



(ii)

મહત્વાકાંક્ષા અર્થ: એ મતિ રાખવાના ચક્કુ પૂરવા જ્યારે  
નિર્દિષ્ટ વિનુ રાખવા જરૂર મહત્વાકાંક્ષા અર્થ  
જો: મહત્વાકાંક્ષા જે વિનુ અર્થમાંથી જરૂર, રાખવાના એ  
જો આપણે એ મહત્વાકાંક્ષા અર્થ રાખે.

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline a \leq -n \\ \hline a = -1 < n \\ \hline \end{array}$$

# નોંધ:

① # મહત્વાકાંક્ષા અર્થ રાખવાના ચક્કુ પૂરવા:

- ① જો જ્યારે જરૂર રાખે,
- ② જો જ્યારે જરૂર રાખે,
- ③ રાખવાના અર્થમાં રાખવાના ચક્કુ પૂરવા  
રાખવા રાખવા રાખવાના, (જરૂરની રાખ)
- ④ રાખ જ્યારે નિર્દિષ્ટ વિનુ અર્થમાં.

ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷରକରଣ: ମହାନାୟକଙ୍କର ଆଦି ପକ୍ଷେ ପ୍ରମାଣ

ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷରକରଣ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଆମ - ଅନ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷରକରଣ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷରକରଣ ହେଲା ।

ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ: ଯଦି ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷରକରଣ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଆମ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ନାହିଁ, ତେବେ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ହେଲା ।  
(T)

କରକ୍ଷମତା: 15 - 3 ପଦ୍ୟରେ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷରକରଣ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଆମ ତାହା କରକ୍ଷମତା ହେଲା ।

ବିଷୟ: ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ବିଷୟ ହେଲା ।

ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି: ମହାନାୟକଙ୍କର ଆଦି ପକ୍ଷେ ମହାନାୟକଙ୍କର ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟରୁ, ଆଦି ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ହେଲା ।

ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ: ଯଦି ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷରକରଣ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ନାହିଁ, ତେବେ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ (T) ହେଲା ।

$$v = f \lambda$$



(iv)

restoring force is proportional to

$$a \propto -u$$

$$\Rightarrow F \propto a \propto -u$$

$$\Rightarrow F \propto -u$$

$$\therefore \boxed{F = -ku}$$

$$\Rightarrow ma = -ku$$

$$\Rightarrow m \cdot \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} = -ku$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} = \frac{-k}{m} \cdot u$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + \frac{k}{m} \cdot u = 0$$

$$\boxed{\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + \omega^2 u = 0}$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$v = \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{du}{dt} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2}$$

ସରଳହାର୍ମିକ ଗତିର ସମୀକରଣ

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

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

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}}$$

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

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

ସରଳହାର୍ମିକ ଗତିର ଆବୃତ୍ତି

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

(ii)

माना मान मान मान

$$u = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$u = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

 $A = \text{अplitude}$  $\phi = \text{phase}$ माना मान मान मान

$$u = a \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$v = \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} = a \cos(\omega t + \phi) \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} = a \cos(\omega t + \phi) \cdot \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} = v = \omega a \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$v = \omega \sqrt{A^2 - u^2}$$

 $\rightarrow A = \text{अplitude}$   
 $\rightarrow u = \text{मान}$ 

$$u = 0 \quad 2\pi n$$

$$v_{\max} = \omega \sqrt{A^2 - 0}$$

$$v_{\max} = \omega A$$

$$u = A \quad 2\pi n$$

$$v_{\min} = \omega \sqrt{A^2 - A^2}$$

$$v_{\min} = 0$$

(iii)

ସମସ୍ତକୃତ୍ତ ଉପରି ସ୍ଥଳ

$$v = wA \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} [wA \cos(\omega t + \phi)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = -wA \sin(\omega t + \phi) \cdot w$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{a} = -w^2 A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\sin(\omega t + \phi) = 1 \quad \text{ତେଣୁ}$$
$$a_{\max} = w^2 A$$

$$\sin(\omega t + \phi) = 0 \quad \text{ତେଣୁ}$$
$$a_{\min} = 0$$





(iv)

ସମସ୍ତ ୨ଟି ରାଶି ଏକ ୩ ବସ୍ତୁର ଉପରେ  
ଅବସ୍ଥା

$$v = \omega A \cos(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$= \omega A \cos \theta$$

$$a = -\omega^2 A \sin(\omega t + \delta)$$

ଯଦି,

$$\omega t + \delta = 0$$

$\theta = 0^\circ$  ଥିଲେ,

$$v_{\max} = \omega A$$

$$a_{\min} = 0$$

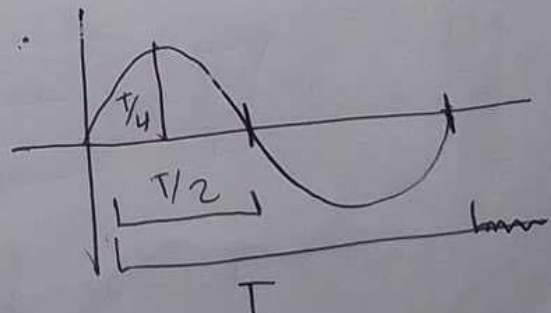
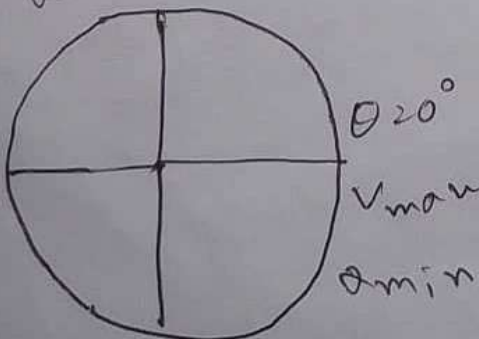
$\theta = 90^\circ$  ଥିଲେ,

$$v_{\min} = 0$$

$$a_{\max} = \omega^2 A$$

ସୂଚକର ମଧ୍ୟ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଥିବା

$v_{\min}$   
 $a_{\max}$   $\theta = 90^\circ$





Q1

MATH

#  $y = 10 \sin(\omega t + \delta)$

ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ,  $T = 30 \text{ s}$   
~~ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ~~,  $A = 0.05 \text{ m}$

(କୌଣସି ଟାଇମ୍)

କି) ଟାଇମ୍ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କର?

ଘ) ଆମ୍ଭେ କି କର?

⇒ ②

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

$$= \frac{2\pi}{30}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{15} \text{ rad s}^{-1} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

ଟାଇମ୍ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ,

$$T = 30 \text{ s}$$

④ ⇒

$$y = A \sin(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.05 = 10 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{15} \times 30 + \delta\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.05 = 10 \sin(2\pi + \delta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \delta = \frac{0.05}{10}$$

$$\delta = 0.286^\circ \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

ଟାଇମ୍ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ,

$$t = 30 \text{ s}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{15} \text{ rad s}^{-1} \quad [② \text{ ④}]$$

$$A = 10 \text{ m}$$

ଅନୁଲମ୍ବନୀୟତା ଦ୍ଵାରା ଭାରି

ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ

$$U = \int_0^u F du$$

$$= \int_0^u kx du$$

$$= k \int_0^u x du$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} [x^2]_0^u$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} [x^2 - 0^2]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k [A \sin(\omega t + \phi)]^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

તર્જાન

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} m [\omega A \cos(\omega t + \delta)]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \delta)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} m \times \frac{k}{m} A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (A^2 - u^2)$$

તકો મરિ

$$E = U + K$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \delta) + \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 [\sin^2(\omega t + \delta) + \cos^2(\omega t + \delta)]$$

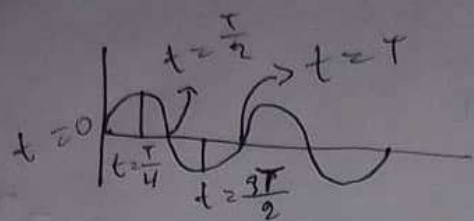
$$E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$$

# સમગ્ર દર્શાવેલ અભિવ્યક્તિ તમારો સમગ્ર કાર્યકાર્ય સમજાવે છે.  
તકો મરિ અભિવ્યક્તિ તમારો સમગ્ર કાર્યકાર્ય સમજાવે છે.  
તકો મરિ અભિવ્યક્તિ તમારો સમગ્ર કાર્યકાર્ય સમજાવે છે.



(iv)

Example



$$t = \frac{T}{2} \quad 200,$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2 \left( \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{2} + \delta \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2(\pi + \delta)$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2 \left( \frac{2\pi}{T} \times \frac{T}{2} + \delta \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2(\pi + \delta)$$

$$\therefore E = U + K$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 [\sin^2(\pi + \delta) + \cos^2(\pi + \delta)]$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$$

अतः ऊर्जा घनत्व  $E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$

(81)

#  $t = \frac{3T}{4}$  ~~at~~  $2\pi T$ ,  $E = ?$

$\Rightarrow$  अब हम जानें,

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2\left(\omega \frac{3T}{4} + \delta\right)$$

$2\pi T$  काटें,

$$t = \frac{3T}{4}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{3T\omega}{4} + \delta\right)$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2\left(\omega \cdot \frac{3T}{4} + \delta\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{3T\omega}{4} + \delta\right)$$

$$\therefore E = U + K$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \left[ \sin^2\left(\frac{3T\omega}{4} + \delta\right) + \cos^2\left(\frac{3T\omega}{4} + \delta\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 (\sin^2 0 + \cos^2 0)$$

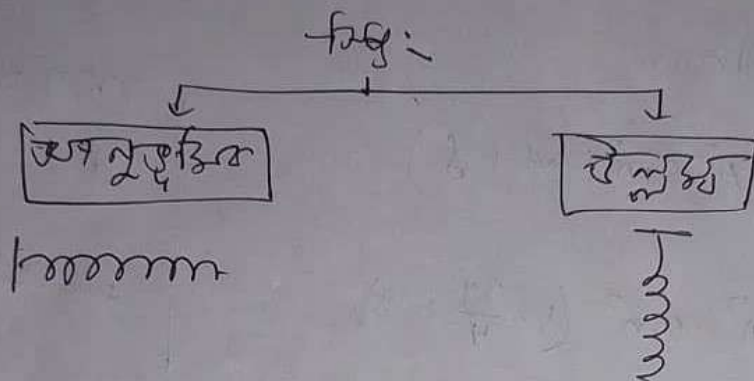
अतः,

$$\frac{3T\omega}{4} + \delta = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \text{ (proved)}$$

11

ସମୀକ୍ଷା :- 50 ଅନୁ



ଫାଗର ଫାଗ :-

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

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

$$\Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega} = \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

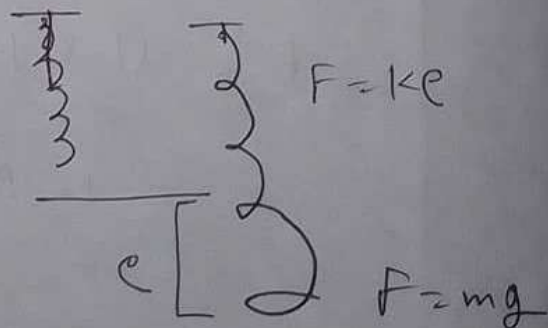
ଫାଗର ଫାଗ :-

$$F = kx$$

$$\Rightarrow kx = mg$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{g} = \frac{m}{k}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{x}{g}}$$





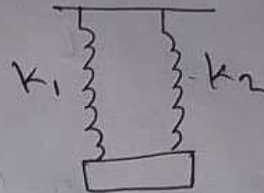
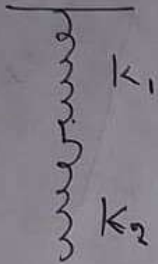
(out of Book) (important Topic)

(iii)

શિષ્ટ: - ૭૨ સરવાળા (પૂર્ણ શિષ્ટ: ફોર્મ)

(ક્રિયા સરવાળા)

(સરવાળા સરવાળા)



$$\frac{1}{k_p} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}$$

$$k_p = k_1 + k_2$$

MATH

#  $6 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$  ও  $9 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$  এর ফোরস প্রসি শিষ্ট: - ১০

কোনও বস্তুর ও ভারবাহী সিস্টেমের  $1 \text{ kg}$  ভার

কোন বস্তু মাঝ মুক্ত করে রাখা হলে সিস্টেমের (অবস্থান)

নির্ণয় হবে।

(i)

$\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{k_s} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{k_s} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore k_s = 3.6 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore T_1 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_s}}$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{3.6}}$$

$$= 3.311 \text{ s}$$

$$\therefore k_p = k_1 + k_2$$

$$= 6 + 9 = 15 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore T_2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_p}}$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{15}}$$

$$= 1.6223 \text{ s (Ans.)}$$

2 kg mass,

$$m = 1 \text{ kg}$$

~~$k_1 = 6$~~

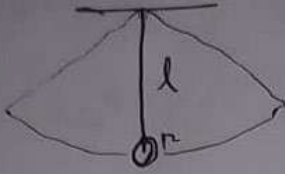
$$k_1 = 6 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$$

$$k_2 = 9 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{3.6}$$

1.6223

ଅବସର ଲମ୍ବର ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ



ଅବସର ଲମ୍ବ,  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍,  $L =$  ଅବସର ଲମ୍ବ

$$\Rightarrow L = l + r$$

$$T^2 = 4\pi^2 \frac{L}{g}$$

$$\Rightarrow g = \frac{4\pi^2 L}{T^2}$$

ଅବସର ଲମ୍ବ,

$$g' = \left( \frac{R}{R+h} \right)^2 \times g$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{g'}{g}} = \frac{R}{R+h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{g}{g'}} = \frac{R+h}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{g}{g'}} = 1 + \frac{h}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \left( \sqrt{\frac{g}{g'}} - 1 \right) R$$



(ii)

$$\therefore T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \rightarrow (i)$$

$$\therefore T' = \cancel{2\pi} 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g'}} \rightarrow (ii)$$

(i)  $\div$  (ii)

$$\frac{T}{T'} = \frac{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}}{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g'}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T}{T'} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{g} \times \frac{g'}{L}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T}{T'} = \sqrt{\frac{g'}{g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T'}{T} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{g'}}$$

$$\therefore h = \left( \frac{T'}{T} - 1 \right) R$$

(iii)

# જોડાયેલ બે ટર્મીનલો વચ્ચે સરવાળાવાળા બેંચ પાસાનું 25.

સાંકેતિક બેંચનાં દૂરનાં તરફ સરવાળા બેંચ પાસાનું

સમ 2.4 s, બેંચનાં સંકેત લેવા કરે.

⇒

$$\therefore h = \left( \frac{T'}{T} - 1 \right) R$$

$$= \left( \frac{2.4}{2} - 1 \right) \times 6.4 \times 10^6$$

$$= 1.28 \times 10^6 \text{ m (Ans.)}$$

સરવાળા બેંચ,

$$T = 2 \text{ s}$$

$$T' = 2.4 \text{ s}$$

$$R = 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

## ଉଦାହରଣ ୨

ଉଦାହରଣ ୨: ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ୨ sec ଉପର  
ଉଦାହରଣ ୨ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଉପର।

# ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣର ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ  
(6600 m) ଉପର।

⇒

$$\therefore h = \left( \frac{T'}{T} - 1 \right) R$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{8800}{6.4 \times 10^6} + 1 \right) \times 2 = T'$$

$$\therefore T' = 2.0028 \text{ s}$$

(Ans.)

ଉପର ଉପର,

$$h = 8800 \text{ m}$$





(ii)

$$\therefore T' = \frac{2 \times 86400}{86400 - n}$$

$$\Rightarrow 86400 - n = \frac{2 \times 86400}{T'}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 86400 - \frac{2 \times 86400}{2.003125}$$

$$\therefore n = 134.79 \text{ s}$$

(Ans.)

# उत्तरा प्रश्न: - एक खगोल दंड ऊपर उभे अवस्थिति  
उत्तरा अक्ष पर, दूरी 120 m अवस्थिति  
1.7 s.

(2) उत्तरा अक्ष

$$\Rightarrow (2) f = \frac{1}{T}$$
$$= \frac{1}{1.7} \text{ Hz}$$

(Ans.)

उत्तरा अक्ष,

$$T = 1.7 \text{ s}$$

Q. Find the spring constant?

$\Rightarrow$

$$\therefore \omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 m = k$$

$$\therefore k = \left( \frac{2\pi}{1.7} \right)^2 \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Nm}^{-1}$$

$$= 0.683 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$$

(Ans.)

Q. Find the maximum velocity?

$$V_{\text{max}} = \omega A$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{T} \times 0.12$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{1.7} \times 0.12$$

$$= 0.4435 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

(Ans.)

Given data,

$$m = 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$T = 1.7$$

Given data,

$$A = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0.12 \text{ m}$$

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

$$T = 1.7 \text{ s}$$

iv

③ ଅକ୍ଷର ଗୁଣ

$$a_{\max} = \omega^2 A$$

$$= (3.696)^2 \times 0.12$$

$$= ~~1.03~~ 1.639 \text{ m/s}^2$$

(Ans.)

④ 0.06 m - ଗ - ୨୦୩ ଗୁଣ?

$$v = \omega \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$$

$$= 3.696 \sqrt{(0.12)^2 - (0.06)^2}$$

$$= 0.384 \text{ m/s}^{-1}$$

(Ans.)

ଅକ୍ଷର ଗୁଣ

$$x = 0.06 \text{ m}$$





(11)

⇒ (2)

$$\therefore g_e = \frac{G m_e}{R_e^2}$$

$$\therefore g_m = \frac{G m_m}{R_m^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{g_e}{g_m} = \frac{\frac{G m_e}{R_e^2}}{\frac{G m_m}{R_m^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g_e}{g_m} = \frac{m_e}{R_e^2} \times \frac{R_m^2}{m_m}$$

$$= \frac{81m}{(4R)^2} \times \frac{R^2}{m}$$

$$= \frac{81}{16}$$

$$\therefore \frac{T_m}{T_e} = \sqrt{\frac{g_e}{g_m}} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{16}} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\therefore T_m = \frac{9}{4} \times 2 = \frac{9}{2} \text{ s (Ans.)}$$

2nd part,

$$g_e = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$$

gfr

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

$$\therefore m_e = 81 m_m \text{ kg} \\ = 81m \text{ kg}$$

gfr,

$$R_m = R \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore R_e = 4 R_m \text{ m} \\ = 4R \text{ m}$$

(iv)

(iv) A ଓ B ଚିଲ୍ଲୁଡ଼ା ହେଲେ କେଉଁ ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ଶକ୍ତିର ସମୀକରଣ ?

$$B \text{ ଚିଲ୍ଲୁଡ଼ା, } E_B = U_B + K_B$$

$$= m g \cdot AN + 0$$

$$= m g \times AN$$

$$A \text{ ଚିଲ୍ଲୁଡ଼ା, } E_A = U_A + K_A$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} m (u^2 + 2gh)$$

$$= m g h$$

$$= m g \times AN$$

$$\therefore E_A = E_B$$

$\therefore$  ହେଲେ କେଉଁ ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ଶକ୍ତିର ସମୀକରଣ.

(Ans.)

(10)

# একটি কার্যসূচীমালায় দেড়'স রেজিস্ট্রারের মূল ফ্রিক  
 কোড। ফ্রিক রেজিস্ট্রারি দিলে 10'স ফ্রিক হলে ফ্রিক।  
 প্রতিটি 'রেজিস্ট্রার' 20'স

$$\therefore T' = \frac{2 \times 86400}{86400 + 10}$$

$$= 1.9998 \text{ s}$$

(Ans.)

রেজিস্ট্রার,   
  $n = 10 \text{ s}$