

Q11

Chapter-5
Work, power & Energy
কার্য, ক্ষমতা ও শর্করা

1

Topic: P1: Basic Introduction:

* কার্য কী? ~~কার্য কী?~~

সঁ: কোনো বস্তুর উপর কার্য হিসাবে দূরব পরিস্থিতি
 পরিবর্তন হচ্ছে, $\frac{HFS}{B} + \frac{HFS}{B} + \frac{HFS}{B} + \dots + \frac{HFS}{B}$

Hypothesis: $\frac{HFS}{B} + \frac{HFS}{B} + \dots + \frac{HFS}{B} = \frac{W}{B}$

Workdone, $W = S + \frac{HFS}{B} + \dots + \frac{HFS}{B} = S + \frac{HFS}{B}$

$$W = F \cdot S \quad (i)$$

$$\text{from } (i) \Rightarrow W = F \cdot S$$

$$\Rightarrow W = K F \cdot S$$

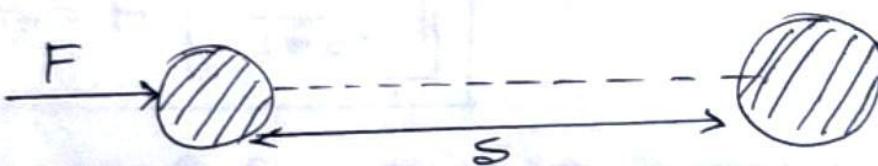
(const)

$$F=1N, S=1m, W=1\text{ Joule} \quad K=1$$

$$W = F \cdot S \rightarrow \text{কার্য ফলে হচ্ছে,}$$

$$\left[\frac{S+L}{S-L} \right] \cdot \frac{HFS}{B}$$

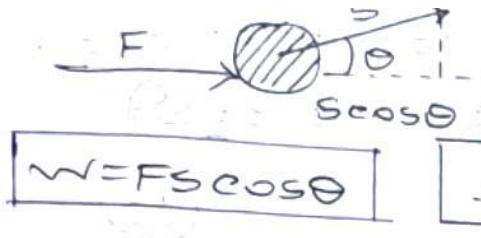
* কোনো বস্তুর উপর কোনো ব্যয়াক ব্যবহার কোর বলে কার্য হিসেবে নথি।
 বস্তুর কার্য হিসেবে কোর পুনরাবৃত্তি হচ্ছে।



$$W = FS$$

unit: Nm = Joule

$$\text{Dimension: } [W] = [ML^2T^{-2}]$$



2

$$w = F s \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \vec{z} = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{s}$$

$$\vec{F} \wedge \vec{S} = \emptyset$$

∴ କାହାରେମୁଁ ଏକାଟି ରକ୍ତପ୍ରଦାନ ଯାଇଲା, କାହାମୁଁ ଏକି କମ୍ବଳ ଦାରୁରେ
ଏ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଯା ରକ୍ତପ୍ରଦାନ ଦେଲା,

$w = fs$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta = FS, \pm$$

$$\Rightarrow w = FS \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists = \overrightarrow{\mu} \cdot \overrightarrow{\nu}$$

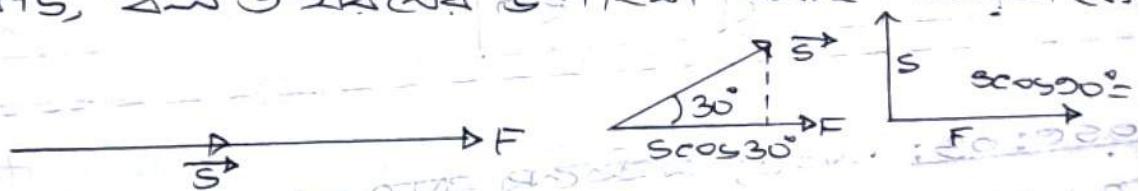
* କିମ୍ବାତିକା ଶୂନ୍ୟାକ୍ରମ ସହିତ୍ୟ ଦେଖିଯୋ କଣ୍ଠୁ କିମ୍ବାତିକାରୀ $F = 100 \vec{i} + 200 \vec{j} + 300 \vec{k}$ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବନ୍ଧୁମାତ୍ର ଏକ୍ଷୁଟି (1, 1, 1) ମିଳିବଳ (2, 2, 2) ମିଳିବଳ ଏବଂ ଯାମାତ୍ର ଉଚ୍ଚ ବନ୍ଧୁମାତ୍ର ଏକ୍ଷୁଟି ଉପରିକିମ୍ବାତିକାରୀ ଏକାମାତ୍ର ନିର୍ମାଣ.

$$\therefore \vec{s} = (\sqrt{2}-1)\hat{i} + (\sqrt{2}-15)\hat{j} + (\sqrt{2}-13)\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{s} = 6\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$$

$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s} = 600 + 1200 + 1800 = 3600 \text{ Joule}$$

case:01: $w > 0$, ଏ ସିରିୟେ କାହାକୁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଯେ ପିଲାଙ୍ଗକ
କାହାକୁ ଅର୍ଥିତ, କିମ୍ବା ୩ ଶରୀଯେ ଉପାଦାନ କାହାକୁ ଦିଲେ କାହାକୁ



ପାଦ୍ମରେ, କୁଳ ଓ ଶାଖାରେ ପାତାରେ ଗାଁରେ ଏହାରେ

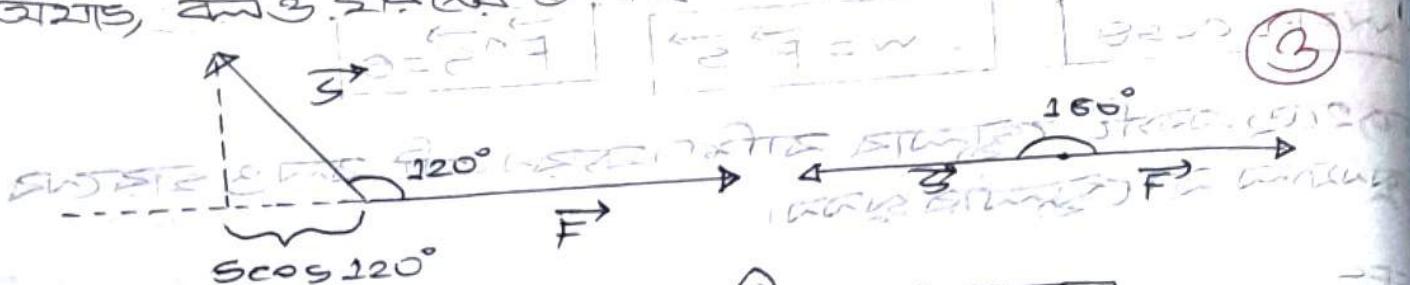
$$0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$$

$$0 \leq \theta < k/N = \Theta, \quad \text{日 = 管理}$$

$$\theta = [0^\circ, 20^\circ)$$

$$0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

case:02: WCO, ଏକାଇୟା ବସନ୍ତରୁ ମୁଖ୍ୟମ୍ୟ କାହାର କଲ୍ପନା
ଅର୍ଥାତ୍, ଆମେ ଏକାଇୟା ବସନ୍ତରୁ ମୁଖ୍ୟମ୍ୟ କାହାର କଲ୍ପନା



Scos 120°
କ୍ଷେତ୍ର, ଯାତ୍ରା ପାଇଁ ମହିନେ ଏକଟି କୋ ଟଙ୍କା,

$$110^\circ < \theta \leq 180^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \leq \pi$$

$$\theta = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right]$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ, \pm 180^\circ$$

କେବଳ ଏହାର ଲାଗୁ ହୋଇପାରିବାକୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଜୀବନକୁ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏହାର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ ଏହାର ପରିପାଦାରେ ଏହାର ପରିପାଦାରେ ଏହାର ପରିପାଦାରେ ଏହାର ପରିପାଦାରେ ଏହାର ପରିପାଦାରେ

* କାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

* କାହାର କାନ୍ଦିଲାରେ କାନ୍ଦିଲାରେ କାନ୍ଦିଲାରେ

ପ୍ରାଣେତୁ କ୍ଷମିତା କିମ୍ବାକାଳୀ

$$W_{\text{agent}} = mgh \quad (\text{tire})$$

~~Warranty enough~~

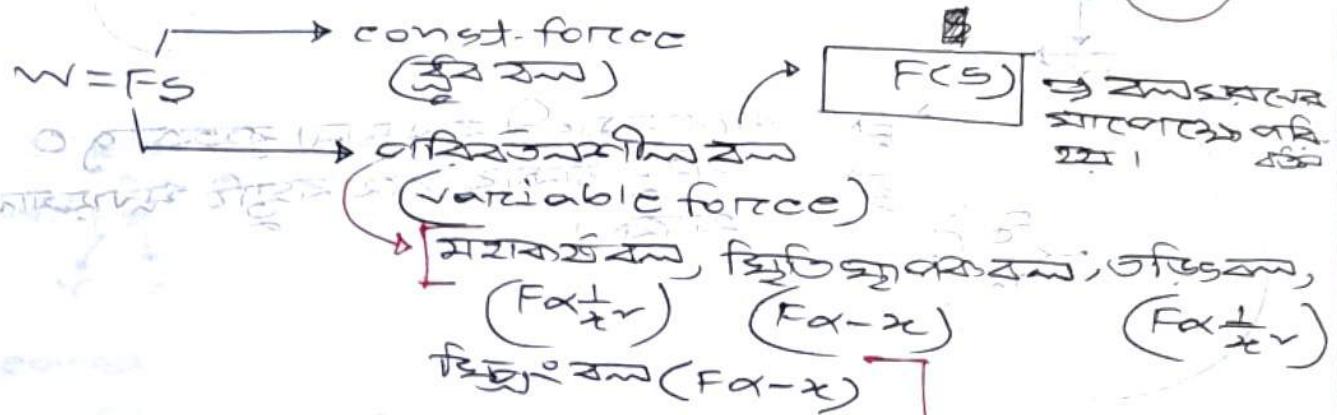
case: 03: $w=0$; ଏହିଲେ କୋଣ କୌଣସିବାରୁ କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ
କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ, କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ
କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ 0 କାମାନ୍ତକାଣ୍ଡ 0

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{S} = 0, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \text{মাত্রিক রীতি}$$

କାହାର ମାତ୍ର ନାହିଁ ଯୁଦ୍ଧାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କରାଟେ
ଆମେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ।

* କୋଣାରକ୍ତି ଉପରେ ଦୁଃଖକାରୀ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟ ଘର୍ଷଣରେ କେବଳ
କୋଣା କାହିଁ ଦୂଃଖ ସବୁ ଘର୍ଷଣ ହେଲା ନାହିଁ ।

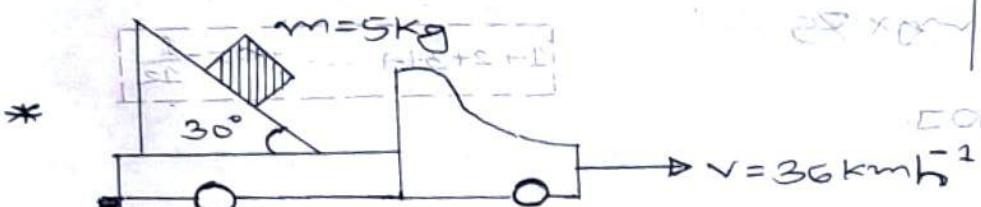
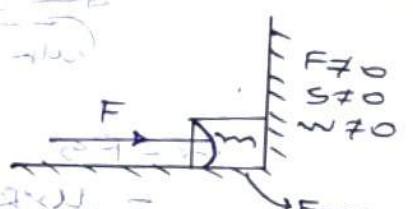
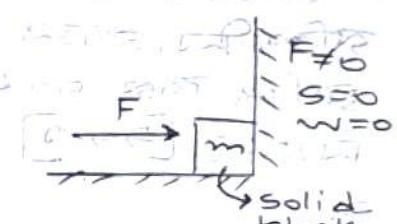
(A)



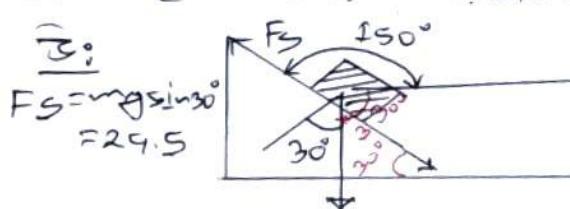
* $W = Fs$ ଯେବେଳେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନାହିଁ

ବନ୍ଦୁ ଶବ୍ଦ
 ବନ୍ଦୁ ଅବଲୋକନ ଶବ୍ଦ

ବନ୍ଦୁ ବିଚାରିତ ଶବ୍ଦ
 Displacement of point of application of force



ବିତି, ଏହାଟି ଟ୍ରୀକି 36 km/h ଗମନକୁ ବାତିଲିବା, ଯାନିମି
 ପିଛରେ 30° ଯାନତ କାମ ବିମିନ୍ତେ ଘର୍ଷଣାତମିଳିବା 5 kg ଜର୍ମି
 ଏହାଟି କୁଣ୍ଡ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଘର୍ଷଣ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନାହିଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ତଥାରେ ଘର୍ଷଣାତମିଳିବା
 3s. ବନ୍ଦୁତକାରୀ ଏବଂ ଅବଲୋକନ ନିଷ୍ଠାପନ ।



$$S = 30$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= F_s S \cos 150^\circ \\ &= 24.5 \times 0.5 \times 30 \times -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ W &= -636.53 \text{ Joule} \end{aligned}$$

* কার্যের গ্রাফিক্যাল প্রতিকর্ষণ (Graphical representation of work):

$$W = F S$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$Y \quad X$$

$y-x$ -graph

মুক্তির স্থান \rightarrow কার্য

$$W = F S$$

(G)

কার্য করা হলো

FCSD

কৃতকারণ কার্য:

$$W = F S$$

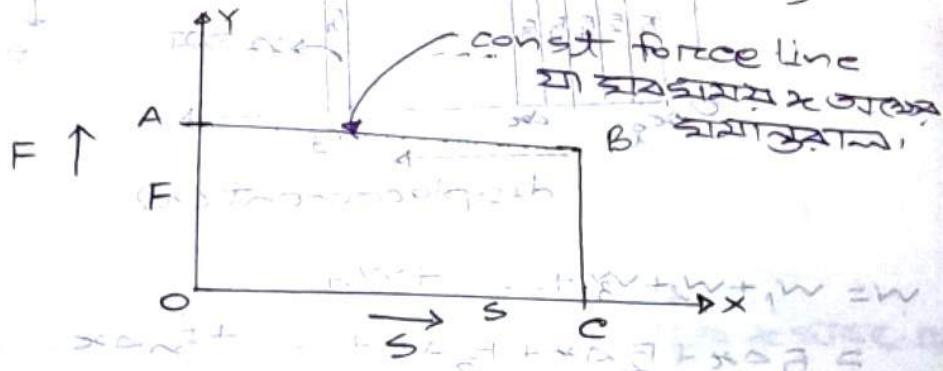
$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$Y \quad X$$

$$F = \text{const}$$

$$OA = F$$

$$OC = S$$

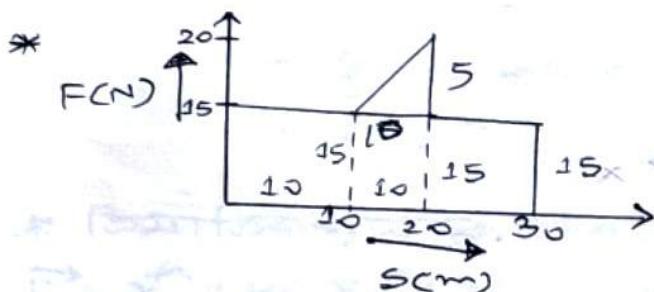


$$\text{কৃতকারণ}, W = OA \times OC$$

$$W = (OABC)$$

$$\text{work done} = \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height} = W$$

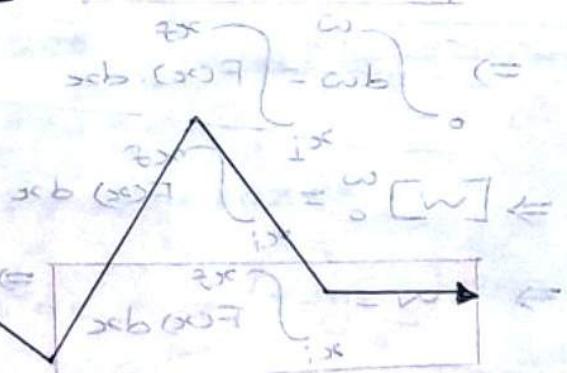
∴ যদি বর্তন্মূল করণ করে কর্তৃত অধিকার করে তবে কার্য করে এটো কৃতকারণ।



চিত্রে, কোণীয় কর্তৃত কর্তৃত বর্তন্মূল
করণ করে কর্তৃত কর্তৃত কর্তৃত করণ
করণ করণ করণ করণ করণ করণ করণ

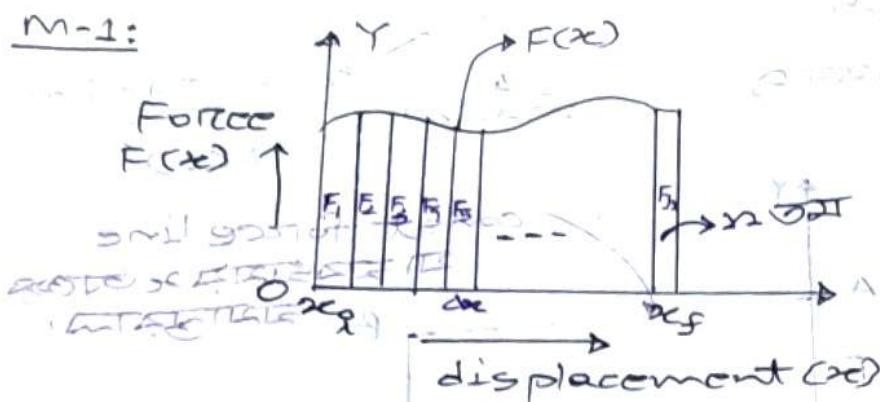
$$W = 3(10 \times 15) + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 5$$

$$= 975 \text{ Joule}$$



ಅಂಶಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಗ್ರಹಣಣ:

M-1:



$$\Delta x = \frac{x_f - x_i}{n}$$

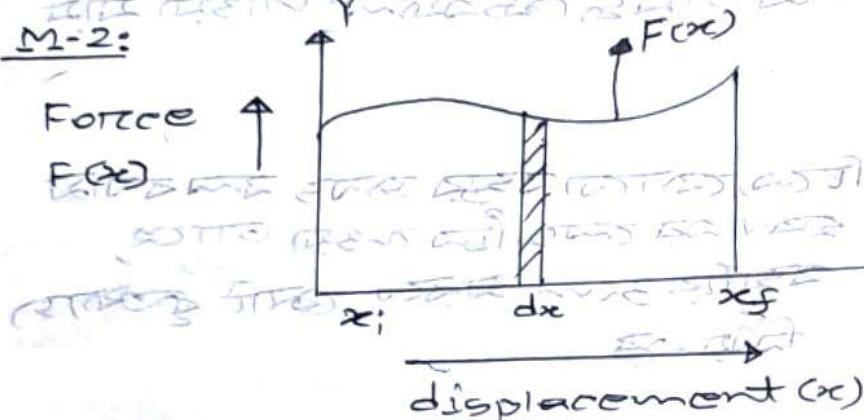
spacing/meshing

$$w = w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + \dots + w_n \\ = F_1 \Delta x + F_2 \Delta x + F_3 \Delta x + \dots + F_n \Delta x$$

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^n F_i \Delta x$$

$$\text{Sum of areas} = w, \text{ work done}$$

M-2:



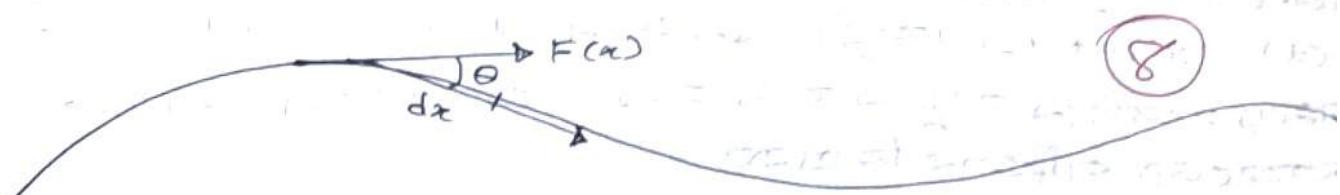
$$\therefore "dx" \text{ ಸೆಕ್ಯಾನ್ಡ್‌ಗಳು, } d\omega = F(x) dx \Rightarrow \text{differential form of work done}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\omega d\omega = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} F(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow [\omega]_0^\omega = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} F(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} F(x) dx$$

\Rightarrow Integral form of work done.



$$d\omega = F(x) dx \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = \vec{F(x)} \cdot \vec{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} \vec{F}(x) \cdot \vec{dx}$$

$$P + k_b = \frac{2k_b}{k_b} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P + k_b \Leftrightarrow 2k_b \Leftrightarrow$$

* କୋଣାର୍କ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ କିମ୍ବା $F(x) = 5x + 3$ ଏହାରେ x କିମ୍ବା
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଖାକାରୀ $x = 0$ ଏବଂ $x = 5$ କିମ୍ବାତିଥିଲେ ସହାଯ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ଅବଶ୍ୟକ କିମ୍ବା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଖାକାରୀ

$$\text{Ex: } w = \int_0^5 (5x+3) dx$$

$$= 5 \cdot \left[\frac{x}{2} \right]_0^5 + 3 [x]_0^5$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \times 25 * 3 \times 5 \text{ Joule}$$

= 22.5 Joule

* ମିମାନ୍ସାକୁ ପରିଚାରକ କରିବାରେ ଏହାରେ ଅଧିକତଃ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାତ ହେଲା
 $F = x^i + y^j + z^k$ ଏଥିରେ $i, j, k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, (i, j, k) ମିଳିରେ
 ଦୋଷାମ୍ବା ଉପରେ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାତ ହେଲା କୁଣ୍ଡଳରେ ଏହାରେ ମିମାନ୍ସା ମିଳିବାକୁ

$$\underline{\text{3}}: \quad 4\text{ac} + \frac{35x}{60} + \frac{60z}{60}$$

$$dr = dx^i + dy^j + dz^k$$

$$d\omega = x \, dx + y \, dy + z \, dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} d\omega = \int_{\gamma} x^2 dx + \int_{\gamma} y dy + \int_{\gamma} z dz$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \left[\frac{x^5}{2} \right]_0^9 + 2 \left[\frac{y^5}{2} \right]_0^5 + 10 \left[\frac{z^5}{2} \right]_0^6$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 9^3 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 25 + 10 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 30$$

= 288.83 T

* କାମେ ସମ୍ଭବ ହୁଏବାରେ, ପ୍ରଦୟ (t) ଏବଂ ତଥା ନିଯମିତ ବନ୍ଦୁଳିର ବନ୍ଦୁ
 $x(t) = 2t^3 + 4t + 10$ ବନ୍ଦୁଳିର ଭ୍ରମଣ 10kg, $t=0$ ରେଖାରେ $t=75$ ଏବଂ
 ଅଧିକ ବନ୍ଦୁଳିର ବନ୍ଦୁଳିର ଉପର କାମ ହେଲାକାମ କାମ କାମ କାମ
 ହେଲାକାମ ଏବଂ ନିଯମିତ ବନ୍ଦୁଳିର ବନ୍ଦୁଳିର ବନ୍ଦୁଳିର

$$\text{Q: } x(t) = 2t^3 + 4t + 10$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2t^3 + 4t + 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = 4t + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = (4t + 4) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= 4t + 4 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} &= 4 \\ \Rightarrow a &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F = ma = (10 \times 4) N = 40N$$

$$d\omega = F \cdot dx$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = 40(4t + 4) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\omega} d\omega = \int_0^{\omega} (160t + 160) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= 160 \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^{\omega} + 160 \left[t \right]_0^{\omega} \\ &= 3800t + 1120 = 4920 \end{aligned}$$

$$* x(t) = t^3 + t^2 + t + 2 \text{ cm}, \dots \text{ same question}$$

$$\text{Q: } \frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2 + 2t + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = (3t^2 + 2t + 1) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = (3t^2 + 2t + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = 6t + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 6t + 2$$

$$F = ma$$

$$\Rightarrow F = 10(6t + 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow F = 60t + 20$$

$$\begin{aligned} sb &\leq ab + cb + ab \\ &\leq ab + ab + ab = ab \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} sb &\leq ab + cb + ab \\ &\leq ab + ab + ab = ab \end{aligned}$$

$$ab - \frac{1}{2} ab + -ab + ab - ab + ab = ab$$

$$d\omega = F \cdot dx$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = (6t+20) \cdot (3t^2+2t+1) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = (180t^3 + 120t^2 + 60t + 60t^2 + 40t + 20) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = (180t^3 + 180t^2 + 100t + 20) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^w d\omega = \int_0^w (180t^3 + 180t^2 + 100t + 20) dt$$

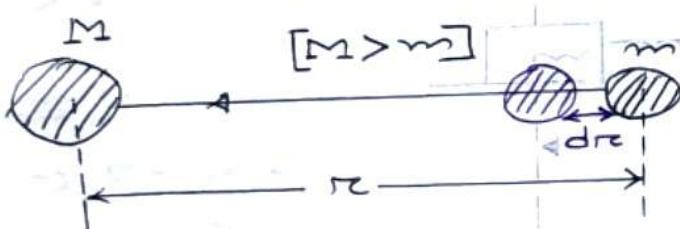
$$\Rightarrow [w]_0^w = 180 \left[\frac{t^4}{4} \right]_0^w + 180 \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^w + 100 \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^w + 20 \left[t \right]_0^w$$

$$\Rightarrow w = 180 \left[\frac{\pi^4}{4} \right] + 180 \left[\frac{\pi^3}{3} \right] + 100 \left[\frac{\pi^2}{2} \right] + 20 \times [\pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow w = 1312.15 \text{ Joule}$$

Topic: 02: অবিসর্তনশীল বা দ্রুত কৃতকারণের পদ্ধতি:

case: 01: এক ঘূর্ণনের মধ্যে কেবল গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ফর্মুলা ($F \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$)



$$F = G \frac{Mm}{r^2}$$

$$d\omega = F dr \cos 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = F dr$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega = Gm \cdot \frac{dm}{r^2} dr$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^w d\omega = \int_0^{\infty} Gm \cdot \frac{dm}{r^2} dr$$

$$\Rightarrow [w]_0^w = Gm \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow w - 0 = -Gm \left[-\frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{0} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow w = -\frac{Gm}{r}$$

$$\omega = -\frac{GMm}{r^2}$$

$(GMm) \rightarrow \text{const.}$

$$\boxed{\omega \propto -\frac{1}{r^2}}$$

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$$r = 10m ; \omega = 0.1$$

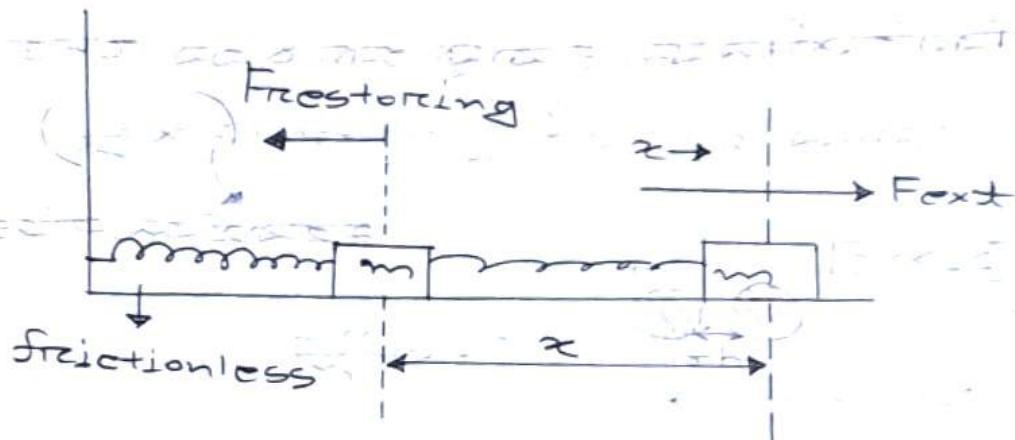
$$r = 5m ; \omega = 0.2$$

$$r = 4m ; \omega = 0.25$$

$$r = 2m ; \omega = 0.5$$

case: 02: মূল পদ্ধতি ও ফর্মুলার বিবরণ

$$(F \propto -x) \rightarrow [\text{ফর্মুলা}]$$



প্রতিযাপনীয়ক (Restoring Force): যে ক্ষেত্রে কাজ করে তার
ক্ষেত্রে এবং উভিত্তিলক স্থিতি বিনিষ্ঠ রক্ত আর অবস্থার
বা আর আবারও ফিরে আসে তার প্রতিযাপনী বললা
য়।

Hooke's law (হুকের সূত্র): নির্দিষ্ট বৈধায় মৰ্দ্দিৎ কোণে ক্ষেত্রে
এই প্রতিযাপনী বল এবং কোচন ও প্রয়াবলের ঘনত্বগতি
বা বিনাশিত হয় না।

$$\therefore F \propto -x$$

$$\Rightarrow F = -kx$$

\rightarrow ফর্মুলা (Spring const/
spring modulus)
 \rightarrow কন্সট্যুন্ট (Force const)

$$F = -kx$$

$$\Rightarrow k = -\frac{F}{x}$$

$$x = 1m \quad k = -F$$

ফিল্ড স্টুডি: দোষা ফিল্ড এবং 1m ঘণ্টকাটন বা উজ্জ্বলতা
এ ফিল্ড এবং পরিমাণ প্রতিযোগী ক্ষেত্র অনুভূত যা তাক
এ ফিল্ড এবং ফিল্ড স্টুডি বলা হয়।

$$k = -\frac{F}{x}$$

$$\text{unit: } \frac{N}{m} = Nm^{-1}$$

$$\text{Dimension: } [k] = \left[\frac{MLT^{-2}}{L} \right] = [M^{\cancel{L}} L^{-1} T^{-2}]$$

* দোষা ফিল্ড এবং ফিল্ড স্টুডি 200 Nm^{-1} এলাতে কী হবে?
ই: দোষা যা, ফিল্ড কি $1m$ ঘণ্টকাটন বা উজ্জ্বলতা
অনুভূত প্রতিযোগী ক্ষেত্র 200 N .

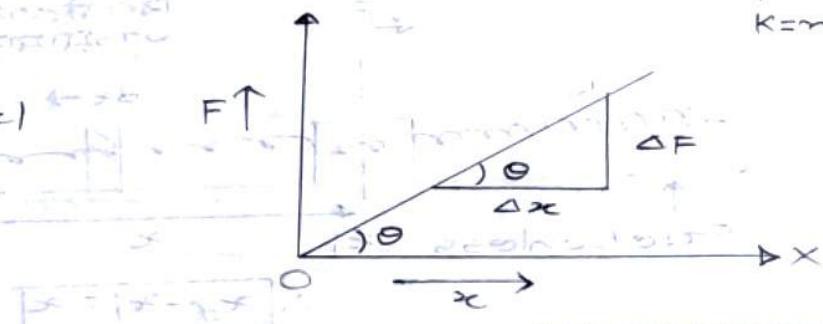
আরু,

$$F = -kx$$

$$\Rightarrow |F| = |-kx|$$

$$\Rightarrow F = kx$$

$$Y = mx$$



Spring const,
 $k = m = \tan \theta$
(slope)

$$\text{spring const, } k = m = \tan \theta = \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta x} = \boxed{\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta x}}$$

$$\boxed{k = m = \tan \theta = \frac{dF}{dx} \text{ at } x = 0}$$

Observation-1: ফিল্ড এবং ঘণ্টকাটন প্রতিযোগী ক্ষেত্রে দোষা এবং ফিল্ড স্টুডি যদি তার উভয় পাওয়া যায় তার উভয় ফিল্ড স্টুডি।

Observation-2: ফিল্ড এবং প্রতিযোগী ক্ষেত্রে ফিল্ড স্টুডি
হাতেকে প্রতিযোগী ক্ষেত্রে এবং ফিল্ড স্টুডি পাওয়া যায়

* यात्रा किसी वस्तु के घटायनी का $F(x) = 300x + 30$
किसी वस्तु के घटायनी के लिए किसी नियम,

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E: Method 1: $F(x) = 300x + 30$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \text{Integration} \\ K = m = \frac{1}{2} m x^2 + C \quad \text{or} \quad K = \frac{1}{2} m x^2 + C$$

$$\therefore K = m = 300 \text{ Nm}^2$$

M-2: $K = \frac{d}{dx} (300x + 30)$

$$K = 300 \text{ Nm}^2$$

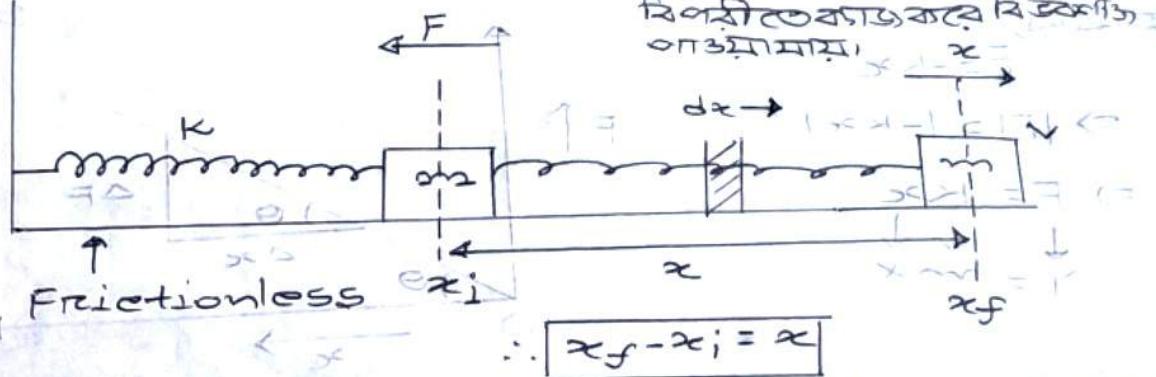
$$E_{\text{stored}} = \frac{1}{2} K x^2 + C$$

इसी वस्तु के घटायनी का लिया गया ऊर्जा (Stored energy
or potential energy of spring):

\Rightarrow इसी वस्तु के घटायनी का लिया गया ऊर्जा का लिया गया
नियम यह है,

Method - 1:

दोनों बलों का समान है
 $K = m = \frac{1}{2} m x^2 + C$
(Eqn.)



$$\therefore x_f - x_i = x$$

$$\text{इसके लिए, } F = -kx$$

$\therefore "dx"$ दोनों बलों की समानतार का लिया गया,

$$dw = F \cdot dx \cdot \cos 180^\circ$$

$$= b = \text{constant} = K$$

$$\Rightarrow dw = -F \cdot dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dw = -(-kx) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dw = kx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{x_f} dw = K \int_{x_i}^{x_f} x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{w} = K \left[\frac{x_f - x_i}{2} \right]^{x_f}$$

$$\Rightarrow w - 0 = \frac{1}{2} K [x_f - x_i]$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{w = \frac{1}{2} K (x_f - x_i)}$$

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মান্দ্রিত মাত্রা বা ফেজ মাত্রা, $U = w = \frac{1}{2} K (x_f - x_i)$

$$\therefore \boxed{U = \frac{1}{2} K (x_f - x_i)}$$

অবশ্য, কুকুরী এবং সাধারণভাবে $x_i = 0$

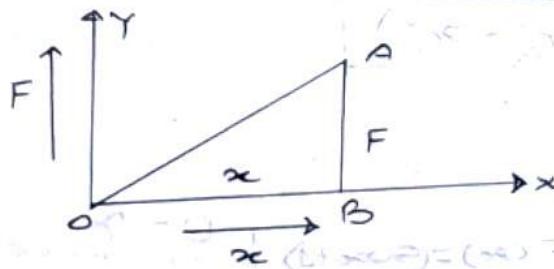
$$\therefore x_f - x_i = x$$

$$\boxed{x_f = x}$$

$$\therefore U = \frac{1}{2} K (x - x) = \boxed{U = \frac{1}{2} K x^2}$$

M:2
 $F = -Kx$

$$\Rightarrow F = Kx$$



$\therefore x$ হলো কুকুরী মাত্রা, $w = (OA)$

 $\Rightarrow w = \frac{1}{2} \times OB \times AB$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{w = \frac{1}{2} Fx}$$

~~$$w = \frac{F}{2} x = Fx$$~~

$$\Rightarrow w = \frac{1}{2} Kx \cdot x \quad [F = Kx]$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{w = \frac{1}{2} Kx^2}$$

(ii) $\boxed{U = w = \frac{1}{2} Kx^2}$

$$(100 - 100) \times 100 \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$50000 \times 100 \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

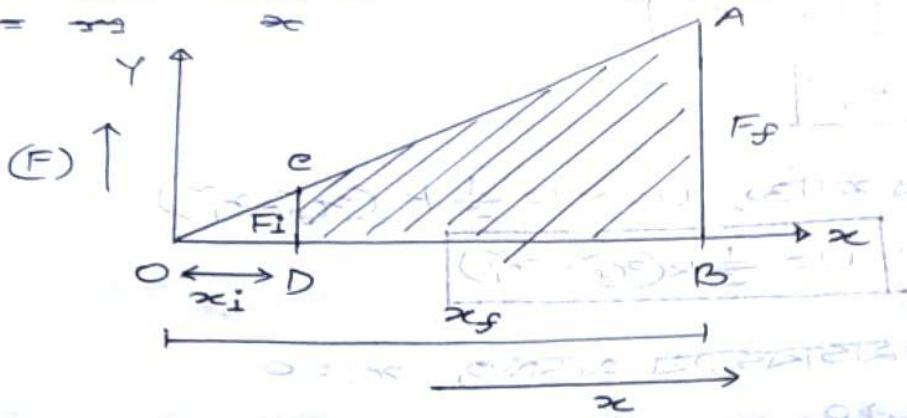
$$50000 \times 100 \times \frac{1}{2} = 25000000 \text{ Joule}$$

$$= 25 \text{ kJ}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} K \underbrace{(x_f - x_i)}_{\approx}$$

$$F_i = Kx_i$$

$$F_f = Kx_f$$

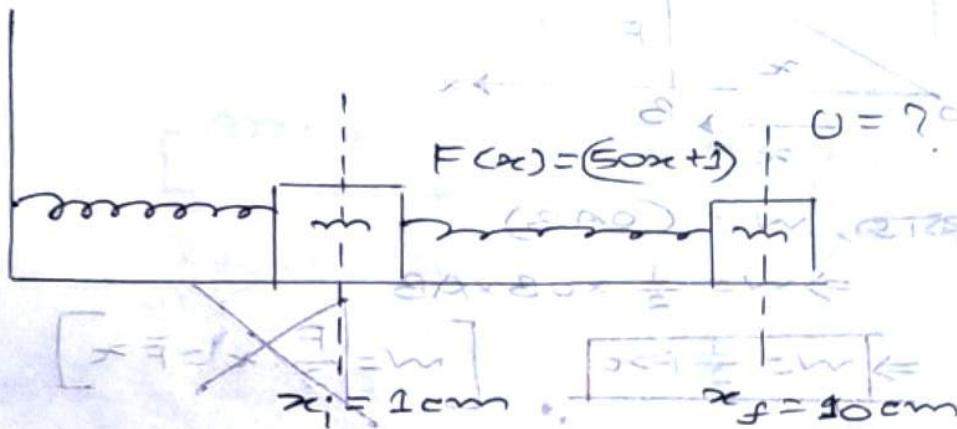


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$$w = (ABDC) = (OAB) - (OCD) = \frac{1}{2} F_f \cdot x_f - \frac{1}{2} F_i \cdot x_i$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} K x_f^2 - \frac{1}{2} K x_i^2$$

$$\therefore U = w = \frac{1}{2} K (x_f - x_i)$$



~~$$\text{3: } dw = F(x) dx \cos 180^\circ$$~~

$$\Rightarrow dw = - F(x) dx$$

~~$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{0.1} dw = - \int_0^{0.1} (50x + 1) dx$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow w = - 50 \times \frac{1}{2} [x]_{0.01}^{0.1} + [x]_{0.01}^{0.1}$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow w = 2.16$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\text{new}} &= U = \frac{1}{2} K (x_f - x_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \{ (0.1) - 0.01 \} \\ &= 0.25 \end{aligned}$$

• ପରିପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଫର୍ମ ହାତିଲା $U = \frac{1}{2} Kx^2$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} K = \text{const}$$

$$\boxed{Kx^2}$$

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• ନିମିଷେ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହାତିଲା ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଫର୍ମ
ଏବଂ ଯଥାବଳୀ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହାତିଲା କମାନ୍ତ ପାଇଲା,

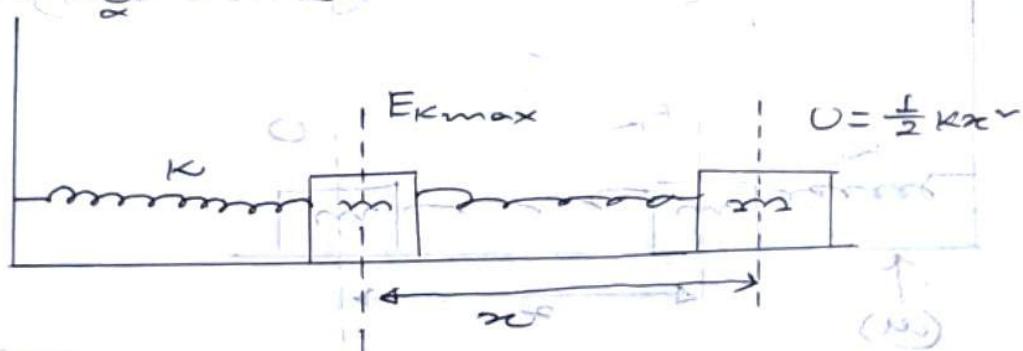
$$\therefore \frac{U_1}{x_1^2} = \frac{U_2}{x_2^2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{x_1^2}{x_2^2}}$$

special observation:

(Frictionless)

▪ case: 01: ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହାତିଲା ହାତିଲା ହାତିଲା
* ଯଥାବଳୀ ସମ୍ଭାବନା ବନ୍ଧୁ ଅନୁଭବ ମାତ୍ରା ହାତିଲା ହାତିଲା ହାତିଲା
ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ, ଯଥାବଳୀ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଅର୍ଥମିଳୁ ହାତିଲା ହାତିଲା



$$U = E_{kmax}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} K x^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_{max}^2$$

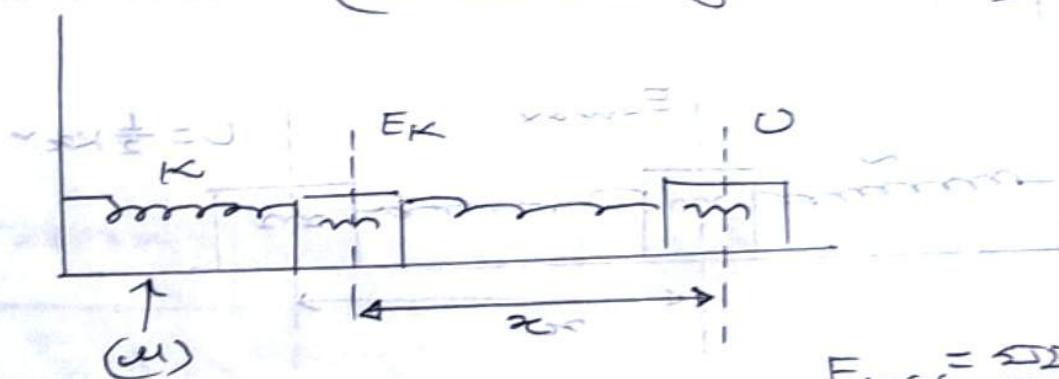
$$\Rightarrow v_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} x$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m} \cdot x}$$

* 200 N m^{-1} फॉर्मिंग ट्राईकॉम रिफ्रेक्टरी द्वारा बालूचीनीला फॉर्म
वह वज़ावी 2 kg तोड़ा जूळा वाली फॉर्मिंग ट्राईकॉम 30 cm
घटाहिंग कर्य एवं निम्न शाखावती त्रिकोण द्वारा दिया
देवा। (तेज़ गर्भ नहीं)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Q: } \cup = E_K \\
 & \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} K x^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \\
 & \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{K x^2}{m}} \\
 & \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{200 \times (0.5)^2}{2}} = 3 \text{ m/s}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

case:02: ଫ୍ରିକ୍ଷନ୍ ଏବଂ ଲାଗଟାବନ୍ୟାମ ସୁଧାରେ ହାତରେ ଦେଇଲାଯାଇଥାଏନା।
(considering friction)



$$\text{ଆମ୍ବରକ୍ଷାୟ, } E_k = U - E_{\text{loss}}$$

\rightarrow due to friction

$$E_{\text{loss}} = (F_k \cdot x) \quad [F_k = \mu mg] \quad \Rightarrow \quad E_{\text{loss}} = \mu mg x$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv^2 &= \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 - Mmgx \\ \Rightarrow mv^2 &= Kx^2 - 2Mmgx \\ \Rightarrow v^2 &= \frac{K}{m}x^2 - 2Mg \\ \Rightarrow v &= \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}x^2 - 2Mg}\end{aligned}$$

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* 300 N m^{-1} ফিল্ডে থাকা একটি আনুচ্ছিক ফিল্ড
এবং মাঝারি 15 kg উল্লেখযোগ্য ব্রহ্মণি প্রক সান্ধিতে 30 cm অবস্থাপথ
তারে চলে দেওয়া হলো।

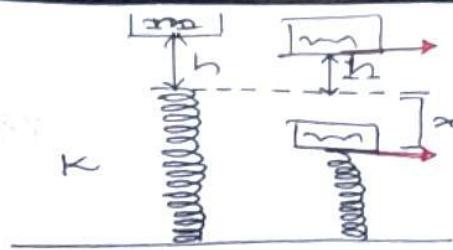
(i) তারের গতি উপরের ঘাসকে কোম্পারেশন করে কোন নির্ভয়
হবে।

(ii) যদি তারের ঘাসকে কোম্পারেশন 0.2 হবে তবে ঘাসকে কোম্পারেশন
করে তারে প্রর্তীক কোম্পারেশন কোম্পারেশন কোম্পারেশন
কোম্পারেশন

প্রয়োগ করে কোম্পারেশন কোম্পারেশন
কোম্পারেশন কোম্পারেশন
কোম্পারেশন কোম্পারেশন
কোম্পারেশন কোম্পারেশন
কোম্পারেশন

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv^2 &\leq \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 + Mgx \\ \Rightarrow v^2 &\leq \frac{1}{2}(Kx^2 + 2Mgx) \\ \Rightarrow v &= \sqrt{0.5(0.2 \times 100 \times 0.01 + 2 \times 10 \times 0.01)} \\ \Rightarrow v &= \sqrt{0.5(2 + 0.2)} \\ \Rightarrow v &= \sqrt{1.1} \\ \Rightarrow v &= 1.05\end{aligned}$$

case: 03:



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$$x_1 > x_2$$

अर्जन्नायारी, $E_p = 0$

$$\Rightarrow mg(h+x) = \frac{1}{2}Kx^2$$

दोनों दशन के लिए अर्जन्नायारी का उपयोग किया जाता है।
केवल दशन के लिए अर्जन्नायारी का उपयोग किया जाता है।
 $x_1 > x_2$

*

$$m = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$h = 50 \text{ cm}$$

अर्जन्नायारी का उपयोग कैसे किया जाता है जब दशन के लिए अर्जन्नायारी का उपयोग किया जाता है?

$$K = 100 \text{ N m}^{-2}$$

$$\therefore E_p = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow mg(h+x) = \frac{1}{2}Kx^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times 9.8 (0.5 + x) = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 50x^2 - 19.6x - 9.8 = 0$$

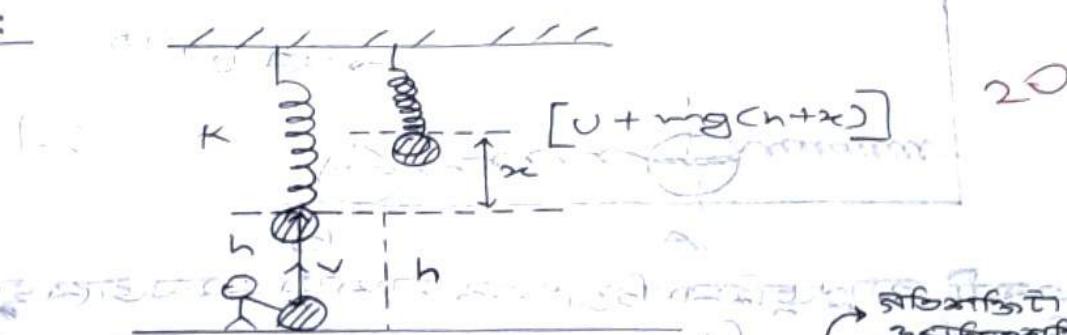
$$x_1 = 0.68$$

$$x_2 = -0.288$$

$$\therefore \text{दशन के लिए उत्तम } x_1 = 0.68 \text{ m} = 68 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{दूसरे उत्तम उत्तम } x_2 = 0.288 \text{ m}$$

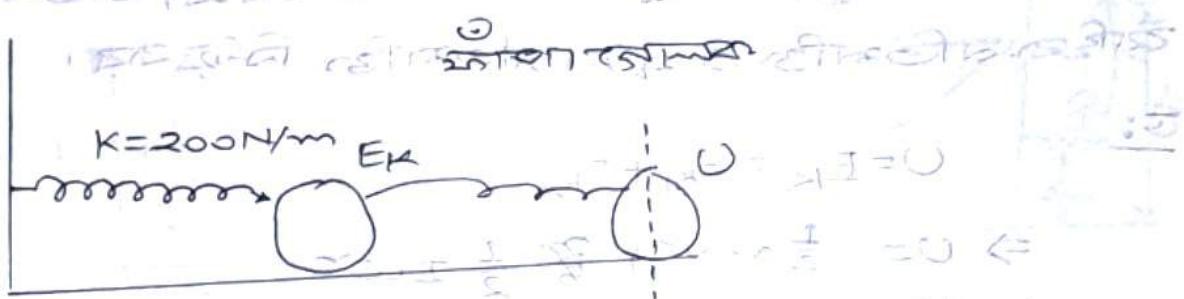
case:-4:



$$\text{अतः } E_K = U + mg(h+x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 + mg(h+x)$$

$$U = E_K - mg(h+x)$$



चित्र द्वारा यदि मासमात्रा 50g हो तो इसका लागता क्षमता का अनुपात चित्र द्वारा दिए गए मापानुमान से 500J होगा। तरह यह चित्र द्वारा दिए गए मापानुमान से 30cm यद्यपि बड़ा हो जाएगा। [तरह यह मापानुमान चित्र द्वारा दिए गए मापानुमान से बड़ा हो जाएगा।]

$$\text{Q: } U = E_K$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 r^2$$

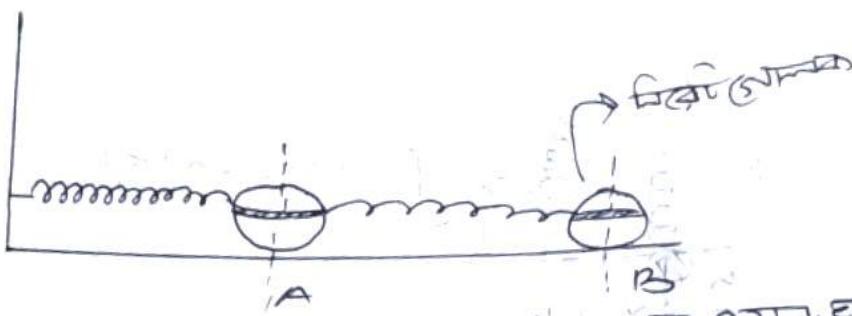
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3}mr^2 \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}mr^2 \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow Kx^2 = \frac{5}{3}mr^2 \omega^2 \quad \text{[Elastic Potential Energy = } \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 \text{]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{3K}{5m} x^2 \quad \text{[Angular Frequency = } \sqrt{\frac{3K}{5m}} \text{]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{3K}{5m}} x \quad \text{[Angular Frequency = } \sqrt{\frac{3K}{5m}} \text{]}$$

पूछा गया



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ಚಿತ್ರ, ಏಕದಿಂಬಿನ ವಾಗಿಯ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡು ಇಲ್ಲಿ
ಘಟಿಸಿದಿರುವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.
ದೀರ್ಘ ಸೆಳಿ ಪರಾಬೋಲಿಕ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ A ಮತ್ತು B ಕ್ಷಿಫು ಗ್ರಾಹಕ
ಕ್ಷಿಫುಗಳ ಮೊತ್ತ 12J ಕಾಡಿ ತ್ವರಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಖಬಹುದು.
ಈ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿಕ ಕಾರಣ
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಿಕ ಶತಿಶಾಂತಿ ಓಧನ ಶತಿಶಾಂತಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ.

ಉ:

$$U = E_K = E_{K_1} + E_{K_A}$$

$$\Rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 = \frac{1}{2} (m v^2 + I \omega^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 = m v^2 + \frac{2}{3} M r^2 \cdot \frac{\omega^2}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} M r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{3} M r^2$$

$$\frac{1}{3} M = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 = \frac{8}{20} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} + v^2 - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow v^2 = 24 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m v^2 = 12 \cdot \frac{14}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + v^2 - \frac{1}{2} = 24 - \frac{1}{2}$$

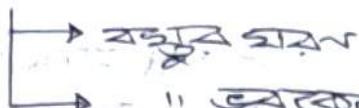
$$\therefore \text{ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಿಕ ಶತಿಶಾಂತಿ } E_{K_1} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times (12 \cdot 24) = 8.57 \text{ Joule}$$

$$\therefore \frac{8.57}{12} \times 100\% = 28.71\%$$

$$\therefore \text{ಘಟಿಸಿದಿರುವ } \frac{0.93}{12} \times 100\% = 7.75\% \\ = 28.58\%$$

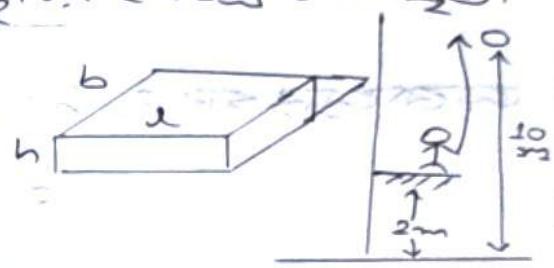
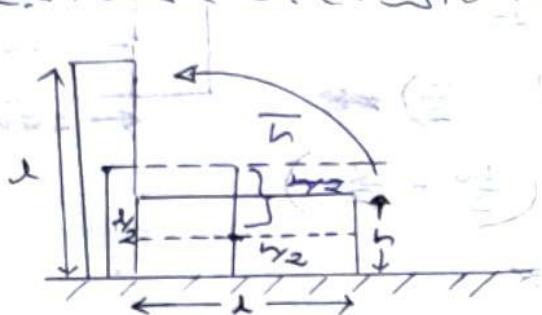
Topic 02: ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅନୁକରଣ ଶବ୍ଦ (Displacement of center of mass):

$$W = FS$$



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କୁଣିଙ୍ଗ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅନୁକରଣ ଶବ୍ଦ: କୋଣା କୁଣିଙ୍ଗ ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହାର୍ଥୀ ଅନେକ ଜ୍ୟାମିତିକ ଏବଂ ଯୋଗତାର ଯେଉଁଳି ଦୂରତ୍ତରେ ଅବଶ୍ୱାନ କରିବ। ଏବଂ ଅନୁକରଣ କୁଣିଙ୍ଗ ଅବଶ୍ୱାନ କରିବ।



∴ ଅନୁକରଣ ଶବ୍ଦ,

$$\bar{h} = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{h}{2}$$

* 12cm x 8cm x 9cm ମାତ୍ରା ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ 1kg ତୁରେ କୋଣା ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହାର୍ଥୀ କୁଣିଙ୍ଗ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାରେ ଦର୍ଶାଇଛା କୁଣିଙ୍ଗ ମିଳିବାରେ।

ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ: ଅନୁକରଣ ଶବ୍ଦ, $\bar{h} = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{h}{2}$

$$= \left(\frac{12}{2} - \frac{9}{2} \right) \text{ cm} \\ = 4 \text{ cm} \\ = 0.04 \text{ m}$$

∴ $W = mg\bar{h}$

$$= (9 \times 9.8 \times 0.04) \text{ J} \\ = 1.568 \text{ J}$$

* 800 kg සහ 3.8 m³ බැඳුම් විකිණී නේ පෙනෙනුයේ
ආදුරු මිශ්‍රණ තුළ නිවාස නො යොමු කළ නේ
35 භා දුම් තාව පෙනු ලද නැති නො යොමු නො යොමු
(i) ක්‍රිංක්‍රාලෝක පෙනෙන දුම් තාව පෙනු ලද නො යොමු
පෙනෙන නො යොමු නො යොමු නො යොමු

(ii) ප්‍රාග්ධනීය පෙනෙන දුම් තාව පෙනු ලද නො යොමු

විශ්වාස නො යොමු නො යොමු

(iii)

$$\text{මෙහෙදු යොමු, } h = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{h}{2}\right) \\ = \left(\frac{4}{2} - \frac{2}{2}\right) \\ = 1$$

$\therefore \text{ක්‍රිංක්‍රාලෝක} = mg \bar{h}$
 $= (800 \times 9.8 \times \frac{1}{2})$
 $= 4.9 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$

(iv) $P = \frac{W}{t}$ නො යොමු නො යොමු

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{4.9 \times 10^5}{3} \text{ W}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 1.6 \times 10^5 \left(\frac{W}{s} - \frac{s^2}{s} \right) =$$

$$W = s^2 =$$

$$W = 0.0 =$$

$$2 \beta w = W$$

$$G(100 \times 3.0 \times 1) =$$

* ১m দৈর্ঘ্যের একটি নাচি ছবিক মাঝে অন্তর্ভুক্ত দরজ
করানো। নাচিটির দড়ে দিলে এই ছবিটি আমার বক্সে
আসে শুধুতে এবং কৌণিকবেল নিয়েই।

উ: $E_P = E_{KA}$

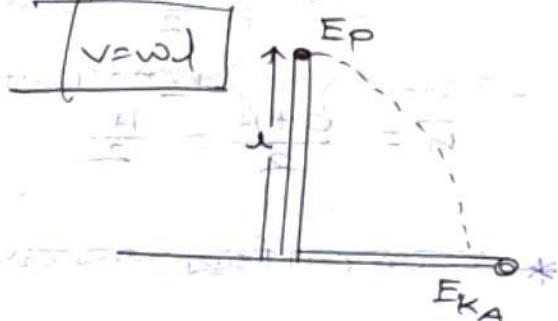
$$\Rightarrow mg \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} I w^2$$

$$\Rightarrow mg \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot m \cdot w^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3g = I w^2$$

$$\Rightarrow w^2 = \frac{3g}{I}$$

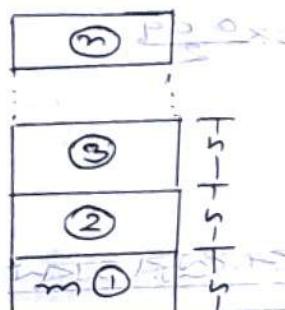
$$\Rightarrow w = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{I}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 9.8}{\frac{1}{3}}} = 5.92 \text{ rad/s}$$



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special observation:

৷ একটি পরিষেবক একটি জাতীয় অস্থানকারী পদক্ষেপের সময়ে,
উপর আবেক্ষণ ক্রেতে ক্ষেত্র বর্তন মাজাতে হওয়ার
সময়।



$$w = w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + \dots + w_n$$

$$= 0 + mgh + mg2h + \dots + mg(n-1)h$$

$$= mgh [1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1)]$$

$$= mgh \cdot \frac{(n-1)(n-1+1)}{2}$$

$$w = mgh \cdot \frac{(n-1)n}{2}$$

$$w = (n-1)mg \frac{n}{2}$$

$$W = (n-1)mg \frac{nh}{2}$$

$\frac{nh}{2} = \frac{H}{2} \Rightarrow$ अंतिम
सेक्टर \rightarrow अंतिम सेक्टर \rightarrow (6.023×10^{23})
 $\approx 6.023 \times 10^{23}$

$n = \frac{0+H}{2} = \frac{H}{2}$

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* दण्डने क्रियांक = वज़ा, $mg = kl$

* $10\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} \times 4\text{cm}$ मात्राविशिष्ट soft यानवर्ग क्षेत्र
में उपलब्ध होने वाली क्रियांक यानवर्ग
कुल वज़ा के बहुत अधिक [प्रति वज़ा $m = 5\text{kg}$]

उ:

$$h = 9\text{cm} = 0.09\text{m}$$

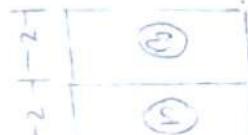
$$m = 5\text{kg}$$

$$n = 50$$

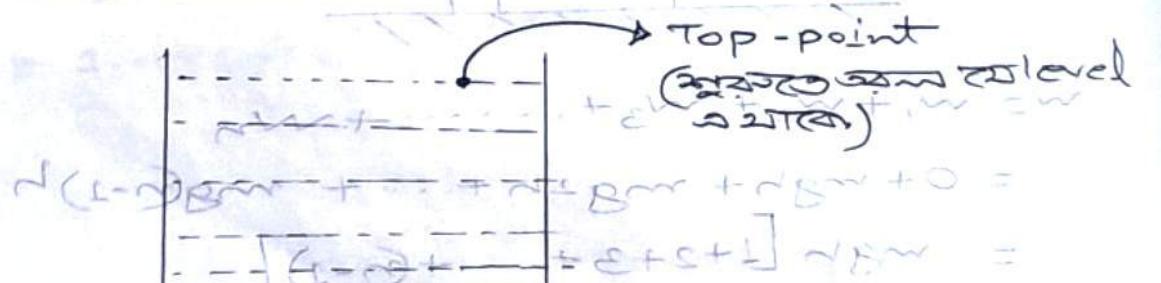
$$W = (n-1)mg \frac{nh}{2}$$

$$= 49 \times 5 \times 9.8 \times \frac{50 \times 0.09}{2}$$

$$W = 2401\text{J.}$$



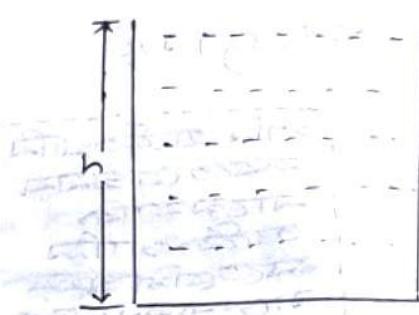
उदाहरण एवं इसका अवकाशप्रयोग:



Bottom-Point:
(अंतिम सेक्टर का लेवल
वाला)

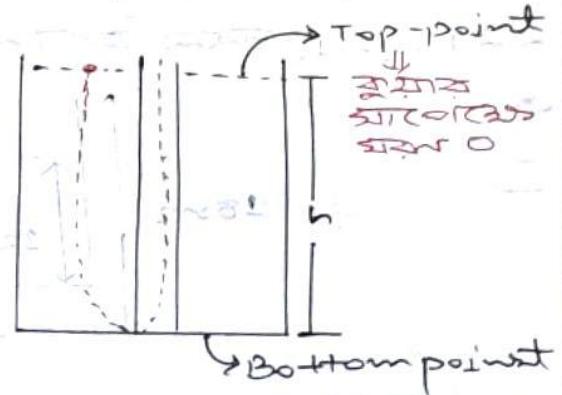
$$\begin{aligned} & - (1-\delta)B_m + \dots + n\delta B_m - \delta B_m = \\ & - [1-\delta + \dots + n\delta - \delta] \sim B_m = \end{aligned}$$

* ප්‍රධාන කුඩා යැපෙනු ලද top point සහ bottom point
→ ගුරුත්වා නො යොමු කිරීමේ අංකය නැත් නිශ්චිත
විටුන් තුළුව නැත්තා යොමු කිරීමේ නැත්තා නැත්තා

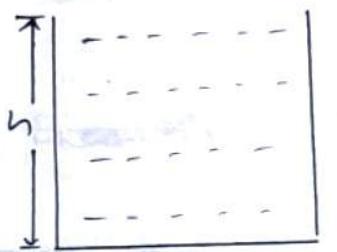


→ මාර්ගින් යැපෙනු

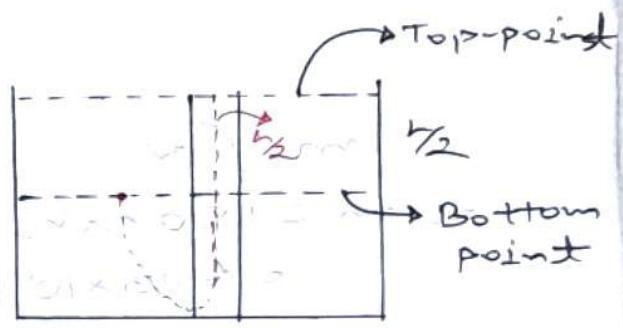
(26)



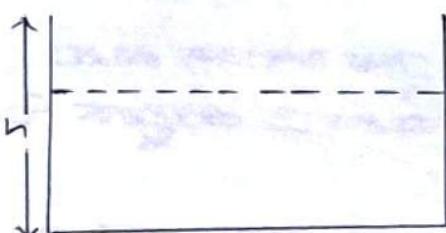
$$\bar{h} = \frac{0+h}{2}$$



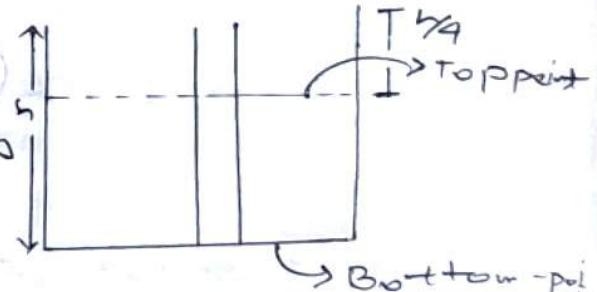
→ මාර්ගින් යැපෙනු



$$\bar{h} = \frac{0+\frac{h}{2}}{2} = \frac{h}{4}$$



→ මාර්ගින් යැපෙනු

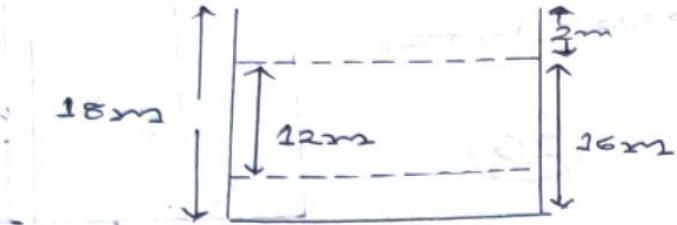


$$\bar{h} = \frac{\frac{h}{4}+h}{2}$$

$$\bar{h} = \frac{5h}{8}$$

* ଏକଟି କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ବର୍ତ୍ତାର୍ଥ ୧.୨m ହେଲେ ଉଚ୍ଚିତତା ୧୮m ହୁଯାଏଇ
 $\frac{1}{3}$ ଅଂଶ ଘାଲି ହେଲେ ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ଅଂଶ ପାଇଁ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଷ୍ଠା
ଏକଟି ପାଞ୍ଚାଙ୍ଗା କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ପାଇଁର ୩/୫ ଅଂଶ ଉପରେ
ବଜା ହେଲେ, ତଥା ଉପରେ ପାଞ୍ଚା କର୍ତ୍ତକା କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ମିଳି

ପାଇଁ
କେବଳ



trapezoidal

$$h = \frac{2+14}{2} = 8m ; w = mg\bar{h}$$

→ ହତ୍ତୁକୁ ଉଚ୍ଚିତତା ପାଇଁରେ
 କେବଳ

କେବଳ

$$m = \rho v$$

ମତ୍ତୁ କେବଳ

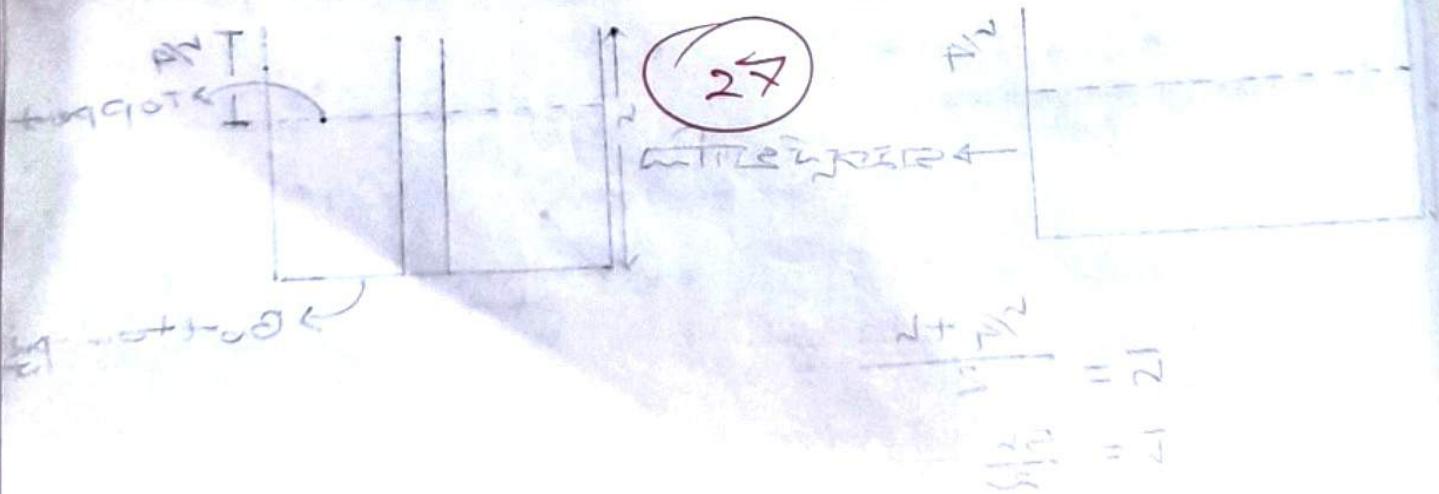
$$\Rightarrow m = 1000 \times 2 \times 2 \times 12$$

$$= 5.93 \times 10^9 \text{ kg}$$

ପାଇଁ ଏକଟକାଥାନି
 କେବଳ କେବଳ
 ପାଇଁ ଏକଟକାଥାନି
 ଏକଟକାଥାନି
 କେବଳ କେବଳ
 ଏକଟକାଥାନି
 ଏକଟକାଥାନି

$$\therefore w = mg\bar{h} = (5.93 \times 10^9 \times 0.8 \times 8) = 4.26 \times 10^6 \text{ Joule}$$

$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$



Topic: 04: শক্তি (Energy): কাজ করার শাস্তিটোকে শক্তি বলে।

Energy = work done

Unit: Joule (SI)

$$1 \text{ erg} = 10^{-7} \text{ Joule}$$

স.এ.স: (erg)

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

★ কোণো বস্তুর মৌখিক শক্তি কাজের পরিমাণক্ষেত্রে ঘায় না, শূন্যমাত্র শক্তির পরিমাণ পরিমাণ করা যায়।

মৌখিক $E_T = E_p + E_k$

∴ মৌখিক পরিবর্তন $\Delta E_T = \Delta E_p + \Delta E_k$

$E_p \rightarrow$ potential energy

$E_k \rightarrow$ kinetic energy

পরিবর্তনের
পরামিতে
শক্তির পরিমাণ
করা যায়।

পথ বিদ্যমান/ দ্রুতিশক্তি/ পদ্ধতিশক্তি (Potential energy)

$E_p:$

কোণো বস্তুর অবস্থার পরিবর্তনের জন্য বস্তুটে হোমিক্সি তরঙ্গ এবং তাকে বিদ্যমান বলে।

(১) শূন্যমাত্র দ্রুতিশক্তি কোণো বস্তুতে আছে কিন্তু নির্দিষ্ট নয়।

(২) যখন কোনো বস্তু বিদ্যমান নাও করে, তখন অবস্থাটি বস্তুটে প্রতিক্রিয়া করে।

(৩) কোণো বস্তু হতে বেগ বিদ্যমান নাও করে, তখন অবস্থাটি বস্তু হতে বেগ প্রতিক্রিয়া করে।

(৪) দ্রুতিশক্তি হব বস্তু হতে প্রয়োজন কোনো পরিবর্তন নেওতে পারে।

(৫) কোণো বস্তুর বিদ্যমান পরিবর্তন কোনো নির্দিষ্ট প্রয়োজন কোণো হতে পারে।

मराठे राज्यात उनका विद्यार्थी असुमारी दिलेली
दिलेली



$$E_p = mgh$$

(h \ll R)

$$E_p = G m_1 m_2 \left[\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R+h} \right]$$

$$E_p = \sigma_{\text{min}} \left[\frac{1}{x_i} - \frac{1}{x_f} \right]$$

Spring:

$$O = \frac{1}{2} K x^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k (\tilde{x}_f - \tilde{x}_i)^2$$

Electricity:

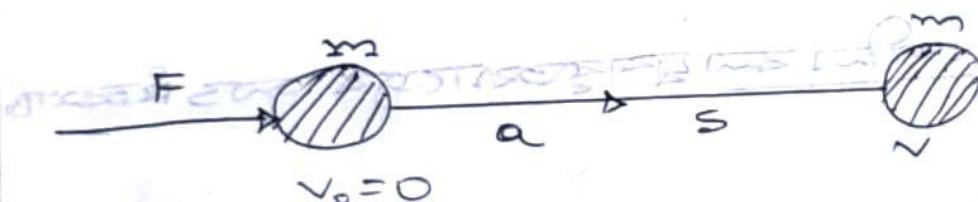
$$= \left(\frac{Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \right) K \left[\frac{1}{x_2^+} - \frac{1}{x_2^-} \right]$$

→ ये वासीन् जन्म

ଅଭିଜନ୍ମକାରୀଙ୍କ ପାତ୍ରମା ଯା,

মুক্তি ক্ষমতা (kinetic energy) : (E_k)

କୋଣା ସଞ୍ଚୁ ରତ୍ନମଳୀଙ୍କ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ପ୍ରକାଶିତିଲାଟରେ
ଅଛି ରତ୍ନମଳୀଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମେ।



$$\nabla_\theta = 0$$

Kinetic energy, $E_k = w = F_s \cos 0^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow F_k = F_\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow E_k = m \alpha \cdot s$$

$$\Rightarrow E_k = m \cdot \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m = \text{const}$$

$$\therefore E_k \propto v^2$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\pi_0} = \frac{1}{1 - \gamma}$$

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$$E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E_K = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{mv^2}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_K = \frac{(mv)^2}{2m}$$

$$\therefore E_K = \frac{P^2}{2m} \quad [P=mv]$$

Linear

$$\Sigma F \rightarrow S$$

$$\Sigma F = F$$

$$W = FS$$

$$m$$

$$v$$

$$P=mv$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$E_K = \frac{P^2}{2m}$$

Circular/Angular

$$\tau$$

$$\omega = \tau \theta$$

$$I$$

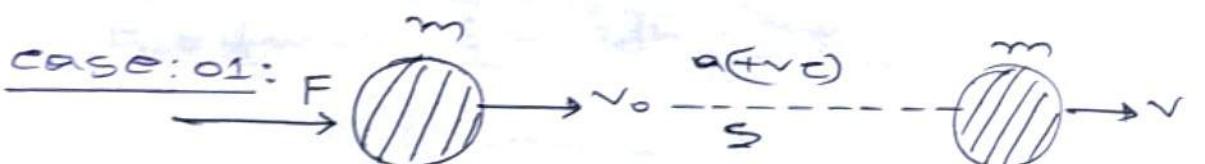
$$\omega$$

$$L = I\omega$$

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

$$E_K = \frac{L^2}{2I}$$

কার্যশক্তি বিন্দুসমূহ (Work-Energy theorem):
কোনো বক্রতা পথের কৃতকার্য এবং কার্যশক্তির অধিকার যথাপৰ্যাপ্ত হয়।



$$E_{K_0} = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$$

$$E_{K_f} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2as$$

$$\Rightarrow as = \frac{1}{2}v^2 - \frac{1}{2}v_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow mas = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow W = E_{K_f} - E_{K_0}$$

$$W = \Delta E_K$$

Case no. 2:

$$E_{K_0} = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$$



$$E_{K_f} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$[E_K < E_0]$$

$$v = v_0 + 2as$$

$$\Rightarrow as = \frac{1}{2}v - \frac{1}{2}v_0$$

$$\Rightarrow mas = \frac{1}{2}m(v - \frac{1}{2}v_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow FS = -\left(\frac{1}{2}mv_0 - \frac{1}{2}mv\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow -FS = \frac{1}{2}mv_0 - \frac{1}{2}mv$$

$$\Rightarrow FS \cos 180^\circ = \frac{1}{2}mv_0 - \frac{1}{2}mv$$

$$\Rightarrow W = E_{K_0} - E_{K_f}$$

$$W = \Delta E_K$$

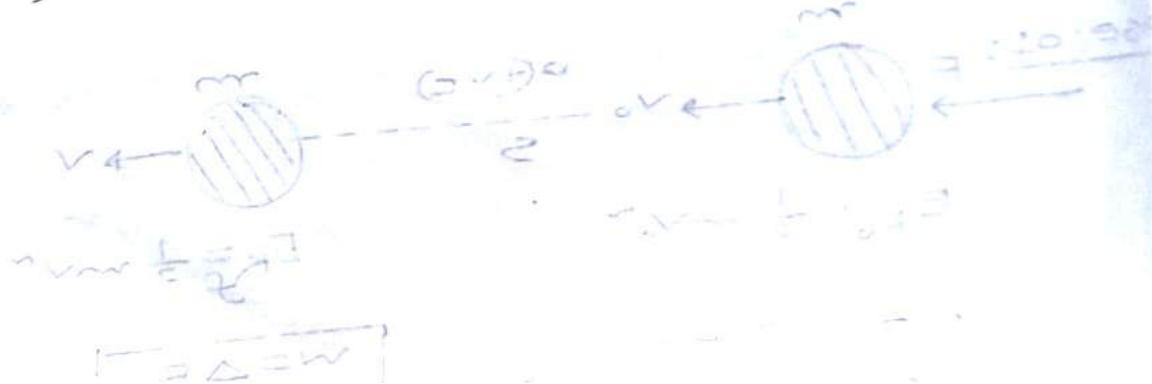
$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad v \rightarrow c$$

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

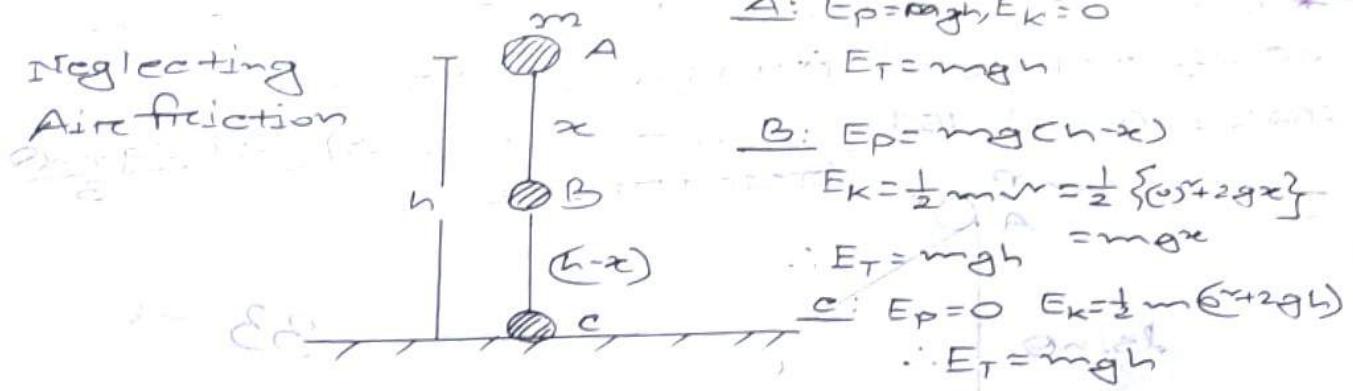
□ **conservation law of Energy:** (Conservation Law of Energy):

□ **प्राकृतिक ऊर्जा की संतुलितता का नियम:** यह नियम यह बताता है कि ऊर्जा की संतुलितता का नियम है। यह अर्थात् ऊर्जा की संतुलितता का नियम है।

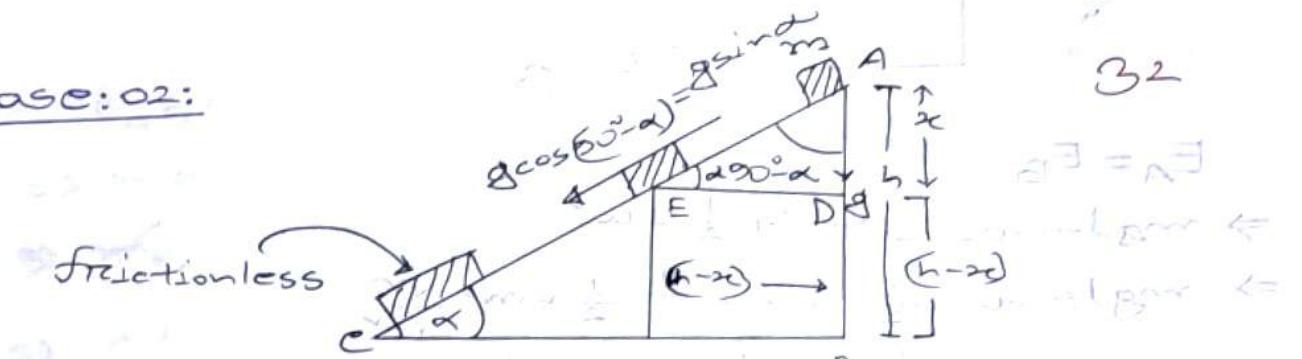
Ques



Neglecting Air friction



case: 02:



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$$\begin{aligned} AB &= AE \\ &= h \\ &= 2x \\ &\therefore x = \frac{h}{2} \\ &\text{in } \triangle AED \\ &\sin \alpha = \frac{x}{AE} \\ &= \frac{h}{2AE} \\ &\therefore AE = \frac{2h}{\sin \alpha} \\ &= \frac{2h}{\sin 2\alpha} \quad [\because \sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha] \\ &= \frac{2h}{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \\ &= \frac{h}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \\ &= \frac{h}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha} \\ &= \frac{2h}{\sin 2\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

A: $E_p = mgh$

$E_k = 0$

$E_T = mgh = \theta \times mgh = \frac{1}{2}m \times 2gx^2$

$\{0 \sin \alpha\} \times \frac{1}{2}m \times 2gx^2 = mgh$

$\therefore E_T = mgh$

E: $E_p = mg(h-x)$

$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$= \frac{1}{2}m \times 2gx^2$

$= mgx$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \sqrt{0^2 + 2gx \sin \alpha} \\ &= \sqrt{2gx \sin \alpha} \\ &= \sqrt{2g \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}} \cdot \sin \alpha \\ &= \sqrt{2gh} \end{aligned}$$

C: $E_p = 0$

$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m \cdot 2gh = mgh$

$v = \sqrt{0^2 + 2gh \sin \alpha}$

$= \sqrt{2gh \sin \alpha}$

$= \sqrt{2g \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}} \cdot \sin \alpha$

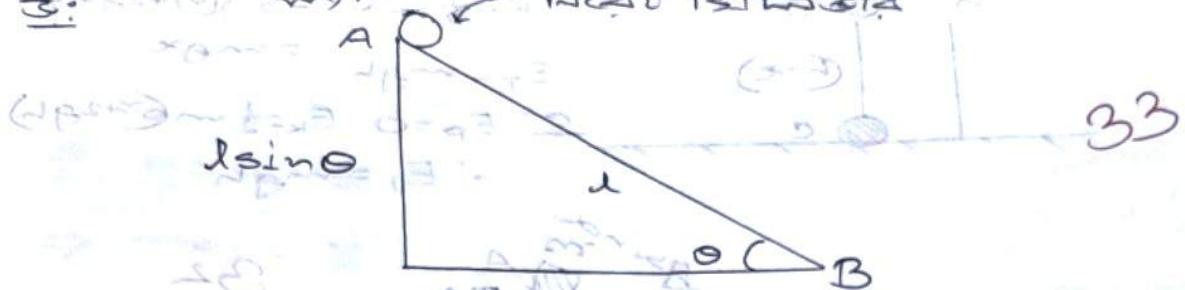
$= \sqrt{2gh}$

in $\triangle ABC$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{h}{AC}$

* ୦ ଆନତକୋ ଫିଲିଙ୍ଗେ କାଳେ ହେଲିଥିବା ଯାଏବୁ ତା
ବରାବର ଏକଟି ମିଳି ପିଲିମ୍ବୁର ଶୁଅରେ ପାଇଁ ଖାଲି
କଥଣ, ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ ପିଲିମ୍ବୁର ପିଲିମ୍ବୁର କାହାରଙ୍କି ହୁଏ $\frac{2g \sin \theta}{3}$

ତୁମର କାହାରଙ୍କି ହୁଏ ମିଳିମ୍ବୁର ପିଲିମ୍ବୁର



$$E_A = E_B$$

$$\Rightarrow mg l \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow mg l \sin \theta = \left[\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{I}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \cdot \frac{v^2}{r^2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow g l \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} v^2 + \frac{1}{4} m v^2 = \frac{3}{4} m v^2$$

$$\text{M:1: } g l \sin \theta = \frac{3}{4} m v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow g \sin \theta \frac{dl}{dt} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{dv}{dt} v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow g \sin \theta \cdot v = \frac{3}{4} \cdot x \cdot v \cdot \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{2g \sin \theta}{3}$$

$$\text{M:2: }$$

$$g l \sin \theta = \frac{3}{4} m v^2 = \frac{3}{4} \{ 0^2 + 2 \}$$

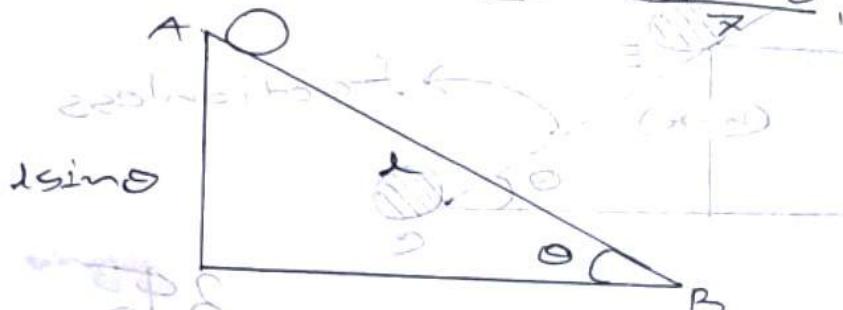
$$\Rightarrow g l \sin \theta = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2 \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{2g \sin \theta}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

* ଏ ଆମ୍ବତ କେବେ ଦିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଗୋଟିଏ ଯୁଗମରିହାଯାଏ ତାହା
ବରାବର ଲକ୍ଷଣ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରି ବିଦ୍ୟେ ଜୀବନରେ କାହାରେ ପାଇଲେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କରନ୍ତି,
ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୀୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ହେଲାଏ

Q:



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$$E_A = E_B$$

$$\Rightarrow mgls \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow mgls \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{I}{M} \times \frac{v^2}{l^2} \times l^2$$

$$\Rightarrow gl \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} v^2 + \frac{1}{5} v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow gl \sin \theta = \frac{7}{10} v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \theta = \frac{gl \sin \theta}{I} = \frac{7}{10} \times 2v \times \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \sin \theta \cdot x = \frac{7}{10} \times 2v \times a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{g \sin \theta}{x}$$

similarly: ହାତର ଜୋଗରସ ହେବାକୁ

$$\Delta A - 2 + 2\theta = 0$$

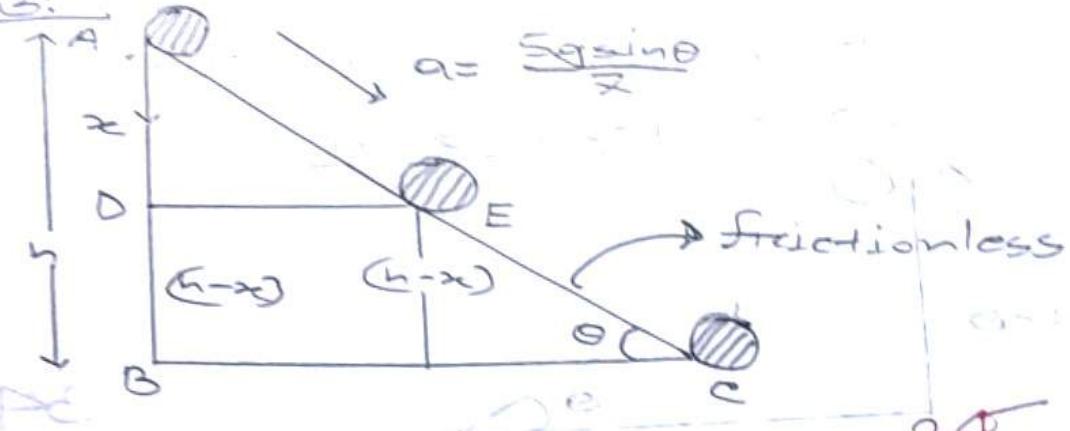
$$\Delta A = BE \cdot \frac{L}{x}$$

$$\Delta A \cdot \frac{2}{x} = B \cdot \frac{2}{x}$$

$$a = \frac{3g \sin \theta}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}, 3 \text{ ବର୍ତ୍ତା, ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଖ } \frac{(2+3)}{5}$$

case: 03:



A: $E_p = mgh$
 $E_k = 0$

$$E_T = mgh + 0 = mgh$$

E: $E_p = mg(h+x)$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5}mr^2 \cdot \frac{v^2}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{10}mv^2$$

$$= \frac{x}{10} \cdot m \cdot \frac{10gx}{x}$$

$$= mgx$$

$\therefore E_T = mgh$

c: $E_p = 0$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5}mr^2 \cdot \frac{v^2}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{10}mv^2$$

$$= \frac{x}{10} \times m \times \frac{10g}{x} h$$

$$\approx mgh$$

$$a = \frac{5gs \sin \theta}{2}$$

frictionless

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$$\begin{aligned} v^2 &= (0)^2 + 2a \cdot AE \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{5gs \sin \theta}{2} \cdot AE \\ &= \frac{10g}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{AE} \cdot AE \\ &\boxed{\Delta AED} \\ &\sin \theta = \frac{x}{AE} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_T &= mg(h+x) + mgx \\ &= mgh - mgx + mgx \\ &= mgh \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v^2 &= (0)^2 + 2a \cdot AC \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{5gs \sin \theta}{2} \cdot AC \\ &= \frac{10g}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{AC} \cdot AC \\ &= \frac{10g}{x} h \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta ABC \\ \sin \theta = \frac{h}{AC} \end{aligned}$$



एवं एक विद्युतीय बल, AC के समांतर वर्तावी विद्युतीय बल बहुत ही कम है। इसका कारण यह है कि विद्युतीय बल का वर्ताव अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होता है।

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$$\text{ii: } mgh = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow mgh = \frac{1}{2} my^2 + \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$\Rightarrow gh = \frac{y}{10} v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{10gh}{y}} = \sqrt{\frac{10 \times 9.8 \times 10\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{15 \text{ m/s}}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

Topic: 05: ऊर्जा (Power):

* दोनों वस्तुओं का यह कार्यकारक ऊर्जा विधानित रूपों में विभागित किया जाता है।

दोनों यह वस्तुओं का विभागित करता है।

$$\text{Power, } P = \frac{W}{t}$$

$$\text{Unit: } \frac{J}{s} = 1 \text{ Js}^{-1} = 1 \text{ watt}$$

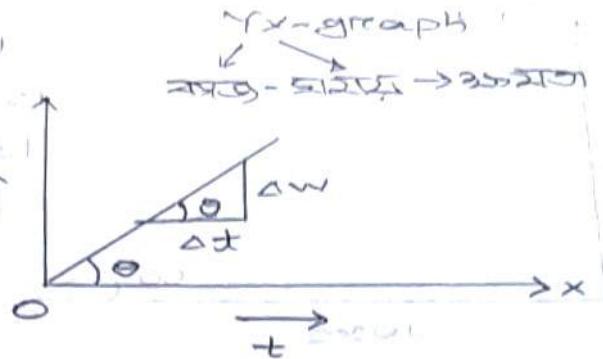
$$\text{Dimensions: } [P] = \left[\frac{ML^2T^{-2}}{T} \right] = [ML^2T^{-3}]$$

Horse power unit (H.P. unit) (H.P.)

$$1 \text{ H.P. or } 1 \text{ h.p.} = 746 \text{ watt}$$

Power, $P = \frac{w}{t} \rightarrow y \rightarrow x$

$$\therefore w = pt \\ \Rightarrow y = mx$$



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সমাধান কর,

$$m = P = \tan\theta = \frac{\Delta w}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta w}{\Delta t}$$

$$P = \frac{dw}{dt}$$

(*) কাজ বনার পথ ও এ পথ পাওয়া যাব তা
ইতো শুধু।

(*) কাজকে প্রযোজন করলে পাওয়া যাব
শব্দে শুধু পাওয়া যাব।

* কাজে যদি প্রযোজন শুধু $P(t) = 400t + C$ হয়েছে,
 t এলো গুরুত্ব। $t=0$ থেকে $t=55$. কাজ করবার
মতো কার্যক কৃতকরণে পরিমাণ নির্ধারণ।

$$\therefore P = \frac{dw}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow dw = P dt$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \int_0^5 P dt \Leftrightarrow \int_0^5 (400t + C) dt$$

$$\text{তাহার } P(t) = \frac{1}{2} t^2 + C$$

$$[E_{TMM}] = \left[\frac{1}{2} t^2 + C \right] = [9] \text{ একাই}$$

$$\boxed{P \cdot N \cdot T \cdot M = E \cdot N \cdot T \cdot M}$$

由 power,

$$P = \frac{W}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{Fs}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = Fv$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{Fscos\theta}{t} [F \perp S = \theta]$$

$$\Rightarrow P = Fv \cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

const. velocity

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* একটি জেন শর্কা 10m/s অনুমতি container, 0.5m/s অনুমতি উচ্চারণ করে। কোনটির মূলত h.p. এবং কোনটির নিম্ন বৃক্ষ।

উ: $P = Fv$

$$\Rightarrow P = mg \cdot v = (10 \times 10^3 \times 9.8 \times 0.5) \text{ watt}$$

$$= 49000 \text{ watt}$$

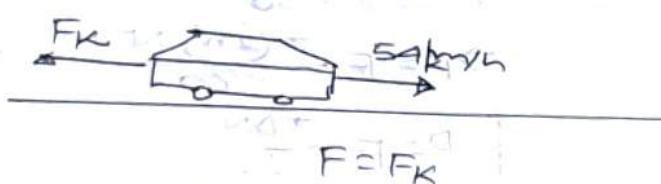
$$= 65.683 \text{ h.p (Ans)}$$

* কোনো মুক্ত প্রাণী একটি বহুবৃত্তীয় পথে $F = 200\hat{i} + 900\hat{j} + 600\hat{k}$ N যেখানে, বহুবৃত্তীয় $v = 2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 6\hat{k} \text{ m/s}$ অনুমতি রাখা হলে, মূলত কোনটির নিম্ন বৃক্ষ।

উ: $P = Fv = 5600 \text{ J} = 7.51 \text{ h.p.}$

* 2000kg অস্থির একটি গাড়ি কোনো ঘর্ষণযুক্ত বাহ্যিক 54 km/h⁻¹ অনুমতিতে রাখিলে, গাড়ির চাকার রাখে বাহ্যিক ঘর্ষণযুক্তি 0.4 হলে কোনটির উপর অনুমতি, h.p. এককে নিম্ন বৃক্ষ।

উ:



$$F_k = \mu_k R$$

$$= 0.4 \times 2000 \times 9.8$$

$$= 7840$$

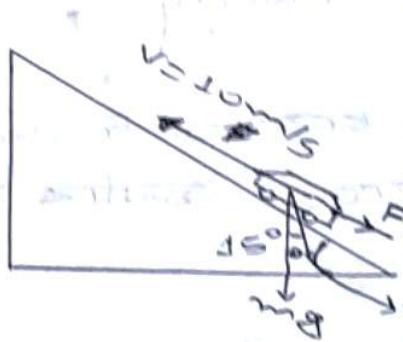
$$\Rightarrow P = Fv$$

$$= (7840 \times 15) w = 117600w$$

ପ୍ରକାଶ ମାରନାରୀ ଟ୍ରେନ, ୧୫ ମୀରତ ଲାଗୁ ହିନ୍ଦିଏ ଦେଇବା
ଯଥରେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧା ଆବଶ ଅଛି ରହିଲା, ୩୬ km/h ହାଲାଦିଲେ ପୋକି
ଦିଲା ଚଲିଲା, ପ୍ରକାଶ ଅଛି ୧୦ଟି ଲାଗୁ ହାତି ୧୦୦kg
ଅଳ୍ପ ଉଚ୍ଚତ ଟ୍ରେନରେ ରାଖିଲା ହାତି କିମ୍ବା ମାତ୍ର
ପ୍ରକାଶ ଅବଶ ହାଲାଦିଲା ନିମ୍ନରେ ।

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Q:



$$F \geq (mg \sin \theta + F_k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= mg \sin \theta + F_k \\ &= 10^3 \times 9.8 \times \sin 15^\circ + 10^3 \end{aligned}$$

100kg → 10N
10^4 kg → 10^3 N

$$F = 2.6 \times 10^3 N$$

$$P = FV = 2.6 \times 10^3 \text{ watt}$$

special observation:

Linear

Circular

$$P = TW$$

$$P = T \frac{2\pi N}{60}$$

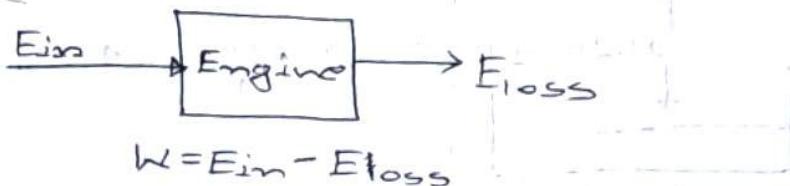
$$P = F_n \frac{2\pi N}{60}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = F \frac{\pi (2n) N}{60}$$

$$P = F \frac{\pi DN}{60}$$

Topic 06: अधिकारी (efficiency): (प्र०)

କୋଣା ଉପିତ୍ରିନ ବା ଯାହାକୁ କୁଳକାରୀ ହେଉଥିଲ ଯେଉଁ ମାତ୍ରିକ
ଅଛି ଏହାରେ, ଏ ଉପିତ୍ରିନ ବା ଯାହାକୁ କାମିକାରୀ କବୁଳ୍ୟ ।



$$\eta = \frac{w}{E_{in}} \quad (0 < \eta < 1)$$

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$$\eta = \frac{W}{E_{in}} \times 100\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{w}{E_{in}} = \frac{w/t}{E_{in}/t}$$

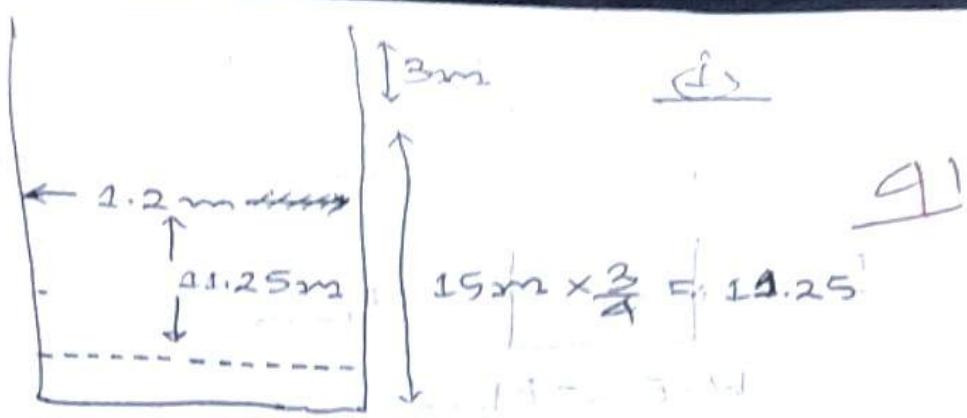
$$\eta = \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}}$$

► Proactive लिंगायती
उपर्युक्त

$$\eta = \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} \times 100\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{\text{Pactive}}{\text{Pactual}} \times 100\%$$

- (1) ପାଇସାଟିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ନିର୍ମିତ ହୁଏ ।
 - (2) ପାଇସାଟିକ ପ୍ରସ୍ତର ଅଧିକାରୀ ନିର୍ମିତ ।
 - (୩) ପାଇସାଟିକ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ନିର୍ମିତ ।
 - (୪) ପାଇସାଟିକ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇସାଟିକ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ନିର୍ମିତ ।



$$\text{S.R.W}, \bar{s} = \frac{3 + 11.25 + 3}{2} = 6.625 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \rho v = \rho \times \pi r^2 \times \frac{11.25}{3.1416} \\ &= (1000 \times 28 \times (1.25 \times 11.25)) \text{ km.} \\ &= 50893.92 \\ &= 5.1 \times 10^4 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$w = mg\bar{s} = (5.1 \times 10^4 \times 9.8) \text{ N}$$

$$(W.E.C.T.E.L) = 4.3 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$$

Eii B

$$\therefore \text{कार्यकीली बुराता} \quad P_{\text{active}} = \frac{w}{g t} = \frac{4.3 \times 10^6}{30 \times 60} \text{ न्यूनतमीकरण करने के लिए}$$

$$\text{न्यूनतमीकरण के लिए शब्द} = 2369.8 \text{ वाट}$$

इसके लिए उपयोग करने के लिए इसका अनुपात ज्ञात करना चाहिए

i ii B

$$\eta = \frac{P_{\text{active}}}{P_{\text{actual}}} \quad \text{जहां प्रत्येक वर्ष की विद्युति की गणना करना चाहिए}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{actual}} = \frac{P_{\text{active}}}{\eta} \quad [\eta = 0.3] = 10.2 \text{ kVA}$$

in B

$$m = \rho A h$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dm}{dt} = \rho A \dot{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rate of change of mass} = \rho A \dot{h}$$

$$R = 5 \text{ cm} = 0.05 \text{ m}$$

$$A = \pi R^2 = 25\pi \text{ cm}^2 = 25\pi \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

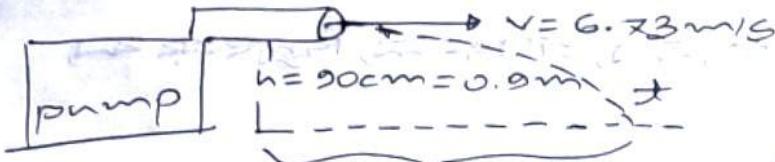
$$= 25 \times 3.14 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

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$$\text{Pactive} = \rho A v^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{v} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\text{Pactive}}{\rho A}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2399.44}{1000 \times \pi \times 10^{-4}}} = 6.73 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

v

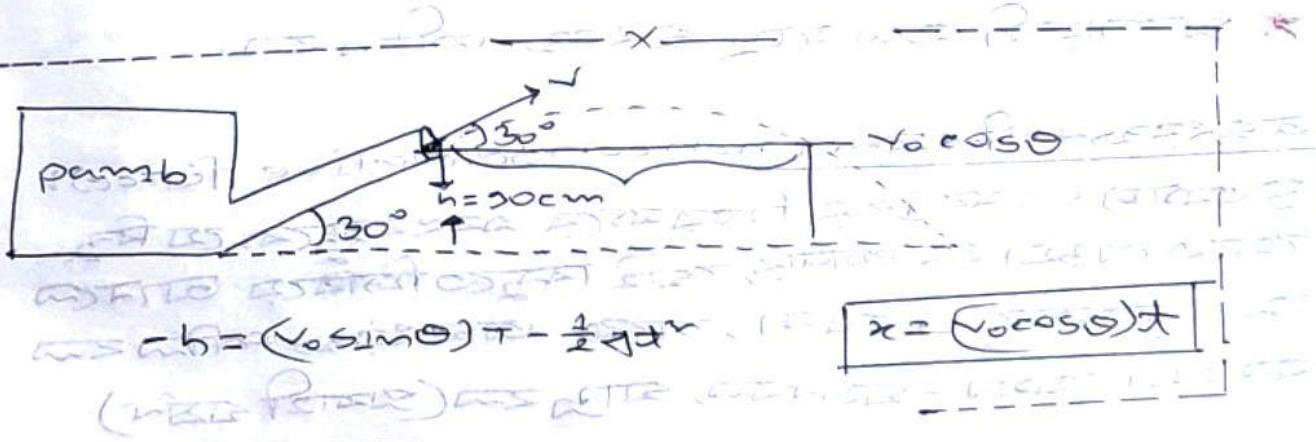


$$v_{x_0} = v \cos 60^\circ = v \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3.365 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 0.9}{9.8}} = 0.43 \text{ sec}$$

$$x = v_{x_0} \cdot t = 3.365 \times 0.43 = 1.45 \text{ m}$$



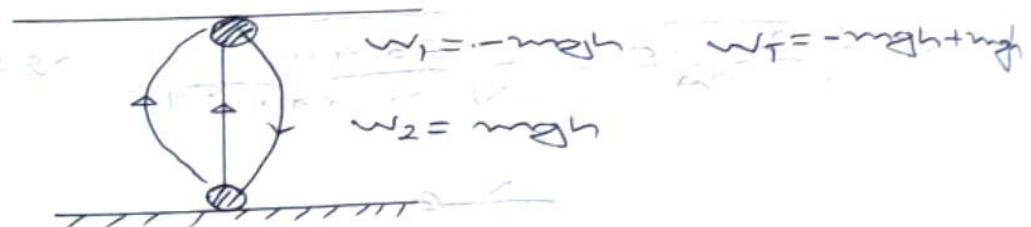
$$x = (v_0 \cos 60) t$$

বরাবর হাতের (RESTRICTED) পথ দিয়ে প্রস্তুত করা হচ্ছে।
ক্ষেত্রটি পদ্ধতি সহজে বুঝানো হচ্ছে।

Topic: X:

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ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାଶୀଳ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର (Conservative force): ଯେ କୌଣସି
ହଜାରାଟୁ ପାରିବାରିକ କିମ୍ବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବ୍ୟବ୍ୟବ୍ୟବ
ବେଳେ ଏହା କିମ୍ବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବ୍ୟବ୍ୟବ୍ୟବ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ
ଯୋଗୁ ହୁଅଥାବଦି ହେଲା, ତାହା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାଶୀଳ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର
ହେଲା.



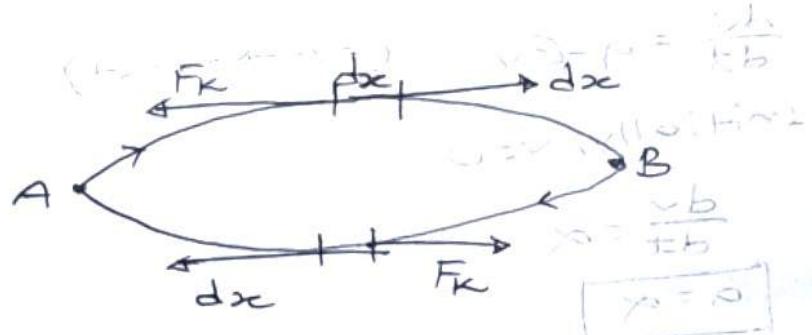
ଆମରି: ଯଶକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର, ବାଲକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର, ଜାଗିବଳ, ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର,
ଶ୍ଵାସକ୍ଷେତ୍ର,

★ ଶୂନ୍ୟମୂଳ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାଶୀଳ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ହୁଏ ହୁଅଥାବଦି କ୍ଷେତ୍ର
ବିଲୋଚିତି/ ବାଲ୍କିଉଲଶିତି କିମ୍ବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା, ବ୍ୟବ୍ୟବ୍ୟବ
ଅପରାଧ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର (Ideal case)

★ ଅଭିଭାବିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାଶୀଳ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର.

ଅବର୍ବନ୍ୟା-ଶୀଳ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର (Non-conservative force):
ହୁଅଥାବଦି ପାରିବାରିକ କିମ୍ବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାଶୀଳ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର
ଏହାକେ ଦେଉଁ ଏହା କିମ୍ବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବ୍ୟବ୍ୟବ୍ୟବ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ
ଯୋଗୁ ହୁଅଥାବଦି ହେଲା, ତାହା ଅବର୍ବନ୍ୟା-ଶୀଳ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର
ହେଲା। ଉଦ୍ୟମ: - ଘର୍ଷଣ, ଶାଖା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର (ପ୍ରାଣୀ ଘର୍ଷଣ)

★ ଅବର୍ବନ୍ୟା-ଶୀଳ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ହୁଏ ହୁଅଥାବଦି ଶାକ୍ତିର ଅପରାଧ
ହେଲା। ଅପରାଧକୁ ଶାକ୍ତି ଅର୍ଥକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ତାପମାତ୍ରିକେ
କପାନ୍ତୁ ହିତ ହେଲା।



$$\begin{aligned} \text{A} \rightarrow \text{B}: \quad d\omega_1 &= F_k \cdot dx \cos 180^\circ \\ &\Rightarrow d\omega_1 = -F_k \cdot dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_1 = - \int F_k \cdot dx \quad \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{B} \rightarrow \text{A}: \quad t = d\omega_2 = F_k \cdot dx \cos 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow d\omega_2 = -F_k \cdot dx$$

$$t = \boxed{\Rightarrow \omega_2 = - \int F_k \cdot dx} \quad \text{(ii)}$$

$$\therefore \omega_T = (\omega_1 + \omega_2) \quad \text{and} \quad t = \frac{d\omega_T}{dt} = \frac{d(\omega_1 + \omega_2)}{dt} = \frac{d(-\int F_k \cdot dx)}{dt} = -F_k \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = -F_k v \quad \text{(iii)}$$

$$\boxed{\omega_T = -2 \int F_k \cdot dx \neq 0}$$

$$\frac{vd}{\theta} = \frac{v_0}{\theta - \alpha} \quad \text{(iv)}$$

$$(v_0 - v) \cdot \frac{d}{\theta} = \frac{v_0}{\theta} \quad \text{(v)}$$

$$\boxed{(v_0 - v) \cdot \frac{d}{\theta} = 0} \quad \text{(vi)}$$

$$\omega_T = \frac{v_0}{(v_0 - v) \cdot \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{v_0}{\theta^2} \quad \text{(vii)}$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{\theta} = 0 \quad \text{(viii)}$$

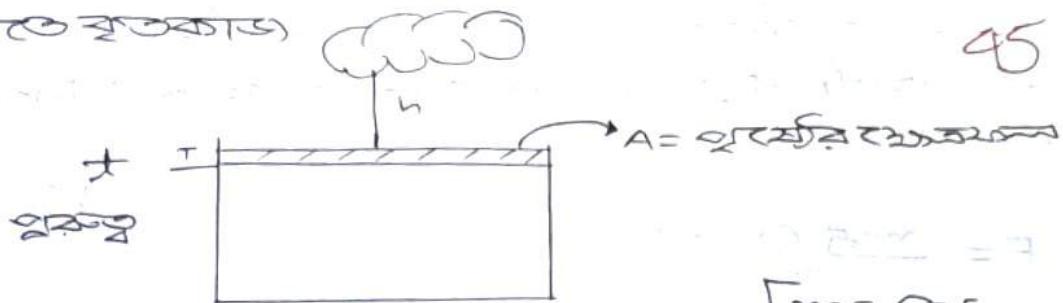
$$\omega_T = \frac{v_0}{\theta^2} \quad \text{(ix)}$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ$$

Topic: 08: special kind of workdone:

case: 01: ऊँचाईही घूमी रात्रि वर्षा आणि गांडीजीला याच मेहमान नव्हित रात्रि घुमावाऱ्या

45



∴ घुमावाऱ्या नव्हित रात्रि घुमावाऱ्या, $W = mg h$ [$m = \rho V$
 $= \rho A h t$ ($V = At$)]

$$\therefore W = \rho A t g h$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A : \\ b \end{array}$$

$$A = lb$$



$$\begin{array}{l} A : \\ \lambda \end{array}$$

$$A = \lambda^2$$



$$\begin{array}{l} A : \\ \frac{1}{2} b \\ \hline a \end{array}$$

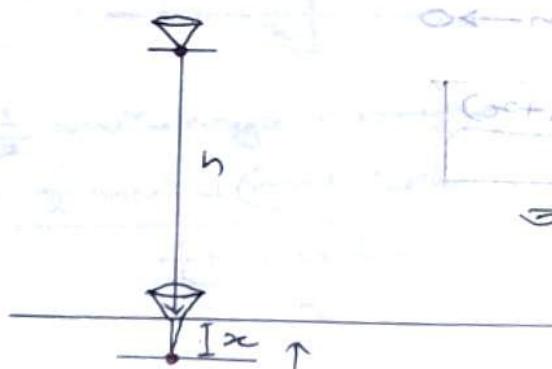
$$A = \pi ab$$

$$mg = \rho g v + \rho g l^2 + \rho g b^2 / 2$$

$$\rho g v + (\rho g l^2 + \rho g b^2 / 2) = F \times A$$

$$\rho g v + (\rho g l^2 + \rho g b^2 / 2) = F \times A$$

case: 02: रोपायेला टोपारी कॉन्कान काढीकरणाची वाढ आणि



$$\begin{aligned} mg(h+x) &= Fx \\ \Rightarrow F &= \frac{mg(h+x)}{x} \end{aligned}$$

अतरी,

$$mgh + mgx = Fx$$

$$\Rightarrow mgh + mgx = Fx$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{mgh + mgx}{x}$$

* যদিবো কাঁচা মাটির গভৰ্ণে 120cm পর্যন্ত উচ্চতা
বৃক্ষ মাধ্যমিক 200g এবং অন্তর্বৰ্তীয় উচ্চতা
পর্যন্ত দিল, দোকানকাৰী মাটি 5cm পৰিমাণ হুকুম দেওয়া
হাব। কাঁচা মাটি কাঠকা স্থানেৰে ওপৰ সৰিয়া আছৰী
বাত বল দিয়া যাব।

Q6.

উ: $F = \frac{mg(h+x)}{x}$

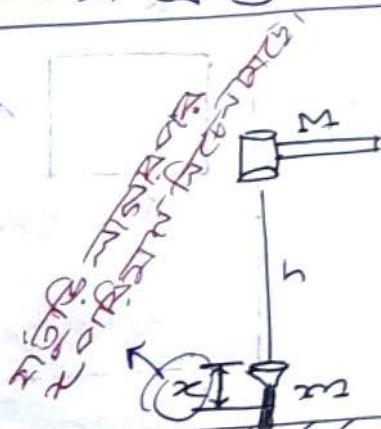
$$\text{class} = \frac{0.2 \times 9.8 (1.7 + 0.05)}{0.05}$$

$$= 68.6 \text{ N}$$

HB ফার্ম নথ

হাতড়ি ৩ প্ৰয়োগ কৰাৰ মুদ্দা:-

case: 01 :-



$$Mgh + Mgx + mgx = Fx$$

$$\Rightarrow Mg(h+x) + mgx = Fx$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{Mg(h+x) + mgx}{x}$$

স্বার্থ হ'ল $m \ll M$ $\Rightarrow m \rightarrow 0$

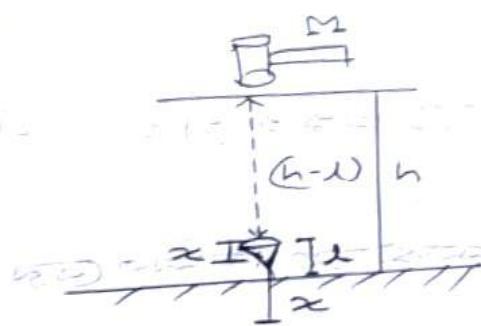
অৱস্থা =

$$F = \frac{Mg(h+x)}{x}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow F = Mg$$

$$x = \frac{(M - m)g}{Mg}$$

case: 02:



Q7

$$Mg(h-x) + Mgx + mgx = Fx$$

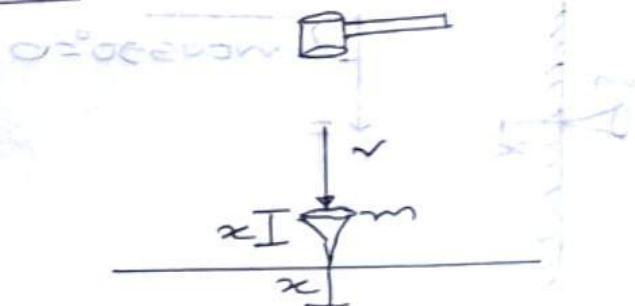
$$\Rightarrow Mg(h-x) + (M+m)gx = Fx$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{F = \frac{Mg(h-x) + (M+m)gx}{x}}$$

Since, $m \ll M$, $M+m \approx M$

$$\boxed{F = \frac{Mg(h-x) + Mgx}{x}}$$

case: 03:



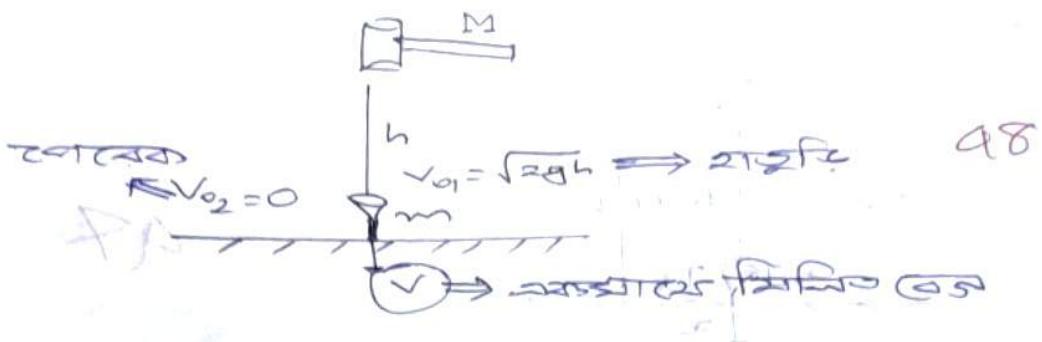
$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + Mgx + mgx = Fx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + (M+m)gx = Fx$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{F = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + (M+m)gx}{x}}$$

Since, $m \ll M$, $M+m \approx M$

$$\therefore \boxed{F = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + Mgx}{x}}$$



$$Mv_{01} + mv_{02} = (m+M)v$$

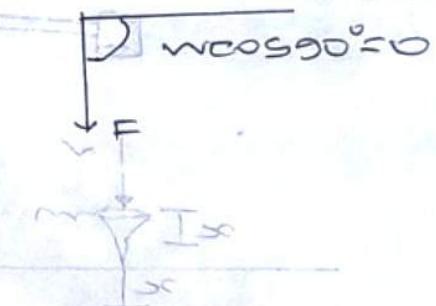
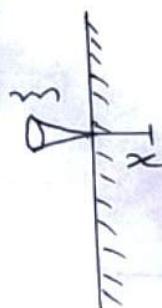
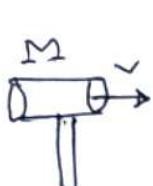
$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{Mv_{01}}{M+m}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{M\sqrt{2gh}}{(M+m)}$$

Let, $m \ll M$ $M+m \approx M$

$$v = \frac{M\sqrt{2gh}}{M} = \sqrt{\frac{2gh}{M}}$$

case: 04:



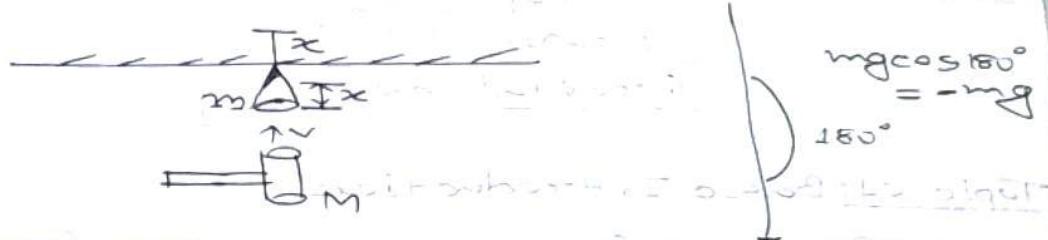
$$\frac{1}{2}(M+m)v^2 = Fx$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(M+m)v^2}{x}$$

类似地, $m \ll M$, $M+m \approx M$

$$F = \frac{\frac{1}{2}Mv^2}{x}$$

case: 05:



$$mg \cos 180^\circ = -mg$$

$$\frac{1}{2} Mv^2 + Mgx - mgx - mgx = Fx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} Mv^2 - (M+m)gx = Fx$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{\frac{1}{2} Mv^2 - (M+m)gx}{x}$$

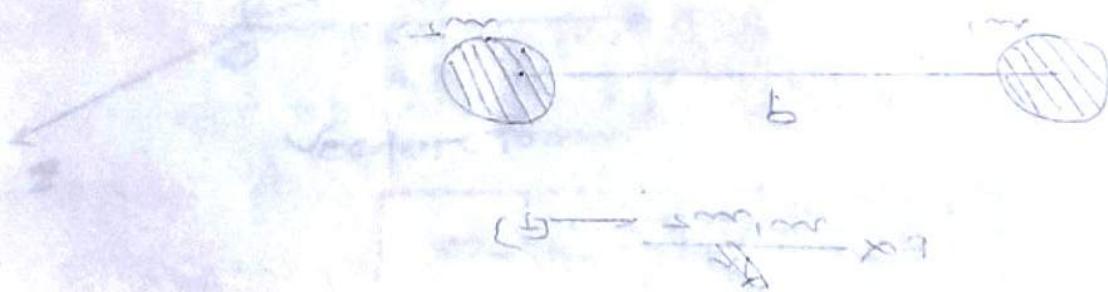
आपका अवधारणा करने की जिसमें यह है कि $M > m$

$$F = \frac{\frac{1}{2} Mv^2 - Mgx}{x}$$

यहाँ इसलिए निकल रहा है कि यह विद्युत बल है जो आपको उत्तरी ओर ले जाता है।

इसलिए यह बल आपको उत्तरी ओर ले जाता है।

इसलिए यह बल आपको उत्तरी ओर ले जाता है।



$$F_a = \frac{1}{a} \times F$$

अब यहाँ क्या होता है?