

Chapter 2-3
নতুন পদ্ধতি (Dynamics)

Topic: 1: লাইনেরিয়ার পরিস্থিতি (Linear motion):

সমীক্ষা: $v = \frac{ds}{dt}$

$s(t)$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{s}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{v} = v_x \hat{i} + v_y \hat{j} + v_z \hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(s) = \frac{d}{dt}(v_0 t) + \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{1}{2} a t^2\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(s) = v_0 \frac{d}{dt}(t) + \frac{1}{2} a \frac{d}{dt}(t^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow v = v_0 + \frac{1}{2} a \cdot 2t$$

$$\Rightarrow v = v_0 + at$$

* $v = \frac{ds}{dt} = \dot{s}$ → এখন দেখা হচ্ছে এবাবে differentiate
করলে কোন সমস্যা নেই এবং এটি (.)।

$$\vec{v} = v_x \hat{i} + v_y \hat{j} + v_z \hat{k}$$

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = \dot{x}$$

$$v_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = \dot{y}$$

$$v_z = \frac{dz}{dt} = \dot{z}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{dx}{dt} \hat{i} + \frac{dy}{dt} \hat{j} + \frac{dz}{dt} \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v} = \dot{x} \hat{i} + \dot{y} \hat{j} + \dot{z} \hat{k}$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$a = \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2}$$

$$a = \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)$$

$$a = \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = \ddot{s}$$

অসম স্থান পরিবর্তন
বেগ পরিবর্তন
বেগ পরিবর্তন

$$\vec{a} = a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} + a_z \hat{k}$$

$$a_x = \frac{d v_x}{dt} = \frac{d \tilde{x}}{dt} = \ddot{x}$$

$$a_y = \frac{d v_y}{dt} = \frac{d \tilde{y}}{dt} = \ddot{y}$$

$$a_z = \frac{d v_z}{dt} = \frac{d \tilde{z}}{dt} = \ddot{z}$$

$$\vec{a} = a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} + a_z \hat{k}$$

$$a_x = \frac{d v_x}{dt} = \frac{d \tilde{x}}{dt} = \ddot{x}$$

$$a_y = \frac{d v_y}{dt} = \frac{d \tilde{y}}{dt} = \ddot{y}$$

$$a_z = \frac{d v_z}{dt} = \frac{d \tilde{z}}{dt} = \ddot{z}$$

$$\vec{a} = \ddot{x} \hat{i} + \ddot{y} \hat{j} + \ddot{z} \hat{k}$$

$$s(t) = 2t^2 + 4t + 9; \text{ কোণ মাপ}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = 4t + 4; \quad v(t) = 4 + 4t$$

$$\Rightarrow v(t) = 4 + 4t \quad \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\therefore a = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$s(2) = 2(2)^2 + 4(2) + 9$$

$$= 42 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{যদি } s(t) = 2t^2 + 4t + 9$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$s(t) = 4t + 2t + 9$$

$$v_0 = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} a = 2$$

$$a = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 \\ \Rightarrow x - x_0 &= v_0 t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 \\ \Rightarrow (x - x_0) &= v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha x^2 \\ \Rightarrow x &= x_0 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha x^2 + x_0 \end{aligned}$$

i. $v = v_0 + \alpha t$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\therefore s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha (v_0 t)^2$$

$$\therefore v = v_0 + 2 \alpha s$$

v. " " " " " " "

$$s_{+n} = v_0 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha (2t - 1)$$

ii. $s_{+n_1} = v_0 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha (2t_1 - 1)$

যদি, $t_1 = t_2 - 1$ হয় তবে $s_{+n_1} = v_0 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha (2t_2 - 1) - \frac{1}{2} \alpha$

$$s_{+n_2} = v_0 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha (2t_2 - 1)$$

$$s_{+n_2} - s_{+n_1} = v_0 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha (2t_2 - 1) - v_0 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha (2t_1 - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow s_{+n_2} - s_{+n_1} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha (2t_2 - 1 - 2t_1 + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow s_{+n_2} - s_{+n_1} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot 2 (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{s_{+n_2} - s_{+n_1}}{t_2 - t_1}$$

[$t_2 > t_1$]

$$\text{Ans: } C = \frac{26 - 10}{50 - 5} \text{ cent.}$$

$$= \frac{16}{4}$$

$$= 4$$

$$\therefore F_{\text{max}} = 4 \times 50 = 400\text{N}$$

प्राप्ति वेग का अर्थ: यदि एक विद्युत विकल्प के द्वारा विद्युत ऊर्ध्व वेग से उत्पन्न हो तो वह वेग का अर्थ वह वेग है जो विद्युत विकल्प के द्वारा उत्पन्न होता है।

$$V_{avg} = \frac{s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + \dots + s_m}{\sum k_i} = \frac{\sum s}{\sum k}$$

• $\frac{2 \times 10^{12}}{10^{12}} =$
• $\frac{2 \times 10^{12}}{10^{12}} =$

(5)

$$\frac{d}{v_1} = \frac{d}{v_2} \Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{d}{t_1} \quad v_2 = \frac{d}{t_2}$$

$$v_{avg} = \frac{d+t_1}{t_1+t_2} = \frac{2d}{d/v_1 + d/v_2} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{v_2}} = \frac{2v_1v_2}{v_1+v_2}$$

$$v_{avg} = \boxed{\frac{2v_1v_2}{v_1+v_2}}$$

* यदि वाहिनी का अंतर्गत दूरी 10s में 28 m/s के साथ तय करता है।
 उसके बाहरी दूरी का अंतर्गत दूरी 10s में 28 m/s के साथ तय करता है।

$$\text{उपरी दूरी का अंतर्गत दूरी } s = \frac{v_0 + v}{2} t = \frac{8 + 28}{2} = 18 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{नीचे दूरी का अंतर्गत दूरी } s = \left(\frac{v_0 + v}{2} \right) t$$

$$s = \frac{8 + 28}{2} t = \frac{36}{2} t = 18t$$

$$v_0 = 8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 = (8 \times 10) + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times (10)^2 = 180 \text{ m}$$

* यदि वाहिनी 12s में 12 m/s के साथ तय करता है। उसके बाहरी दूरी का अंतर्गत दूरी 12s में 8 m/s के साथ तय करता है।

$$v_0 = 8 \text{ m/s}, v = 12 \text{ m/s}, t_1 = 12s, t_2 = 8s$$

$$v_1 = \frac{d}{t_1} = \frac{d}{12}, v_2 = \frac{d}{t_2} = \frac{d}{8}$$

$$v_{avg} = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} = \frac{\frac{d}{12} + \frac{d}{8}}{2} = \frac{d}{12} + \frac{d}{8}$$

$$v_{avg} = \frac{d}{12} + \frac{d}{8} = \frac{12d + 8d}{96} = \frac{20d}{96} = \frac{5d}{24}$$

6) $\vec{v}_1 = \frac{\vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}}{2}$
 $\vec{v}_2 = \frac{\vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}_0 + 3\alpha}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_4 = \vec{v}_0 + 3\alpha$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 = \frac{\vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}_0 + 3\alpha}{2}$$

অবস্থা ৩ র সময়ে,

$$\vec{v}_2 = \frac{\vec{v}_0 + \vec{v} + 3\alpha}{2} = \frac{2\vec{v}_0 + 9\alpha}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = \frac{2\vec{v}_0 + 9\alpha}{2}$$

অবস্থা ৫ র সময়ে,

$$\vec{v} = \frac{2\vec{v}_0 + 9\alpha}{2} = \frac{2\vec{v}_0 + 9\alpha}{2}$$
$$2\vec{v}_0 + 9\alpha = 16$$

(নি- দন্ত)

$$\frac{\vec{v}_0}{6} = \frac{2\vec{v}_0 + 9\alpha}{8}$$
$$6\vec{v}_0 = -8$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -1.33}$$

অবস্থা ১ র সময়ে

$$2\vec{v}_0 + (-1.33) = 16$$
$$\therefore \vec{v}_0 = 13.985 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{মানিক্য}}$$

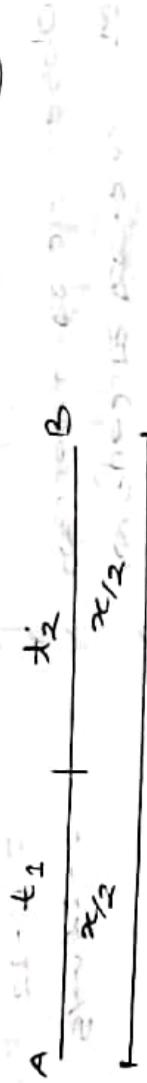
অবস্থা ২ র সময়ে

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + 6\alpha$$
$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = 13.985 + 6(-1.33)$$
$$= 6.005 \text{ m/s}$$

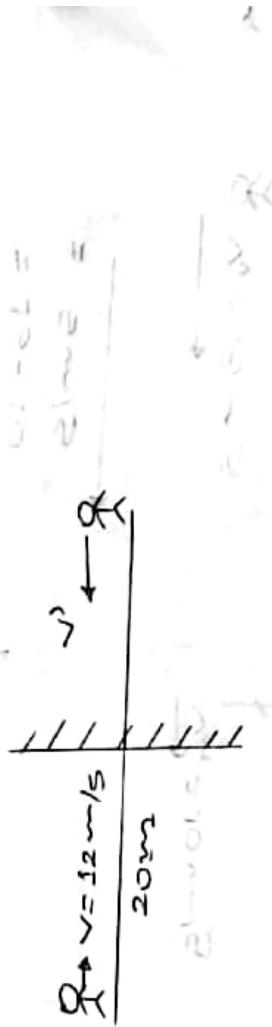
অবস্থা ৪ র সময়ে

* প্রয়োজন যাবতীয় তাৎক্ষণ্য অবস্থার সময়ের মধ্যে কর্তৃপক্ষের আভিজ্ঞান কর্তব্য, যার ফলে প্রয়োজনীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের নির্দেশ প্রদর্শন করে। [D.U. মডেল]

(X)



$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= t_1 + t_2 \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2v} &= \frac{x_{1/2}}{v_2} + \frac{x_{1/2}}{v_1} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{v} &= \frac{1}{v_2} + \frac{1}{v_1} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{v} &= \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{2v} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{3v} \Rightarrow v = 3v \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

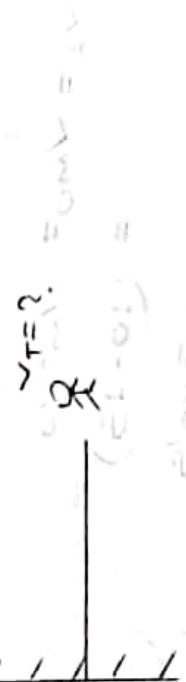


(v2 > v1)

$$x_{1/2} = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

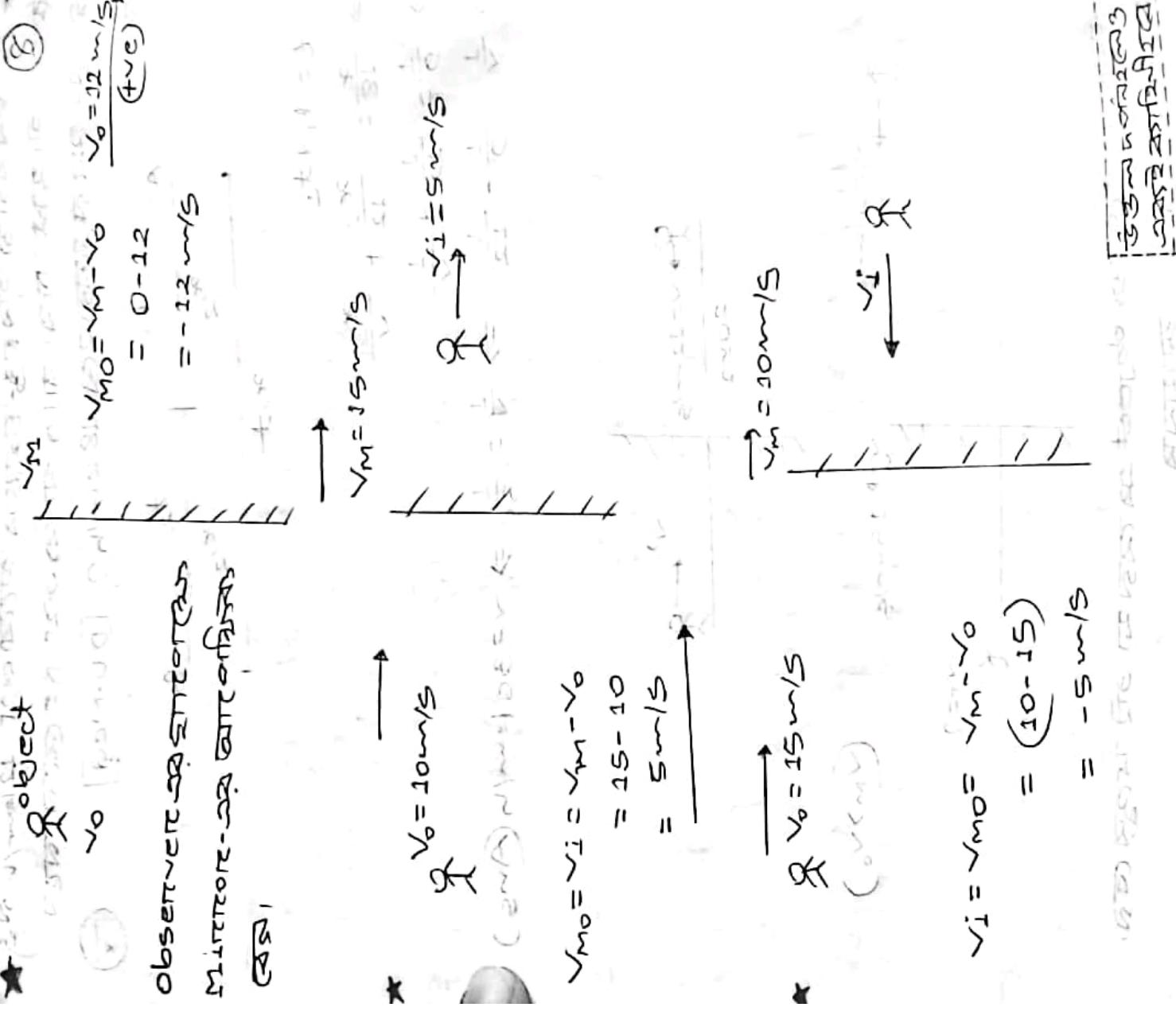
$$v_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

*



$$x_{1/2} = ?$$

Observation
কর্তৃপক্ষের নির্দেশ প্রদর্শন কর্তৃপক্ষের আভিজ্ঞান কর্তব্য, যার ফলে প্রয়োজনীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের নির্দেশ প্রদর্শন করে।



परवानगा

Linerar

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow v &= v_0 + at \\ \rightarrow s &= \left(v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

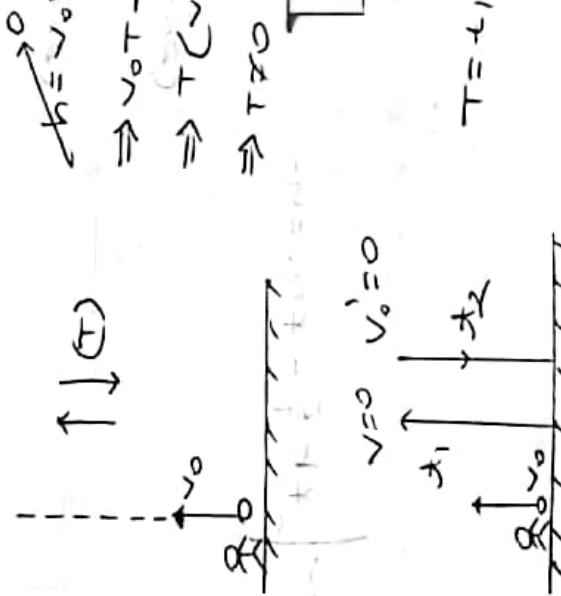
$$a \rightarrow g$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow v &= v_0 + gt \\ \rightarrow s &= \left(v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ v &= v_0 + gt \\ s &= v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= v_0 + gt \\ s &= v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ v &= v_0 + gt \\ s &= v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{aligned}$$

* अवधि (Time period):



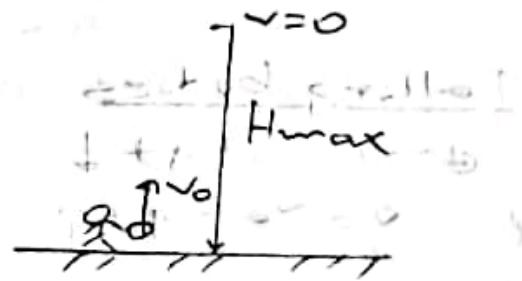
क्रिया समय:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= v_0 - gt_2 \\ \Rightarrow g &= \frac{v_0}{t_2} \end{aligned}$$

क्रिया समय:

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 + t_2 &= \frac{2v_0}{g} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{v_0}{g} + t_2 &= \frac{2v_0}{g} \\ \Rightarrow t_2 &= \frac{v_0}{g} \end{aligned}$$

* सर्वोच्च ऊँचाई (maximum height): H_{max}

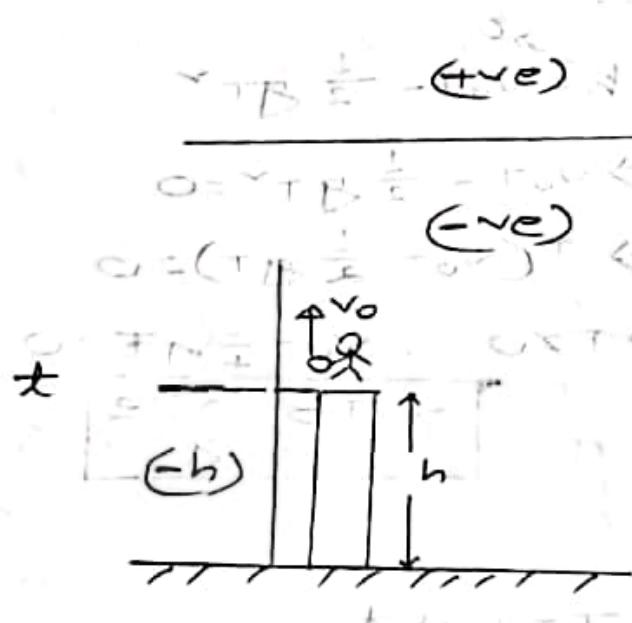


$$\checkmark \rightarrow 0 = v_0 - 2g H_{max}$$

$$\therefore H_{max} = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}$$

* Reference line/Datum line:

For vertical displacement,

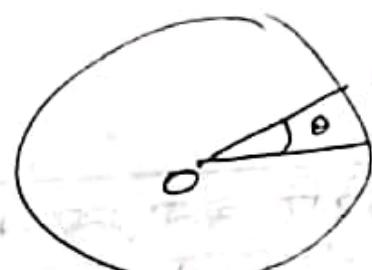


$$-h = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \quad | \quad h = -v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

(ପ୍ରତିକରଣ/କୌଣବନ୍ଧି):

ଚାଲାକାର ପଦ୍ଧତି କୌଣବନ୍ଧି ଏବଂ କୌଣବନ୍ଧିର ଗତି ହେଉଥିଲା.

(ii) କୌଣବନ୍ଧି (Angular displacement): (θ)



* ଚାଲାକାର ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନୁକାଳୀନ କୋଣ ବନ୍ଧୁ କୋଣା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ କୌଣବନ୍ଧି କରାଯାଇଛି।

chapter 7

$$[\theta]$$

Unit: rad

$$\text{Dimension: } [\theta] = \left[\frac{L}{L} \right] = 1$$

$$S = r\theta \\ \theta = \frac{S}{r}$$

* କୌଣବନ୍ଧି ମାତ୍ରାବିଦୀ ହାତିଲା।

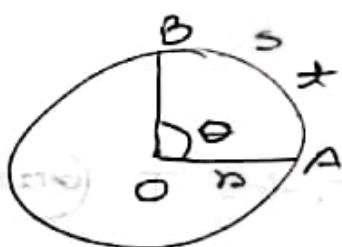
$$\therefore \text{ଯୁଧ୍ୟ } n = \frac{\theta}{2\pi}$$

କୌଣବନ୍ଧି ମାତ୍ରାବିଦୀ
ପାଇଁ ଉପରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି
କୌଣ 360°

2π	1
1	$\frac{1}{2\pi}$
0	$\frac{0}{2\pi}$

(iii) କୌଣରତନ (Angular Velocity): (ω)

ଚାଲାକାର ପଦ୍ଧତି କୌଣବନ୍ଧି କୌଣରତନ ଅନୁକାଳୀନ କୌଣରତନ କରାଯାଇଛି।



* ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ କୌଣରତନ କୌଣବନ୍ଧିର ଦିଶାରେ ଅନୁକାଳୀନ କୌଣରତନ ହେବାକୁ ପାଇଁ କୌଣରତନ କରାଯାଇଛି।

$$\therefore 1 \text{ " } = " \text{ " } = " \text{ " } = \frac{\theta}{t} \\ \omega = \frac{\theta}{t} \Rightarrow \theta = \omega t$$

Unit: rad/s

$$\text{Dimension: } [\omega] = \left[\frac{1}{T} \right] = [T^{-1}]$$

Differential form

(12)

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega \theta \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \theta = \omega \theta \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega \theta$$

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = [\theta]$$

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta}$$

$$\boxed{\omega = \omega \theta}$$

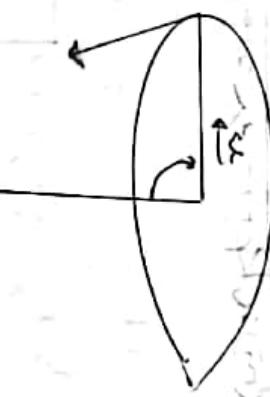
$$V = \omega r \sin \theta \quad [V = \omega \frac{r \sin \theta}{r}]$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \omega r \sin \theta$$

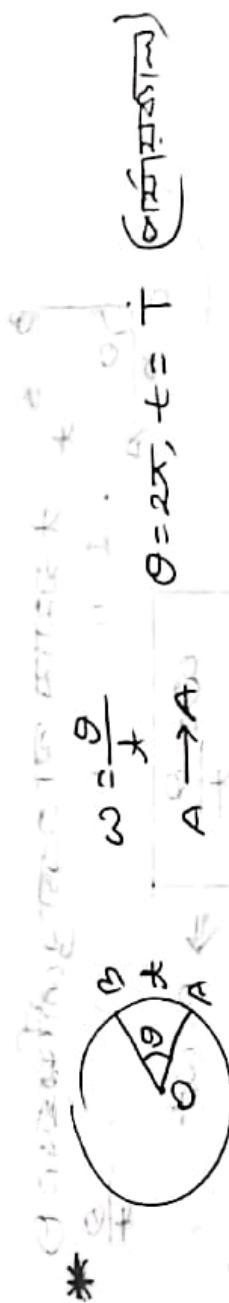
$$\vec{V} = (\vec{r} \times \vec{\omega})$$

$$\boxed{\vec{V} = \vec{r} \times \vec{\omega}}$$

Axial vector



* কোণ পরিবর্তন ঘূর্ণনের সময়ে অবস্থান করা যায়।
অক্ষ দ্বারা ঘূর্ণনের ঘূর্ণন করা যায়।



$$\boxed{\omega = \omega \theta}$$

$$\theta = 2\pi, t = T$$

(ক্রিয়াকলাপ)

$$A \rightarrow A_0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \theta \\ \omega \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \theta_0 \\ \omega_0 \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} \omega \theta \\ \omega \end{array} \right] t$$

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$$\boxed{\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}}$$

$$\therefore \omega = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{T} \quad \boxed{\omega = 2\pi f} \quad \boxed{f = \frac{1}{T}}$$

ω = Natural frequency [Hz or s^{-1}]

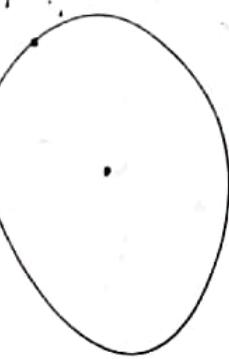
Angular frequency
[रोटेशनल फ्रीक्वेन्सी]

$$t - \text{में से किसी अवधि में } N \text{ बॉल्ट घूमते हैं।}$$

$$\therefore 2 \text{ " } = N \quad \therefore \frac{N}{2} = \frac{\pi}{t}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$\boxed{\omega = \frac{2\pi N}{t}}$$



Let $t = 1 \text{ min} = 60 \text{ sec}$

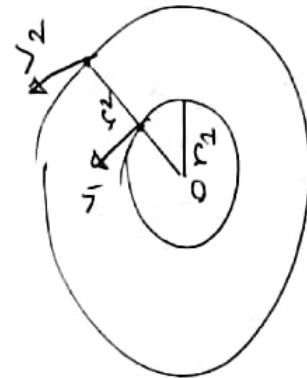
$N \rightarrow$ Revolution Per Second minute

(R.P.M. or m.p.m.)

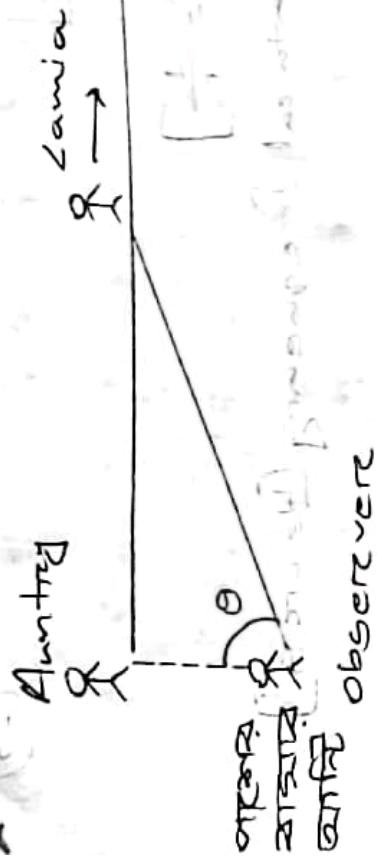
$$\boxed{t = 1 \text{ sec}} \quad \boxed{N \rightarrow (\text{R.P.M.})}$$

$$\boxed{\omega = \frac{2\pi N}{60}}$$

$$\boxed{\omega = 2\pi N}$$

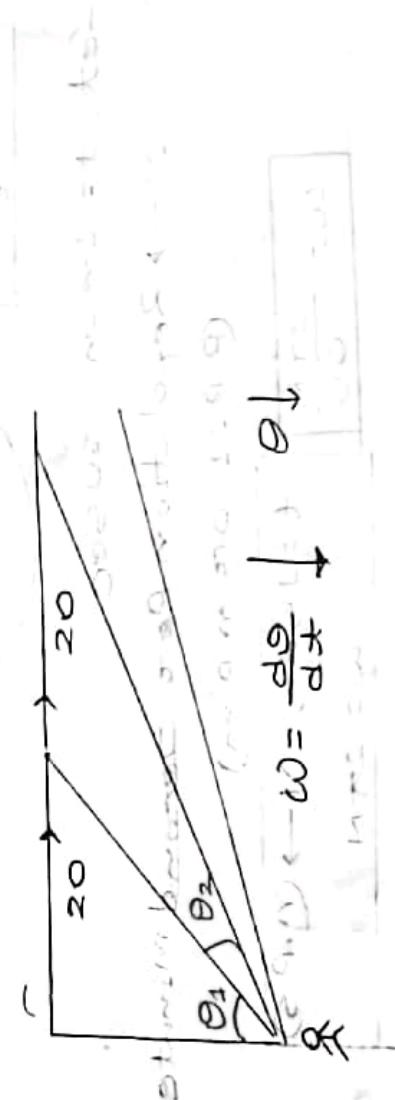


$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{r_2} &= \omega_2 \\ \omega &= \text{const} \\ \hline \omega &\propto r \end{aligned}$$

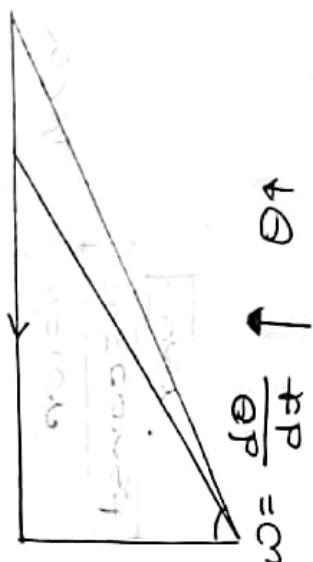


प्रत्येक वर्तनी का अवधारणा प्रतिलोमी का अवधारणा

$$*\nu = \frac{10}{\sin \theta} = \cos \theta$$

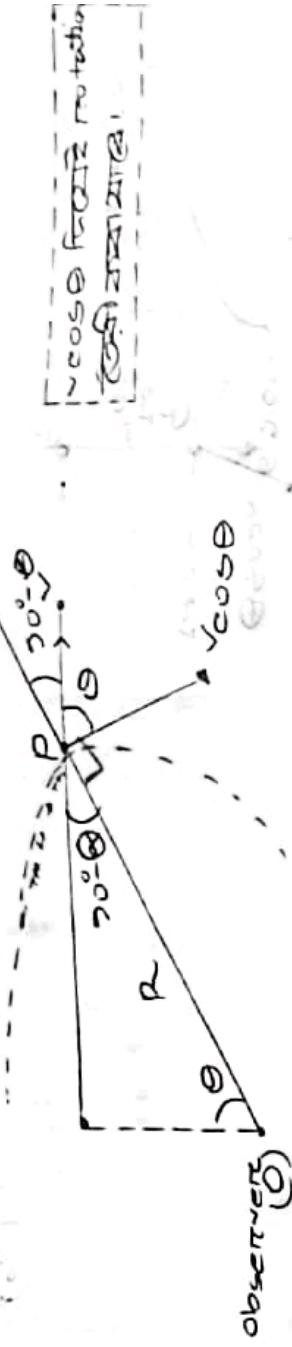


$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} = \omega$$



$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} = \omega$$

Circular motion



$$\omega_{po} = \frac{v \cos \theta}{R}$$

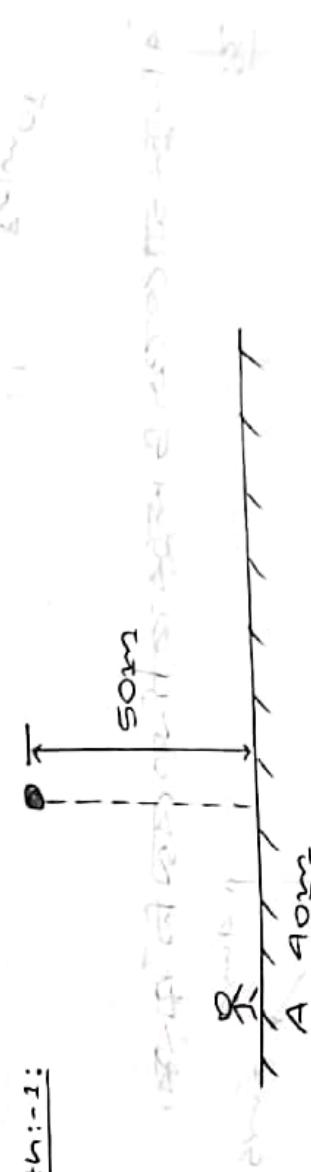
Angular velocity ω_{po} of particle with respect to observer

ω_{po} = component of velocity perpendicular to R

(R distance b/w particle & observer)

$$\omega_{po} = \frac{v_1}{R}$$

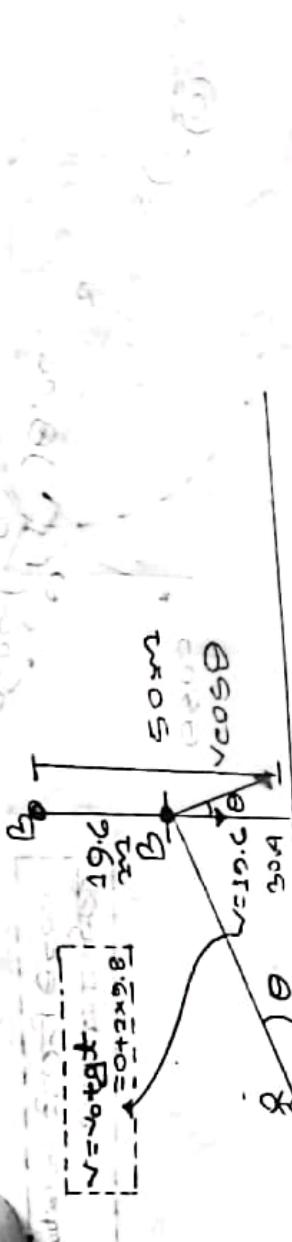
* Maths:-:



* A rotating platform rotates with an angular velocity of 2 rad/s . The radius of the platform is 50m .
Find the linear velocity of a point on the platform.

$$h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \Rightarrow 2g = 19.6 \rightarrow 2 \text{ sec} \Rightarrow \text{Ans}$$

(16)

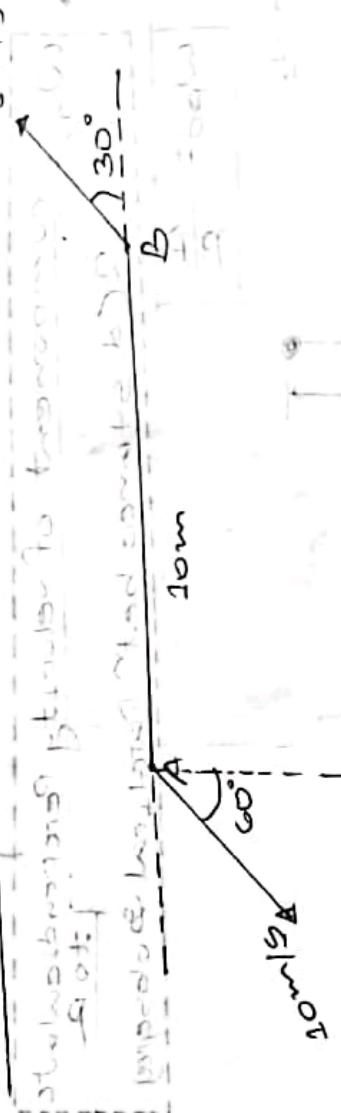


$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{30.4}{40} \right) = 37.25^\circ$$

$$AB = \sqrt{40^2 + 30^2} = 50.29 \text{ m}$$

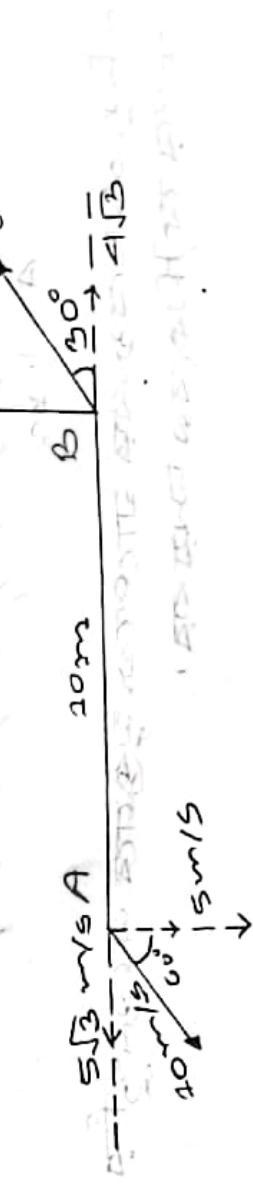
$$\omega_{BA} = \frac{v \cos \theta}{AB} = 0.312 \text{ rad/s (Ans.)}$$

MATHS 2:



* A force acts at point A towards point B and makes an angle of 30 degrees with the vertical AB.

Ans:



$$[Ans] = 9 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_{BA} = \frac{\theta}{T} = 0.9 \text{ rad/s} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$\omega_{PO} = \frac{V_1 \text{ relative}}{R}$$



④ $\theta = 2\pi$

$$\boxed{\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}}$$

সূর্য দিবা ও রাতে কত সময় অবধি যেখানে
সূর্য পূর্ণ হবে?

ফলিষ্ঠ করে 2

উ: A পূর্ণ, $\omega_A = \frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$
B পূর্ণ, $\omega_B = \frac{2\pi}{10} = \frac{\pi}{5}$

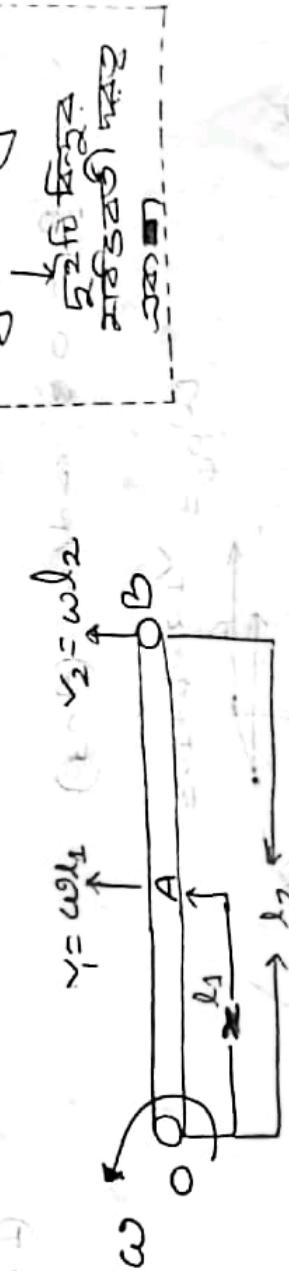
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\omega_{\text{relative}} = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_{\text{relative}}} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2\pi}{15}} = 15 \text{ sec}$$

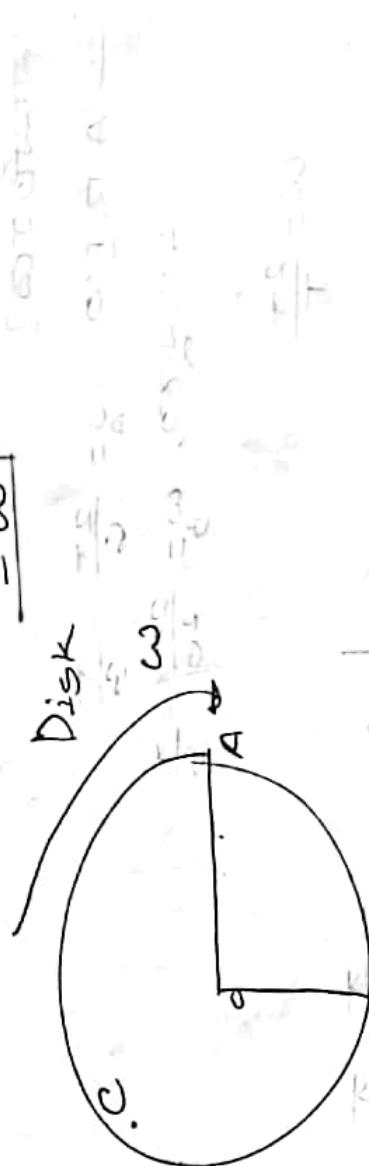
সূর্য পূর্ণ হবে 15 মিনিট।

মান =



$$\omega_{AO} = \frac{\omega_1}{r_1} = \frac{\omega_{A0}}{r_1} = \omega_{A0}$$
$$\omega_{BO} = \omega_{B0}$$

$$\omega_{AO} = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{(r_2 - r_1)} = \frac{\omega_{B0} - \omega_{A0}}{(r_2 - r_1)}$$
$$\omega_{BO} = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{(r_2 - r_1)} = \frac{\omega_{B0} - \omega_{A0}}{(r_2 - r_1)}$$
$$= \frac{\omega_{B0} - \omega_{A0}}{r_2 - r_1}$$



$$\frac{\omega_A - \omega_B}{r_A - r_B} = \frac{\omega_C - \omega_B}{r_C - r_B}$$
$$\frac{\omega_A - \omega_B}{r_A - r_B} = \frac{\omega_C - \omega_B}{r_C - r_B}$$
$$\frac{\omega_A - \omega_B}{r_A - r_B} = \frac{\omega_C - \omega_B}{r_C - r_B}$$

D_{পোর্ট} P_{নির্গত}

* একটি ক্ষয়ক্ষতি করা হবে বল্কু যা রাখা হবে।
স্থান কর্তৃপক্ষ স্বতন্ত্র কর্মসূল হবে।

(19)

वृत्तीय वेग विद्युत
आरोफ्सन विद्युत
→ Rotation विद्युत
स्टैटिक रोटेशन विद्युत
आरोफ्सन विद्युत



Angular acceleration (α)

वृत्तीय वेग के विपरीत अविवाहित विद्युत
विद्युत
विद्युत

$$t \dots \omega \dots$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\Delta \omega}{t} = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{t}$$

unit: rad/s^2

$$\text{Dimension, } [\alpha] = \left[\frac{1}{t^2} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{\tau^2} \right] = [\text{rad}]$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t} = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{t}$$

$\alpha > 0$, $\alpha < 0$, $\alpha (+ve)$, $\alpha (-ve)$ → वृत्तीय वेग का वृद्धि वा घटाव

वृत्तीय वेग का घटाव → वृत्तीय वेग का घटाव
वृत्तीय वेग का वृद्धि → वृत्तीय वेग का वृद्धि

$$\alpha = 0 \quad \boxed{\alpha = 0}$$

वृत्तीय वेग का घटाव
वृत्तीय वेग का वृद्धि
वृत्तीय वेग का वृद्धि
वृत्तीय वेग का घटाव
 $(L + \alpha)^2$

Differential forms

$$d = \frac{d}{dt} \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{d}{dt} (\frac{d\theta}{dt})$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \omega = \frac{d}{dt} \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \omega$$

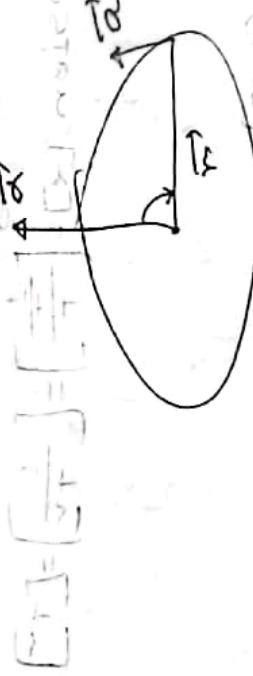
$$[\alpha = \text{axial vector}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \alpha r \cdot \hat{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \alpha r \sin 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} = |\vec{\alpha}| \hat{x} \times \hat{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} = \vec{\alpha} \hat{x} \times \hat{r}$$



$$\alpha = \omega r = \omega r$$

वर्तावाली का असर:

प्रतिक्रिया का असर

$$\vec{\alpha} = \vec{v} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} &\rightarrow \vec{v} + \vec{\alpha} \\ \vec{r} &\rightarrow \vec{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = \vec{v} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} &\rightarrow \vec{v} + \vec{\alpha} \\ \vec{r} &\rightarrow \vec{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\alpha} &= \vec{v} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} \\ &= \vec{v} \times \vec{r} + 2\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} &= v_0 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\alpha} (2t - 1) \\ \vec{r} &= r_0 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\alpha} (2t - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$s_{th} = s_0 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\alpha} (2t - 1)$$

Q)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \omega = \frac{d}{dt} \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \omega$$

$$[\alpha = \text{axial vector}]$$

वर्तावाली का असर:

प्रतिक्रिया का असर

*math: ଏକାର ମୁଣ୍ଡାରେ 800 RPM ଦିଶାଯାଇଲୁ, କୁଟିଚକ୍ର ଓ ଫଳାନ୍ତି କରିବାର ପ୍ରକାର

ଏହା 405 ଦୂରେ ଥିଲୁ ହୋଇଥାଏ, କୁଟିଚକ୍ର ଓ ଫଳାନ୍ତି କରିବାର ପ୍ରକାର

(21)

$$\text{Given: } \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi N}{60} = \frac{2 \times 3.1416 \times 800}{60} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{4800}{60} \text{ rad/s} = 83.33 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} t = 405 \\ \omega = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 83.33 + 2\alpha t$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -2.079 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$\theta = \frac{(\omega_0 + \omega)t}{2} = \frac{(83.33 + 0) \times 405}{2} = 1678.8$$

$$n = \frac{\theta}{2\pi} = \frac{1678.8}{2 \times 3.1416} = 268.2 \approx 268 \text{ revs}$$

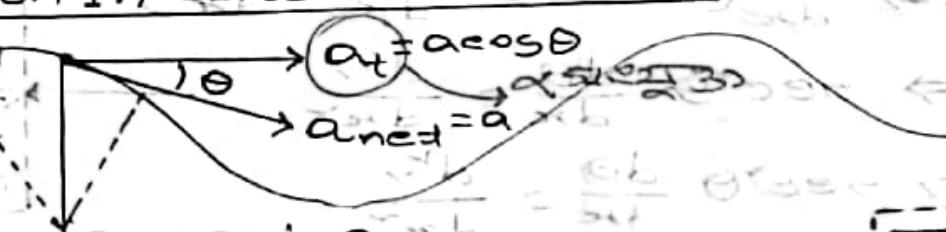
$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{\omega_0}{t} = -\frac{83.33}{405} = -2.079 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

*କୁତାଳାର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ କୁଟି:

Acceleration in circular motion:

radius
of
curvature
 \rightarrow
କୁତାଳାର
କୁଟିକାରୀ



$$a_{net} = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_r^2}$$

$$r = \frac{[1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2]}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}$$

କୁତାଳାର ଅର୍ଥକାରୀ
ଶାଖା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ କୁଟି
କୁତାଳାର କିମ୍ବା
କୁତାଳାର କିମ୍ବା

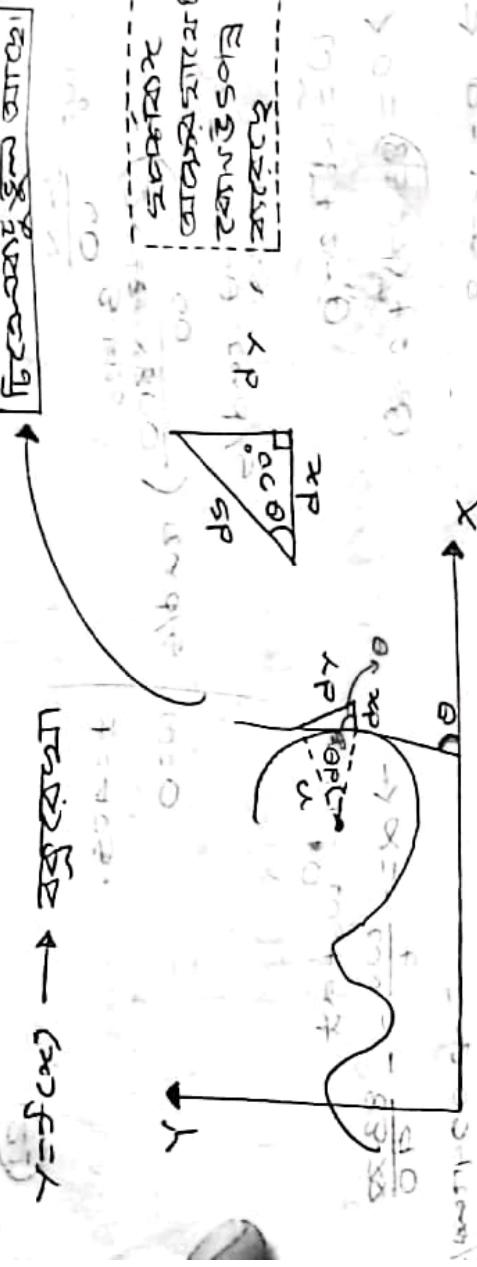
$a_t \rightarrow$ କୁତାଳାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉପରିତରିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

$a_r \rightarrow$ କୁତାଳାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉପରିତରିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

କୁତାଳାର କୁଟି (centripetal acceleration)

22
 Boxed question: Radius of curvature in case path

$$r = f(\cos \theta) \rightarrow \text{संतुलित रूप}$$



$$ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta$$

अतः

$$\tan \theta = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} d\theta = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta$$

\Rightarrow

$$\sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{\sec^2 \theta} = \frac{d\theta}{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$$

संतुलित रूप
 अतः $r = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta}} = \frac{dx/d\theta}{dy/d\theta}$$

using chain rule

(23)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = m \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$
$$m = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\Rightarrow m = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{d}{dx}\left(1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right)}{P}$$
$$\Rightarrow m = \left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{d}{dx}\left(1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right)}{P}$$

$$r = \frac{\left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}$$

$$r = \left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}$$

* $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 2x$

Given $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$

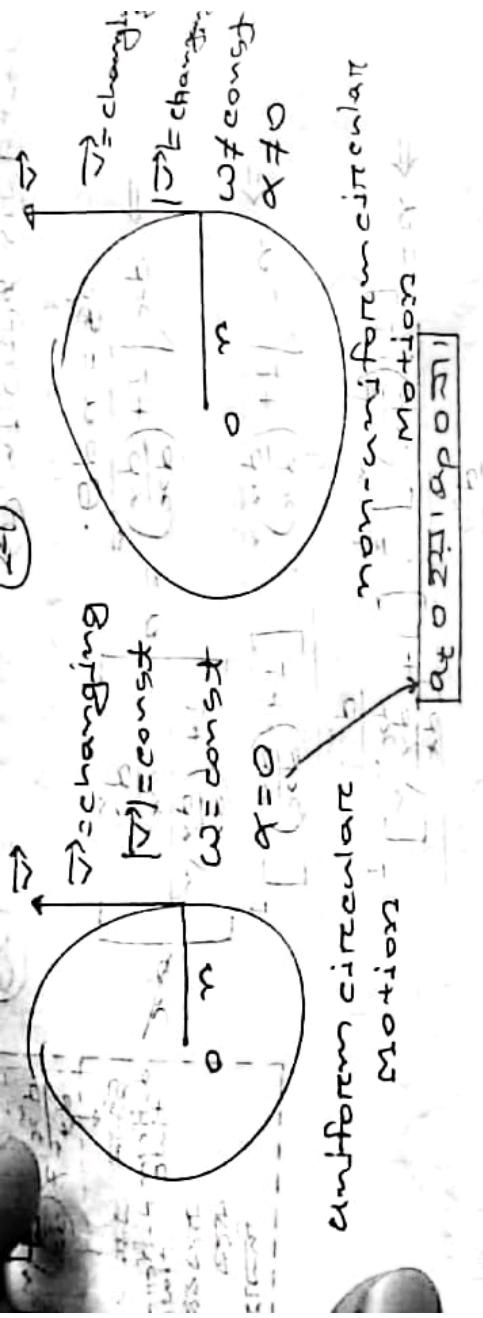
$\therefore \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 2$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 2$$
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 2$$
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 2$$

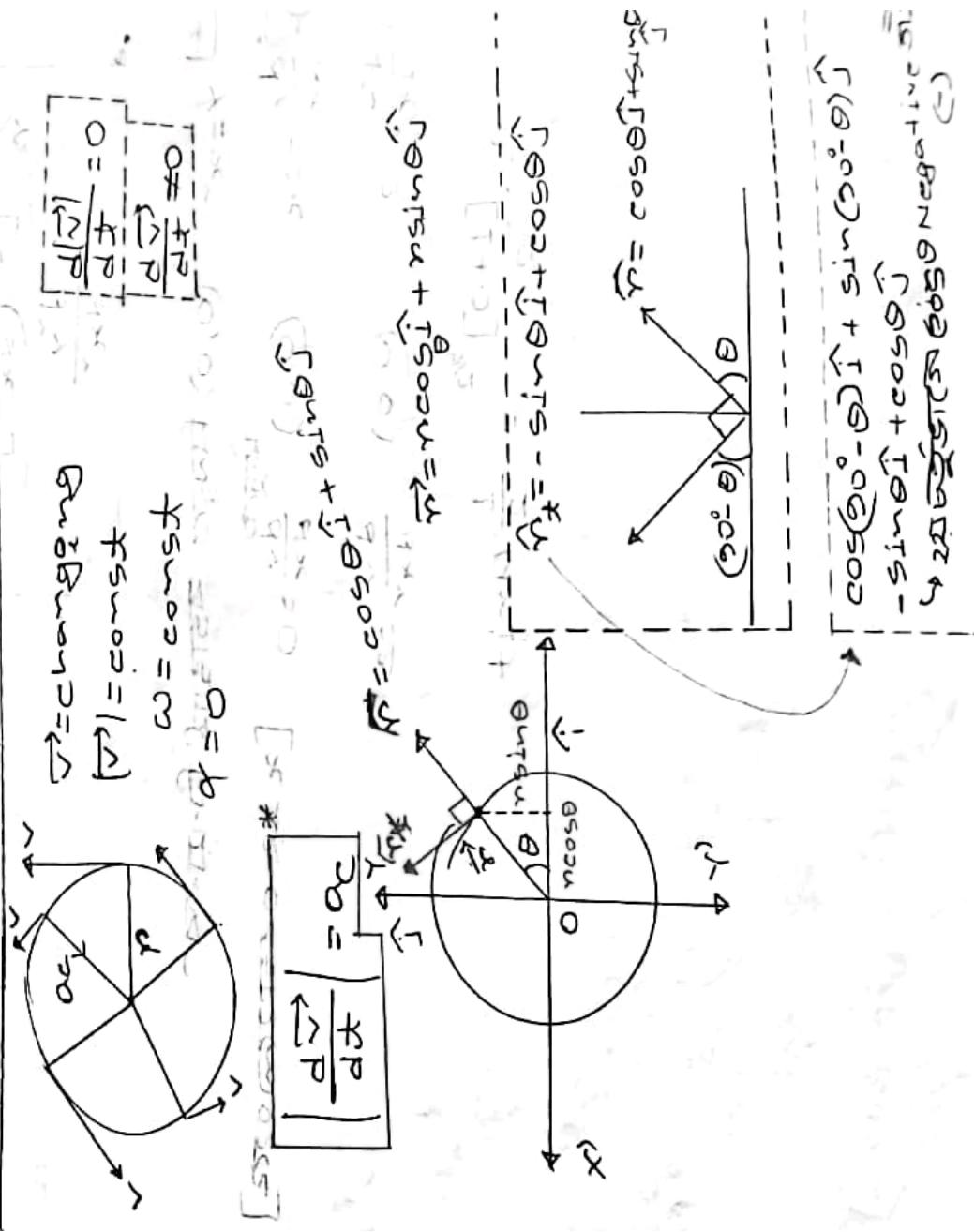
$$r = \frac{\left[1 + 0 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ unit}$$



$$r = \sqrt{1 + 0} = \sqrt{1 + 0} = 1$$



Types of circular centripetal acceleration:



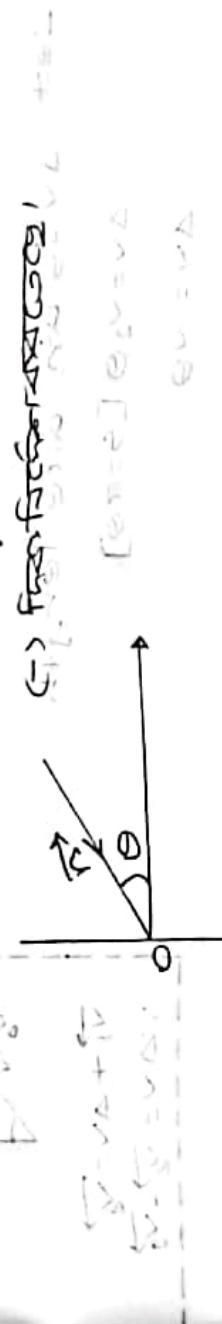
(25)

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} &= r \cos \theta \hat{i} + r \sin \theta \hat{j} \\ \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} &= r(-\sin \theta) \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{i} + r \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{j} \\ \vec{v} &= r \left[-\sin \theta \hat{i} + \cos \theta \hat{j} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} &= r \cos \theta \hat{i} + r \sin \theta \hat{j} \\ \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} &= r \left[\cos \theta \left[-\sin \theta \hat{i} + \cos \theta \hat{j} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sin \theta \left[-\sin \theta \hat{i} + \cos \theta \hat{j} \right] \right] \\ \vec{v} &= r \left[-\sin \theta \hat{i} + \cos \theta \hat{j} \right] \end{aligned}$$

∇ changing
3 const

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} &= r \left[-\sin \theta \hat{i} + \cos \theta \hat{j} \right] \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = r \left[-\sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{i} + \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{j} \right] \\ &\quad - 3r (\cos \theta \hat{i} + \sin \theta \hat{j}) + (r^2 (-\sin \theta \hat{i} + \cos \theta \hat{j})) \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = r \left[-\cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{i} - \sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{j} \right] + r \left[-\sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{i} + \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{j} \right] + (-\sin \theta \hat{i} + \cos \theta \hat{j}) \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = r \left[-\cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{i} - \sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{j} \right] + r \left[-\sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{i} + \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{j} \right] + \vec{a}_{\text{cent}} \end{aligned}$$



$$a_c = \omega^2 r$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$v = \omega r$$

বিনামী: দুটি কক্ষাবস্থা পদ্ধতিকার কোনো স্থিতিকার অভ্যন্তর
বের দূরত্ব $3m\sqrt{2}$ হচ্ছে ও $4m\sqrt{2}$ এর বের নথিগুলি, যদ্যপি
মনে কৃত পিণ্ডগুলি, [যোগাযোগ] $\frac{1}{4}$ করে দুটি হচ্ছে $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$

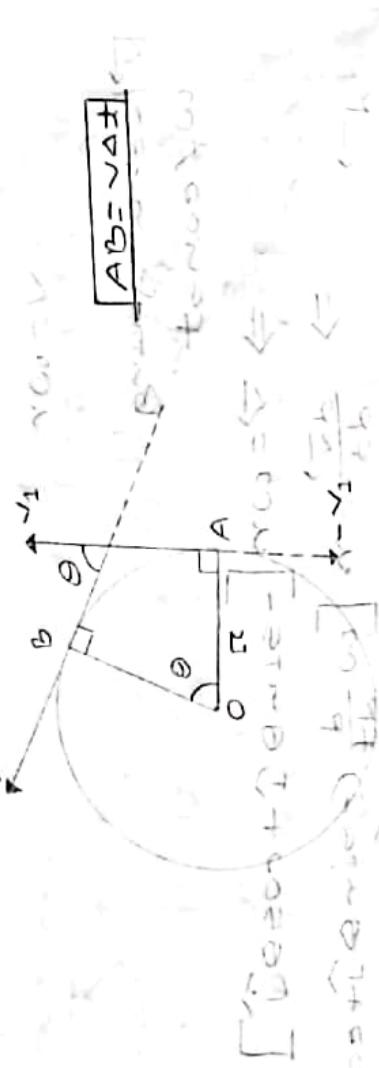
$$\text{সি: } \alpha_c = 4m\sqrt{2}^2 \times \cos 45^\circ + 10m\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 16$$

$$\alpha_{cd} = \frac{\tilde{v}_2}{r_2} = \frac{\tilde{v}_2}{2} = 3m\sqrt{2} \times \cos 45^\circ = \sqrt{25} = 5m\sqrt{2} \quad (\text{যোগ})$$

$$\alpha_{cd} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5m\sqrt{2} \quad (\text{মুক্ত})$$

□

$$AB = v \Delta t$$



$$[v_0 \cos \theta + v_0 \sin \theta]$$

$$+ (v_0 \cos \theta) \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{v_0 \cos \theta} = v_0 \theta \Rightarrow AB = r v \theta \Rightarrow v \Delta t = r v \theta$$

$$\text{Long } |\vec{v}| = \text{constant}$$

$$\text{constant } \alpha_c = 0$$



$\angle \text{ext}, \Delta v$ is arc length

$$\Delta v = v_1 \theta \quad [s = r\theta]$$

$$\Delta v = v \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\Delta v}{v}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{v}_1 + \Delta v &= \tilde{v}_2 \\ \therefore \Delta v &= \tilde{v}_2 - \tilde{v}_1 \end{aligned}$$

frequenz ω und (zeitl.) τ

$$\frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_c = \frac{\vec{v}}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_c = \frac{\vec{v}^2}{R} = \omega^2 R$$

Uniform circular motion

$$|\vec{v}| = \text{const}$$

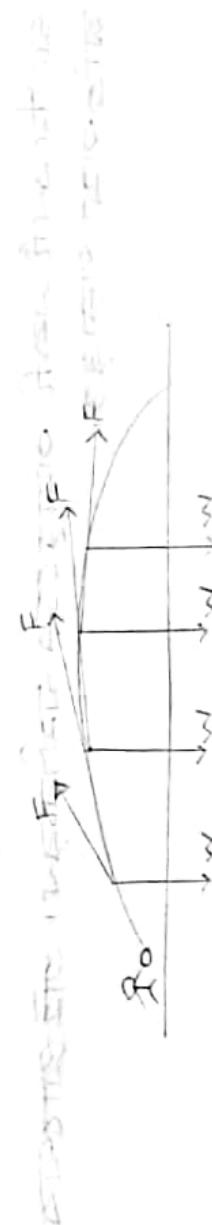
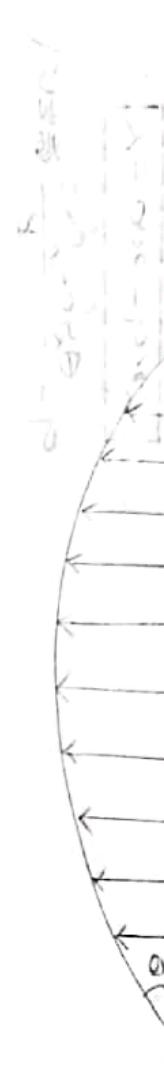
$$\alpha_c = \frac{d|\vec{v}|}{dt} = 0$$

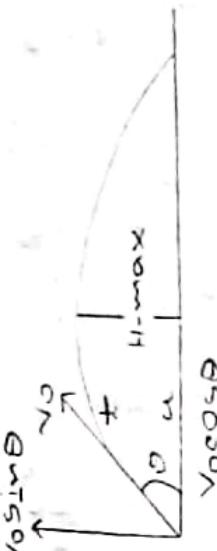
$$\omega = \text{const}$$

$$\alpha_c = \omega^2 R$$

$$\left| \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \right| = \alpha_{\text{cent}} = \sqrt{\alpha_c^2 + \dot{\alpha}_c^2}$$
$$= \alpha_{\text{cent}} = \sqrt{\omega^4 R^2 + \omega^2 R^2}$$
$$= \alpha_{\text{cent}} = \sqrt{\omega^2 R^2 (\omega^2 + \dot{\omega}^2)}$$
$$= \alpha_{\text{cent}} = \sqrt{\omega^2 R^2 \alpha^2}$$

2D-Motion:
Projective (Process):





পথের সমীক্ষণ:

$$x = v_0 t \cos \theta$$

$$y = v_0 t \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$\text{সূত্র দ্বারা} \quad t = \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta}$$

$$y = v_0 \sin \theta \cdot \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta} - \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta} \right)^2$$

$$y = (v_0 \sin \theta) t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2y}{g}} \quad \text{বিনামূল সমীক্ষণ}$$

$$y = v_0 \tan \theta - \frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot x^2$$

$\cot \theta, \tan \theta = a$

$$\therefore y = ax - b$$

সূত্র,

পথের সমীক্ষণ হ'ল,

Elemental equation of curve:

$$Ax^2 + 2Hx\gamma + By^2 + 2gx + 2f\gamma + c = 0$$

(2)

case: 01: $A=B=0 \text{ and } H$,

$$2gx + 2f\gamma + c = 0 \text{ एक सर्वांगीन क्रम।}$$

case: 02: $\boxed{A=B}$,

$$H=0, \text{ एक सर्वांगीन क्रम। तो } (Ax^2 + By^2) = 0$$

case: 03: $AB-H^2=0$, एक सर्वांगीन क्रम।

case: 04: $AB-H^2 < 0$, एक सर्वांगीन क्रम।
case: 05: $AB-H^2 > 0$, एक सर्वांगीन क्रम।

माना, $\gamma = ax - bx\gamma$

$$\Rightarrow ax^2 - bx^2\gamma - \gamma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -bx^2 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot x\gamma + 0 \cdot \gamma^2 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot x - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \gamma + 0 = 0$$

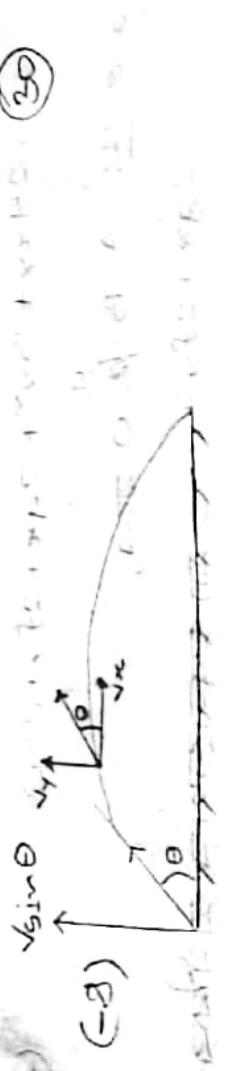
जब $A=-b$; $B=0$

$$H=0$$

$$AB-H^2 = (-b)^2 - (0)^2 = b^2$$

∴ एक सर्वांगीन।

(30)



$$v_y = (v_0 \sin \theta) - gt \quad \text{[At } t=0\text{]}$$

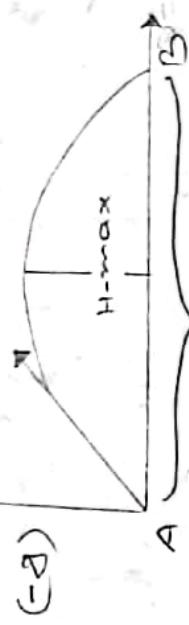
$$\tan \theta = \frac{v_y}{v_x} = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{v_0 \cos \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_1 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{v_0 \cos \theta} \right)$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

परावर्ती अवस्था के बाद विस्तृत विश्लेषण करें।

$$v_y = v_0 \sin \theta - g t \quad \text{[At } t=T\text{]}$$



$H = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ (Range formula)

परावर्ती अवस्था के बाद विस्तृत विश्लेषण करें।

परावर्ती अवस्था के बाद विस्तृत विश्लेषण करें।

$$\frac{H_{\max}}{H_{\max} - H(0)} = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{v_0 \sin \theta - gt} \quad \text{[At } t=T\text{]}$$

$$H_{\max} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{g} \quad T = \frac{2v_0 \sin \theta}{g}$$

$$H_{\max} = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{2g}$$

आरेजन विस्तृति: (Range of Projectiles):
 * यहां पर्याप्त अवधि के दौरान वज्र की अवधि का विस्तृति बताया गया।

(31)

$$R = v_0 \cos \theta t$$

$$\Rightarrow R = v_0 \cos \theta \frac{2v_0 \sin \theta}{g} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\theta}{g}$$

$$\boxed{R = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\theta}{g}}$$

सभी उपर्युक्त विश्लेषणों के अनुसार वज्र की अवधि का विस्तृति एवं उच्चता का सम्बन्ध इस प्रकार है।

$$R = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\theta}{g}$$

में

$\cos \theta, \sin \theta = 1$

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

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow 45^\circ$$

$$\boxed{R_{\max} = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$R = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\theta}{g} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin (\pi - 2\theta)}{g} = R$$

$$\text{अब } R = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\theta}{g} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2(\pi - \theta)}{g} = R$$

$$\therefore R_{\max} = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\boxed{R_{\max} = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\boxed{R_{\max} = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \cos^2 \theta}$$

इसलिए, उत्तराधिकारी वज्र की अवधि का विस्तृति एवं उच्चता का विस्तृति एक ही है।

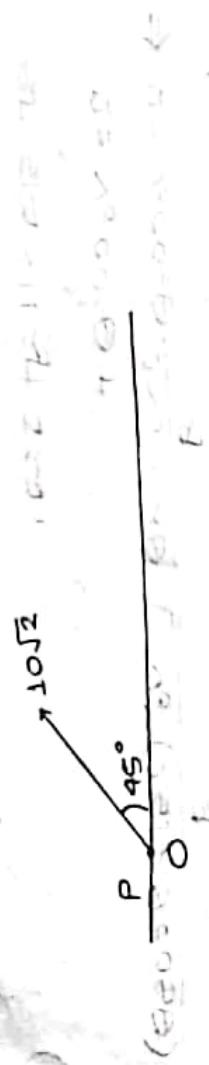
$$\cos 10^\circ = \cos 80^\circ \Rightarrow \cos 10^\circ = \cos (90^\circ - 80^\circ) = \sin 80^\circ$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \cos^2 45^\circ = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\cos 10^\circ = \cos 80^\circ \Rightarrow \cos 10^\circ = \cos (90^\circ - 80^\circ) = \sin 80^\circ$$

$$\cos 10^\circ = \cos 80^\circ \Rightarrow \cos 10^\circ = \cos (90^\circ - 80^\circ) = \sin 80^\circ$$

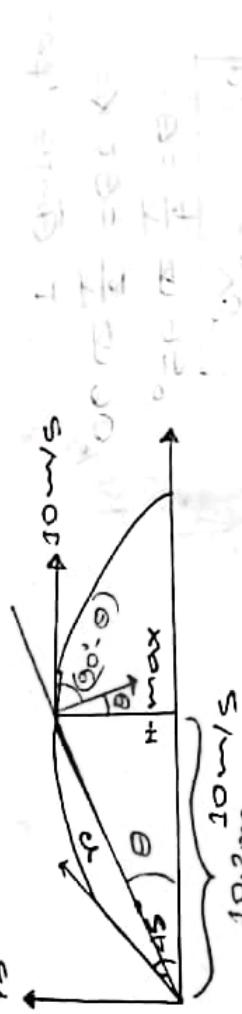
(32)



observer

निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा विकल्प सत्य है ?
 अवधि 10.2 m/s² के बराबर है, परन्तु इसका उत्तरण विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। अवधि 10.2 m/s² के बराबर है, परन्तु इसका उत्तरण विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है।

उत्तर :



$$H_{\max} = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{g} = \frac{(10\sqrt{2})r \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{g} = \frac{100}{2 \times 9.8} = 5.1 \text{ m}$$

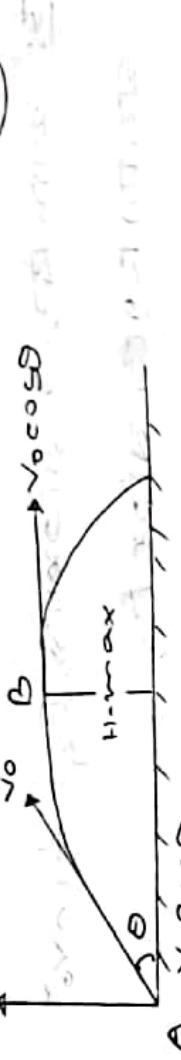
$$R = \frac{v_0 \sin 2\theta}{g} = \frac{(10\sqrt{2})}{9.8} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right] = \frac{200}{9.8} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 60^\circ \right] = 20.4 \text{ m}$$



$$= 10.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{5.1}{8.5} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = 25.6^\circ$$

$$\omega_{po} = \frac{4.5}{10.2} = 0.4 \text{ rad/s. (Ans.)}$$



$$H_{\max} = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{2g}$$

A force:

$$\boxed{E_P = 0}$$

$$E_T = E_P + E_K = 0 + \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$$

$$\boxed{F_T = \frac{1}{2}mv_0}$$

At maximum Point: O:

$$\text{At } H_{\max} \quad E_P = mgH_{\max} = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{2g}$$

$$\boxed{E_P = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\text{At center point } E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\boxed{E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_T &= E_P + E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 \cos^2 \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \end{aligned}$$

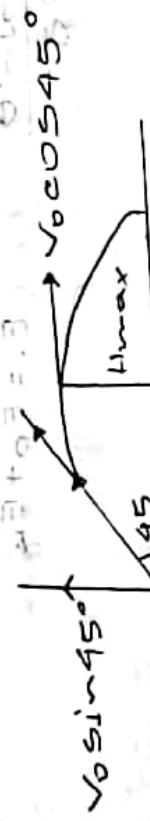
$$\boxed{E_T = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2}$$

বিন্দুতে প্রক্রিয়াজ্ঞান করা হচ্ছে। এখন কোন বিন্দুতে প্রক্রিয়াজ্ঞান করা হচ্ছে।

(৩৫)

$$\therefore \text{কার্য বিন্দু}, \text{স্টেট}, E_{K_1} = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$$

কার্য বিন্দু, স্টেট,

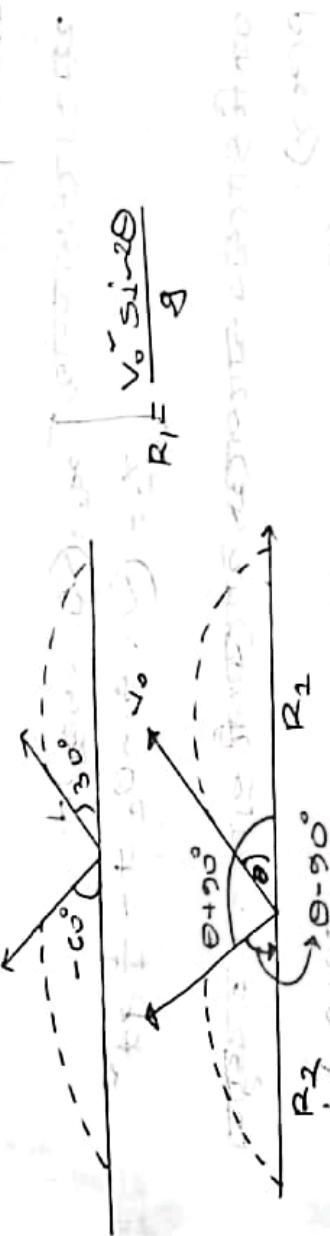
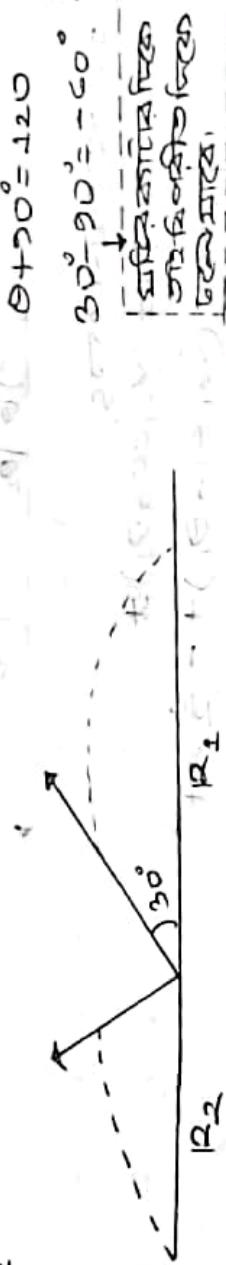


$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{K_2} &= \frac{1}{2} m (v_0 \cos 45^\circ)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{v_0}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} m \frac{v_0^2}{2} \\
 \text{Or কার্য } &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} m (v_0^2)}{2} \rightarrow E_{K_1} \\
 E_{K_2} &= \frac{E_{K_1}}{2} \\
 \boxed{E_{K_2} = \frac{E_{K_1}}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{এখন } E_{K_2} = \frac{1}{2} m (v_0 \cos 45^\circ)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\
 &= 50
 \end{aligned}$$

* ചെക്ക് ട്രാവലർ വേദിയിൽ കോൺ കോൺ തുടങ്ങിയ പ്രാശ്നം/
മിനോറ് കോൺ തുടങ്ങി $\theta \pm 90^\circ$ യാഥെ, ദൈഹിക പ്രാശ്നം/
സെഫിൾ സാൾ ഫോറ്മേറ്റ് മാറ്റ്
(Range) (35)

എ:



$$R_2 = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta (\theta \pm 90^\circ)}{g}$$

$$= \frac{v_0 \sin (2\theta \pm 180^\circ)}{g}$$

$$= \pm \frac{v_0 \sin (\pm (180^\circ \pm 2\theta))}{g}$$

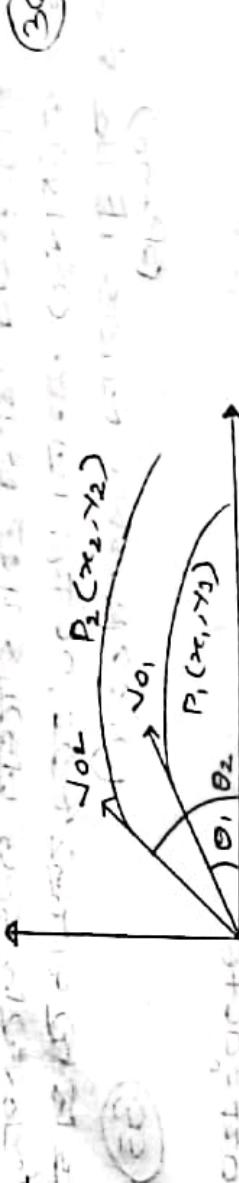
$$= \pm \frac{v_0 \sin (\pm 180^\circ \pm 2\theta)}{g}$$

$$= \pm v_0 \sin (\pm \theta)$$

$$= \pm \frac{v_0 (\pm \sin \theta)}{g}$$

$$R_2 = -R_1$$

(36)



$$x_1 = (v_{01} \cos \theta_1) t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$x_2 = (v_{01} \sin \theta_1) t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$x_1 = (v_{02} \cos \theta_2) t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$x_2 = (v_{02} \sin \theta_2) t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

दोनों समीक्षणों का योग लेने पर

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = (v_{01} \cos \theta_1 - v_{02} \cos \theta_2 - v_{01} \cos \theta_1) t +$$

$$t = \frac{(v_{02} \cos \theta_2 - v_{01} \cos \theta_1)}{v_{02} \cos \theta_2 - v_{01} \cos \theta_1}$$

$$\gamma = \gamma_2 - \gamma_1$$

$$\gamma = (v_{02} \sin \theta_2 - v_{01} \sin \theta_1) t + \left[-\frac{1}{2} g t^2 - (v_{01} \sin \theta_1 + v_{02} \sin \theta_2) \right]$$

$$\gamma = (v_{02} \sin \theta_2 - v_{01} \sin \theta_1) t +$$

$$\gamma = (v_{02} \sin \theta_2 - v_{01} \sin \theta_1) \frac{(v_{02} \cos \theta_2 - v_{01} \cos \theta_1)}{v_{02} \cos \theta_2 - v_{01} \cos \theta_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{(v_{02} \sin \theta_2 - v_{01} \sin \theta_1)}{v_{02} \cos \theta_2 - v_{01} \cos \theta_1} t$$

(37)

$$\therefore x = \frac{(v_0 \cos \theta_2 - v_0 \sin \theta_1)}{(v_0 \sin \theta_2 - v_0 \cos \theta_1)}$$

$$\text{Let, } \left(\frac{v_0 \sin \theta_2 - v_0 \sin \theta_1}{v_0 \cos \theta_2 - v_0 \cos \theta_1} \right) = \text{constant} = c$$

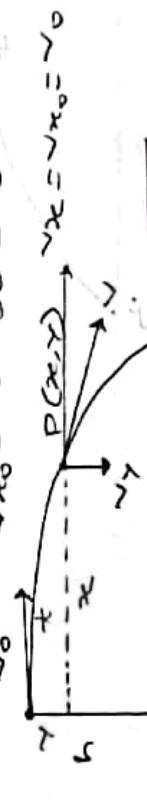
$$\therefore y = cx \quad \text{where } c = \text{constant}$$

অর্থাৎ, $P(x, y)$ পয়েন্টটির অবস্থান স্থান একটি সরল রেখার
পরিধি, যা কোণ কোণ এবং অবস্থান স্থান একটি সরল রেখার
পরিধি, যা কোণ কোণ এবং অবস্থান স্থান একটি সরল রেখার

পরিধি, যা কোণ কোণ এবং অবস্থান স্থান একটি সরল রেখার

\therefore এটি একটি সরল রেখার পরিধি।
কোণ কোণ এবং অবস্থান স্থান একটি সরল রেখার
পরিধি, যা কোণ কোণ এবং অবস্থান স্থান একটি সরল রেখার

$$v_0 \sin \theta_1 = 0 \quad v_0 \cos \theta_1 = v_0$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow x = v_0 t \\ & \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ & \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} g \frac{x^2}{v_0^2} \\ & \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} g \frac{x^2}{v_0^2 + v_0^2 \tan^2 \theta_1} \\ & \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} g \frac{x^2}{v_0^2 \sec^2 \theta_1} \\ & \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} g \frac{x^2}{v_0^2 \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta_1}} \\ & \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} g \frac{\cos^2 \theta_1}{v_0^2} x^2 \\ & \Rightarrow y = \frac{g \cos^2 \theta_1}{2 v_0^2} x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let, } \frac{2v_0^2}{g} = 4a$$

$\therefore x = 4a t$ $y = \frac{g \cos^2 \theta_1}{2 v_0^2} x^2$
এটি, $P(x, y)$ পয়েন্টটির অবস্থান স্থান একটি সরল রেখার
পরিধি, যা কোণ কোণ এবং অবস্থান স্থান একটি সরল রেখার
পরিধি, যা কোণ কোণ এবং অবস্থান স্থান একটি সরল রেখার

প্রামাণ্য পরোক্ষে:

(38)

$$v_x = v_0$$

$$v_y = v_0 + at = v_0$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

$$tan \theta = \frac{v_y}{v_x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = tan^{-1} \left(\frac{v_y}{v_x} \right)$$

* কুমিলি এবং বেগুন দুটি গাড়ি যথাক্রমে 250 km/h ও 280 km/h অতিরিক্ত সময়ে পুরুষের পাশে আবদ্ধ হয়। A গাড়িকের ক্ষেত্রে সময় নির্ণয় করার ফলাফল হলো $t = 2000 \text{ sec}$ । এবং B গাড়ির ক্ষেত্রে সময় নির্ণয় করার ফলাফল হলো $t = 2025 \text{ sec}$ ।

$$\therefore v_0 = 263.9 \text{ km/h}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= \frac{1}{2} g t^2 + v_0 t \\
 \Rightarrow 2000 &= \frac{1}{2} g t^2 + v_0 t \\
 \Rightarrow t &= \sqrt{\frac{4000}{9.8}} = 202.5 \text{ sec}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= (263.9 \times 20.2) = 5330.78 \text{ m} \\
 &= 5.33 \text{ km}
 \end{aligned}$$



*

(30)

* निम्न चित्र में बहुत पानी का दबाव से बहुत ऊपर तक उठा जा सकता है। यदि एक विशेष अवस्था में बहुत पानी का दबाव 25 एवं 50 एकांकों के बीच आवेदन करता है, तो इस विशेष अवस्था के लिए विशेष रूप से बहुत ऊपर तक उठा जा सकता है। यदि एक विशेष अवस्था में बहुत पानी का दबाव 25 एवं 50 एकांकों के बीच आवेदन करता है, तो इस विशेष अवस्था के लिए विशेष रूप से बहुत ऊपर तक उठा जा सकता है। यदि एक विशेष अवस्था में बहुत पानी का दबाव 25 एवं 50 एकांकों के बीच आवेदन करता है, तो इस विशेष अवस्था के लिए विशेष रूप से बहुत ऊपर तक उठा जा सकता है।

विशेष अवस्था का लिए ज्ञात करें?

$$\text{उपरी तरफ } x = 45 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.2 \times x = 0.1x \quad h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.8 \times x = 0.4x = 28.9 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 240.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_2 = h_1 - x = 45.1 - 28.9 = 16.2 \text{ cm}$$

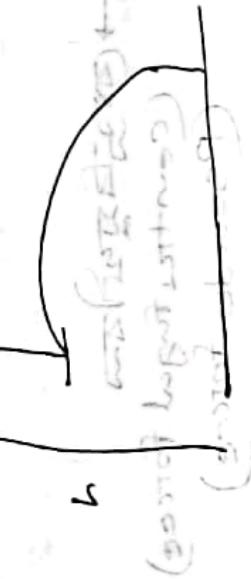
$$h_2 = 16.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} g t_2^2 = 16.2 \times 9.8 \Rightarrow t_2^2 = \frac{16.2 \times 9.8}{2 \times 9.8} = 8.1 \Rightarrow t_2 = \sqrt{8.1} = 2.85 \text{ sec}$$

$$t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

$$t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2(h-x)}{g}}$$

*



$$h = \frac{x}{2}$$

* निम्न चित्र में बहुत पानी का दबाव से बहुत ऊपर तक उठा जा सकता है। यदि एक विशेष अवस्था में बहुत पानी का दबाव 25 एवं 50 एकांकों के बीच आवेदन करता है, तो इस विशेष अवस्था के लिए विशेष रूप से बहुत ऊपर तक उठा जा सकता है।

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

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

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

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$