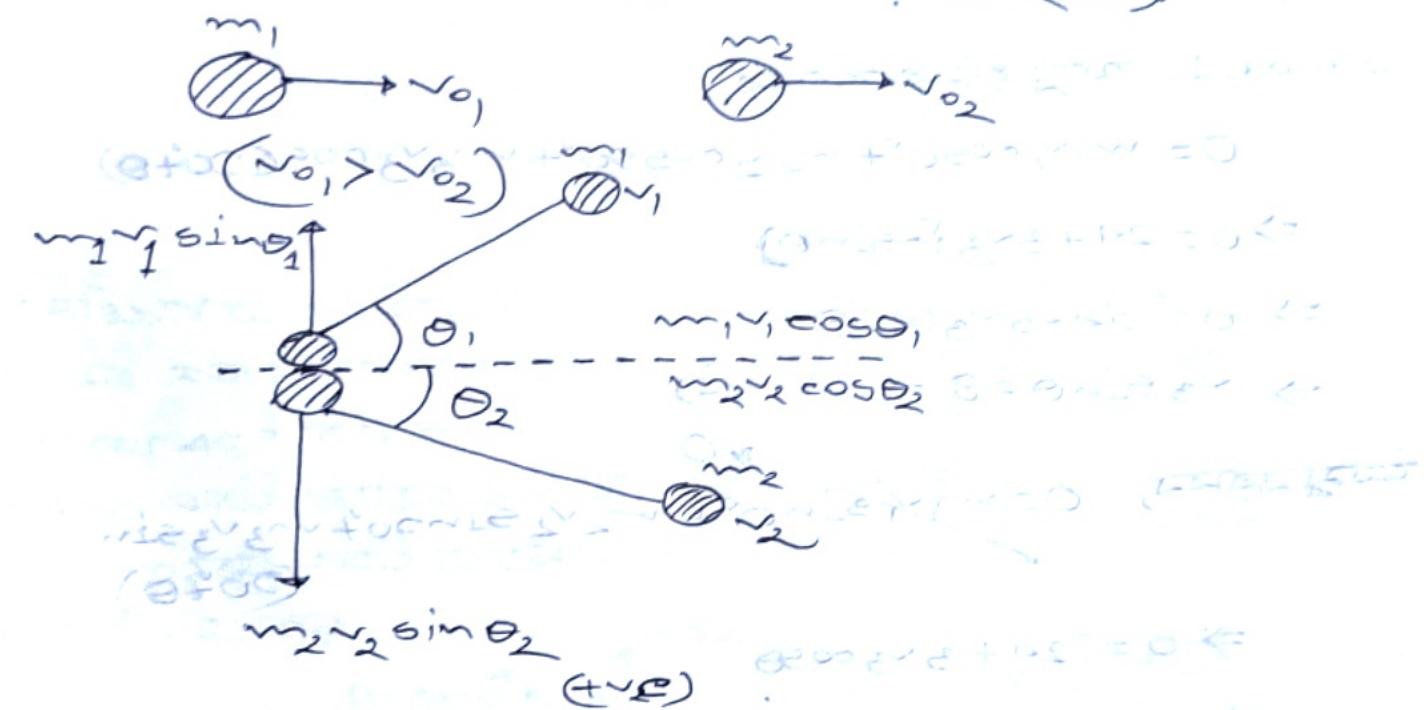


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$$Mv = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + \dots + m_n v_n$$

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

* Oblique collision (അക്ഷാംശില ഘട്ടം)



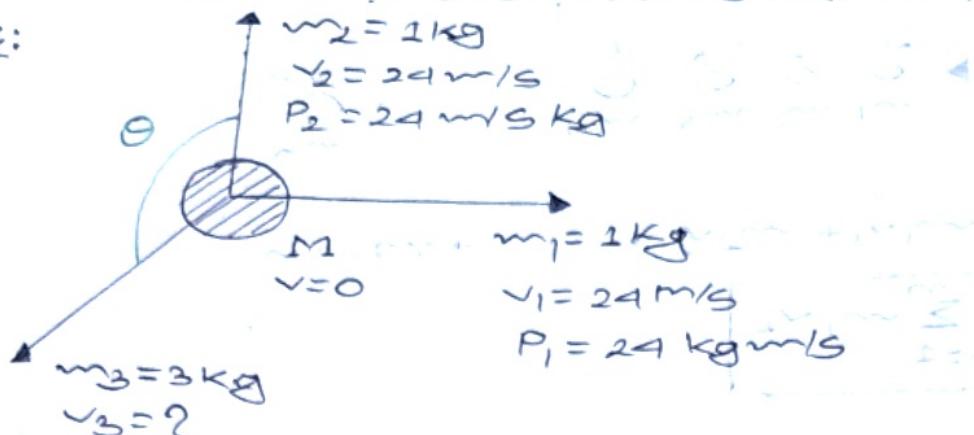
$$m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02} = m_1 v_1 \cos \theta_1 + m_2 v_2 \cos \theta_2$$

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

* 5 kg वज्र एवं 2 किलो वज्र इनके बिन्दु परिषेवा के दूरी 1:1:3 अवृत्तात
3 कि. वज्र एवं विकेट इलाया, यह वज्रान उड़ान द्वारा दूरी है तिथि
प्रदर्शन करना चाहये वज्रान 24 m/s² द्वारा बढ़ियीलय
उड़ान द्वारा दूरी ज्ञात करना 3 कि. विधि कर।

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(i)



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

P_3 (अद्यते इन तीनों वज्रों की समीक्षा करें)

Method: 1: अधिकारीकरण

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{उ) } \div \text{ (ii) से, } \tan \theta = -1$$

$$\tan \theta = -1$$

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

m_3 का गोरुत्व 135° होता है

कठिनीलय

$$\sin 135^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 45^\circ), \sin 135^\circ = 0 + 0$$

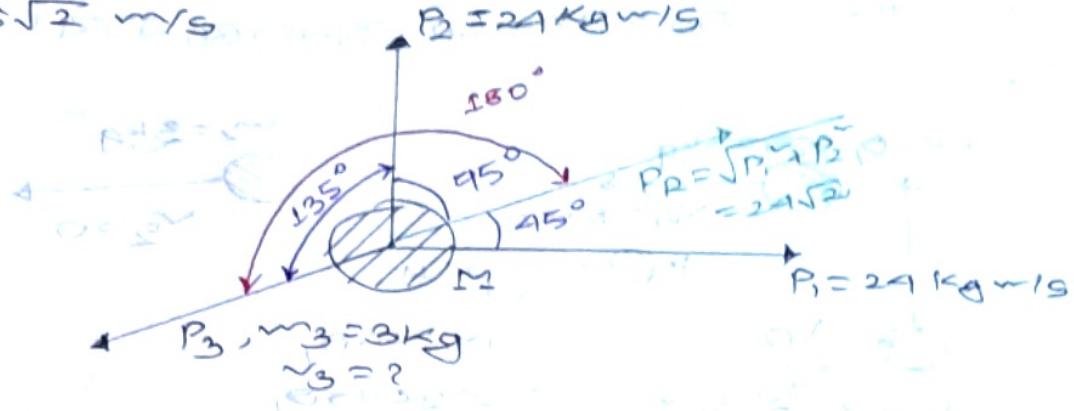
পুরুষের দ্বারা প্রযোজিত গতির সময়

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

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

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

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Method:-2:

$$P_3 = P_R$$

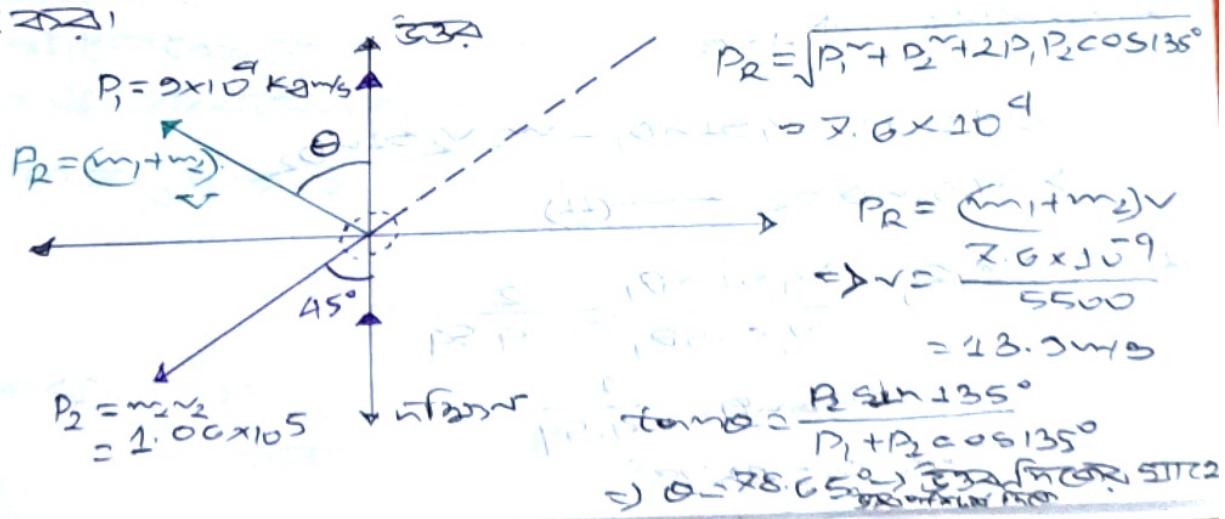
$$\Rightarrow m_3 v_3 = 24\sqrt{2}$$

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

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

* একটি পথের উভয় প্রতিরোধে দ্বিতীয় শব্দে 30m/s এবং গতিশীল 5000kg
এবং একটি রান্ধির গাড়ি 30\sqrt{2} m/s এবং দ্বিতীয় শব্দে
গাড়ির 45° দ্বারা একটি পথের পারিষেবামূলকে গতিশীল 2500kg
এবং একটি রান্ধির গাড়ির গতিশীল হলো, রান্ধির গতিশীল এবং
গাড়ির গতিশীল এবং কোন প্রকার, এস্ট কোরে গাড়ি 3
গতি নিয়ে রয়েছে।

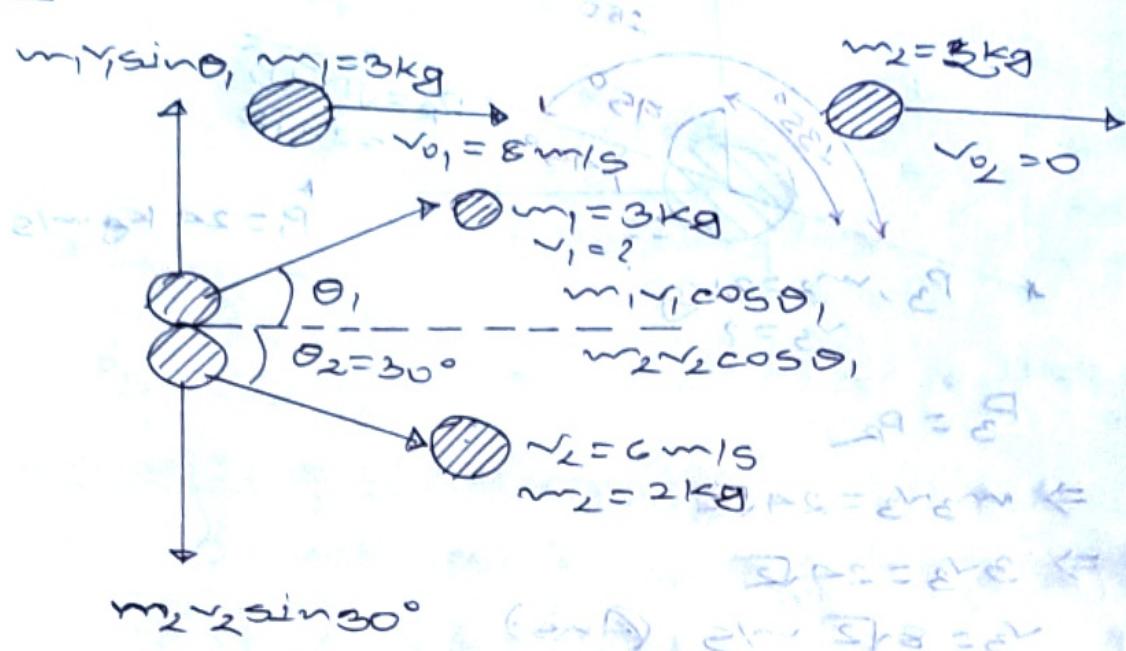
সু:



* 8m/s वेतने वाली गतिशील 3ms⁻¹ स्पेन्डर का उपरोक्त घटना 2kg अवश्य एक प्रति द्वितीय घटना होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए पुरुषों द्वारा गतिशील गति द्वितीय घटना की बहुमूल्कता आवश्यक होती है। यदि 30° कोण से 6ms⁻¹ वेतने वाली गतिशील घटना, अवश्य द्वितीय घटना की गतिशील घटना की घटना होती है।

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उत्त:



यांत्रिक व्यवस्था, $\Rightarrow m_1 v_{1\cos\theta_1} + m_2 v_{2\cos\theta_2} = m_1 v_{1\cos\theta_1} + m_2 v_{2\cos 30^\circ}$

 $\Rightarrow 24 = 3 v_{1\cos\theta_1} + 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $\therefore v_{1\cos\theta_1} = 4.59 \text{ m/s}$

ज्ञात व्यवस्था, $\uparrow +ve$

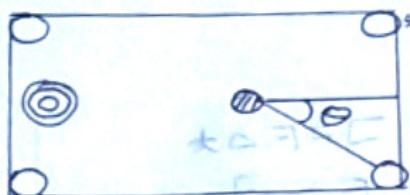
 $0 + 0 = m_1 v_{1\sin\theta_1} - m_2 v_{2\sin\theta_2}$
 $\Rightarrow v_{1\sin\theta_1} = 2 \text{ m/s}$
 $\therefore \frac{v_{1\sin\theta_1}}{v_{1\cos\theta_1}} = \frac{2}{4.59}$
 $\Rightarrow \tan\theta_1 = \frac{2}{4.59}$
 $\Rightarrow \theta_1 = 23.78^\circ$

$$e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta} \Rightarrow 2 \cos(\theta) = 2^{\circ} 4 \quad (4.54)$$

$$v_1 \approx 5 \text{ m/s}$$

四〇

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***କୁମି ପାକଟେ ପଜ୍ଜେକି ରୀ, ଜାନତେ
ଚାରେଲ ଠାରୁ ଯାଏ ଯାଏ ମିଳିଲୁ ହେବୁ
ଦେଖିଲି ଆଜୁ ବାକି ଦେଖାଇ ନାହିଁ**

Topic: 03: ശക്തികൾ (impulsive force):

ନ୍ତି କାଳେ କେ ମାତ୍ରରୁ କୁଟୁମ୍ବ କୁଟୁମ୍ବ କରିଯାଇଛନ୍ତି ଏହା କୋଣା କିମ୍ବା
ଡିଲ୍‌କୁଟୁମ୍ବ ଯାହାକି ଦେଖିଲୁବା ପାଇଁ ୧୯-୭

$$\Rightarrow F = m \left(\frac{dv}{dt} \right)$$

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

*ଶାକସ୍ରଦ୍ଧା ଯତ୍ନାରେ ବହୁଜାତ ଦେନେ ମାତ୍ର ନିର୍ମଳୀୟ
ଏକିତିମଣି ପାଇଁ, ଯାତ୍ରା ବହୁଜାତ ଲୋକଙ୍କରି ଯାଏଇସ୍ଥାନେ ଗୋଟିଏ କାହାର କାନ୍ଦିଲ୍ଲାତମ କାମ (Destructive force)
ଆଜାନିତ ହାତିଲି ଯାହାତ, କଣାରେଖା ନାହା, ମିଳିଯାଇଲିବାକି

* বলের ধার (Impulse of force): যা ক্ষেমিত্বের ধার
যোগাযোগের ক্ষেত্রে বলের ধার হওয়া পদ্ধতি
জানা যায় তাকে বলের ধার বলে।

କୋଟି ମହେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ ଉପରେ 1 sec ର ଅନ୍ତରୀ ମଧ୍ୟ F

$$\text{If } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M, \text{ then } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + M$$

ରେକାର୍ଡିଙ୍ଗ J = FAT

କରିବାକୁ ତଥା ପିଲାମଣାଙ୍କେ ଦୂରନ୍ତରେ ବନ୍ଦେବ
ଶାହ

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

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

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

6x

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

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

$$J = F \cdot dt$$

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

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

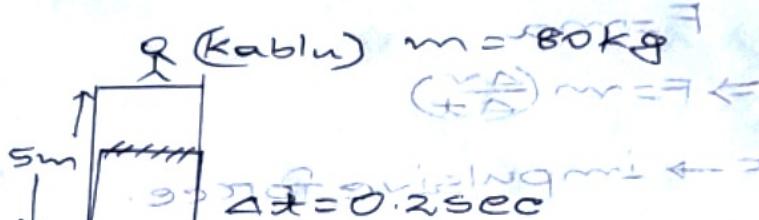
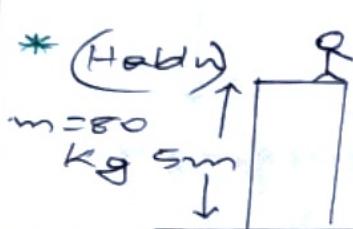
$$\Rightarrow J = m \cdot \left(\frac{v - v_0}{\Delta t} \right) \Delta t$$

$$\Rightarrow J = mv - mv_0$$

$$\Rightarrow J = P - P_0$$

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

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



$$m = 80 \text{ kg}$$

$$m = 7 \text{ kg}$$

$$0.2 \text{ sec}$$

হাত অঙ্গ হাত অঙ্গ

$$V = \sqrt{2gh} = \sqrt{2 \times 9.8 \times 5} = 14.7 \text{ m/s}$$

Hablu:

$$J = mv - mv_0$$

$$= (80 \times 9.7)$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore F_H = \left(\frac{J}{\Delta t} \right) \frac{792}{0.2} = 3960 \text{ N} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

$$[\text{Ans} = 3960 \text{ N}]$$

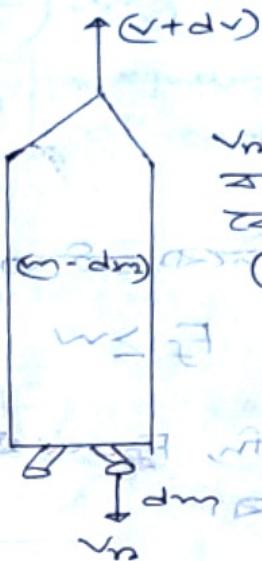
Topic 10: Rocket propulsion: (ରୋକୋଟିକ୍ ପ୍ରାଣ୍ତିକ ଯୁଗମ)

→ Tsiolkovsky rocket equation

For single stage rocket.



After "dt" time



$$v_n = \text{ବେଳେ ଏଥିରେ କାହାରେ କ୍ଷମାନୀ ଦେଇ} \\ (\text{ରୋକୋଟିକ୍ ଚାଲନା})$$

m → ସଂକଷିତ ଆଲୋଚନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

* "dt" ଶମଦ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିତ କ୍ଷମାନୀ

$$\left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) = \frac{m_b}{t_b} \Delta v \quad \text{←}$$

$\left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) \rightarrow$ କ୍ଷମାନୀ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ (kg/s)

* "dt" ଶମଦ୍ୟ ଏବଂ କ୍ଷମାନୀ "dv"

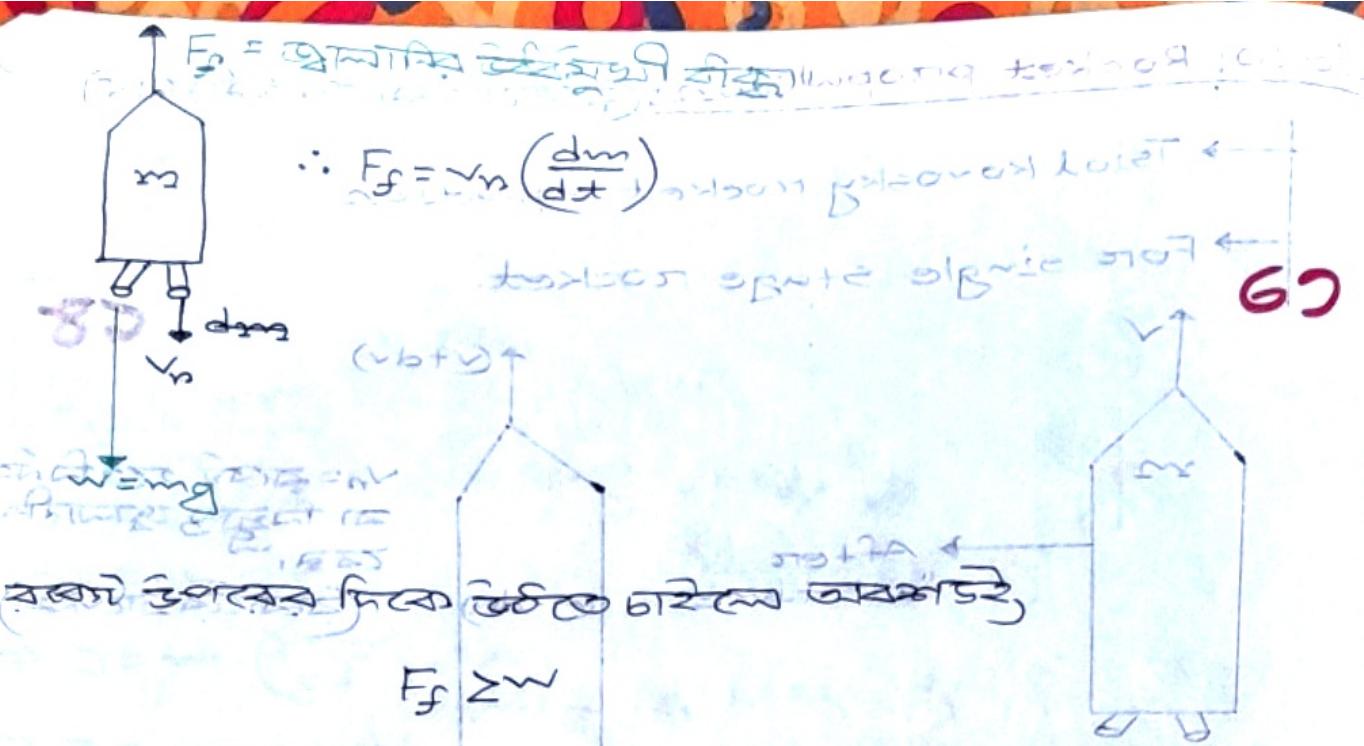
$$\therefore \left(\frac{dv}{dt} \right) \quad w < \frac{dv}{dt}$$

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

ଲାଇନିକ୍ $w - \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$, ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ପ୍ରଦ୍ରବ୍ୟକାରୀ କିମ୍ବା

$$B \Delta v - \frac{m_b}{t_b} \Delta v = 0$$

ଫୋର୍ସ୍ ଓ ପରିସଥିତିରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ



case: 01: যদি, $F_f = w$ হয়, তখন এটি ফিল তা অবস্থা
যাওয়ার ঘন্টা

$$F_f = w$$

$$\Rightarrow v_r \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{w}{g}$$

পথে দৈর্ঘ্য ক্ষেত্র "h"
"h" "h" "h"

case: 02: If, $F_f > w$ হয়, তখন এটি উচ্চতা
যাওয়ার ঘন্টা.

$$F_R \uparrow$$

$$F_f$$

$$F_f > w$$

$$\frac{v_r}{w} = \frac{v_b}{h}$$

" v_b " এর ক্ষেত্র "h"

\therefore তখন এটি উচ্চতার ঘন্টা, $F_R = F_f - w$ initial

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

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

$\therefore a_R = \left(\frac{v_n}{m} \right) \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) - g$ 70

equation of acceleration of rocket motion

প্রারম্ভ, $t=0$, $v=v_0$

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

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

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

অস্থায় হুন্দুরা

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow [v] = v_n \left[\ln m \right] - g[t] + C$$

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

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

পথ দূরত্ব $s = \frac{m_0}{m}$

সর্বকালীন অবস্থা $v = v_0 - g(t - \tau)$

$$-\frac{v_n dm}{m} \left(\frac{m}{m_0} \right) [\ln \frac{m}{m_0} - \ln \frac{m}{m}]$$

$$\frac{m}{m_0} < 1 \quad \boxed{\frac{\ln \frac{m}{m_0} (-v_n)}{B - \left(\frac{mb}{tb} \right) \frac{m}{m}} \approx v_n}$$

$$v_n = 11.2 \text{ km/sec}$$

x1

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

সূর্য পথে

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

$$V = v_0 - gt$$

$$B - \left(\frac{mb}{tb} \right) \frac{m}{m} \approx v_n$$

* একটি বালো এবং ছানার নিষ্ঠারে হল 10 km/sec

এবং ছানার নিষ্ঠারে (১০০) kg/sec, বালোটির উপর ক্ষয়াশীল ত্বক্ষমতা ক্ষয় মিষ্য কর

$$\therefore F_R = v_n \frac{dm}{dt} \rightarrow 0 \quad v_n = 10 \text{ km/sec} \\ = 10^4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$F_R = 10^4 N$$

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

* একটি বাকুটি এবং একটি বালো অযুক্ত ছানার ওপর, বাকুটির ত্বক্ষমতা বালোর ছানার নিষ্ঠারে হল 8 km/sec এবং ছানার নিষ্ঠারে হল 100 kg/sec বাকুটির ছানার ক্ষয় ক্ষয় প্রচুর ত্বক্ষমতা ক্ষয় কর

$$\therefore ক্ষয়ীমাত্র বাকুটি হল, m_R = 10 \text{ ton}$$

$$= [t] B - \frac{dm}{dt} [m] = 10^9 \text{ kg}$$

$$m = 10 \text{ ton}$$

$$F_R = v_n \frac{dm}{dt} = [m g - m a] \approx$$

$$= 8 \times 10^3 \times 10^2 - 10^9 \times 8 \text{ N} \approx$$

$$F_R = 8.02 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

কাজের ছানার ক্ষয় ক্ষয় কর

$$v_n = 8 \text{ km/sec} \\ = 8 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = 10^4 \text{ kg}$$

* ज्वालामिश्र, एकोटि बकोटी के ५०मि, बकोटि २३ ज्वालामि
विस्तरमध्ये त्वेत ४km/s-मध्ये ज्वालामि विस्तरमध्ये त्वेत १०kg/s
बकोटि उत्तरपश्चिमी याका लूहजा २०५ मि बकोटि उत्तरपश्चिमी
नक्ति त्वा विस्तर विस्तर ।

$$\text{Ansatz: } F_R = \nu n \frac{dm}{dt} - m(\ddot{x})g$$

$$= (8 \times 10^3 \times 20) - (4 \cdot$$

$$F_R = 8 \cdot 4 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$$

$$t \times \frac{m}{t} - m = (t) \text{ m}$$

$$x(0) = 0$$

$$x(10) = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{m \cdot v}{t} = \frac{m \cdot v}{\text{time}} \\
 \text{time} &= \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{velocity}} = \frac{d}{v} \\
 \text{Velocity} &= \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} = \frac{d}{\frac{d}{v}} = v^2 \\
 v &= \sqrt{d} \\
 m &= 5 \times 10^9 \text{ kg} \\
 v &= 8 \text{ km/s} \\
 v &= 8000 \text{ m/s} \\
 \frac{dm}{dt} &= 20 \text{ kg/s} \\
 m(t) &= m_0 - \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) t \\
 &= 5 \times 10^9 - 20 \times 20 \\
 &= 9.8 \times 10^8 \\
 t &= 20 \text{ sec} \\
 m_0 &= 5 \times 10^9 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Q: } \alpha_R = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{m} \cdot \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{3 \times 10^3}{50} \times \frac{m}{2} = 7.8$$

$$a_R = 20.2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$B_m = \frac{m}{50} \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_p = 3 \text{ km/s}$$

$$= 3 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$dm = \frac{m}{50} \text{ g}$$

$$dt = 2 \text{ sec}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{m}{200} \times \frac{m}{2} = \frac{m^2}{400} \\
 & m(t) = m - \frac{m^2}{200 \times 2} \\
 & \quad = m - \frac{m^2}{400} \\
 & B - \left(\frac{mb}{kb} \right) = \frac{m}{400} + \frac{m^2}{400} \\
 & B = \frac{m}{400} + \frac{m^2}{400} + \frac{mb}{kb} \\
 & \frac{m}{400} = \frac{v_n}{95m} \times \frac{m}{50} \\
 & \frac{m}{400} = \frac{v_n}{50} \\
 & D.E. \quad \leftarrow \\
 & \frac{m}{400} = \frac{3 \times 10^3}{2 \times 95} - 28 \\
 & m = 20.8 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

* एक टीवर का दृश्य वज़ाफ़िलात् ७००० kg, जिससे इस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय
विमानात् यह १५ kg/s के छोड़ा गया विनाशक दरमें ४ km/s
इसे 2 minuit पर बदलोगा तब फिर यह

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

$$a_R = \frac{(8 \times 10^3)}{2200} \times 15 -$$

$$t \mapsto \left(\frac{w(t)}{t} \right) - \alpha \sim \gamma(\pm) \sim$$

$$0.2 \times 0.2 - P_0 L x^2 =$$

$$P_{\text{out}} \propto D^{-3/4}$$

(PSL V)

$$\therefore F_f = mg$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{n} \frac{dm}{dt} = mg$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{mbm}{\sqrt{n}} \Big|_{n=14}$$

$$m^B = \cancel{50.9} \cancel{\text{kg}} \cancel{\text{m}} = \cancel{50}$$

$$v_p = \cancel{7} \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$S.C = \frac{E_{OL} \times \delta}{\delta C}$$

* ବର୍ଷାଦେଖି ରତ୍ନ କୁମାର ମିଶ୍ରଗତ୍ତ୍ୟା ଡି.୨୦୧୩ ରତ୍ନ, ବର୍ଷାଦେଖି
ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତର୍ଥରେ ରତ୍ନ ମିଶ୍ର କୁମାର ମାତ୍ର ହେଲାମୁଁ ।

$$\bar{g}_R = \frac{\sqrt{v_0}}{2} \left(\frac{dm}{dx} \right) - g$$

$$\Rightarrow 2g = \frac{v_n}{\sqrt{m}} \frac{dm}{dt} - g$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dm}{dt} = 3g \times \frac{m}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{10^9}{\pi \times 10^3} = 32$$

* ଏକାଟି ବୁକୋଟେ ଅଛି ୫ ଟଙ୍କା ଲାଗୁ ହେଲାମିବି ୦୯ ୨୫ ଟଙ୍କା, ସଫୋର୍ମି ହେଲୁ ହେଲାମି ବିର୍ଭବରେ ଅଛି ୪ m/s ଲାଗୁ ହେଲାମି ବିର୍ଭବରେ, ଅଥବା ୫୦ kg/s ବୁକୋଟି ଛିନ୍ତି ଅକ୍ଷୟର ଧ୍ୟେ ଯାଏ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ବସନ୍ତରେ, ହେଲାମିଲାଗେ ୨୩ ମାତ୍ରମାତ୍ର ବୁକୋଟି ବୁକୋଟି ଲୁହ ମିଳୁଯି ଥିଲା ।

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$$v = v_0 + u \ln \frac{m}{m_0} - gt$$

$$= (-8000) \ln \frac{5 \times 10^3}{3 \times 10^9} - (6.8 \times 500)$$

$$= 2.4 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 2.4 \text{ km/s}$$

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

$$\therefore m = 5 \text{ Ton}$$

$$= 5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dm}{dt} = 50 \text{ kg/s}$$

୫୦ kg ହେଲାମି ମିଳୁଯି ୧ sec

$$1 \text{ " } " = " \text{ " } \frac{1}{50} \text{ " }$$

$$\therefore 25 \times 10^3 \text{ " } " = 25 \times 10^3 \times \frac{1}{50} \text{ " }$$

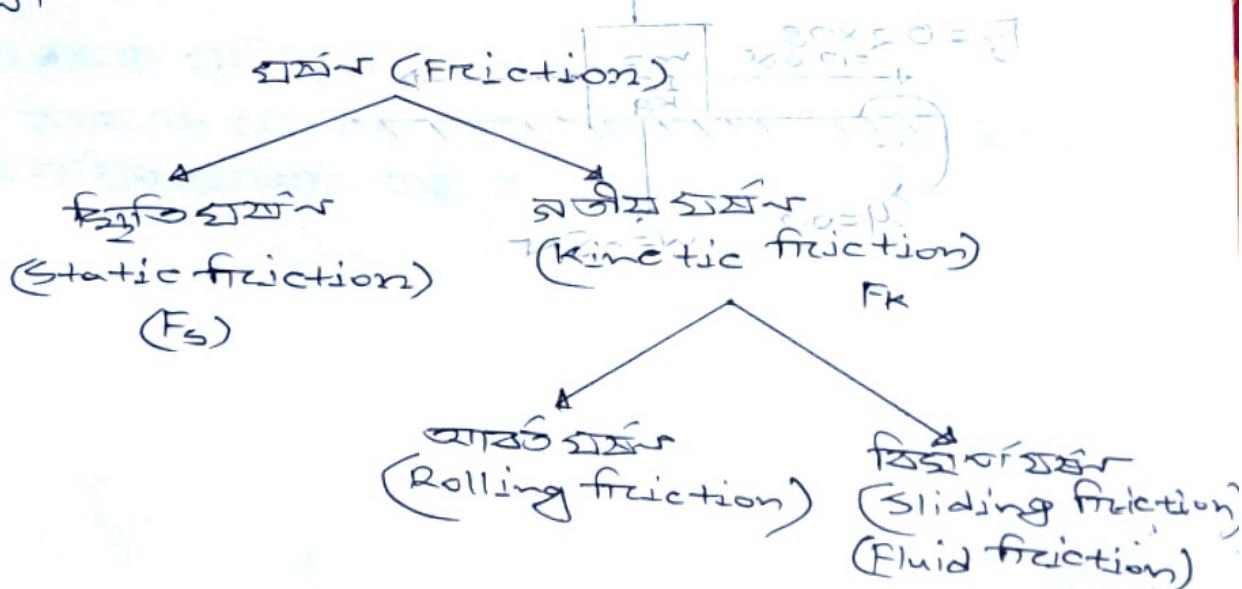
$$= 500 \text{ sec}$$

$$v_p = -8000 \text{ m/s}$$

Topic: 11:

ଶର୍ଷନ (Friction): ଯୋଗା ବନ୍ଧୁ କୋଣା ଭଲେ ଉପରେ ଦିଲେ ବା ବିଚିନିକି ଉତ୍ସାହ କରିବା ମାତ୍ର କିମ୍ବା ବନ୍ଧୁ ଆମ୍ବାର ବାହେ ଲାଗେ ଗଢ଼ିବାରେ ।

* ଏ ଶର୍ଷନର କାରାଯ ଏବଂ ଅନୁକୂଳ ଭାବେ ବନ୍ଧୁ ହେଲାମି ଶର୍ଷନ ।

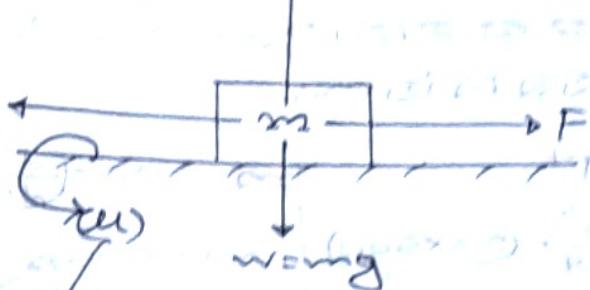


Frictional force

$$F_f$$

$R = \text{अनियन्त्रित बल}$

75



पर्याप्तता क्रमांक

(Co-efficient of friction)

(विस्थापन करने वाली घटना कीमती)

* अधिकतम वायर

$$\frac{F_f}{R} = \mu \quad [0 < \mu < 1]$$

$$F_f = \mu R$$

* अनियन्त्रित वर्गीय विभिन्नताएँ घटनाक्रम को दिये जाते हैं जिनमें से एक इसका अधिकतम वायर

* अधिकतम वायर

$$R = 98 \text{ N}$$

$$F_f = 0.2 \times 98 = 19.6 \text{ N}$$

$$m = \frac{20}{9.8} \text{ kg}$$

$$\mu = 0.2$$

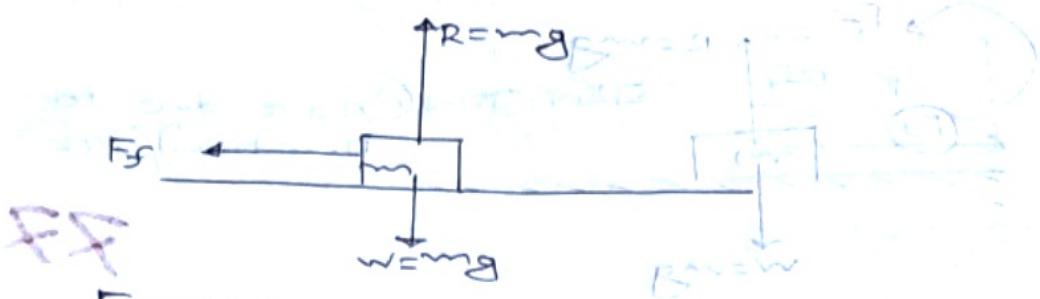
(विस्थापन की क्रिया की विद्युत)

विस्थापन

(विस्थापन की क्रिया की विद्युत)

विस्थापन
(विस्थापन की क्रिया की विद्युत)

विस्थापन
(विस्थापन की क्रिया की विद्युत)



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$$F_f = \mu R$$

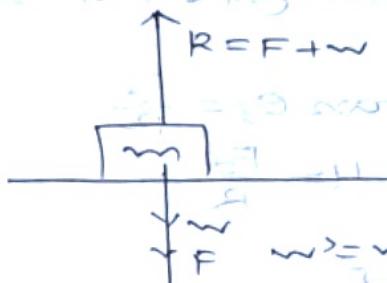
$$F_f \propto R \quad [\mu = \text{const}]$$

বাহির আজ্ঞা দেওয়া হলো, কোনো তলে প্রতিক্রিয়া ঘটানো পাওয়া

পিছিয়ে রহস্যমূলকভাবে কোনো তলে প্রতিক্রিয়া ঘটিয়ে এবং প্রতিক্রিয়া ঘটানো পাওয়া পাওয়া পাওয়া।

$$\therefore \frac{F_f}{R} = \text{const}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{f_1}}{R_1} = \frac{F_{f_2}}{R_2}$$



প্রশ্নপুরোজ্জবল:

$$M = \frac{F_f}{R} \quad \text{অথবা}, \quad R = 1 \text{ N} \quad \boxed{\mu = F_f}$$

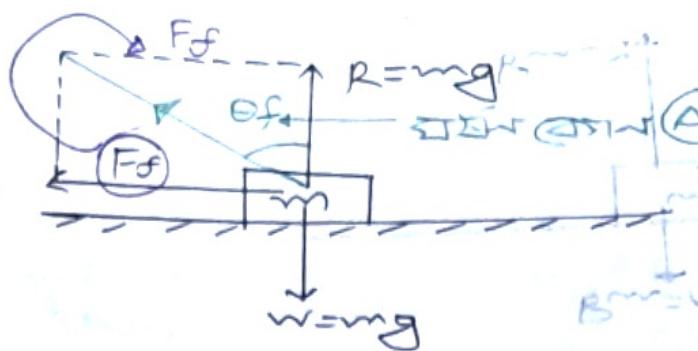
কোনো তলে কোনো বস্তুর উপর প্রতিক্রিয়া প্রতিক্রিয়া অসম্ভব এবং প্রতিক্রিয়া ঘটানো পাওয়া অসম্ভব হয়, তাই এই অসম্ভব পুরোজ্জবল কোনো ক্ষেত্রে নেই।

* কোনো তলের প্রশ্নপুরোজ্জবল 0.3 ক্ষেত্রের কী হুয়ো?

উ: ... সোমাখ দ্বাৰা প্রশ্নপুরোজ্জবল কোনো বস্তুর উপর
1 N প্রতিক্রিয়া প্রতিক্রিয়া কোনো ক্ষেত্রে নাই পাওয়া পাওয়া
0.3 N।

$$0.3 \text{ N} = ? \text{ N}$$

$$0.3 \text{ N} = ? \text{ N}$$



(Angle due to friction)/(fric)

25

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স্থিতি ঘর্ষণ: গুরুত্ব ও অভিস্থিতিক পদ্ধতিগত ঘর্ষণ,

অভিস্থিতিক ঘর্ষণের কারণে একটি প্রতিবন্ধ প্রযোজিত হবে, এ প্রযোজিত ঘর্ষণ কৈবল্য দ্বা দ্বারা।

$$\therefore \tan \theta_s = \frac{F_f}{R}$$

$$\therefore \mu_s = \frac{F_f}{R}$$

$$\mu = \tan \theta_s$$

$$\frac{F_f}{R} = \frac{\mu_s g}{R}$$

ক্ষিতি ঘর্ষণ

$$F_s$$

$$[F_s > F_k]$$

$$\mu_s$$

$$(\mu_s > \mu_k)$$

$$F_k$$

$$F_k : \text{ক্ষিতি ঘর্ষণ}$$

$$\frac{F_s}{R} = \mu_s$$

$$F_s = \mu_s R$$

$$\frac{F_s}{R} = \tan \theta_s$$

$$\mu_s = \tan \theta_s$$

$$F_k = \mu_k R$$

$$\frac{F_k}{R} = \tan \theta_k$$

$$\mu_k = \tan \theta_k$$

For safe turning

$$F_c \propto F_b$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{mv^2}{R} \leq \mu_s mg$$

$\Rightarrow v \leq \mu_S \text{ SR}$

$$\Rightarrow \nu \leq \sqrt{m_S R_g}$$

$$F_s = \mu_s mg$$

સુરત

$$V_{max} = \sqrt{\mu_s R_g}$$

* 100m बटायार्ड मिशन्से दोनों घटात्न सुअराज राष्ट्रीय
एकांति जापानी क्षेत्रादे यांचा मित्र उत्तरावे वार्डी द्वारा विकला
खात येते आते पाहवेच? अद्याव वार्डी उत्तरावे राष्ट्रीय
राष्ट्रीय इत्याति पर्यंताला कृ० ०.२

三

$$V_{max} = \sqrt{0.2 \times 100 \times 9.8}$$

$$= 14 \text{ m/s}$$

$$R = 100\text{m}$$

8 = 9.8

75 miles

* বীমান্ত্রিক বাধা বল (Limiting frictional force):-

কোনো তলে ছুঁত রাখা নথিক অস্থির পদ্ধতি এবং এটি যখন হয় তখন তা হচ্ছে মান অন্তরে রাখে, তাকে

বীমান্ত্রিক বাধা বল বলা হয়।

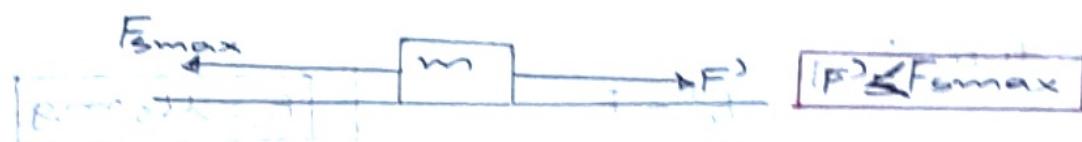
$$F_s \leftarrow m \rightarrow F_{\text{Applied}}$$

বাধা বেগে বাধা বলে

$$F_s > F_{\text{Applied}}$$



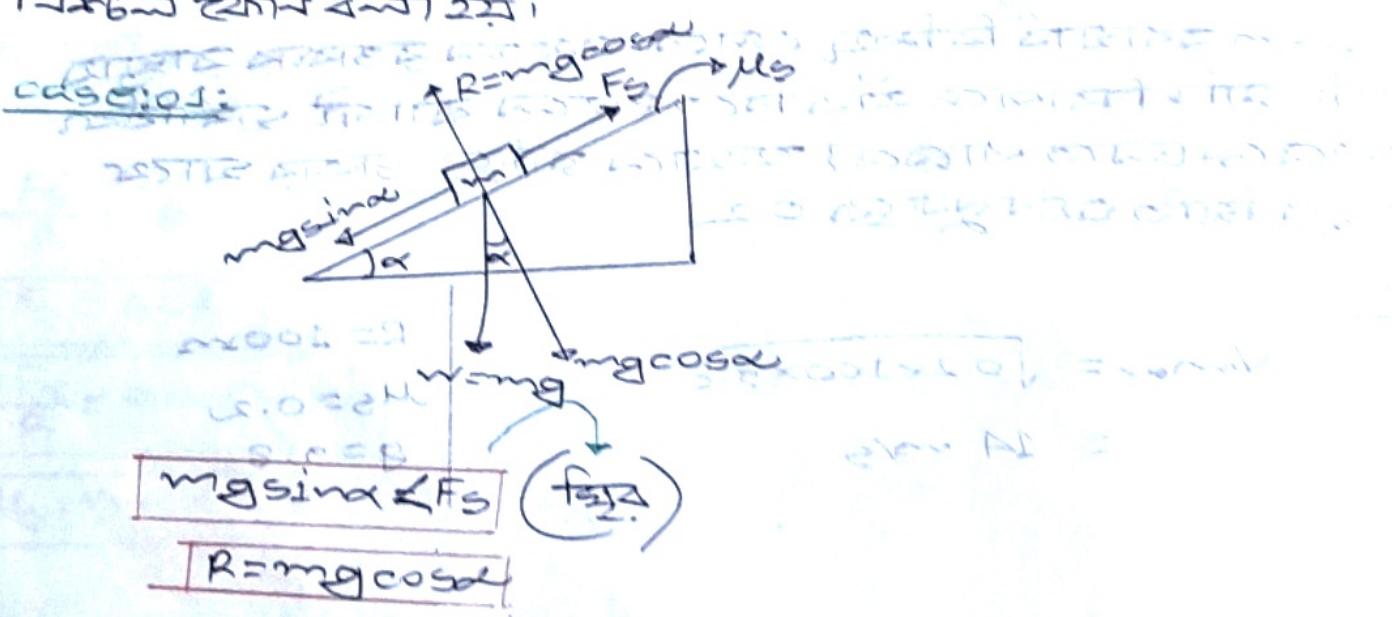
79



* বীমান্ত্রিক ছুঁত ঘৰ্ষণ বল, ছুঁত ঘৰ্ষণ বলের চর্চার মান

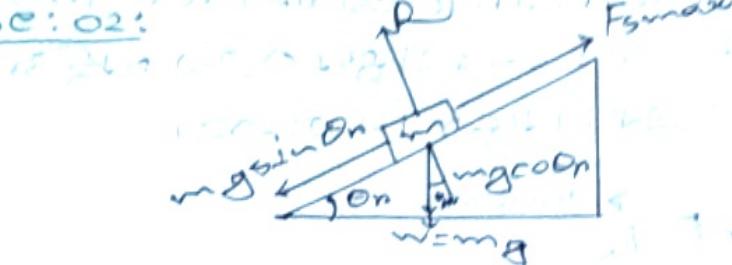
ক্ষণিক কোণ (Angle of repose) : (ৱ):

কোনো আনত তলে দু আনত তলারে তলাট কোনো বস্তু অস্থির পেতে পারে নহ, আনত তলারে দু আনত তলারে পিণ্ডের দোস্ত বলা হয়।





case: 02:



case: 02: 2nd case

$$F_{\max} = mg \sin \theta_{in}$$

$$R = mg \cos \theta_{in}$$

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(i) \div (ii)

$$\frac{F_{\max}}{R} = \frac{mg \sin \theta_{in}}{mg \cos \theta_{in}}$$

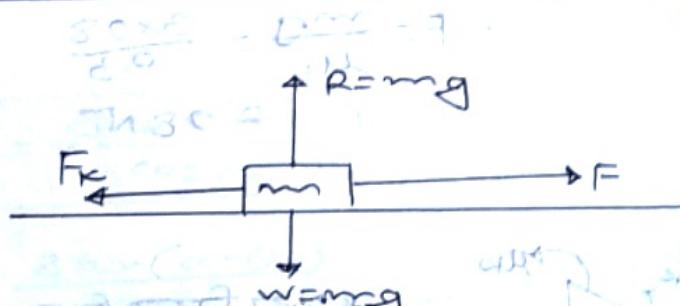
$$\Rightarrow \mu_s = \tan \theta_{in}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta_s = \tan \theta_{in}$$

$$\therefore \theta_s = \theta_{in}$$

কোণ যাতে ক্ষেত্রের নিখন দৈর্ঘ্য ক্ষেত্রে বিপুল হবে।

ক্ষেত্রে চরম উন্নতির সূচনা:



ক্ষেত্রে চরম উন্নতি,

$$F \geq F_k$$

case: 01: $F = F_k$

$$F - F_k = 0$$

$$\Sigma F = 0$$

ক্ষেত্রে চরম উন্নতির সূচনা

case: 02:

$$F > F_k$$

$$\Sigma F = ma$$

$$\Rightarrow F - F_k = ma$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{F - F_k}{m} = \frac{F - \mu_k mg}{m}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{F - \mu_k mg}{m}$$

* ග්‍යුන්තුජා නැංවා රාස්තුම නැඟිල් සෙවයෙහේ තැක්කා නැඟිල් නේ 12000kg, නැඟිල් උපය මිශ්‍ර පෙන්වන ඇති. 2500N, ඉංජාතු යොමු කළ බව නිශ්චිත නියෝගය!

තු: $\Sigma F = ma$

 ~~$\Rightarrow F - F_k = ma$~~
 $\Rightarrow a = \frac{F - \mu_k mg}{m}$
 \Rightarrow

2500N

 $F = F_k$
 $\Rightarrow m a = \mu_k m g = 2500$
 $\Rightarrow \mu = 0.2$

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* 0.3 ග්‍යුන්තුනාත්‍මක බිජියේ නොලැබු දෙපාලේ පාලුව පෙන්වන ලදී. 3kg නේ පෙන්වනු ලබන තේ හිත් ග්‍යුන්තුම රාස්තුව පැහැලු, දෙපාලේ මාරුව නැතුවා පෙන්වන යොමු කළ බව?

තු:

$$F_k = \mu_s R$$

$$\mu_s R = mg$$

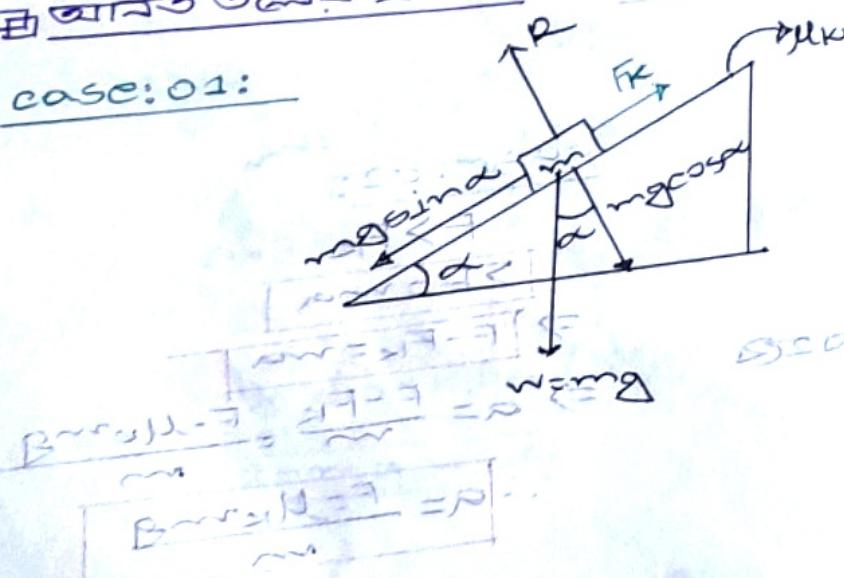
$$\mu_s F = mg$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{mg}{\mu_s} = \frac{3 \times 9.8}{0.3}$$

$$= 98 N$$

තු ආවත නොව යොමු:

case: 01:



* නැතු එකේ නිකුත්ති

class 10

$$\Sigma F = m a$$

$$m a = m g \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore a = g \sin \theta$$

සැම්ප්‍රේච්චී ප්‍රාග්ධන ප්‍රාග්ධන

$$mgs \sin \alpha \geq F_k$$

* observation 1: $mgs \sin \alpha = F_k \therefore \sum F = 0$

∴ മനുഷ്യമാരക നിരോഗി പിന്തു ആണ്

* obs-2: $mgs \sin \alpha > F_k$

$$\sum F = mgs \sin \alpha - F_k$$

$$\Rightarrow ma = mgs \sin \alpha - \mu_k mg \cos \alpha$$

$$\therefore a = g(\sin \alpha - \mu_k \cos \alpha)$$

$$a = g(\sin \alpha - \mu_k \cos \alpha) \quad [\mu_k = \tan \theta_k = \frac{\sin \theta_k}{\cos \theta_k}]$$

$$= g \left(\sin \alpha - \frac{\sin \theta_k}{\cos \theta_k} \cos \alpha \right)$$

$$= g \left(\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \theta_k - \cos \alpha \sin \theta_k}{\cos \theta_k} \right)$$

$$= g \frac{\sin(\alpha - \theta_k)}{\cos \theta_k}$$

$$a = \frac{g \sin(\alpha - \theta_k)}{\cos \theta_k}$$

* $a = \frac{g \sin(\alpha - \theta_k)}{\cos \theta_k}$

Now, യാഥി, യാഥി $\alpha = \theta_k$

$$\therefore \alpha - \theta_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\alpha - \theta_k) = 0$$

$$\boxed{a=0}$$

$$\text{അപേക്ഷാ വല്ല, } a=0$$

$$\text{മനുഷ്യമാരക നിരോഗി, } a=0$$

$$\frac{g \sin(\alpha - \theta_k)}{\cos \theta_k} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\alpha - \theta_k) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha - \theta_k = 0$$

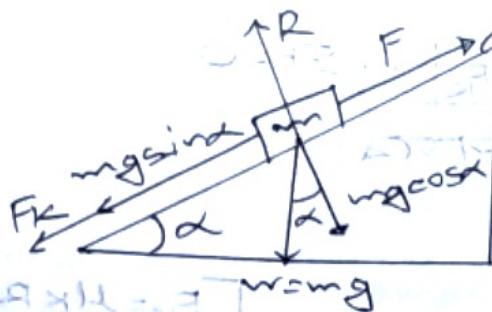
$$\boxed{\alpha = \theta_k}$$

* അതു തന്നെ മനുഷ്യമാരക നിരോഗി ഇല്ല. അർഹം കൊണ്ട് അനുഭവിച്ച ഒരു അടിശ്വിനി എന്ന് വിശദമാണ് യാമീൻ എന്ന മനുഷ്യമാരക നിരോഗി ഇല്ല.

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Case:02: বক্তু পরিদর্শন দিকে প্রতিরোধ করে: $\mu_k = 0.2$

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বক্তু আসতে আবশ্যিক তেলদর দিকে প্রতিরোধ করে যাবে,

$$F > m g \sin \alpha + F_k$$

* observation 1: $F = m g \sin \alpha + F_k$

$$\frac{x}{B} = \frac{m g \sin \alpha}{\mu_k m g \cos \alpha} = \frac{g \sin \alpha}{\mu_k g \cos \alpha} = \frac{g \tan \alpha}{\mu_k}$$

∴ বক্তু আসবেকে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হওয়ার জন্য $B = \frac{g \tan \alpha}{\mu_k}$

* obs-2: $F > (m g \sin \alpha + F_k) \Rightarrow$

$$\sum F = F - (m g \sin \alpha + F_k) \Rightarrow \frac{(10-x)}{B} = \frac{a}{B \cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow m a_p = m a - (m g \sin \alpha + \mu_k m g \cos \alpha) \Rightarrow \frac{(10-x)}{B} = \frac{a}{B \cos \alpha}$$

$$a_p = a - (g \sin \alpha + \mu_k g \cos \alpha)$$

Resultant
 $O = \sqrt{a_p^2 + a^2}$

$$(10-x)/B = \sqrt{a_p^2 + a^2}$$

* ১০ টন ($10 \times 10^3 = 10000 \text{ kg}$) উলকে একটি ট্রাক 15° আসতে আবশ্যিক গতি ক্ষমতা আবশ্যিক অন্তর্ভুক্ত হওয়ার 36 km/h পথের দিকে প্রতিরোধ করে। যদি 100 kg উলকে একটি মালভার্ক আবশ্যিক গতি ক্ষমতা আবশ্যিক হওয়ার বলয়ে 10 N হলে, ট্রাকটি আবশ্যিক হওয়ার পথের দিকে প্রতিরোধ করে।

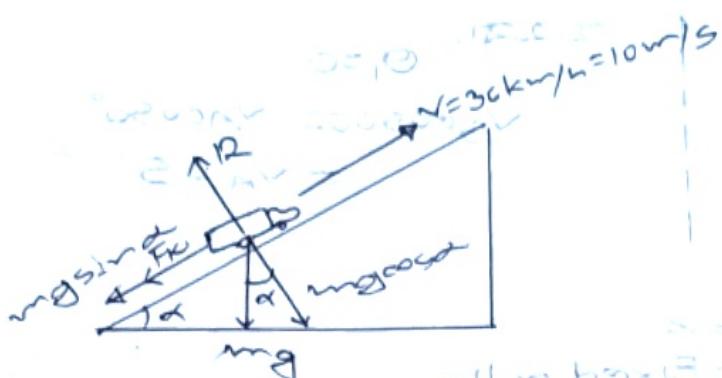
পাঠ্য করুন। এই উপর দিয়ে আবশ্যিক গতি ক্ষমতা কী? এই উপর দিয়ে আবশ্যিক গতি ক্ষমতা কী?

উ: $\sum F = 0$

$$\Rightarrow F = mg \sin \alpha + F_k$$

$$= 1000 \times \sin 15^\circ + 1000$$

$$= 26364.3 \text{ N}$$



$$m = 100 \text{ kg}$$

$$F_k = 1000 \text{ N}$$

power

$$P = F \cdot v$$

$$= (26364.3 \times 10) \text{ Watt}$$

$$= 263643 \text{ Watt}$$

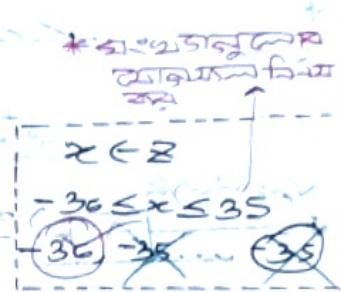
84

Topic: 12: বন্ধুত্ব বন্ধন নথি

(constraint motion):

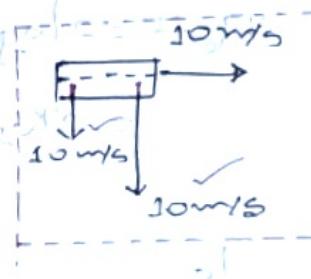
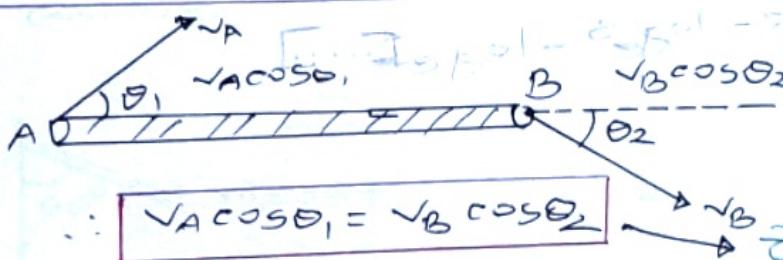
→ Rope or rod constraint (বিন্দু দ্বাৰা সীকার)

→ Pulley constraint (পুলিয়ে সীকার):-

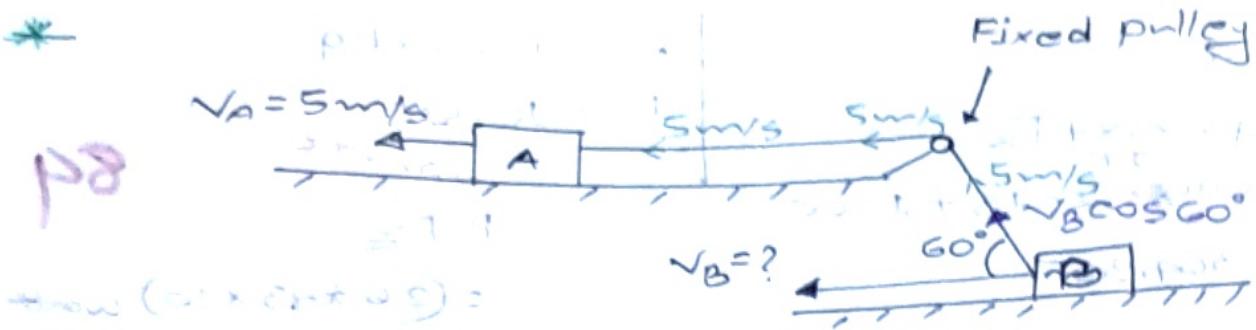


চূড়ান্ত: অবস্থা ছাড়ি ক্ষয় আসেমিক হবে ০

Rope or rod constraint:



* কোনো অপরাধ মুক্তি নহোৱা হ'ব এবং প্রতিটি কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰে কোনো উপায় নথি নহোৱা হ'ব।



Show $(\alpha \star \beta) \# \gamma = \alpha \# (\beta \star \gamma)$:

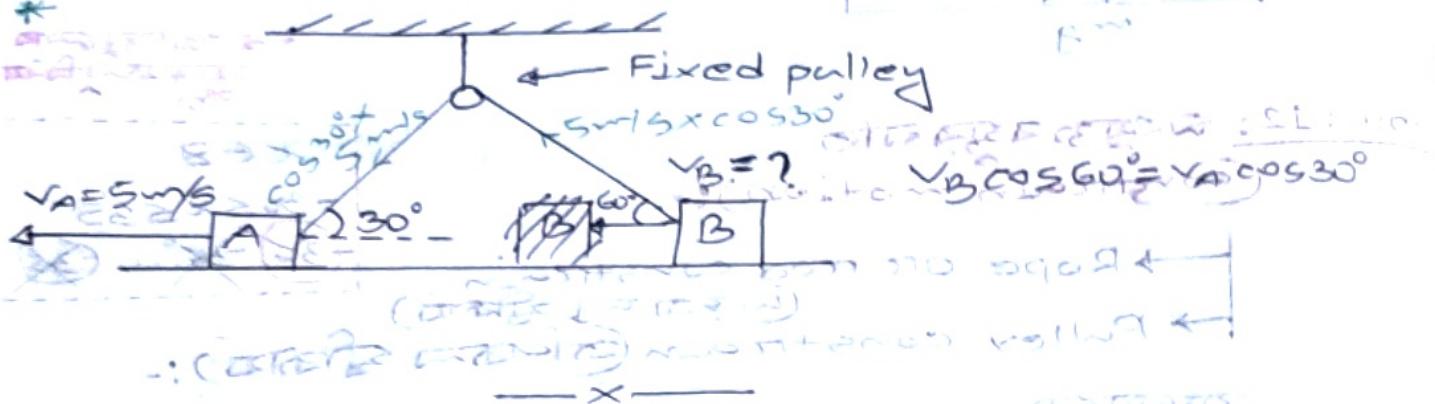
$$H = E \sin \theta = V_p \cos \phi_0 \sin \theta =$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 \times \frac{9}{2} = 5$$

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

$$\text{अतः } \theta_1 = 0$$

$$V_{B \text{ as cut}} = V_{A \text{ cos } \theta} = V_A \beta S$$



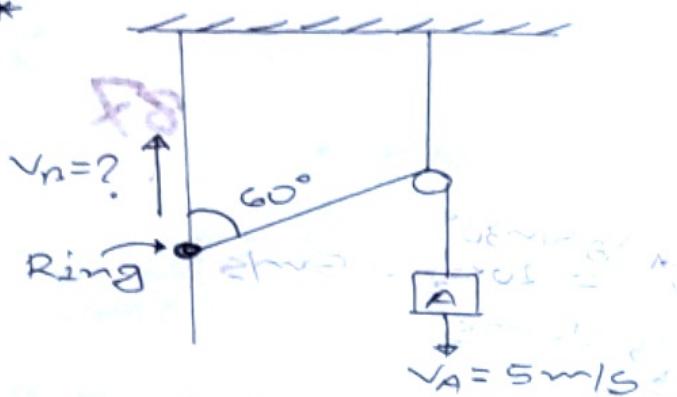
$$\log_e z = 2 \log_e x - \log_e 3 \quad \left\{ \left(\frac{4}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{x}\right)^4 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{4}{x}\right)^6 + \dots \right\}$$

$$= 2 \log_e x - \log_e 3 - \log_e E \dots$$

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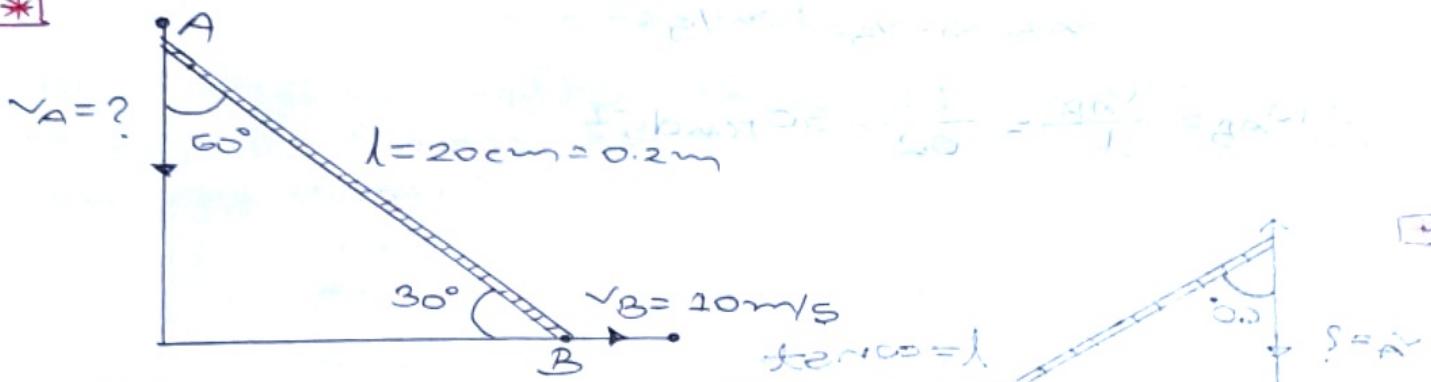
Queen of Spain

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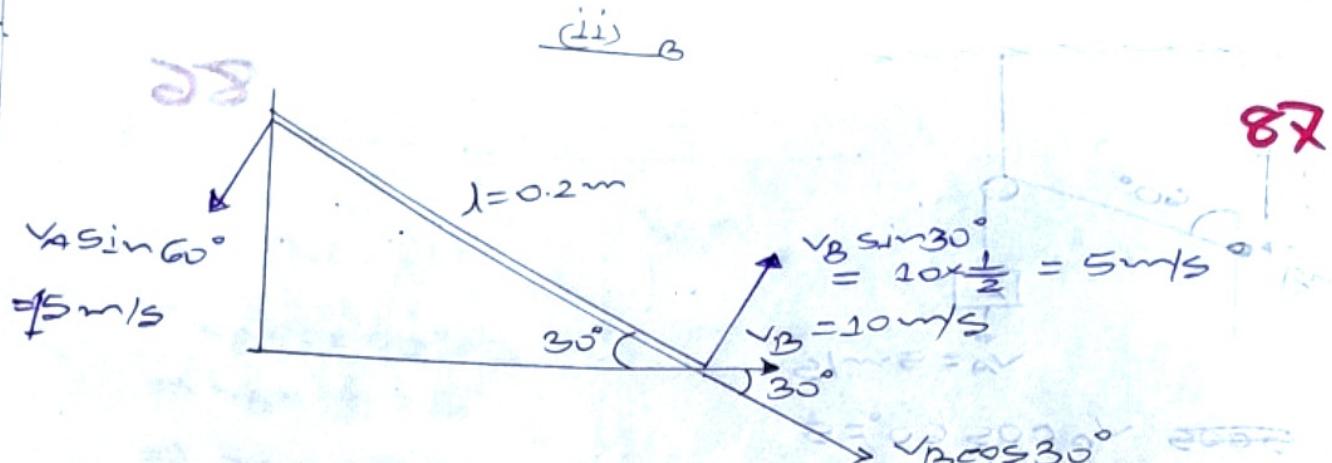
$$\text{Given: } v_A \cos 60^\circ = 5 \\ \Rightarrow v_A \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 5 \\ \Rightarrow v_A = 10$$

★



- (i) Find the angular velocity of the ladder about its base A?
- (ii) If the AB part moves 20 cm to the right, B moves upwards by $s = ?$
A moves downwards by $s = ?$

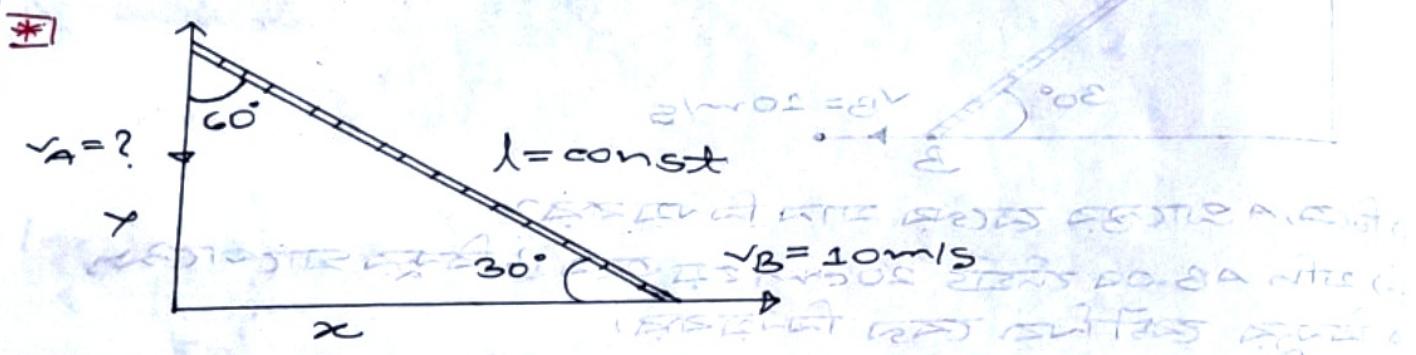
$$\begin{aligned} v_A &=? \\ v_A \cos 60^\circ &= v_B \cos 30^\circ \quad \text{or} \quad v_A \cos 60^\circ + v_B \cos 30^\circ = 0 \\ v_A \cos 60^\circ &= v_B \cos 30^\circ \quad \text{or} \quad v_A \cos 60^\circ - v_B \cos 30^\circ = 0 \\ v_A \cos 60^\circ &= v_B \cos 30^\circ \\ \Rightarrow v_A \cdot \frac{1}{2} &= 10 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \Rightarrow v_A &= 10\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$



∴ नम्बरार्थ अवयवान्,

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

$$\therefore \omega_{AB} = \frac{v_{AB}}{\lambda} = \frac{10}{0.2} = 50 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$



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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{d}{dt}(l^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} x^2 + \frac{d}{dt} y^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x v_B - y v_A = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x v_B - y v_A = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y v_A = x v_B$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_B$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -v_A$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{v_A}{v_B}$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_A = \frac{x}{y} v_B$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{x}{10}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \times 10$$

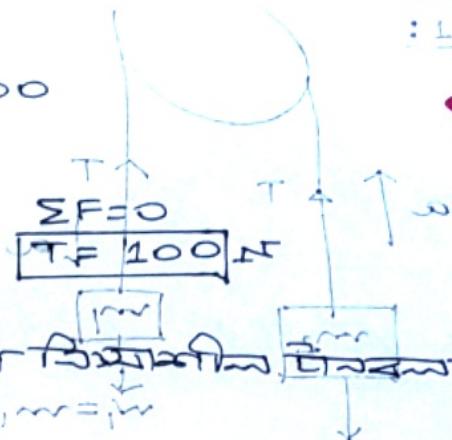
$$v_A = 10\sqrt{3}$$

* कार्यविधि (Pulley System):

प्र० टेक्स वर्णन:

i.  $\sum F_x = 100$
 $T = 0$

ii.  $\sum F_x = 100N + 100N = 200N$
 $T = 0$

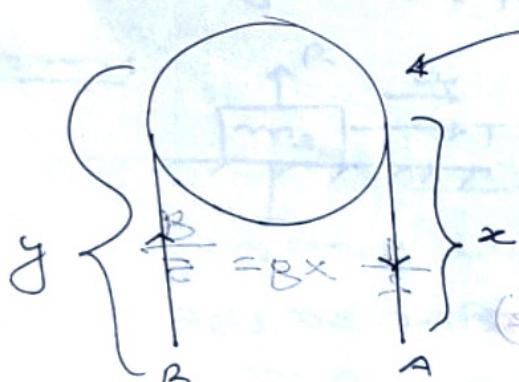
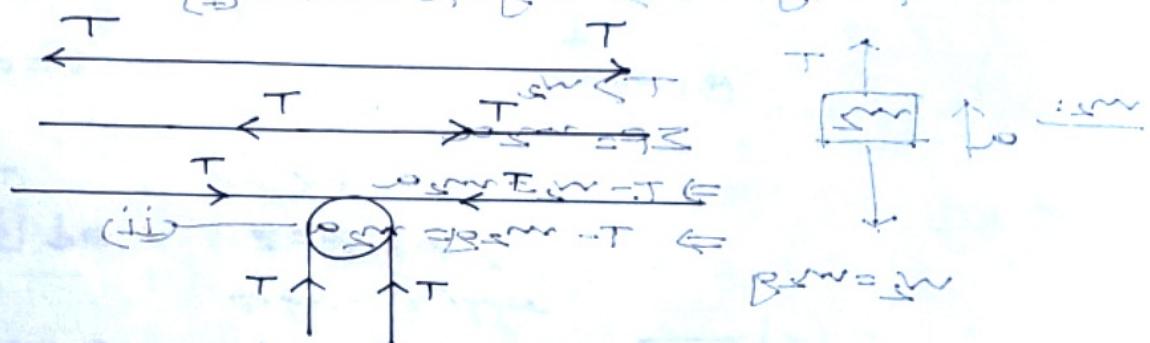


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* अगला बहुत ही विशेषीत पालन मिथ्याखण्डित चालनाकारी विभाग असर एवं असराने तथा विशेषीतम् आयी। $B/m = w$

iii.  $\sum F_x = 50N + 100N = 150N$
 $T = 80N$
 $T < m$

* अगला बहुत ही विशेषीत पालन मिथ्याखण्डित चालनाकारी विभाग असर एवं असराने तथा विशेषीतम् आयी। $B/m = w$



fixed pulley & frictionless $(i) + (ii)$

$$w/m = T - B/m$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \quad (i) \quad B \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \quad (ii) \quad = w$$

$$v_A + v_B = 0$$

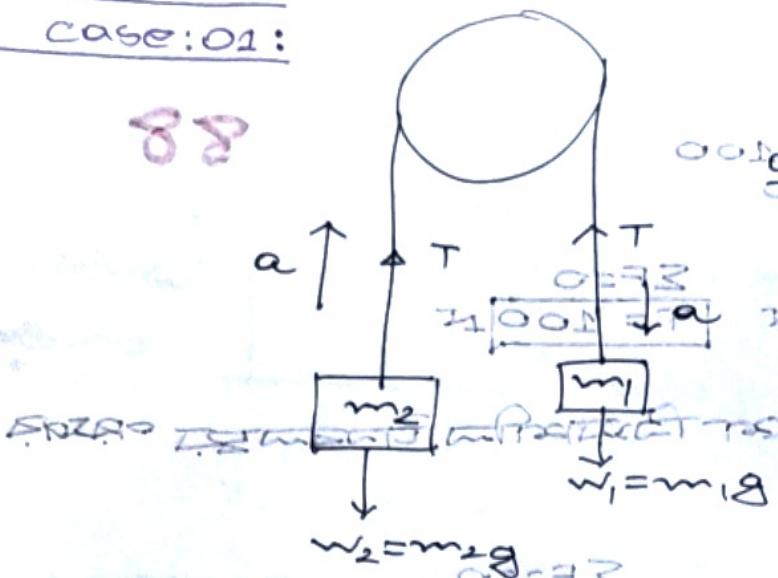
$$\Rightarrow v_A = -v_B$$

$$\Rightarrow |v_A| = |v_B| \quad \text{or} \quad |v_A| = |v_B|$$

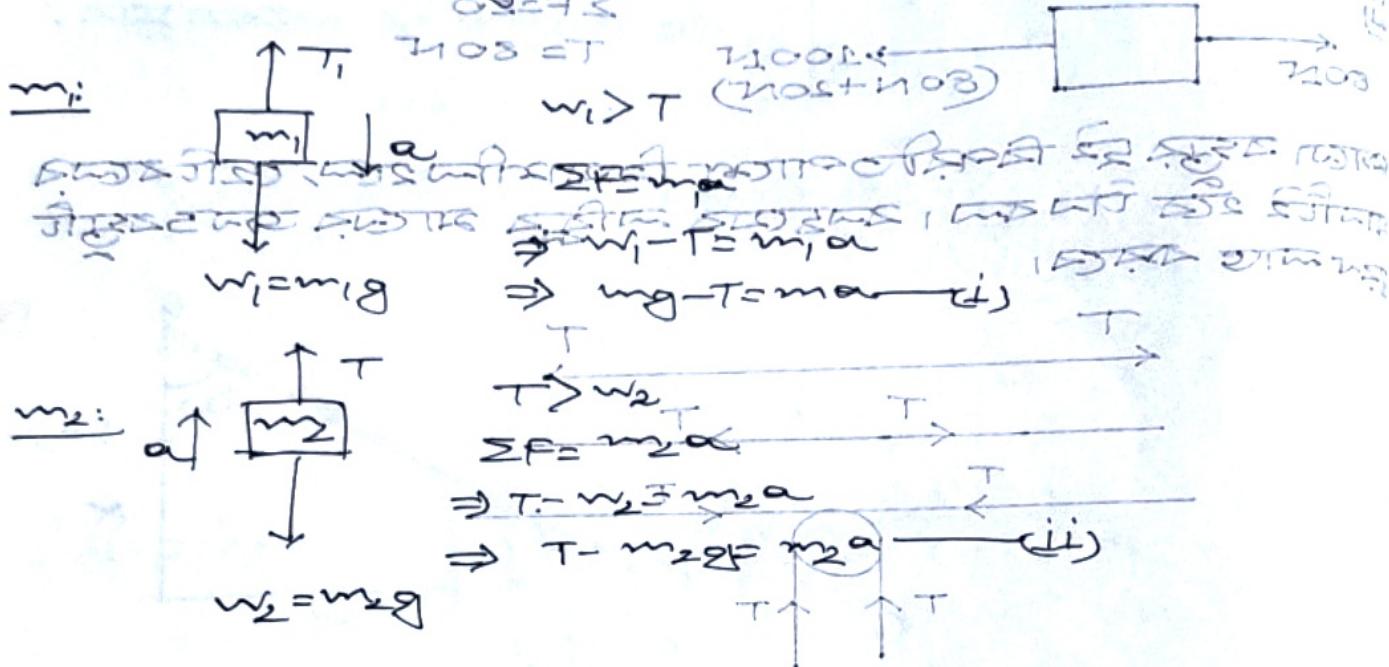
$$\Rightarrow a_A = -a_B$$

case: 01:

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(i) + (ii),

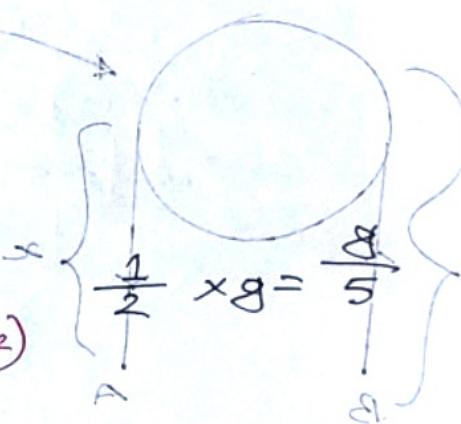
$$mg - T = m_1 a$$

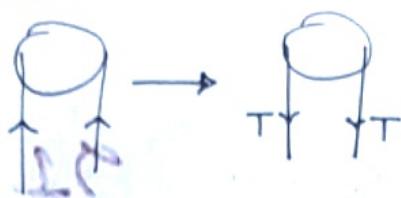
$$T - m_2 g = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow g(m_1 - m_2) = (m_1 + m_2)a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g \quad (m_1 > m_2)$$

$$T = \frac{2m_1 m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2} \quad (m_1 > m_2)$$



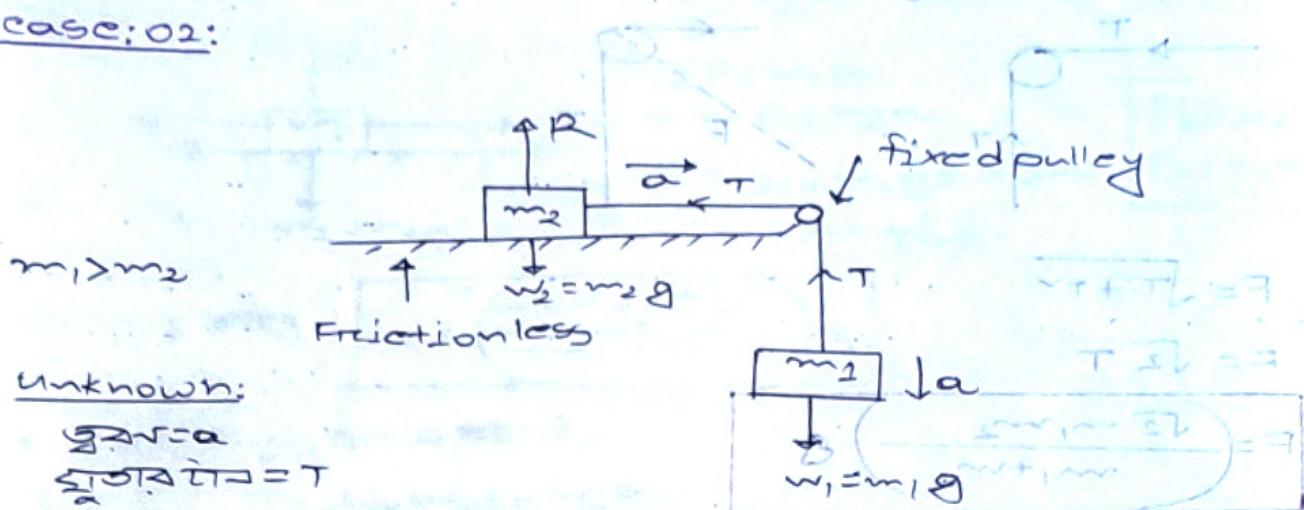


∴ $F = 2T = 2 \left(\frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$

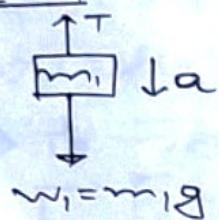
$$\therefore F = \left(\frac{4m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

B (contd) 90

case: 02:



From m_1 :



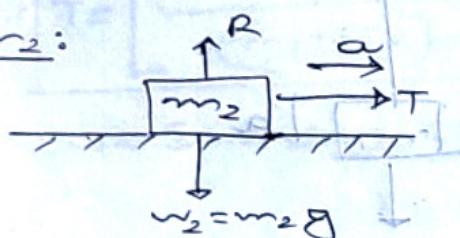
$$w_1 > T$$

$$\sum F = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 - T = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g - T = m_1 a \quad (i)$$

For m_2 :



$$\begin{aligned} \sum F &= m_2 a \\ T - f &= m_2 a \\ T &= m_2 a \end{aligned}$$

(i)

∴ $m_1 g - m_2 a = m_1 a$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g = (m_1 + m_2) a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \left(\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

$$a = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} g \text{, di ये बहाव,}$$

$$T = m_2 \left(\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

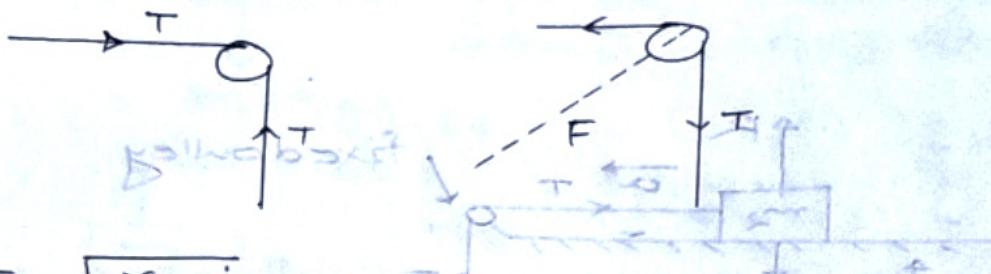
$$T = \left(\frac{m_1 m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2} \right)$$

परिवर्तन
परिवर्तन

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$$B = \left(\frac{m_1 m_2 P}{m_1 + m_2} \right) = ?$$

कलिकाले दोनों अवृत्तांमा:



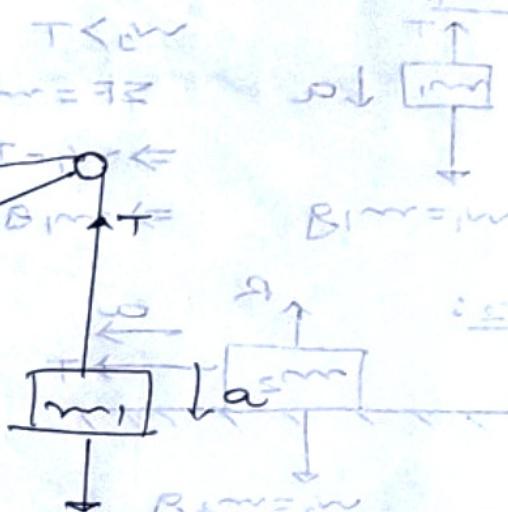
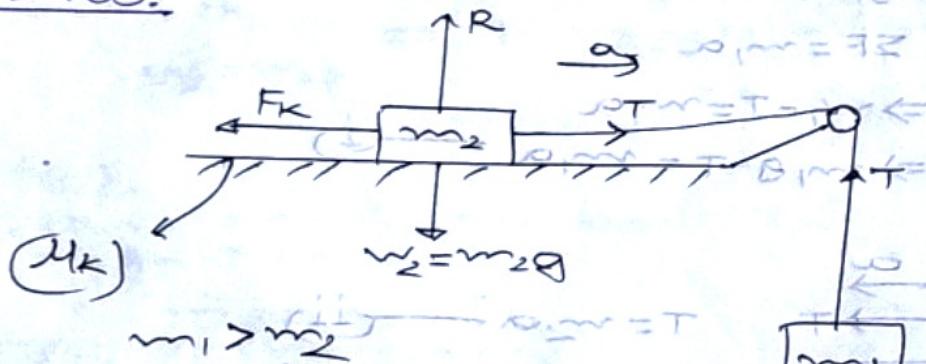
$$F = \sqrt{T^2 + T^2}$$

$$F = \sqrt{2} T$$

$$\therefore F = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

100%
प्र०

CASE: 03:



unknown:

$$\text{स्पृहा} = a$$

$$\text{तांत्रिक} = T$$

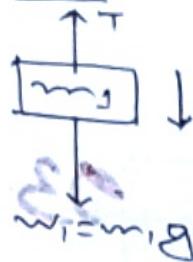
$$w_1 = m_1 g$$

$$n_1 = m_1 g - B_1 m_1$$

$$0 (m_1 g - B_1 m_1) = 0 - m_1 a$$

$$B_1 \left(\frac{m_1 g - m_1 a}{m_1} \right) = m_1 a$$

For m_1 :

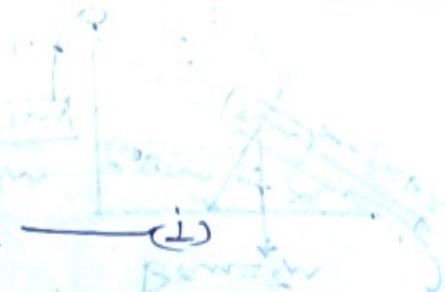


$$w_1 > T$$

$$\sum F = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 - T = m_1 a$$

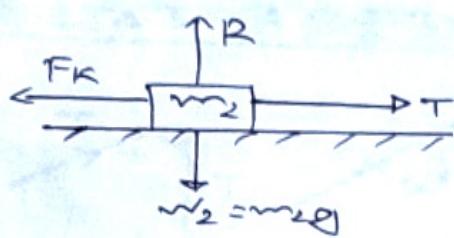
$$\Rightarrow m_1 g - T = m_1 a \quad (i)$$



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constraint

For m_2 :



$$T > F_k$$

$$\sum F = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T - F_k = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T - \mu_k m_2 g = m_2 a \quad (ii)$$

invariant

$$\mu_k = 0.25$$

$$F_k = \mu_k R$$

$$F_k = \mu_k m_2 g$$

(i) + (ii) \Rightarrow ,

$$a = \left(\frac{m_1 - \mu_k m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

and finally get the answer,

$$T - \mu_k m_2 g = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \mu_k m_2 g + m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \mu_k m_2 g + m_2 \left(\frac{m_1 - \mu_k m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

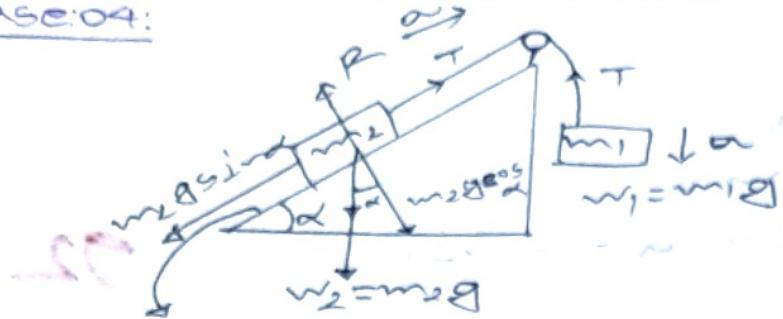
$$\Rightarrow T = m_2 g \left[\mu_k + \frac{m_1 - \mu_k m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \left[\frac{(1 + \mu_k) m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)} \right] g$$

(i) + (ii)

$$\text{for } m_1 = 3 \text{ kg, } m_2 = 1 \text{ kg, } \mu_k = 0.25, \sqrt{2} T = F - m_2 g = 10$$

CASE:04:



Fractionless

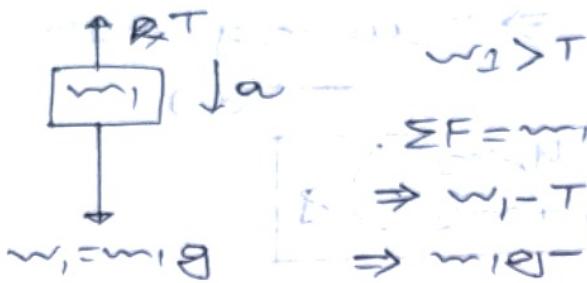
93

Unknown:

$$R\alpha = \mu a$$

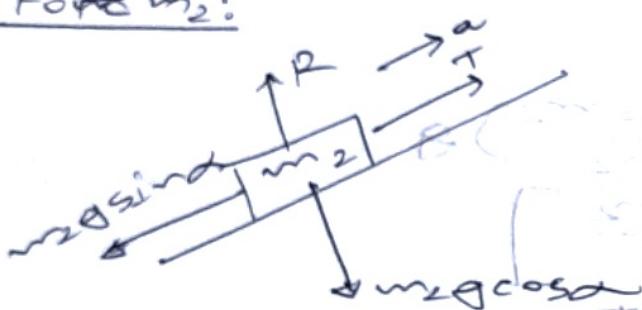
$$\sum F_x = T - \mu R = T - \mu m_1 g = m_1 a$$

Force m₁:



$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x &= R - \mu R = \mu R \\ &\Rightarrow R(1 - \mu) = m_1 a \\ &\Rightarrow m_1 g(1 - \mu) = m_1 a \\ &\Rightarrow g(1 - \mu) = a \end{aligned}$$

Force m₂:



$$T > m_2 g \sin \alpha$$

$$\sum F_x = R - T = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T - m_2 g \sin \alpha = m_2 a$$

$$(i) + (ii), (m_1 - m_2 \sin \alpha)g = (m_1 + m_2)a$$

$$\therefore a = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2 \sin \alpha}{m_1 + m_2} \right) g$$

o ଏହା ମାନ୍ୟିତ ହେଲାଏ,

$$T - m_2 g \sin \alpha = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T = m_2 g \sin \alpha + m_2 \frac{(m_1 - m_2 \sin \alpha)}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{(1 + \sin \alpha) m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

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କଣିକାରୀ ଉପରେ ଦେଖିବାରେ:

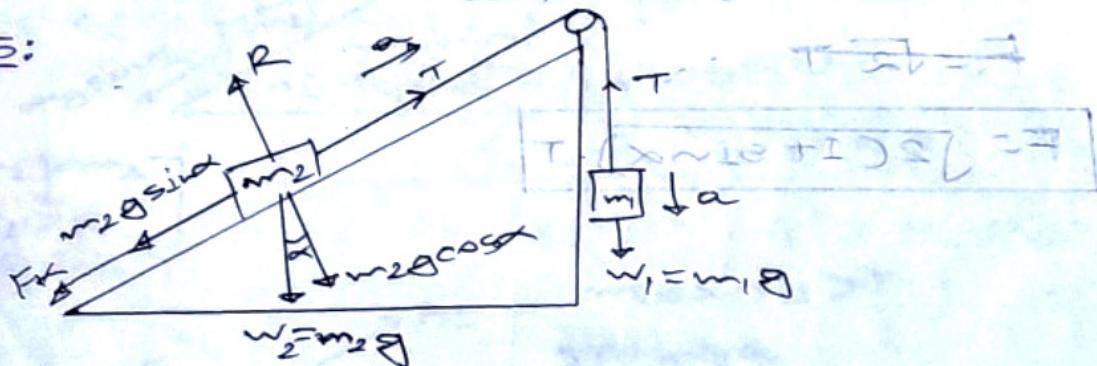


sin α & F ଦେଇଲାଗିଥିବା ମାନ୍ୟିତ ହେଲାଏ (ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ)

$$F = \sqrt{T^2 + T^2 + 2T^2 \cos(90^\circ - \alpha)}$$

$$F = \sqrt{2(1 + \sin \alpha) \cdot T}$$

case: 05:



$$m_1 > m_2$$

unknown: a

$$\text{ଶୂନ୍ୟଟଟା } = T$$

Forces:



$$w_1 > T \Rightarrow w_1 = m_1 g$$

95

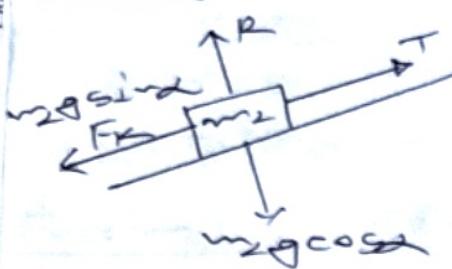
$$\sum F = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 - T = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g - T = m_1 a \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

PC $w_1 = m_1 g$

Force w_2 :



$$T > (F_k + m_2 g \sin \alpha)$$

$$\therefore \sum F = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T - F_k - m_2 g \sin \alpha = m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T - m_2 g \sin \alpha - \mu_k m_2 g \cos \alpha = m_2 a \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

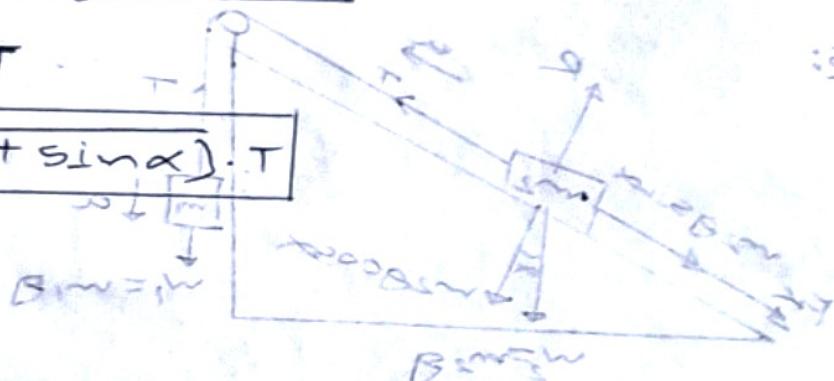
ପ୍ରତିବିନ୍ଦୁ କାହାରେ ଯାଏବେ ଏହା କାମ କରିବାକୁ ବିଶ୍ଵାସ କରିବାକୁ ବିଶ୍ଵାସ କରିବାକୁ ବିଶ୍ଵାସ

ଯାଏ କିମ୍ବା କରିବେ

କାମକଲ୍ୟାନ୍ କରିବାକୁ ବିଶ୍ଵାସ କରିବାକୁ :

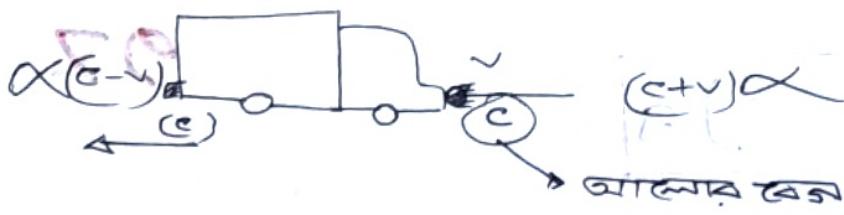
$$F = \sqrt{2} T$$

$$F = \sqrt{2(1 + \sin \alpha)} \cdot T$$



$$\alpha = 70^\circ$$

$$T = 50 \text{ N}$$



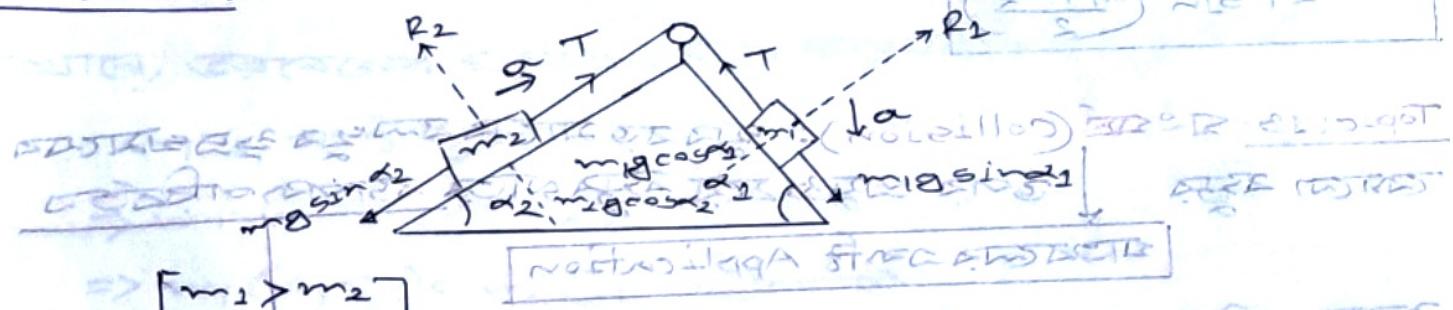
ପକ୍ଷିଶୀର୍ଷରୁ ଏଣ
ପାଇବାର ପାଇବା ।

ମନ୍ଦିର, ଏକଟେ ଶାକ ଆଶ୍ରମ କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଆଶ୍ରମ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଯାଏଇବେ
ଅ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵରେ ଉପରୁଷରେ କାହାର ବାତରେ, ମୂଳ୍ୟ କାମରେ କାହାର ଆଶ୍ରମ କରିବାକୁ
ଉପରୁଷରେ କାହାର କାମରେ କାହାର ଆଶ୍ରମ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଯାଏ
ତଥା କାହାର କାମରେ କାହାର ଆଶ୍ରମ କରିବାକୁ

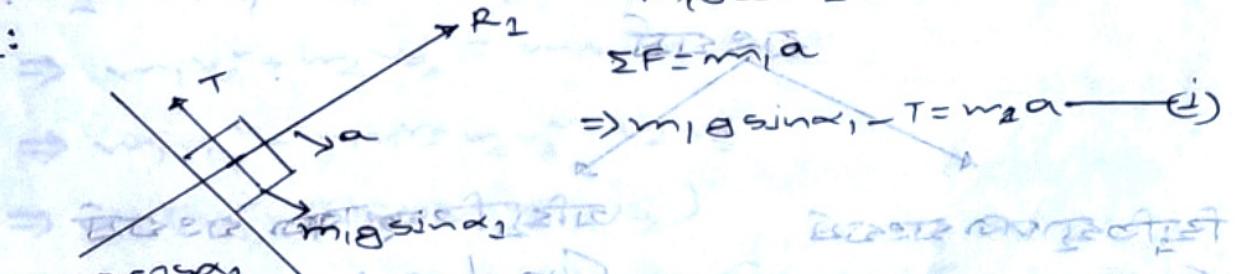
प्रार्थी, उत्तरका frequency एवं उमड़ने की दर का ज्ञानापूर्वक लिखित तथा सुनियुक्त उत्तरका फल बाटि यह गोल व्याप्र का आलादा परिवर्णन वाले व्यवस्थाएँ व्यापारिक प्रार्थी का लिखित व्याप्र का शीर्षक दीर्घ सीधे अवगत चाहे।

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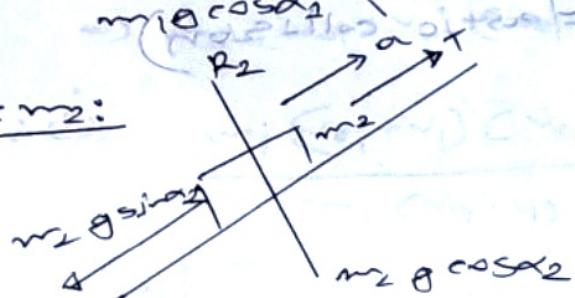
case: 06:



For my:



Form 2:



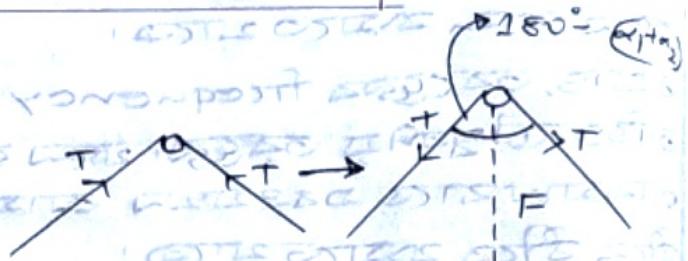
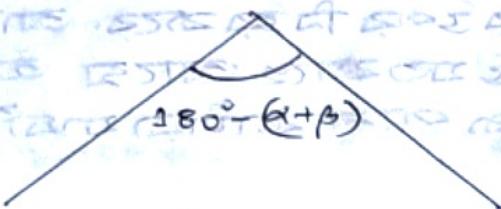
କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାରିମାଣ

$$a = \frac{m_1 \sin \alpha_1 - m_2 \sin \alpha_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

୨୯

ଏହାରୁ ପାରିମାଣ କିମ୍ବା ବନ୍ଦୋଧିତ କାହାରେ

$$T = \frac{m_1 m_2 (\sin \alpha_1 + \sin \alpha_2)}{m_1 + m_2} g$$



୩୦

$$F = 2T \sin \left(\frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}{2} \right)$$

: ୨୦୧୯୮୫

Topic: ୧୩. ଚଂପଣ୍ଡ (Collision): ଦ୍ୱାରା ବନ୍ଦୋଧିତ ପାରିମାଣ କାହାରେ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା

ପାରିମାଣ ଏକାତି Application

କାହାର ଘଟିବାକୁ ବନ୍ଦୋଧିତ କାହାରେ

ମାନ୍ୟ ପାରିମାଣ
ଉପରେ ପାରିମାଣ

$$T < m_1 g, m_2 g$$

ଶରୀର ଧର୍ଯ୍ୟ

$$\rightarrow m_1 w = T - m_1 g \Rightarrow T = m_1 w + m_1 g$$

ଫ୍ରିଜ୍‌କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ଚଂପଣ୍ଡ

(Elastic collision)

$$m_1 g < T$$

$$m_1 w = T$$

$$\rightarrow m_1 w = m_1 g + T \Rightarrow$$

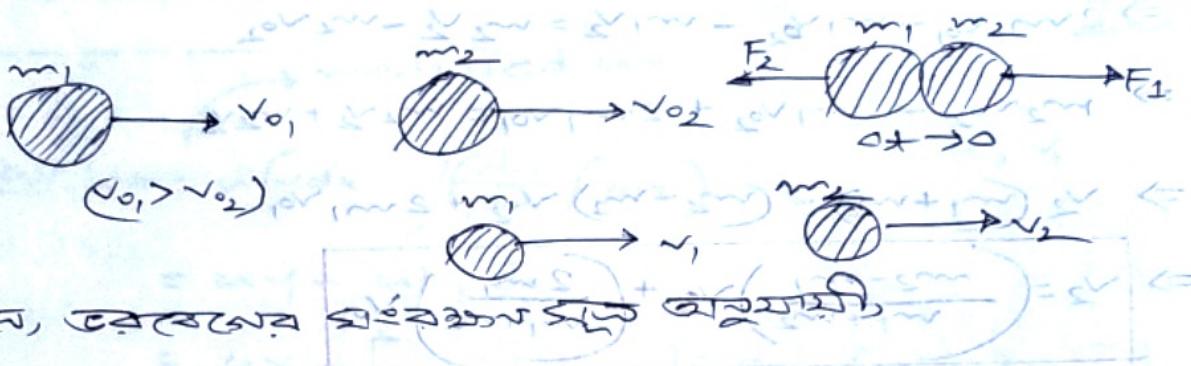
ଅଟିକ୍‌ପିଲ୍ଲାଗତ ଚଂପଣ୍ଡ
(Inelastic collision)

$$m_1 g < T$$

ବିନ୍ଦୁତିକ୍ଷ୍ଯାଳକ ଗ୍ରହଣ (Elastic collision): ଏ ପାଞ୍ଚମିତି କଲେ ବିନ୍ଦୁତିକ୍ଷ୍ଯାଳକ ଗ୍ରହଣକିମତ ହୁଏ, ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଗ୍ରହଣକିମତ ଆଜିର ଉପରେ ବିନ୍ଦୁତିକ୍ଷ୍ଯାଳକ ଗ୍ରହଣ ହୋଇଥାଏ ଏବେଳେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆଜିର ପାଞ୍ଚମିତି ବିନ୍ଦୁତିକ୍ଷ୍ଯାଳକ ଗ୍ରହଣ ହୋଇଥାଏ ଏବେଳେ ମାତ୍ର ଗ୍ରହଣ ହାତେ କିମ୍ବା ଗ୍ରହଣକିମତ ହେଉଥାଏ ।

- * ସାନ୍ତୁଦ୍ୟ ବିନ୍ଦୁତିକ୍ଷ୍ଯାଳକ ଗ୍ରହଣ ହେଉଥାଏ । → ଗ୍ରହଣକିମତ ହେଲାମାତ୍ରି ୫୦୦୦
ହେଲାମାତ୍ରି
- * ଆଦର୍ଶ ଦାତାଙ୍କ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଗ୍ରହଣକିମତ ବିନ୍ଦୁତିକ୍ଷ୍ଯାଳକ ଗ୍ରହଣ ହିଂସାରେ ବିବରଣୀ ହେବା ହେଁ ।

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ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାନ, କେବେଳେ ଗ୍ରହଣକିମତ ହେଲାମାତ୍ରି ଅନୁଯାୟୀ

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

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_0 - m_1 v_1 = m_2 v_2 - m_2 v_0$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 (v_0 - v_1) = m_2 (v_2 - v_0)$$

$$\text{ଆବାର}, \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_0^2 + m_2 v_0^2 = m_1 v_1^2 + m_2 v_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_0^2 - m_1 v_1^2 = m_2 v_2^2 - m_2 v_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 (v_0^2 - v_1^2) = m_2 (v_2^2 - v_0^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 (v_0^2 + v_1^2) (v_0^2 - v_1^2) = m_2 (v_2^2 + v_0^2) (v_2^2 - v_0^2)$$

$$\frac{m_1 (v_0^2 + v_1^2) (v_0^2 - v_1^2)}{m_1 (v_0^2 - v_1^2)} = \frac{m_2 (v_2^2 + v_0^2) (v_2^2 - v_0^2)}{m_2 (v_2^2 - v_0^2)}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= v_2 - v_{01} + v_{02} \\ v_1 &= v_2 - v_{02} + v_2 \end{aligned}$$

→ (ii)

$$v_2 = v_1 + v_2 - v_2 \quad (\text{iii})$$

$$v_1 = m_2 v_2 - m_1 v_0_1 + m_1 v_0_2$$

$$m_1(v_{01} - v_1) = m_2(v_2 - v_{02})$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1(v_{01} - v_0_1 + v_{02} - v_2) = m_2 v_2 - m_2 v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1(2v_{01} - v_{02} - v_2) = m_2 v_2 - m_2 v_{02}$$

8C

$$\Rightarrow 2m_1 v_{01} - m_1 v_{02} - m_1 v_2 = m_2 v_2 - m_2 v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 v_{02} - m_1 v_{02} + 2m_1 v_{01} = m_2 v_2 + m_2 v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2(m_1 + m_2) = (m_2 - m_1) v_{02} + 2m_1 v_{01}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = \left(\frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{02} + \left(\frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{01}$$

$$v_2 = v_1 + v_{01} - v_{02}$$

$$m_1(v_{01} - v_1) = m_2(v_2 - v_{02})$$

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

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_{01} - m_1 v_1 = m_2(v_1 + v_{01} - 2v_{02})$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_{01} - m_1 v_1 = m_2 v_1 + m_2 v_{01} - 2m_2 v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_{01} - m_2 v_{01} + 2m_2 v_{02} = m_2 v_1 + m_2 v_1$$

$$\Rightarrow (m_1 - m_2) v_{01} + 2m_2 v_{02} = (v_1(m_1 + m_2))$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1(m_1 + m_2) = (m_1 - m_2) v_{01} + 2m_2 v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{01} + \left(\frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{02}$$

CASE: 01: ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଓ ଗମାନ ହେଲା:-

$$m_1 = m_2; \quad m_1 - m_2 = 0; \quad m_2 - m_1 = 0; \quad m_1 + m_2 = 2m_1 \text{ or } 2m_2$$

$$v_1 = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{o_1} + \left(\frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{o_2}$$

$$= \frac{2m_2}{2m_2} \times v_{o_2} \Rightarrow v_1 = v_{o_2}$$

ଦୁଇକାଏ, ବନ୍ଦୁଦୟର ତେ ଶମାନ ଓ ଲେ ପାଞ୍ଚଟଙ୍କିଳାରେ ବନ୍ଦୁଦୟ
ରେଣୁ ପିଲିଶ୍ୟ କରିବ ।

100

100

modified uv

$$\int (uv) dx = u \int v dx - \int \left(\frac{du}{dx} \int v dx \right) dx$$

$$= uv_1 - u_1 v_1 dx$$

$$= uv_1 - \left[u_1 \int v_1 dx - \int \left\{ \frac{du_1}{dx} \int v_1 dx \right\} dx \right]$$

$$= uv_1 - u_1 v_2 + \int u_1 v_2 dx$$

$$= uv_1 - u_1 v_2 + u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_4 + \dots + \int u_n v_n dx$$

*

$\int x^4 \sin x dx$

$$= x^9 \left[-\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right] - 9x^8 (-\sin x) + 12x^7 (\cos x) - 24x^6 (\sin x) \\ + 24(-\cos x)$$

$$= -x^9 \cos x + 4x^3 \sin x + 12x^7 \cos x - 29x^5 \sin x - 29 \cos x$$

$$*\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \frac{x^6}{x^2 - 1} e^x dx$$

$$= x^5 e^x - 6x^5 e^x + 30x^9 e^x - 120x^3 e^x.$$

$$* \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int x^2 x e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int z e^z \frac{dz}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int z e^z dz$$

Let, $x^2 = z$

$$\Rightarrow 2x dx = dz$$

$$\Rightarrow x dz = \frac{dz}{2}$$

101

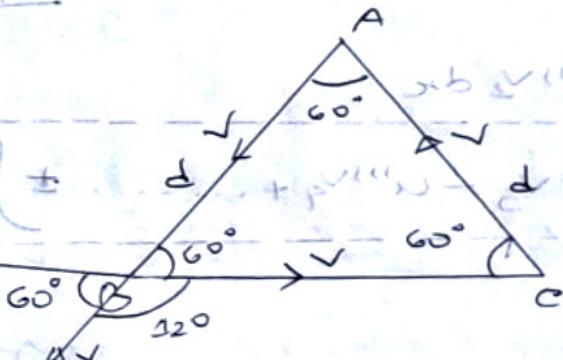
$$* \int x^2 e^{x^2} dx ***$$

$$= \int (xy)^3 x e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int z^3 e^z dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-z^3 e^z - 3z^2 e^z + 6z e^z - 6e^z \right] - vN =$$

*



$$\begin{aligned} v_{BA} &= \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + 2v_x v_y \cos 60^\circ} \\ (v_x) * v_x - (v_y) * v_y - (v_x v_y) &= (v_x v_x) - (v_y v_y) - (v_x v_y) \cos 60^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sqrt{2v_x^2 + 2v_y^2 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$v_{BA} = \sqrt{3v_x^2 + v_y^2 - 2v_x v_y \cos 60^\circ} = \sqrt{\frac{d}{3}} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$v_{AB} = \sqrt{3}v_x$$



case:02: යුතු වන ප්‍රසාද අවසාන ප්‍රතික්‍රියා සිදු කළ තුළ නොවූ

අභ්‍යන්තර මෘදු ප්‍රතික්‍රියා

101
obj:-1: m_1 ; v_{01}

obj:-2: m_2 ; $v_{02} = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$$m_2 \gg m_1 \quad (\text{මෙහෙයුම් ප්‍රතික්‍රියා මෘදු ප්‍රතික්‍රියා සිදු කළ තුළ නොවූ})$$

$$\therefore m_1 - m_2 \approx m_1$$

$$\therefore m_1 + m_2 \approx m_1$$

$$\therefore m_2 - m_1 \approx -m_1$$

$$\therefore v_1 = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{01} + \left(\frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_2^0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot v_{01}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = v_{01}$$

අවසාන ප්‍රතික්‍රියා මෘදු ප්‍රතික්‍රියා සිදු කළ තුළ නොවූ

$$\therefore v_2 = \left(\frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_2^0 + \frac{2m_1 v_{01}}{m_1 + m_2} \rightarrow v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot v_{01}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = 2v_{01}$$

★ 2 ප්‍රතික්‍රියා මෘදු ප්‍රතික්‍රියා මෘදු ප්‍රතික්‍රියා මෘදු ප්‍රතික්‍රියා

case:03: යුතු වන ප්‍රසාද අවසාන ප්‍රතික්‍රියා සිදු කළ තුළ නොවූ

බඳු ප්‍රතික්‍රියා මෘදු ප්‍රතික්‍රියා (ලේඛන මෘදු ප්‍රතික්‍රියා)

obj:-1: m_1 ; v_{01}

obj:-2: m_2 ; $v_{02} = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$$m_2 \gg m_1$$

$$\therefore m_2 - m_1 \approx -m_1$$

$$\therefore m_2 - m_1 \approx m_1$$

$$\therefore m_2 + m_1 \approx m_2$$

$$\therefore \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \approx \frac{2m_1}{m_2} \approx 0$$

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$$1000 \times 0.1$$

$$1000 - 0.1 \approx 999 \approx 1000$$

$$1000 + 0.1 = 1000.1 \approx 1000$$

$$1000 \times 2 = 2000$$

$$1000 + 2 = 1002$$

$$1000 - 2 = 998$$

$$1000 + 1 = 1001$$

$$1000 - 1 = 999$$

$$1000 + 0.1 = 1000.1$$

$$1000 - 0.1 = 999.9$$

$$1000 + 0.01 = 1000.01$$

$$1000 - 0.01 = 999.99$$

$$1000 + 0.001 = 1000.001$$

$$1000 - 0.001 = 999.999$$

$$1000 + 0.0001 = 1000.0001$$

$$1000 - 0.0001 = 999.9999$$

$$1000 + 0.00001 = 1000.00001$$

$$1000 - 0.00001 = 999.99999$$

$$1000 + 0.000001 = 1000.000001$$

$$1000 - 0.000001 = 999.999999$$

$$1000 + 0.0000001 = 1000.0000001$$

$$1000 - 0.0000001 = 999.9999999$$

$$1000 + 0.00000001 = 1000.00000001$$

$$1000 - 0.00000001 = 999.99999999$$

$$1000 + 0.000000001 = 1000.000000001$$

$$1000 - 0.000000001 = 999.999999999$$

$$1000 + 0.0000000001 = 1000.0000000001$$

$$1000 - 0.0000000001 = 999.9999999999$$

$$\therefore v_1 = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{01} + \left(\frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{02}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{-m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot v_{01}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = -v_{01}}$$

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* যখন দুটি গাঁথনার পক্ষে আবিষ্কৃত বিলম্বিত সিলেক্ট
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 ফিল্ড প্রযুক্তি:



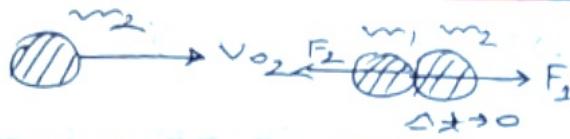
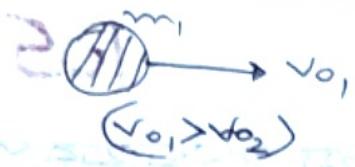
$$\begin{cases} v = 0 \\ v_2 = v_{01} \end{cases}$$

$$v_{02} = 0 + \Delta \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) = \Delta$$

$$102 = 100$$

ক্রমিক গাঁথনা (Inelastic collision): এই গাঁথনার ফলে বস্তুগুলুরের বর্তিমান গাঁথনা পরিবর্তিত হয়। অর্থাৎ বর্তিমান প্রক্রিয়া গাঁথনা গাঁথনা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে একই ক্ষেত্রে প্রক্রিয়া গাঁথনা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে থাকে।

$$\Delta = \frac{m_2}{m_1} = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$



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$$m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02} = (m_1 + m_2) v \quad \text{.....(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02}}{m_1 + m_2} \quad \text{.....(1)}$$

যদি যতীন্দ্রিয় আরেকটি পদ্ধতি
যোগাযোগ

যদি যতীন্দ্রিয় ও বিচিত্রাত্মক
যোগাযোগ

$$E_{K0} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{01}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{02}^2 \quad E_K = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v^2$$

$(E_{K0} > E_K)$

∴ অভিক্ষণ হচ্ছে

$$\Delta E_K = E_{K0} - E_K$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{01}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{02}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{01}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{02}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \left(\frac{m_1 v_{01} + m_2 v_{02}}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[m_1 v_{01}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{02}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \left(\frac{m_1 v_{01}^2 + 2m_1 v_{01} m_2 v_{02} + m_2 v_{02}^2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{01}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{02}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m_1 v_{01}^2 + 2m_1 m_2 v_{01} v_{02} + m_2 v_{02}^2}{m_1 + m_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[m_1 v_{01}^2 + m_2 v_{02}^2 - \frac{(m_1 v_{01}^2 + 2m_1 m_2 v_{01} v_{02} + m_2 v_{02}^2)}{m_1 + m_2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{m_1 v_{01}^2 + m_2 v_{02}^2 + m_1 m_2 v_{01}^2 + m_1 m_2 v_{02}^2 - m_1 v_{01}^2 - 2m_1 m_2 v_{01} v_{02} - m_2 v_{02}^2}{m_1 + m_2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_K = \frac{m_1 m_2 v_{01} v_{02}}{2(m_1 + m_2)} (v_{01} - 2v_{01} v_{02} + v_{02})$$

$$\Delta E_K = \frac{m_1 m_2 v_{01} v_{02}}{2(m_1 + m_2)} (v_{01} - v_{02})^2 \quad \text{.....const}$$

যদি যতীন্দ্রিয় এবং বিচিত্রাত্মক
যোগাযোগ হচ্ছে তাহলে

$$\Delta E_k \propto (v_0 - v_2)^2$$

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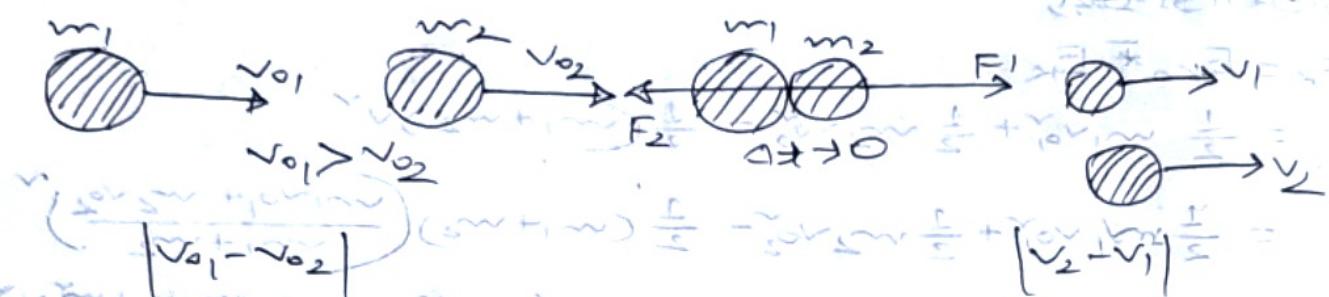
* অভিক্ষুণ্ণ এবং বিপরীত নথিকারিক মধ্যে ইংরেজি এবং
বঙ্গু বয়ের আপেক্ষিক বেগের মানের বলের মধ্যে পারিষ

Topic: ১৭: অভিক্ষুণ্ণ গুরুত্ব (Co-efficient of Restitution)

→ Material এর elastic property.

* এই বয়ের মাঝে ২টি বঙ্গুর জন্য কাঁচের মাঝে বঙ্গুর
আপেক্ষিক বেগের মান এবং বিপরীত মাঝে বঙ্গুর
আপেক্ষিক বেগের মানের অনুপাতক অভিক্ষুণ্ণ গুরুত্ব
বলে।

→ গবাল, কেনেক অভিক্ষুণ্ণ মূল্য।



$$\therefore \text{coefficient of restitution, } e = \frac{|v_2 - v_1|}{|v_0_1 - v_0_2|}$$

অভিক্ষুণ্ণ গুরুত্ব ক্ষেত্রে, $(v_0_1 - v_0_2) = (v_2 - v_1)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_2 - v_1} = 1 = e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_0_1 - v_0_2}$$

* ফিসার্ম বিপরীত মাঝে, $e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_0_1 - v_0_2} = 1$

মাটি, মাছের মাঝে বঙ্গুর গুরুত্ব অসম্ভব হওয়া মিথ্যা
আছে।

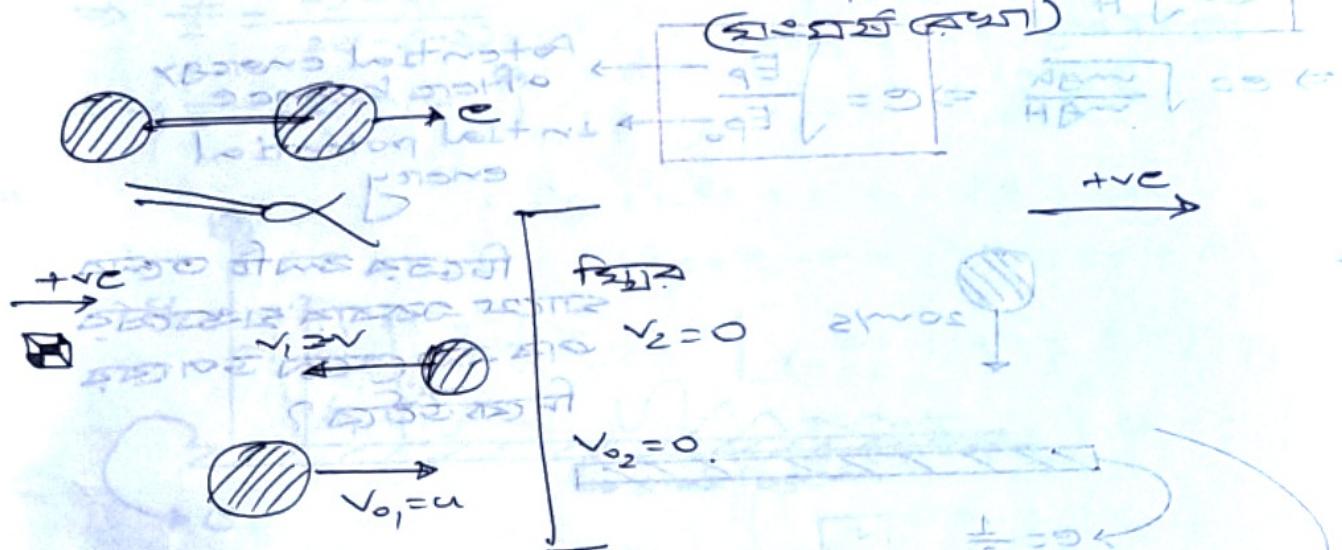
* यदि ट्रिक्सर का गंभीर, $e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_{01} - v_{02}}$

सूत्र e=0 v₁=v₂ 106

* यदि ट्रिक्सर का गंभीर: $e = \frac{(v_2 - v_1)}{(v_{01} - v_{02})}$ [0 < e < 1]

Approach velocity v₀₁ Separation velocity v₂

$e \rightarrow$ Always applicable for along the line of impact



$$e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_{01} + v_{02}} = \frac{0 - (-v)}{v_{01} + 0} = \frac{v}{v_{01}}$$

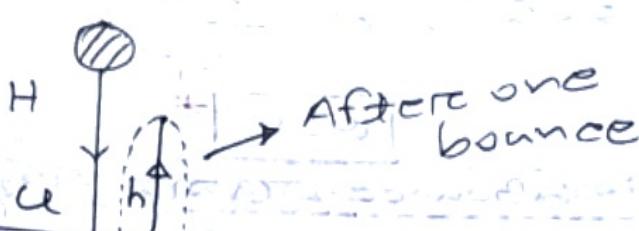
One object is in stationary condition

$$e = \frac{v}{u}$$

$$e = \sqrt{\frac{v^2}{u^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}{\frac{1}{2}mu^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{E_k \text{ (after collision)}}{E_k \text{ (before collision)}}}$$

$$e = \sqrt{\frac{E_k}{E_0}}$$

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$$c = \frac{v}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{2gh}}{1}$$

$$f_0 \approx -\sqrt{2g/H}$$

$$e = \sqrt{I/5}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{\frac{mgh}{mgH}}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{\frac{E_p}{E_{p_0}}}$$

height after bounce
initial height

tential energy
after bounce



$$\rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$O = \underline{\underline{v}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

→ ଯାହୁ କରନ୍ତୁମାତ୍ର 50% ଫ୍ରିକ୍ସନ୍ ଲିପି ଥେବା,

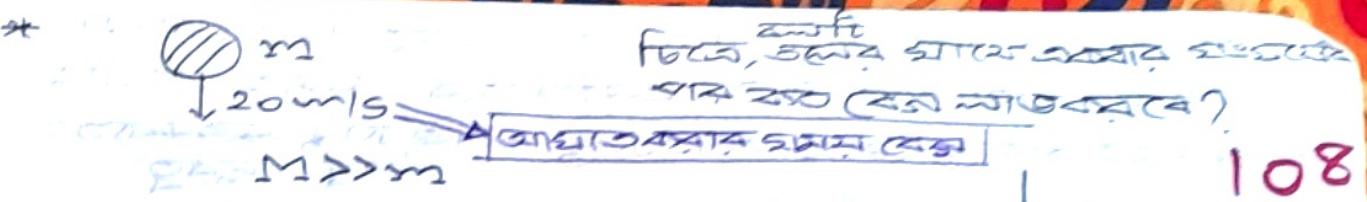
$$\underline{3. \text{ Einstein's}} \quad e = \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

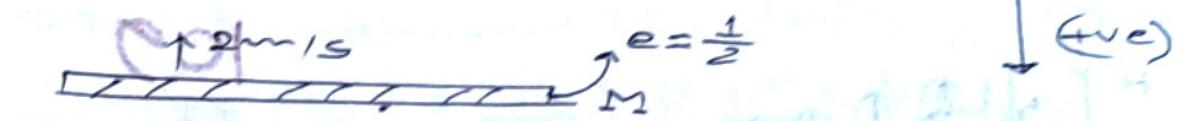
$$\Rightarrow v = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$\frac{1}{2} = 5$

$$G = \langle \text{ELEM} \rangle$$



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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Given: } & e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_{01} - v_{02}} \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-2 - v_1}{20 - (-2)} \\ \Rightarrow & v_1 = -13 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

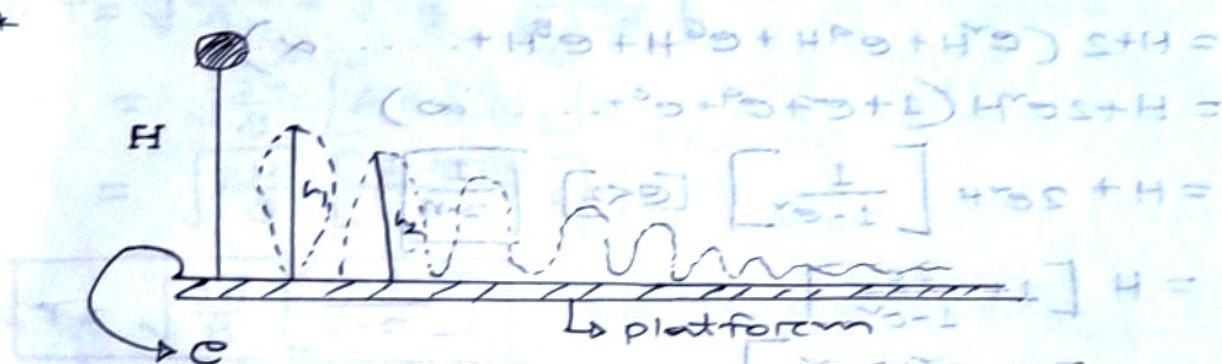
$$v_{01} = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{02} = -2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_2 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$[M \gg m]$$

$$v_1 = ?$$



$$\text{After one bounce: } h_1, e = \sqrt{\frac{h_1}{H}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1 = e^r H$$

$$\text{After two bounces: } h_2, h_2 = e^r h_1$$

$$\therefore \text{After } n \text{ bounces } \Rightarrow h_n = e^{rn} H$$

$$\Rightarrow h_n = e^{rn} H$$

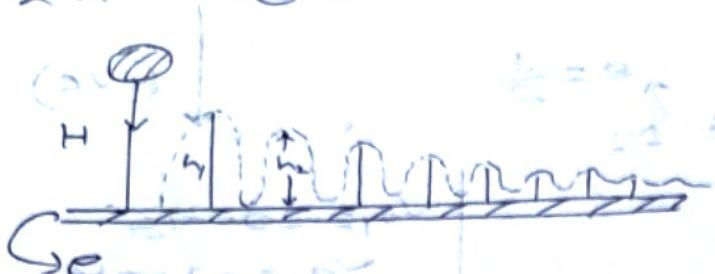
$$\text{After third bounce: } h_3 = e^r h_2$$

$$\Rightarrow h_3 = e^r h_2$$

$$\text{After } n^{\text{th}} \text{ bounce, } h_n = e^{rn} H$$

H উচ্চতা থেকে গুরি করে ফিল্ডে পড়তে দিলে বলটি
যান্তেক বার্জ bounce করে। সম্ভিলিত অবস্থায় যান্তে
যান্তে পৃষ্ঠা পর্যন্ত আসে অবিহাত অবস্থায় আসে।

উ:



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যোর উচ্চতা

$$H_T = H + 2h_1 + 2h_2 + 2h_3 + 2h_4 + 2h_5 + \dots + h_{n-1} + 2h_n + \dots + \infty$$

$$= H + 2(h_1 + h_2 + h_3 + h_4 + h_5 + \dots + h_n + \dots + \infty)$$

$$= H + 2(e^r H + e^{4r} H + e^{6r} H + e^{8r} H + \dots + \infty)$$

$$= H + 2e^r H (1 + e^r + e^{4r} + e^{6r} + \dots + \infty)$$

$$= H + 2e^r H \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^r} \right] [e < 2] \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2-r}}$$

$$= H \left[1 + \frac{2e^r}{1 - e^r} \right]$$

$$= H \left[\frac{1 - e^r + 2e^r}{1 - e^r} \right]$$

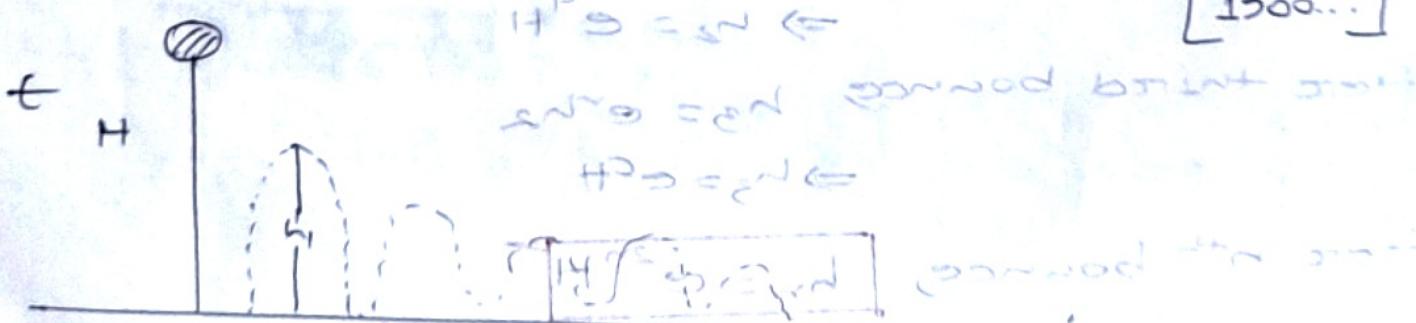
$$\boxed{H_T = H \left[\frac{1 + e^r}{1 - e^r} \right]} \quad H > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$e < 2$



*পশ্চিম অংশ ফিল্ড অবস্থায় যান্তে ইয়াজনীয় ঘটনা:

[100...]



Total time taken to come in rest

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$$T = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2h_1}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2h_2}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2h_3}{g}} + \dots \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}} \left[\sqrt{H} + 2\sqrt{h_1} + 2\sqrt{h_2} + 2\sqrt{h_3} + \dots \infty \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}} \left[\sqrt{H} + 2\sqrt{e^v H} + 2\sqrt{e^{2v} H} + 2\sqrt{e^{3v} H} + \dots \infty \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2e^v H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2e^{2v} H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2e^{3v} H}{g}} + \dots \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2e^v H}{g}} \left[1 + e + e^2 + e^3 + \dots \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2e^v H}{g}} \left[\frac{1}{1-e} \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} \left[1 + \frac{2e}{1-e} \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} \left[\frac{1-e+2e}{1-e} \right] \quad \boxed{I=1} \quad \text{since } I = w, \text{ and } e = v_i = ?$$

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} \left[\frac{1+e}{1-e} \right].$$



$$[E_{\text{kinetic}}] = [F_{\text{kinetic}}] = [w] : \text{referred}$$

$$w = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{F}{2m}$$