

Unit - 2

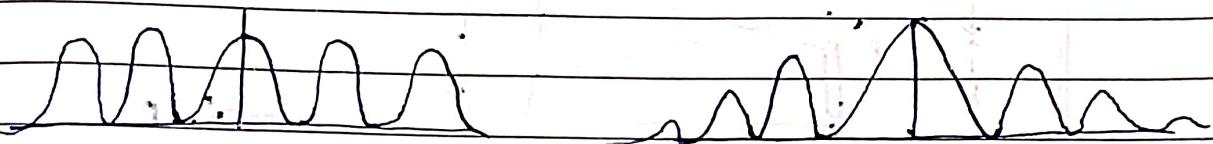
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* રિફેરન્સ લાઇન્સ

સંપરી

- અનિત્રણીય દીક્ષા હોય કે → એટા જ વિનાળ જુદી-જુદી અનુભિય વ્યવસ્થાની પ્રાણી રીત.
- શાખાઓની સામાન્ય વિનાળ પ્રાણી → દીક્ષા કાઢ્યા સામાન્ય હોય.
- અન્યરીખાન વાંદા રિફેરન્સ્‌લાઇન્સ → બાંદાની પ્રાણી લાગની ન્હીં હોય તુંબાની પ્રાણી હોય.
- એટા પ્રાણી દીક્ષાની વિનાળ આપ્યા હોય → જુદી-જુદી પ્રાણી વિનાળ આપ્યા હોય-હોય હોય.



* રિફેરન્સ લાઇન્સ

→ રિફેરન્સ લાઇન્સ કે રિફેરન્સ લાઇન્સ

અન્યરીખાન હોય નાની હોય

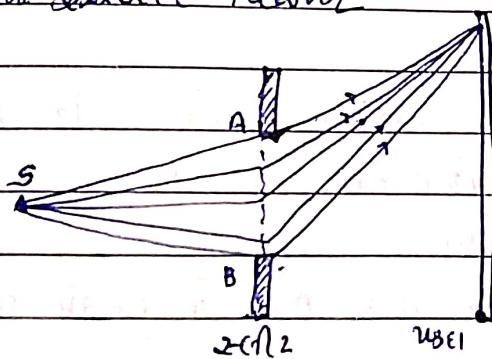
→ તીવ્ર પ્રાણી હોય.

→ સામાન્ય વિનાળ પ્રાણી હોય.

નિયું વિનાદ / વિનાદ પ્રાણી હોય

→ ગોચરાના / વિનાદ વિનાળ હોય

નિયું પ્રાણી હોય - હોય.



* કોણક્રિયા, સંપરી

→ રિફેરન્સ લાઇન્સ ઓફ રિફેરન્સ લાઇન્સ

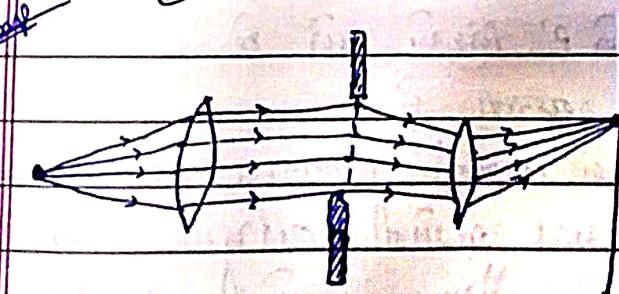
અન્યરીખાન હોય હોય હોય.

દીક્ષા કોણક્રિયા સામાન્ય અનુભિય

→ પ્રાણી હોય હોય હોય હોય

નિયું હોય. ... નિયું હોય હોય

નિયું હોય હોય હોય હોય

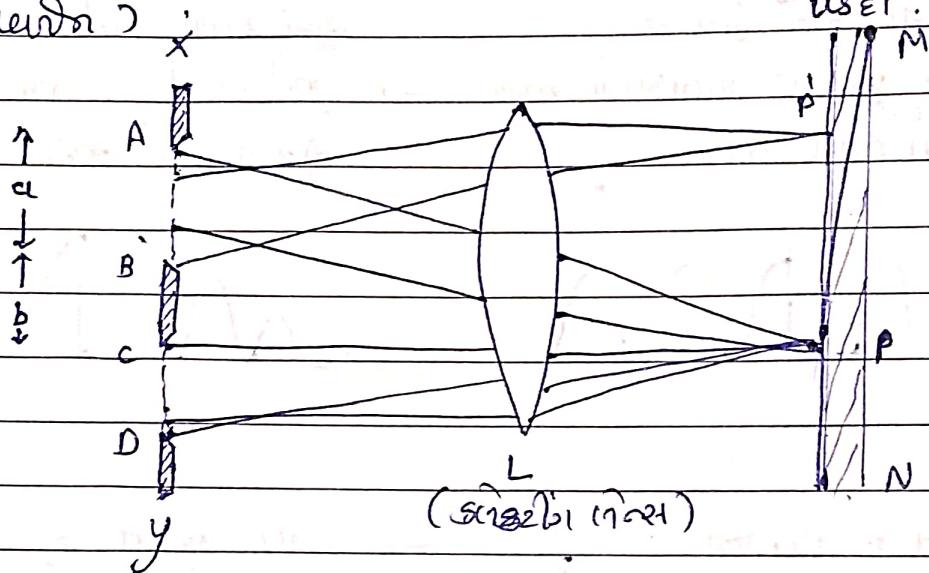


એટી દીક્ષા કોણક્રિયા હોય એટ સાંચારથી હોય હોય.

→ ස්කෑනර් පිටාභාෂික තුළ ය.

→ ස්කෑනර් පිටාභාෂික මෙහේ ප්‍රාග්ධන පිටාභාෂික ප්‍රාග්ධන මෙහේ නො ය.

Ques-3 ස්කෑනර් පිටාභාෂික At double slit (මි පිටාභාෂික ප්‍රාග්ධන මෙහේ) :



→ මැදුරු යුතු යුතු x ය නයෝඩ් පිටාභාෂික මි පිටා AB & CD ප්‍රාග්ධන මෙහේ පිටාභාෂික මෙහේ පිටාභාෂික මෙහේ ය.

→ පිටාභාෂික පිටාභාෂික මෙහේ ය.

→ L ය මිශ්‍රණ පිටාභාෂික පිටාභාෂික මෙහේ MN ය පිටාභාෂික ය.

→ පිටාභාෂික මැදුරු පිටාභාෂික මැදුරු පිටාභාෂික මැදුරු පිටාභාෂික ය.

→ පිටාභාෂික x ය මිශ්‍රණ පිටාභාෂික පිටාභාෂික මිශ්‍රණ මෙහේ MN ය පිටාභාෂික P ය පිටාභාෂික P' ය පිටාභාෂික මෙහේ ය.

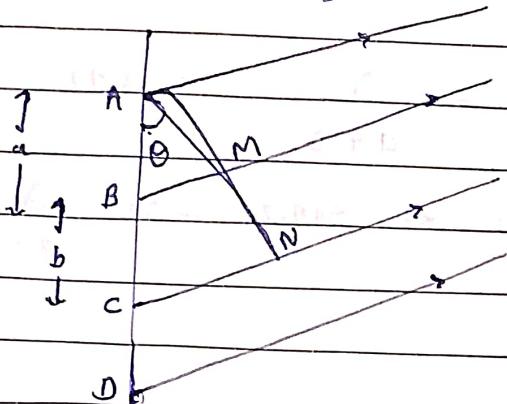
→ P පිටාභාෂික මිශ්‍රණ පිටාභාෂික ය.

→ පිටාභාෂික මැදුරු මි පිටාභාෂික P පිටාභාෂික පිටාභාෂික මැදුරු ය.

(1) පිටාභාෂික මැදුරු මි පිටාභාෂික P පිටාභාෂික මැදුරු ය.

(2) පිටාභාෂික මැදුරු මි පිටාභාෂික P පිටාභාෂික මැදුරු ය.

→ കൂർക്കാൻ ദിശ വരുത്താൻ ആവശ്യം



→ കൂർക്കാൻ ദിശ വരുത്താൻ ആവശ്യം

$$\Delta ACN \text{ ഓരോ ഫേറ്റിനും}$$

$$\text{അംഗം } \sin \theta = \frac{CN}{AC} = \frac{c}{a+b}$$

$$\text{അംഗം } c = (a+b) \sin \theta \quad - (1)$$

→ സി. 1 - (1) നും ഒരു മുമ്പ് നേരിയോ രീതിയിൽ അംഗം $\lambda/2$ നിൽക്കുന്ന കാരണം കൂർക്കാൻ ദിശ വരുത്താൻ ആവശ്യം.

$$\therefore (a+b) \sin \theta = (2n+1) \lambda/2$$

$$\sin \theta_n = \frac{(2n+1)\lambda}{2(a+b)} \quad - (2)$$

അംഗം, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ എല്ലാ $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots$ നും അംഗം കൂർക്കാൻ ആവശ്യം.

അംഗം, സ്റ്റ്രീസ്, ട്രാൻസ്ഫോർമേഷൻ എല്ലാം അംഗം കൂർക്കാൻ ആവശ്യം.

→ കൂർക്കാൻ ദിശ വരുത്താൻ ദിശ വരുത്താൻ ആവശ്യം കൂർക്കാൻ ദിശ വരുത്താൻ ആവശ്യം കൂർക്കാൻ ദിശ വരുത്താൻ ആവശ്യം കൂർക്കാൻ ദിശ വരുത്താൻ ആവശ്യം.

$$\therefore (a+b) \sin \theta = n\lambda$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta' = \frac{n\lambda}{a+b} \quad - (3)$$

അംഗം, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ $\theta'_1, \theta'_2, \dots$ എല്ലാം അംഗം, സ്റ്റ്രീസ്,

ട്രാൻസ്ഫോർമേഷൻ എല്ലാം

Ques (2) वाले (3) के लिए

$$\sin \theta - \sin \theta' = \frac{\lambda}{a+b} - \dots \quad (4)$$

अब $\sin \theta$ यद्दन करेंगे तो तीसरी सिरे $\frac{\lambda}{a+b}$ हो जाएगा

* अपने लिए

Ques-4 2012 के एक सिंसिटिव प्रॉब्लम में calculus methods of
magni द्वारा दिया गया है।

→ यहाँ वर्णित नहीं किया गया है, इसलिए
dy जैसा लिखा गया है,

$$y = K \left[\int_{-\frac{q}{2}}^{\frac{q}{2}} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t - x}{T} + \frac{z \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) dz + \int_{d - \frac{q}{2}}^{d + \frac{q}{2}} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t - x}{T} + \frac{z \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) dz \right]$$

$$y = K \alpha \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) - \frac{K \lambda}{2\pi \sin \theta} \left[\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) \right] \\ \left. \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{z \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) \right|_{d - \frac{q}{2}}^{d + \frac{q}{2}}$$

$$y = K \alpha \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) - \frac{K \lambda}{2\pi \sin \theta} \left[\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) \right] \\ + \frac{ds \sin \theta}{\lambda} + \frac{as \sin \theta}{2\lambda} - \left[\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{z \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$$y = K \alpha \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\lambda} \right) \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{K \lambda}{2 \pi \sin \theta} \left[\sin 2\pi \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{dsin\theta}{\lambda} \right) - \sin \left(\frac{\pi dsin\theta}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$y = K \alpha \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\lambda} \right) \left[\sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) + \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{dsin\theta}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$$y = 2 K \alpha \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\lambda} \right) \left[\sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{dsin\theta}{\lambda} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{\pi dsin\theta}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

ω_3 , $\pi \frac{dsin\theta}{\lambda} = \beta$

$$y = - \frac{K \lambda}{2 \pi \sin \theta} \left[2 \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) \sin 2\pi \left(-\frac{dsin\theta}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$$- \frac{K \lambda}{2 \pi \sin \theta} \left[\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{dsin\theta}{\lambda} \right) \right]^{d+q_1}_{d-q_1}$$

$$y = - \frac{K \lambda}{2 \pi \sin \theta} \left[2 \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) \sin 2\pi \left(-\frac{dsin\theta}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$$- \frac{K \lambda}{2 \pi \sin \theta} \left[\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{dsin\theta}{\lambda} + \frac{dsin\theta}{\lambda} \right) - \cos 2\pi \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{dsin\theta}{\lambda} - \frac{dsin\theta}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\gamma = -\frac{\pi \lambda}{\pi \sin \theta} \left[\sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi \lambda \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\lambda \alpha}{\pi \sin \theta} \left[\sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{\pi \lambda \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi \lambda \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi \lambda \sin \theta}{\lambda} \sin \hat{n},$$

$$\gamma = K \alpha \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right) \left[\sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) + \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{\pi \lambda \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$$\gamma = 2K \alpha \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right) \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{\pi \lambda \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi \lambda \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\therefore \text{oni } \frac{\pi \lambda \sin \theta}{\lambda} = \beta$$

$$\gamma = 2K \alpha \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right) \cos \beta \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{\pi \lambda \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\therefore I = 4K^2 \alpha^2 \left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\alpha^2} \right) \cos^2 \beta$$

$$I_0 = K^2 \alpha^2$$

$$I = 4I_0 \left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\alpha^2} \right) \cos^2 \beta \quad \left(K^2 \alpha^2 = I_0 \right)$$

Ques 5 N രണ്ട് ദിവസ മുമ്പ് പൂർണ്ണ സംഭരി.

→ എൻ, ചുമ്പിന്റെ നിലയിൽ ഒരു കാലിന്ത്രോഫോറ്റ് വരുത്തി ചെയ്യാൻ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്യാം.

$$dy = K \int_{-q_2}^{+q_2} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{z \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) dz \quad (1)$$

എൻ, $\sin 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{z \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) = d\phi = \phi(z) \text{ ആണി, }$

$$\therefore dy = K \int_{-q_2}^{+q_2} \phi(z) dz \quad (2)$$

N രണ്ട് രിലീഫ്,

$$dy = K \left[\int_{-q_2}^{+q_2} \phi(z) dz + \int_{d-q_2}^{d+q_2} \phi(z) dz + \int_{2d-q_2}^{2d+q_2} \phi(z) dz + \dots + \int_{(N-1)d-q_2}^{(N+1)d+q_2} \phi(z) dz \right]$$

അങ്ങളുണ്ടാണി,

$$dy = Ku \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \left[\sin 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) + \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{ds \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) + \dots + \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) + \left((N-1)ds \sin \theta \right) \right]$$

എൻ, പരിപാലനിക്കാണി അനുഭവിച്ചാണി,

$$y = Ku \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \leq \sin \left(x + \frac{pm}{2} \right)$$

$$= K_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right) \sin \left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \sin \left[\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right) n \right] - (3)$$

$\sin(n\beta)$

என, எனி ③ விட $x = 2\pi \left(\frac{k}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$

$$\alpha = 2\pi \sin \alpha = 2\beta \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

எனிட $n = (N-1)$ எனி,

$$y = K_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right) \left[\sin \left(x + \frac{(N-1)\pi}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \left(\frac{N\pi}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$\therefore y = K_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right) \left(\frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta} \right) \left[\sin 2\pi \left(\frac{k}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{(N-1)\pi}{2} \right) \right]$$

முகவரி கண்ணகை

$$A' = K_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right) \left(\frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta} \right) - (5)$$

என $\alpha = 0$ எனி $\beta = 0$ எனி எனி,

$$I_0 = \mu^2 e I^2$$

என, எனுடெ $I = \mu^2 e I^2 \left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\alpha^2} \right) \left(\frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta} \right)^2$

$$I = I_0 \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\alpha^2} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 N \beta}{\sin^2 \beta} - (c)$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\omega^2}$ since both ω and θ are small relative to $\pi/2$ respectively,

$\frac{\sin^2 N \beta}{\sin^2 P}$ N -ক্লিনিয়াল সম্বন্ধে গোড়া কোণ এবং মানুষের পদচারণ

$\rightarrow \text{N} = (G) \text{ or } N_p = K\pi$ \rightarrow মানে একটি প্রোটন

$$N\beta = N \frac{\pi d \sin \theta}{2} = k\pi \quad \text{or}, \quad k=0, 1N, 2N \dots nN \text{ min}$$

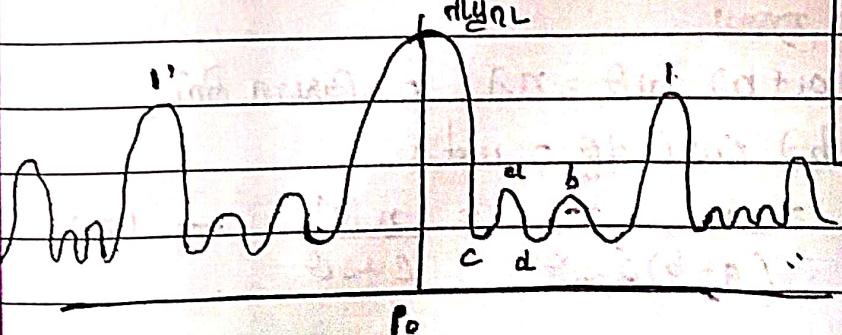
$$\underline{n \pi ds} = (\pi N) \pi$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = n \rightarrow \text{where } n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$d = a + b$$

$$\therefore (d+b) \sin \theta \in n\lambda, \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

N 2012 ñ null fundo pto



→ $\int p_0 \text{ } \text{d}x \text{ } \text{d}y \text{ } \text{d}z$ $\text{d}x \text{ } \text{d}y \text{ } \text{d}z$ $\text{d}x \text{ } \text{d}y \text{ } \text{d}z$

→ **युवा विकास कार्यक्रम** के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषयों पर ज्ञान प्राप्ति की जाएगी।

Ques-6 Salvador Allende

→ மூன்று பிரிவை காணலாம்.

→ ପାଇଁକେ କୁଳିଟିକ୍ ମାତ୍ରର ଲେଖ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ହୋଇଲୁ ଏହାର ଉପରେ

$$\rightarrow 1 \text{ Cm} = 10,000 - 15,000 \text{ Zentimeter } \hat{\text{und}} \text{ cm}.$$

→ ଯେ ମାତ୍ରାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଉପରେ ଦିଲ୍ଲି ନାହିଁ ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

Ques-7 || තුළුවාග්‍ර සම්බන්ධ ප්‍රංග යුති

$\text{fam}(\sigma_{\text{B}}) = \text{fam}(\sigma_{\text{A}}) \cup \{\sigma_{\text{B}}\}$ (adding σ_{B}) - (1)

ને એવા પ્રકારની સત્તા

$$= \frac{d\phi}{d\lambda} - (2)$$

→ বারিনি শান্তিপুর

$$(a_1 + b) \sin \theta = n\lambda \quad \text{⇒} \quad \text{ଲିଙ୍ଗର ତୀର}$$

$$(d+b) \cos \theta d\theta = n d\lambda$$

$$\frac{d_{12}}{d_1} = \frac{n}{(a+b) \cos \phi} = \frac{n N'}{\cos \phi} - (3)$$

ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ତଥା ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ

→ ପୁଣିଗତ ରୂପ ପିଲାଟିକାରୀ ମଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନାମି, ଏହି ସମେତ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଦେଶରେ ଉପରେ
ଥିଲୁ ଥିଲାମି, କେବେ ଏହି ଯାତରି ଏହି ରୂପ ଥିଲାମି ।

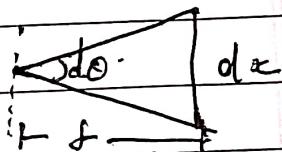
முதலாவது நிலை செலவு ≈ 1 என்று,

$d\theta \propto d\lambda$ என்று அடிக்காட்டி விரைவாக மாறுபடுகிறது.

$\rightarrow \lambda$ & $\lambda + d\lambda$ நிலையில் உள்ள மாறுபடுத்துவது வேறாக வேறாக

$d\theta = f, d\lambda$ என்று, $f = \text{objective of minimization}$

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} = f \cdot \frac{d\lambda}{d\lambda}$$



$$\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} = f \cdot \frac{d\lambda}{d\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{f}{\cos \theta} \cdot d\lambda = d\theta$$

\rightarrow ஒரு விடை விடும்பொழுது கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரங்களை விடுவது வேறாக வேறாக