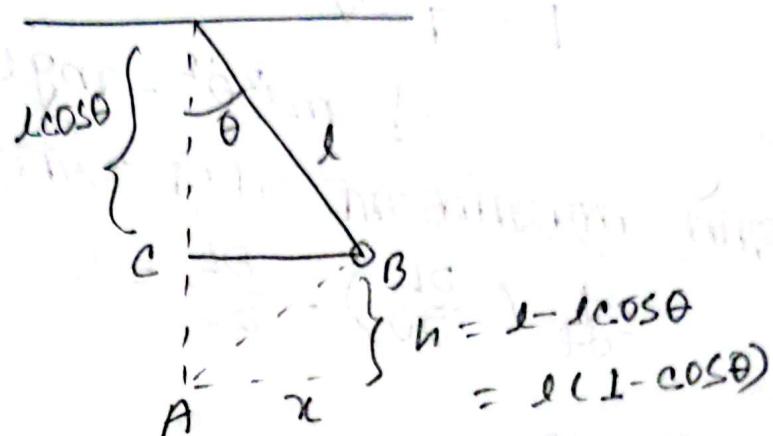


Chapter 2

বৃক্ষ দ্বারা পূর্ণ ক্ষেত্রের অংশ এবং তার উচ্চতা সমীক্ষণ করা যাবে।



চিত: সরল ধৰণ

যদি তরঙ্গটি λ মেঘে ঘূর্ণলাগার ববাবে তরঙ্গটি অবস্থানে
ওপুনবিহীন এ দোষের মুতাব ধৰণ কুণ্ডলী ২২৫ ডেগ, ববাবিকে
তরঙ্গটি নির্দিষ্ট ঘিরুর যাতেড় স্থানিত ২২৫ ডেগ -৩৮৫
অব্যাক্ত ধৰণের বাবে ৭২৫।

B অবস্থানে ববাবিকে গতিশক্তি,

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2$$

$$\text{তথ্যাবলী, } x = l\theta \therefore \dot{x} = l\dot{\theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

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ଆଧ୍ୟ, B ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବିଦେଶୀକ୍ରି,

$$\begin{aligned}V &= mgh \\&= mgL(1-\cos\theta)\end{aligned}$$

ଆତିଥେ, କ୍ରମିକ ପରିଚାଳନା କରାଯାଇଥାଏ,

$$\begin{aligned}L &= T - V \\&= \frac{1}{2} ml^2\dot{\theta}^2 - mgL(1-\cos\theta) \quad \text{--- (1)}\end{aligned}$$

ଆଜାରା ଲାଗି, ଗ୍ରାହାଣ୍ଡ୍ୟାଳ କାହାରେ ଅନୁଭବ ହେବାନା,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

ଅନୁଭବ (1) ହେବାନା,

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = -mgL\sin\theta$$

$$\text{ତେବେ, } \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = ml^2\ddot{\theta} \\= ml^2\dot{\theta}^2$$

ଅନୁଭବ (2) ହେବାନା କାହାରେ,

$$\frac{d}{dt} (ml^2\dot{\theta}) + mgL\sin\theta = 0$$

$$\text{ଅତିଥି, } \ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \sin\theta = 0$$

କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କ୍ରମ ସମୀକ୍ଷା କାହାରେ ଅନୁଭବ ହେବାନା ।

$$\text{ଆବାର, ସଂଖ୍ୟା, } \omega^2 = \frac{g}{l}$$

$$\text{ଅତିଥି, } \ddot{\theta} + \omega^2\theta = 0$$

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ଆବାର, $\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \omega^2\theta = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$

$$\text{কু সমীক্ষণটি অসমিয়া কানৰ নথি,}$$

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

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\therefore T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

কু নিউটনিয়া পুস্তকগুলো কেনে ল্যাপ্টপগুলো পুস্তক আধিক্যের
শুবিবিধিগত কো ?

→ নিউটনিয়া গুরুত্ব অমীকৃত ২০৩১ বছৰটি পেছৰ্দ
ব্যবহার কৰিবোৱা । এখনোটোৱে ল্যাপ্টপগুলো
অমীকৃত ২০৩১ বছৰটি খুলোৱা কৰিবোৱা । পেছৰ্দে
অমীকৃত চৰি অসমিয়া বৈৱ কুলোৱা কৰিবোৱা
বৈ অসমিয়া বৈ ব্যবহাৰ কৰিবোৱে অধিকতৰ complicated
অতিৰিক্ত ল্যাপ্টপগুলো অমীকৃত ২০৩১ নিউটনিয়া গুরুত্ব
অমীকৃত বৈ কৰিবোৱে অসমিয়া বৈ অধিকতৰ শুবিবিধিগত,

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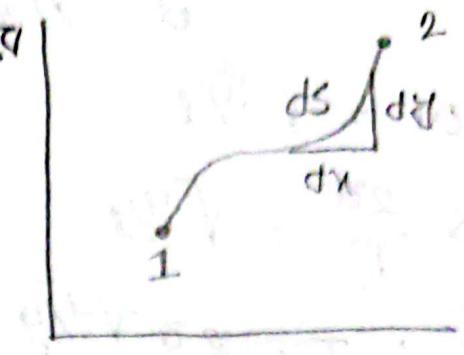
এখনও ২৫. কোন তলা পুরী বিনোদ মন্দিরের নকশা করার ক্ষেত্রে
যথেষ্ট সহজ।

→ কোন তলা কোণটি ঘূর্ণনাকার ঘূর্ণনাকার।

সূত্রে ds হলো,

$$ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$$

$$= (\sqrt{1+y'^2}) dx$$



অতএব, পুরী বিনোদ ১ ৩ ২ এর মাঝি ঘূর্ণনাকার ক্ষেত্র কোণ

$$I = \int_1^2 ds$$

$$= \int_1^2 \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 f dx \quad [\text{যথেত্ব } f = \sqrt{1+y'^2}]$$

$$\text{এখন, } f = \sqrt{1+y'^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\text{তবে } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}$$

অতএব, অধ্যায়ের অধীক্ষণ আপনারে,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = \text{স্থিতি} = a$$

যদি $y = b$

যখন b এর স্থিতি দ্বারা $b = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$

তখন $y = b$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = b$$

$$\therefore y = bx + c$$

এটি নির্ণয় কৃতিত্ব দ্বারা এবং পরামর্শের নির্ভীকুণ্ঠ।

এ শুরুসমূহ এবিষ্ট নথি ব্যাখ্যা দাব।

→ কোনো গতিমুক্ত প্রিপিটোর ক্ষেত্রে মধ্যবর্তী সময়

অর্থাৎ বাধাধিকতি অন্তর্ভুক্ত ২২ তার এল্যু প্রক্রিয়া

আপেক্ষাকৃত ক্ষমতার উপর ক্ষেত্রবালোর মাঝ ক্ষেত্রগুলি

এব।

গাণিতিকভাবে t_1 ক্ষেত্রে t_2 ক্ষেত্রে পরিপ্রেক্ষণ

প্রিপিটোর ক্ষেত্রে গতিমুখ্য এল্যু,

$$I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt$$

এখানে এখন ক্ষেত্রবালোর ক্ষেত্র আপেক্ষিক এব। $L = T - V$

এর প্রক্রিয়া আপেক্ষিক।

এখন ক্ষেত্রবালোর ক্ষেত্র ক্ষেত্রে এবিষ্ট অন্তর্ভুক্ত হোল্ডার সর্বিক্ষণ

যোগসূচীর প্রথম ক্ষেত্রে অন্তর্বালোর এল্যু ২২।

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ତରି ଶ୍ରାମକଟୋର ନିର୍ମଳ ଏଁ ୩ ଏଁ ୨ ଲାଇଙ୍କ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମର ପ୍ରାଚୀ
ଶାଖି ସମ୍ପଦ ଏଥି ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମର ଏହି ଲାଇଙ୍କ ଏଁ ୨୫ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି
ରୁକ୍ଷ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ.

$$SI = S \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(q_1, \dot{q}_1, q_2, \dot{q}_2, \dots, q_n, \dot{q}_n, t) dt = 0$$

ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଯୋଜନର ଅବଧିକାରୀ ଉତ୍ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ହାତରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଲିଖିତ
ଶ୍ରାଵନିକୀର୍ତ୍ତିର ନିବେଦନ କରିବାକୁ ପରିଚାରିତ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।

ଏ ହ୍ୟାମଣିଜେବ ଲବିଦୁରକ୍ଷିତ ଲିଟି ଥେବେ ପ୍ରାଚୀର୍ଦ୍ଧ ସମ୍ପଦ

→ ଦେଖି କୁରାକ୍ଷମାତ୍ରା ଆମ୍ବିଜେର ଏହା କାହାମ୍ବି t_1 ମେଗେ t_2

୭ ରାଧା କୁମାର,

$$I = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt$$

ଓছন্তি $L = T - V$ স্বতন্ত্রভাবের একটি গুণগান্ধীজিতভাবে.

$$SI = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt = 0 \quad 21\% \quad \text{--- ①}$$

ବ୍ୟାର୍ଥଜୀବୀ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପରେ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରେ ① ୨୯୩୮୧୨,

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [F(q_j, \dot{q}_j) - v(q_j)] dt = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$S\in \Gamma(n), \quad T = T(\varrho_j, \varrho_j')$$

$$S_{\text{RAYA}} = \sum_j \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} S_{qj} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} S_{\dot{q}_j} \right)$$

$$v = v(q_j)$$

$$\delta v = \sum_j \frac{\partial v}{\partial q_j} \delta q_j$$

ତୁମକେ ② ନାହିଁ ଦ ସ୍ଥବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାନ ଦେଇ,

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_j \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} \delta q_j + \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \delta \dot{q}_j - \frac{\partial v}{\partial q_j} \delta q_j \right] dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_j \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial q_j} \right) \delta q_j dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \delta \dot{q}_j dt = 0$$

ସ୍ଥବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାନ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ସ୍ଥବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାନ ଦେଇ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_j & \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial q_j} \right) \delta q_j dt + \sum_j \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \frac{d}{dt} (\delta \dot{q}_j) \right. \\ & \left. - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) \int_{t_1}^t (\delta \dot{q}_j) dt \right\} dt \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_j \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial q_j} \right) \delta q_j dt + \sum_j \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \delta \dot{q}_j -$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_j \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) \delta q_j dt = 0$$

$$\text{ବିଶ୍ଲେଷଣ, } \left. \delta q_j \right|_{t_1}^{t_2} = 0$$

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অস্তিত্ব,

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_j} \right) S q_j dt + 0 - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} \right) \right) S q_j dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_j} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} \right) \right] S q_j dt = 0$$

যদিও $S q_j$ এক অবশ্যের উপর অনুরোধীয় হয়েছে $S q_j$.

তব সবাও কাজ করা হচ্ছি। উপরের রূপীবদ্ধণটি একে

২ব

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_j} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} (T - V) = 0$$

আবার এখন সৃজনশীল প্রিমিটিভ এবং ইন্টিগ্রেট আকৃ

বেগের উপর নিয়ে করে না।

$$\text{অস্তিত্ব}, \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_j} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_j} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} (T - V) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} (T - V) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} (T - V) = 0$$

$$\text{অস্তিত্ব}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} = 0$$

এটো প্রমাণাত্মক সত্ত্বে ইন্দীব্যুৎ।

বিন-ক্লাসিক্যালিপ নীতি হচ্ছে ক্লাসিক্যালিপ নীতির প্রয়োগের রক্ষা।

→ বিন-ক্লাসিক্যালিপ নীতি (যাকে আলাদা বলা)

$$\nabla_i (\vec{F}_i - \vec{P}_i) \cdot \vec{s} \pi_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_i \vec{P}_i \cdot \vec{s} \pi_i = \nabla_i \vec{F}_i \cdot \vec{s} \pi_i \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

অথবা, $\vec{P}_i \cdot \vec{s} \pi_i = m_i \cdot \vec{s} \pi_i$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} (m_i \cdot \frac{\vec{s} \pi_i}{dt}) \cdot \vec{s} \pi_i$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} (m_i \cdot \frac{d \pi_i}{dt} - s \pi_i) - m_i \cdot \frac{d \pi_i}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} (s \pi_i)$$

অথবা, $s \in \frac{d \pi_i}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \cdot s \pi_i$

অতএব,

$$\vec{P}_i \cdot \vec{s} \pi_i = \frac{d}{dt} (m_i \cdot \frac{d \pi_i}{dt} \cdot s \pi_i) - m_i \cdot \frac{d \pi_i}{dt} s \left(\frac{d \pi_i}{dt} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} (m_i \cdot \frac{d \pi_i}{dt} s \pi_i) - s \left[\frac{1}{2} m_i \left(\frac{d \pi_i}{dt} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} (m_i \cdot \frac{d \pi_i}{dt} s \pi_i) - s \left(\frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 \right)$$

অন্তর্ফে (1) ও ব্রহ্মৰ গুরু অন্তর্ফে

$$\nabla_i \left[\frac{d}{dt} (m_i \cdot \frac{d \pi_i}{dt} \cdot s \pi_i) - s \left(\frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 \right) \right] = \nabla_i \vec{F}_i \cdot \vec{s} \pi_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left[\nabla_i (m_i \cdot \frac{d \pi_i}{dt} \cdot s \pi_i) \right] = s \left[\frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 + \nabla_i \vec{F}_i \cdot \vec{s} \pi_i \right]$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left[\sum_i (m_i \frac{d\pi_i}{dt}) S\pi_i \right] = ST + \sum_i F_i S\pi_i \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

കൂടുതലായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഏത്,

$$\sum_i F_i \cdot S\pi_i = - \nabla \cdot V S\pi_i \\ = - SV$$

$$\text{അതേ } \frac{d}{dt} \left[\sum_i (m_i \frac{d\pi_i}{dt}) \cdot S\pi_i \right] = ST - SV \\ = S(T-V)$$

അതുകൊണ്ട് t_1 മുകളിൽ t_2 വരെ ഒരു കാലഘട്ടം എന്ന്.

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\sum_i (m_i \frac{d\pi_i}{dt}) S\pi_i \right] dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} S(T-V) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\sum_i (m_i \frac{d\pi_i}{dt}) S\pi_i \right]_{t_1}^{t_2} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} S(T-V) dt$$

ശാഖാവില്ല തുറന്നു കാണുന്നതിൽ $S\pi_i = 0$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} S(T-V) dt = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt = 0 \quad [L = T-V]$$

സ്വന്തമായി നിരുത്തിയാണ്.

CAR YON

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মুক্তির নীতি যেকোনো প্রক্রিয়া করতে ২৫ সেকে ব্যবহৃত হবে।
 → আমরা দানি, উৎপন্নের পরিপন্থনাকে নীতি।

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (T - V) dt = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (ST - SV) dt = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

বিশ্ব ভৱনটি এক \vec{F} প্রযোগ করে এবং এক দূর কেবল
কলা \vec{s} অবস্থার পরিবর্তন আছে,

$$\text{কানোটির গতিশক্তি } T = \frac{1}{2} m \vec{v}^2$$

$$ST = m \vec{v} \cdot \vec{s}$$

$$\text{বিশ্ব কুণ্ডলীর } \delta w = F \cdot \delta r = -\nabla V \cdot \delta r \\ = -SV$$

তাই (1) নং কে ব্যবহার করে,

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} [m \vec{v} \cdot \vec{s} + \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}] dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} m \vec{v} \cdot \vec{s} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s} dt = 0$$

বাইনার এবং উচ্চমাত্রের অগুজিকা সহিত প্রাপ্ত,

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$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} m \vec{v} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{s}\vec{r}) dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}\vec{r} dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m \vec{v} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{s}\vec{r}) dt - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} (m \vec{v}) \cdot \int \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{s}\vec{r}) dt \right\} + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}\vec{r} dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m \vec{v} \vec{s}\vec{r} \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} m \vec{v} \vec{s}\vec{r} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}\vec{r} dt = 0$$

পুরো প্রয়োগে t_1 এবং t_2 এ $\vec{s}\vec{r} = 0$ (বিলুপ্ত)

সুলভ

$$- \int_{t_1}^{t_2} m \vec{v} \vec{s}\vec{r} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}\vec{r} dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [\vec{F} - m \vec{v}] \vec{s}\vec{r} dt = 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{F} - m \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{F} = m \vec{v}$$

অন্তিম ফল

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Dynamical force to the particle

ଏ ଶ୍ରମିଳିତ ନାହିଁଲା ଲିଖି ପୁଣିଧୀୟ ୧୯୬୨ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚିଆମ ଦିନ ।

→

1

ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ଏବଂ ନାତିକରଣ କିମ୍ବା ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ଲେଖନ

ହୋମିନିଟ ଲିମିଡ୍ ଅମ୍ବିକ୍ସନ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଫାର୍ମ ଭାବର ଠ ଲିମିଡ୍
୨୯୦ ଲାଇସେନ୍ସ୍‌ର ଅମ୍ବିକ୍ସନ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ବର୍ଷା ୨୦୨୫ । ଶରୀରକିମ୍ବା
ମିଳିମ ଗାତର ଅମ୍ବିକ୍ସନମୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ଲଟକୁର ଏହି ଠ ଲିମିଡ୍
ଖାତକ । ଏହି ଲିମିଡ୍ ପ୍ରେସର୍ସ ୨୫୦୩, ଡିଟେ ପ୍ରେସର୍ସ ୩୧୨୦୩୦୦୮
ଓ ଶାର୍ଵଣିକ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନାର ଉପର ନିର୍ବିଭାବ ନାହିଁ । ଏହାର
ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନାମ୍ବ୍ରାନ୍ତରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବା ହେଁ । ଏ ଲିମିଡ୍ (୨୫୦୩
ଲିମିଡ୍) ଗାତର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଲାଇସେନ୍ସ୍ ୨୦୨୫ । ଏ ଲିମିଡ୍ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର
ଜୀବ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ଲିମିଡ୍ । ଏ ଲିମିଡ୍ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ହେଁଲୋକ୍ସିମ୍ୟୁ
କେଁ ୨୫୦୩୦୩୦୫ ଲିମିଡ୍ ଗାତର ଦ୍ୟାକ୍ୟା ଲାଇସେନ୍ସ୍ ୨୦୨୫ । ବେଳେ
ମିଳିନ୍‌ର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ଅମ୍ବିକ୍ସନର ଏହି ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ଆମ୍ବିକ୍ସନ
ନିର୍ବିଭାବ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଲିମିଡ୍ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର ଏହା ଲାଇସେନ୍ସ୍ । ତା
ଲିମିଡ୍ ପ୍ରେସର୍ସ ଅମ୍ବିକ୍ସନ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ୨୨୦୩
ଲିମିଡ୍ ୩ ଅମ୍ବିକ୍ସନ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ୨୦୨୫
କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକାରୀର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ଅମ୍ବିକ୍ସନ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ୨୨୦୩
କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକାରୀର ଅମ୍ବିକ୍ସନ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ୨୦୨୫
ବିଭୂତିଧ୍ୟର ମାନ୍ୟ ଉପର ନିର୍ଭର କରି ।

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বিশ্ব প্রকৃতির অভিযন্তা নীতি (মাল্ক) মেরুজ পর, $H = T + V$ সর্বোচ্চ প্রতিক্রিয়া।

$$\rightarrow \text{সেহে } \sum_i q_j p_j - L = H \quad \dots$$

→ উদ্ঘাটন আভ্যন্তর বিষয়টি ব্যাপৰ।

(i) উপর্যুক্ত প্রকৃতির অভিযন্তা মেরুজ নীতি নূতন গোড়া করে নীতি করে নীতি।

(ii) বার্ধিক প্রকৃতির অভিযন্তা মেরুজ নীতি করে নীতি।

(iii) L কে (q_j, p_j) দ্বারা প্রকৃতি করে নীতি।

$$\text{অর্থাৎ } L = L(q_j, p_j)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} = \sum_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} \frac{dq_j}{dt} + \sum_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial p_j} \frac{dp_j}{dt} \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

প্রায়ালক্ষ্যে সর্বে অভিযন্তা মেরুজ নীতি,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} \right)$$

উপর প্রকৃতি এবং প্রকৃতি করে নীতি

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \sum_j \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} \right) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial t} \right]$$

$$= \sum_j \frac{d}{dt} \left(q_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \sum_j q_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_j} \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

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ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ଲୋଗ୍, ଅର୍ଥଗତିର ପରିବହନ

$$P_j \rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_j}$$

୧୦ ମାତ୍ର

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{d}{dt} \sum_j q_j \dot{q}_j - L$$

$$\therefore \sum_j P_j \dot{q}_j - L = \text{ଶ୍ରୀବଳ୍କ} = H \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

ଅଭ୍ୟାସର ଉପରେ ଯେବେଳେ ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ଏହା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

$$\sum_j q_j \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = nf$$

ତେଣୁ ନାହିଁ ୨୮୮୮ ୨ ପରିବହନ.

$$\sum_j q_j \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = 2T$$

$$\therefore \sum_j P_j \dot{q}_j = 2T \quad \left[\because P_j = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right]$$

୨୨ମୁକ୍ତି (3) ତ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କିମ୍ବା

$$2T - L = H$$

$$\Rightarrow H = 2T - (T - V)$$

$$\therefore H = T + V = \text{ଶ୍ରୀବଳ୍କ}$$

[କିମ୍ବା ୨୮୮୮]

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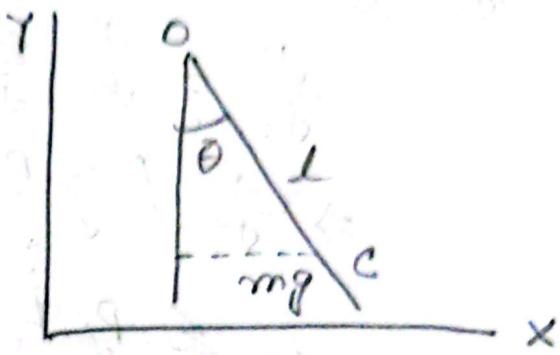
କି ଏହିଙ୍କା କି ? ଏହି କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ? / ୧୫୧ /

→ ଏହି ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଉଚ୍ଚତା ଦେଖି
କୌଣସି କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା ?

ଯାହା-ହୋଲାବେଳୀ କୋଣ ଥାଏ
ଯୁଗ ତାହାର କାରଣଟି ୨ୟ,

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} I \dot{\theta}^2$$



ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦେଖିଲୁଛି $v = -mg l \cos \theta$

$$\therefore \text{କ୍ରମିକ ଶକ୍ତି } L = T - v$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} I \dot{\theta}^2 + mg l \cos \theta$$

ତାହାର,

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = I \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = -mg l \sin \theta$$

କ୍ରମିକ ଶକ୍ତିର ନେତୃତ୍ବରେ କିମ୍ବା,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

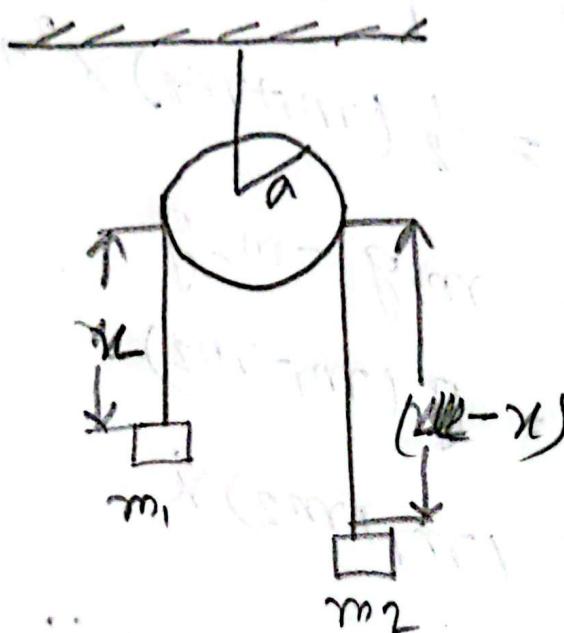
$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (I \ddot{\theta}) + mg l \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{mg l}{I} \sin \theta = 0$$

ଦ୍ୱାରି କୋଣେ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରିବାର ପରିମାଣ କରି
ଏବଂ କାନ୍ତିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକାହାର । କାନ୍ତିକ ବିଧିବିଧାଳା,

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{mgR}}$$

⇒ ଅଛିଏ କୋଣେ କାନ୍ତିକ ବିଧିବିଧାଳା କାହାର ।



କୁଟି ଲିପି ଦେଇ ବୁଝାଇ କେହିଏ ତାମେ କ୍ଷିର ଖାତ ଖାତ
କାହାର କୋଣ କାନ୍ତିକ ବିଧିବିଧାଳା କାହାର
କାନ୍ତିକ ବିଧିବିଧାଳା କାହାର କାନ୍ତିକ ବିଧିବିଧାଳା
କାହାର କାନ୍ତିକ ବିଧିବିଧାଳା ।

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ବ୍ୟାପକ m_1 ଓ m_2 ଦରିଯାର ପୂର୍ବ ଦେଖିବା ଏବଂ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀର ଲାଗୁ ହୁଏ । ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ପରିଣାମରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

$$V = -m_1gx - m_2g(1-x)$$

$$\text{ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ } T = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}^2$$

$$\text{ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ } L = T - V$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}^2 + m_1gx + m_2g(1-x)$$

$$\text{ଘ୍ୟାନ, } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = m_1g - m_2g \\ = g(m_1 - m_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = (m_1 + m_2)\ddot{x}$$

$$\text{ଘ୍ୟାନ, } \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = (m_1 + m_2)\ddot{x}$$

ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$$

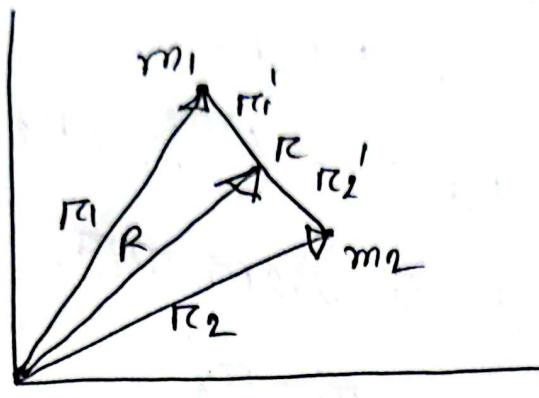
$$\Rightarrow (m_1 + m_2)\ddot{x} - (m_1 - m_2)g = 0$$

$$\therefore \ddot{x} = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

ଏହା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ।

Chapter C-13

ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାତ ପରିମାଣ ଦାରୀର ଅଧିକାରୀ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଶାଖାକୁ ଫଳାଫଳ
ହାତର ସମ୍ଭାବ ଲ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗାକ୍ଷେପଣ ଲ = $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 - V(r)$ ।



ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାତ ପ୍ରତି ବିନ୍ଦୁ ବେଳେ m_1, m_2 ଏବେ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ଯେତେବେଳେ r_1, r_2 ,
ତାହାର ବାହ୍ୟାଧିନ୍ୟ ଆଲୋଚିତ ଦୟତିତ $r = r_1 - r_2$ । ଯେତେବେଳେ
ପ୍ରାଣିକ R କେମି ଲ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗାକ୍ଷେପ ଆଲୋଚିତ ।

$$L = T(R, \dot{r}) - V(r) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ଦୟତିତ ବ୍ୟବହାର କାର୍ତ୍ତିକାଣ୍ଡ ଏବେ ଯେତେବେଳେ କାର୍ତ୍ତିକାଣ୍ଡ ୩ ଯେତେବେଳେ
ମାଲୋକ କାର୍ତ୍ତିକାଣ୍ଡ T' ଦେଇ ସମ୍ଭାବ ।

$$T(R, \dot{r}) = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \dot{R}^2 + T'$$

ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ଯେତେବେଳେ ପରିମାଣର ରିପ୍ରେସନ୍ କେମି $2Cm$,

$$T' = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{r}_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{r}_2'^2$$

$$(2Cm)^2, \quad r = r_1 - r_2 = r_1' - r_2' \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

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ଆମେ ଲାଗି, ଦେଖିବା ପାଇଁ ଯିବାରେ କାହାରେକୁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ
ଧାରାରେ ନାହିଁ ହୁଏଇବା ବାବଦି,

$$\nexists m_1 \pi'_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 \pi'_1 + m_2 \pi'_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi'_1 = -\left(\frac{m_2}{m_1}\right) \pi'_2 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ ③ ଓ ② ଦ୍ୱାରା ବନ୍ଦୀ,

$$\pi = \pi'_1 - \pi'_2$$

$$= \pi'_1 + \left(\frac{m_1}{m_2}\right) \pi'_2$$

$$= \frac{m_2 \pi'_1 + m_1 \pi'_1}{m_2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi'_1 (m_1 + m_2)}{m_2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_2}\right) \pi'_1$$

$$\therefore \pi'_1 = \left(\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2}\right) \pi$$

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ,

$$\pi'_2 = -\left(\frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2}\right) \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) R^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 r^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \\
 &\quad \left(\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 r^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) R^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) r^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} M R^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu r^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore M = m_1 + m_2$
 $\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

ଯେଉଁ କୌଣସି ଲାଗୁ ହେବାରେ,

$$L = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{R}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu \dot{r}^2 - V(r) \quad \rightarrow ④$$

ତାହାରେ R ପରିମାଣ କରିବାରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

R କିମ୍ବା r କିମ୍ବା r କିମ୍ବା r କିମ୍ବା r କିମ୍ବା r କିମ୍ବା

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{R}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial R} = 0 \quad \rightarrow ⑤$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = 0 \quad \rightarrow ⑥$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} (M \dot{R}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M \ddot{R} = 0$$

$$\therefore \ddot{R} = 0$$

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সূর্যোদয় ④ ৩ ⑥ ২০৩,

$$R = \frac{2\pi(r)}{2\pi}$$

$$= f(r)$$

যা ক্ষেপণার কাসমুক্ত লাভশীলিক দ্বিতীয়ের মাঝে হতে
স্থীরণ করে আছে।

অন্তর্ভুক্ত মূল প্রক্রিয়া এবং অন্তর্ভুক্ত স্থীরণ R এ
R গ্রহণের ২৫- টাঙ্কা ④ লাই স্থীরণের ক্ষেত্রে
অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে আছে,

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \alpha r^2 - V(r)$$

পুরোটা উক্ত স্থীরণের খেলে প্রযুক্তি প্রযুক্তির বাস্তবে
খেলে এ দৃঢ়ত্বে অন্তর্ভুক্ত ন করে মাত্র বাস্তবে হতে
এবং প্রযুক্তি টাঙ্কা এ বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রে এই উক্ত প্রযুক্তির সম্মত
করে আছে স্থীরণের প্রযুক্তি।

मा रामनाथ फ्रेन्टिनी अधिकारी द्वारा लिखा गया।

→ ये तीनों स्थानांक मापक परिपथों के द्वारा दर्शायेगा। इसे अधिकारी निर्धारित एवं नियमित रूप से उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।

$$U = \frac{1}{r^2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{U}$$

अतः

$$\ddot{r} = -\frac{1}{U^2} \frac{dU}{dt}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{U^2} \frac{dU}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{U^2} \dot{\theta} \frac{dU}{d\theta}$$

$$= -r^2 \dot{\theta} \frac{dU}{d\theta}.$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{l}{mr^2} \text{ कर्माण्},$$

$$= -r^2 \frac{l}{mr^2} \frac{dU}{d\theta}$$

$$= -\frac{l}{m} \frac{dU}{d\theta}$$

$$\therefore \ddot{r} = -\frac{l}{m} \frac{d^2U}{d\theta^2} \dot{\theta} \quad [U = \frac{1}{r^2} \text{ कर्माण्}]$$

$$= -\frac{l^2 U^2}{m^2} \frac{d^2U}{d\theta^2} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

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$$m\ddot{\theta} = m\dot{\theta}^2 \cdot \frac{dV}{dr} \\ = \frac{\ell^2}{mr^3} + f(r)$$

$$\therefore -\frac{\ell^2 u^2}{m} \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} = f\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) + \frac{\ell^2 u^3}{m} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} = -4 - \frac{m}{\ell^2 u^2} f\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

ତୁଟି କାହାର ରାଶିରେ ଏହାକଣାହିଁ ହୀନିଦୟମ ?

$$\ell = 0 \quad 2\pi r \quad \text{③ ନେ ଆମି କ୍ରିକେ ୨୨ ଅଳ୍ପ } \quad \ell = mr^2\dot{\theta}$$

$$2\pi r,$$

$$mr^2\dot{\theta} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \text{କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ}$$

ତୁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳରେ ରାଶିରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ କିମ୍ବା ?

ଏହା କେବଳ ପ୍ରତିକୁଳା ଧିରୁଣ ହେବ । ୨୦୮୩/୧୨ କେବଳ ଯଦି କାହିଁ
କୁ କୁଟୁମ୍ବାରୀ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହେବାରୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ହେବ ।

→ ଏହା କୁଟୁମ୍ବାରୀ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ କାହିଁଟି ସେଇସବେଳେ
ଉଚ୍ଚବ୍ୟାପନୀୟ କାହିଁ କାହିଁଟିକିମ୍ବା ହାଲେ ।

ଏହା କୁଟୁମ୍ବାରୀ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ କାହିଁଟି କାହିଁଟିକିମ୍ବା
ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କାହାର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେବାରୀ ହେବ ।

ଏହା କୁଟୁମ୍ବାରୀ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ କାହିଁଟି କାହିଁଟିକିମ୍ବା
ଉଚ୍ଚବ୍ୟାପନୀୟ କାହାର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେବାରୀ ହେବ ।

ଆମର କାହିଁ ପ୍ରକାଶିତିଗତି

$$L = T - V \\ = \frac{1}{2} m (r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + r^2 \theta^2) - V(r) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ତଥା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବେଜ ହୁଏ ଥାଏଇ,

$$P_{\theta} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m r^2 \dot{\theta} = l \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

କାହିଁ କୁଟୁମ୍ବାରୀ ପ୍ରକାଶିତି

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

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① ନେ ହାତ,

$$\frac{d}{dt} (mv) - (m\pi \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{dv}{dt}) = 0 \quad \rightarrow ③$$

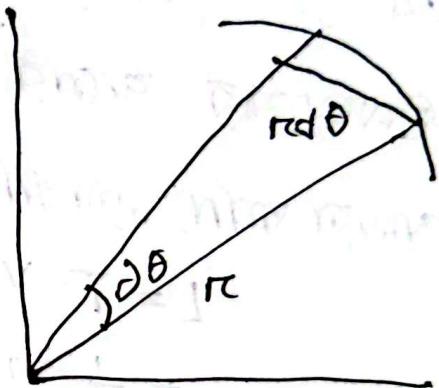
$$\text{ଏବଂ } \frac{d}{dt} (m\pi^2 \dot{\theta}) = 0 \quad \rightarrow ④$$

$$④ \text{ ନେ } \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m\pi^2 \dot{\theta} \right) = 0$$

ଦ୍ୟା ଧାରା ଅବଶ୍ୟକ (ଫୁଲ୍‌) ଏବଂ କାର୍ତ୍ତକ $d\theta$ କୌଣସି ଅବଶ୍ୟକ
କାର୍ତ୍ତକ dA କୌଣସି

$$dA = \frac{1}{2} \pi (r \delta \theta)$$

କାର୍ତ୍ତକ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଉଥିଲା.



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dA}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \dot{\theta} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \ddot{\theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2\pi r)(r), \quad \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \ddot{\theta} = \text{ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dA}{dt} = \text{ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ}$$

କାର୍ତ୍ତକ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ (ଫୁଲ୍‌) କାର୍ତ୍ତକ କୌଣସି ଅବଶ୍ୟକ (କାର୍ତ୍ତକ)

ଅବଶ୍ୟକ କାର୍ତ୍ତକ ଏବଂ କାର୍ତ୍ତକ କୌଣସି ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ପ୍ରକାଶନ ③ ୨୮

$$m\ddot{r} - m\pi\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{dV}{dr} = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow m\ddot{r} - \frac{l^2}{mr^3} + \frac{dV}{dr} = 0 \quad \left[\because \dot{\theta} = \frac{l}{mr^2} \right]$$
$$\Rightarrow m\ddot{r} = - \frac{d}{dr} \left(V + \frac{l^2}{2mr^2} \right)$$

ତେଣୁଟି ର ଛାନ୍ତି ହେବା,

$$\Rightarrow m\ddot{r}\dot{r} = - \frac{d}{dr} \left(V + \frac{l^2}{2mr^2} \right) \dot{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m\dot{r}^2 \right) = - \frac{d}{dr} \left(V + \frac{l^2}{2mr^2} \right) \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m\dot{r}^2 \right) = - \frac{d}{dt} \left(V + \frac{l^2}{2mr^2} \right)$$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍, $\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{l^2}{2mr^2} + V(r) \right] = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{l^2}{2mr^2} + V(r) = \text{常数}$$

ଯୋଗାବିଧାନ $r = m\pi^2\theta$ ଦ୍ୱାରାବେଳି

$$\frac{1}{2} m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m\pi^2\dot{\theta}^2 + V(r)$$

$$= T + V$$

$$= E$$

$[m^2\pi^2mr^2C]$

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କେଣ୍ଟିକା ଏଣ୍ଟର ଅନ୍ତିମ ଗତିର ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଉଥିଲା ,

→ କାଳେ ପୁଷ୍ଟିକାରୀ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ କରିବାର ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଲା
ବିଶ୍ୱ ସାମରିଶ ଦୂରତ୍ତର ଯୋଗମଧ୍ୟ ୨୮୮ ଡି ବାର୍ଷର ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ
ହେଲା । ଜାଗାନ୍ତକାଳୀରେ, $F(\mathbf{r}) = -\nabla V(\mathbf{r})$

କେଣ୍ଟିକା ଏଣ୍ଟର ଅନ୍ତିମ ଗତିର ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଲା ।

ଠି) ମେଟି କେଣ୍ଟିକା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ଘଟନାରେ ।

ଡି) ଫିଲିଫିକ ଏବେଜ୍ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ଘଟନାରେ ।

୩) କେଣ୍ଟିକା ଏଣ୍ଟର ଘଟନାରେ,

$$\mathbf{F} = -\nabla V(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\text{ତଥା ଏହି } \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{\partial V(\mathbf{r})}{\partial \mathbf{r}}$$

$$\text{ଯା, } \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}) = -\nabla V(\mathbf{r})$$

ଯୋଗମଧ୍ୟ ଏଣ୍ଟର ଏବଂ କେଣ୍ଟିକା ଏଣ୍ଟର ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଲା ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୨୫.

$$\nabla \times \nabla V(\mathbf{r}) = 0$$

$$\therefore \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = 0$$

৭) যেন্তব্য হলো ক্রিম কালো দাগ ও পুরু ক্রিম কালো

সূত্র

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \pi \times F(\pi) \\ &= \pi \times f(\pi) \hat{\pi} \\ &= \pi \times \frac{\pi}{\pi} f(\pi) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

বলোরি $N = \frac{dI}{dt} = 0$, $I = \text{প্রাচীন}$

অর্থাৎ, বৃদ্ধিমূলক বিপরীত প্রক্রিয়া ৩৮৮ ২২

$$d(\theta) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{zz' e^2}{2E} \right)^2 \cosec^4 \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

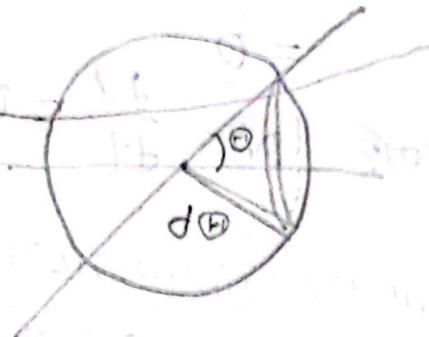
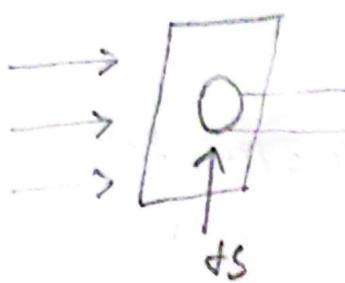
→ অমূল হয়ে ৩ ক্ষেত্রে সম্ভব ক্ষেত্রে শুধু কাণ্ডালিয়ে
বিবেচনা করা হবে। এই বলোরি অন্তিম ইটে, ত্বরণ
অন্তিম কাল বাছিকে দ্বা অক্ষের উভয়ে বিপরীত
বর্ষা হবে। বাছিকে সামুদ্র পর্যালোচনা কর্মসূচি
(ক্রিম কালো ক্রিম কালো) দ্বাকে সমান্বয় করে দ্বিতীয়
কাল সুমুজ্জায়ে পুরুত্ব দাও। কিন্তু বোরোগো
মাস্টিস্ট দ্বাকে সমান্বয় করে দ্বিতীয় বিপরীত
বর্ষা ক্রিম কালো ক্রিম কালো। কিন্তু বোরোগো
মাস্টিস্ট দ্বাকে সমান্বয় করে দ্বিতীয় বিপরীত
বর্ষা ক্রিম কালো ক্রিম কালো। কিন্তু বোরোগো

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ଏକ $\sigma(\theta, \phi)$ ପ୍ରାଣୀ ନିରାଜନ ହେଲୁ ।
 (ଜୀବିତ କରିବା ଓ ତଥା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭବିତ ହେଲୁ
 $\sigma(\theta, \phi)$ ଏବଂ ଏକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭବିତ ହେଲୁ
ବିଶେଷତଃ କାହାର ହୋଇଲା

ଅଳ୍ପତମ ପିତ୍ତୁଳୀ (I)



ଯେତେ ବାହ୍ୟରେ ଥାଏ ଅଳ୍ପତମ ବାହ୍ୟ ବିତ୍ତୁଳୀ

ବିହିନୀ କରିବାର କାହାର ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ହେଲୁ ।

$$\frac{2\pi R^2 \sin \theta d\theta}{R^2}$$

$$= 2\pi \sin \theta d\theta$$

$2\pi \sin \theta d\theta$ କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର ହୋଇଲା

$$= I \sigma(\theta) 2\pi \sin \theta d\theta \quad \text{--- ①}$$

S ଏବଂ ପ୍ରାଣୀର ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ପ୍ରାଣୀର ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ପ୍ରାଣୀର
 କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର
 କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର

$$I(2\pi ds) = I^0(\theta) 2\pi \sin(\theta) d\theta$$

$$\therefore r(\theta) = -\frac{s}{\sin(\theta)} \frac{ds}{d\theta} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

କାହିଁ ଏକାଳୀ ବିନ୍ଦୁର ଅନୁଭବ କରିବାରେ !

ଏହା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରା ସାଥେ ଯେଉଁ ଅନୁଭବ କରିବାରେ ଜେ

ଏହା ବିନ୍ଦୁର କେବଳକୁଣ୍ଡଳ କାହିଁ ବିନ୍ଦୁର ଅନୁଭବ କରିବାରେ ! ଉଚ୍ଚତା

କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ବାଲ୍ଲାଙ୍ଗ ବିନ୍ଦୁର ଅନୁଭବ ,

$$f = \frac{zz'e^2}{r^2}$$

ତାହା f = -k/r^2 ଏହା ଅନୁଭବରେ କିମ୍ବା ,

$$k = -zz'e^2$$

f = -k/r^2 ଏହା ଅନୁଭବରେ କିମ୍ବା ,

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{mk}{e^2} \left\{ 1 + \left(1 + \frac{2El^2}{mk^2} \right)^{1/2} \cos\theta \right\}$$

k ଏହା ଅନୁଭବ ,

$$= -\frac{zz'e^2m}{e^2} \left\{ 1 + \left(1 + \frac{2El^2}{m(zz'e^2)^2} \right)^{1/2} \cos\theta \right\}$$

$$\text{ଅନୁଭବ } e = \left\{ 1 + \frac{2El^2}{m(zz'e^2)^2} \right\}^{1/2} > 1$$

କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ବାଲ୍ଲାଙ୍ଗ କାହିଁ ଅନୁଭବ କରିବାରେ କିମ୍ବା \cos\theta < -\frac{1}{e}

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$$\tan^2 \frac{\Theta}{2} = \left(\frac{K}{2SE} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 \frac{\Theta}{2} = \frac{(zz'e^2)^2}{4S^2E^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{zz'e^2}{2E} \cot \frac{\Theta}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{d\Theta} = \frac{zz'e^2}{2E} \times \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{\Theta}{2}$$

नवीकरण ② 270,

$$\sigma(\Theta) = - \frac{(zz'e^2/2E) \cot \frac{\Theta}{2}}{\sin \Theta} \times \frac{zz'e^2}{4E} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{\Theta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{zz'e^2}{2E} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\sin^4 \frac{\Theta}{2}}$$

[चूर्चा 2cm]

বু স্থানে কাণ্ড আকৃতি কিম্বা পাতা, স্বত্বা

কাষলশুরু হচ্ছে ।

→ কেন্দ্রিক বায়ো অধীনে গুরুতর মহীবিদ্যুম এ

ক্ষেত্রে এসে,

$$m\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{d}{dr}(V + \frac{J^2}{2mr^2})$$

$$= -\frac{dV}{dr} + \frac{J^2}{mr^3}$$

$$= f(r) + \frac{J^2}{mr^3}$$

$$= f'$$

আবার,

$$f' = f(r) + \frac{m^2 r^4}{mr^3} \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$= f(r) + mr^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$= f(r) + \frac{m(r\dot{\theta})^2}{r}$$

$$= f(r) + \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

= কেন্দ্রিক বল + পর্যাপ্তিক বল

পুরুষ গুরুতর মহীবিদ্যুম হচ্ছে, $m\ddot{\theta} = f'$

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କାମିରେ ଏହା f' କି କାମିରେ ବିଦେଶିକୁ $V(r)$ ତଥା
ଆର୍ଡିମ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଏହା.

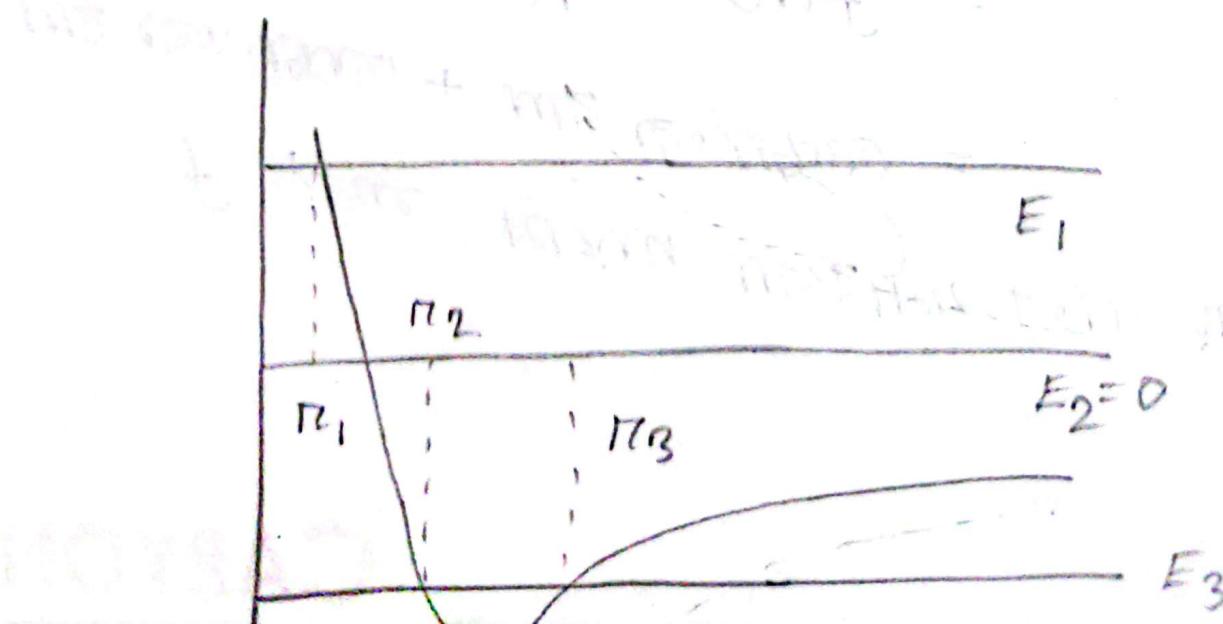
$$\begin{aligned} f' &= - \frac{dV}{dr} \\ \Rightarrow V' &= - \int f' dr \\ &= - \int \left[f(r) + \frac{e^2}{mr^3} \right] dr \\ &= - \int f(r) dr + \frac{e^2}{2mr^2} \\ &= V(r) + \frac{e^2}{2mr^2} \end{aligned}$$

ପ୍ରଥମ ଯମାନ୍ତ୍ରକ ଅଣ୍ଟି ୨୧୯, $E = V + \frac{1}{2} m r^2$

$$\therefore f = -\frac{k}{r^2}$$

ଅତିର ବିଦେଶିକୁ $V = -k/r$ କିମ୍ବା କାମିରେ ବିଦେଶିକୁ

$$V' = -\frac{k}{r^2} + \frac{e^2}{2mr^2}$$



বাস্তুদ্বারা যোগস্থিতি কর্তৃত $E_1 > 0$ হলে অন্তিম পদক্ষেপটি
এক দ্বিতীয় চেম্ব এবং ২৮৩ লাই ও ৫৮৮ মেট্রিক মিটা
লোকেজ হবে।

যদি যোগস্থিতি কর্তৃত $E = E_2 = 0$ হয় তবে উভয় পদক্ষেপ
কেমে যাবে কেবল প্রথম পদক্ষেপ হবে এবং অন্তিম
অবস্থার অবস্থা ২৫।

আবার যোগস্থিতি কর্তৃত $E_3 < 0$ হলে তৎক্ষণাৎ^ই ৩ গ্রেডের প্রথম পদক্ষেপ হবে এবং অন্তিম
অবস্থার অবস্থা ১৫।

যোগস্থিতি কর্তৃত দ্বিতীয় এবং তৃতীয় বিশিষ্ট মুক্ত
যোগস্থিতি ২৫ অবস্থা অন্তিম প্রতিক্রিয়া হবে। এইসকল
পদক্ষেপের মুক্ত হলো $f' = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial n} = 0$

CHAPTER - 9

ଏ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସୁଖପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜୀବନ କାମ କରିବାରେ ଉପରେ ଯାହାକୁ
ବନ୍ଦ କରିବାକୁ ।

→ ଲୋକଙ୍କଙ୍କ ସୁଖପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜୀବନ କାମ କରିବାରେ ଉପରେ
ଜୀବନକାମ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କାମକିଳା କରିବାରେ ଉପରେ
କାମକିଳା (Q, P, t) କରି (Q, P, t) ତଥା ସୁଖପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜୀବନ
କାମକିଳା କରି କାମକିଳା କରି କାମକିଳା କରି କାମକିଳା
ଆବେ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସୁଖପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜୀବନ ।

କୁଟି କାମକିଳା କାମକିଳା f (x, y) କିମ୍ବା କାମକିଳା
କାମକିଳା,

$$df = u dx + v dy \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ଅଧିକାରୀ କାମକିଳା u = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \quad v = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}

କୁଟି କାମକିଳା କାମକିଳା f (x, y) କିମ୍ବା କାମକିଳା
କାମକିଳା, କାମକିଳା କାମକିଳା କାମକିଳା କାମକିଳା କାମକିଳା
କାମକିଳା କାମକିଳା ।

$$g = f - ux$$

$$\begin{aligned} dg &= df - u dx - x du \\ &= v dy - x du \quad [\text{ (1) } 2(1)] \end{aligned}$$

$$u = -\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \quad v = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$$

କୁଟି ସୁଖପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜୀବନ (ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସୁଖପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ) ।

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$$\text{আবাস } H(q, p, t) = \dot{q}_i p_i - L(q, \dot{q}, t)$$

$$dH = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} dq_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} dp_i + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} dt \quad \dots \text{②}$$

যাবেগীন ঘোষণার সূত্রসমূহ,

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$$

স্থগীর সমীক্ষণ অনুসরে,

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} (p_i) = \dot{p}_i$$

স্থগীর স্থগীর ② লক্ষণ,

$$dH = \dot{q}_i dp_i + p_i d\dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} dt$$

$$= \dot{q}_i dp_i - p_i d\dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} dt$$

$$\therefore \dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}$$

$$- p_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$$

$$- \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$$

କାନ୍ଦିଲାର ପାଇଁ ଶୁଣି ଏହାର ପାଇଁ କାନ୍ଦିଲାର
କାନ୍ଦିଲାର ପାଇଁ ଶୁଣି ଏହାର ପାଇଁ ।

→ ଦିନା ପାଦ, ୫; ୨୮୩ କ୍ଷୁଯତ୍ରି ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ । ୭୧୮୮୮ ୮୬୮
ଲୋହରୁ ଅଳମାର୍କ ଅନୁମତି ପାଇଲା ।

$$\dot{p}_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial f_i} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_i = \text{ईव}$$

ଏହି Pi ଶ୍ରୀଯତ୍ରି ହେଉ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କୁଳମନ୍ତ୍ରୀର ମର୍ଦ୍ଦୀ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ

ଅମ୍ବାର

$$\dot{p}_i = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = 0$$

ଏ ଥିଲେ ବଳ୍ଟା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟା ୨୫ ଟ.; ହାତର ଏ ଗିରିଜାଳୀର ମୁଣ୍ଡ

ପାଇଁ ଏ ଅରମଣର କୁ କାହିଁତିଥିଲା ନାହିଁ ।

ଶ୍ରୀକୃତିବ୍ୟାଗମ ୫; କ୍ରୂଦ୍ଧ ୨୯ ।

ପାଦ ଯାତ୍ରା ଶୁଣିବା କୁବିନ୍ଦୁ ୨୫ ଡିସେମ୍ବର ତା ଲାଗୁ କରିବାକାଳୀ

କଳେ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦୁଇ ପ୍ରାଚୀ ଦଶୀଯେ । ମେହନ୍ତି: ସିଂହ ଏକ E_n

ଚକ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ଅମ୍ବଳାର ପିଲାର ଶ୍ରୀରାଜ ଓ ସମ୍ରାଟ । ଦୟାତ୍ମି

$H = H(q_1, \dots, q_{n-1}, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}, q)$, (22) vanishes.

ଶ୍ରୀଯକୁ ଓ ଦୁଃଖିତ କେନ ପ୍ରାଣଫୁଲ୍ଲାଙ୍କା ଅଗ୍ରଭୟ ବାସ

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ଯୁଗର୍ଥିନ ଦସ୍ତା ପାଇଁ ଏହି ଉତ୍ସବ ମୁଖ୍ୟମତ୍ତ୍ୱରେ ଅନୁଭବ

କାଳାଳ୍ପନି ଘରୀବା ।

$$\dot{q}_m = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_m} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \alpha}$$

କାଳାଳ୍ପନି ଘରୀବା; ପ୍ରାଚୀନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଜୀବିତରେ ଘରୀବା ।

ଧ୍ୟାନ କାଳାଳ୍ପନିରେ ଘରୀବା; ସାହୁଙ୍କ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଜୀବିତରେ ଘରୀବା ।

ଏହି ଧ୍ୟାନକାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି
ଅଧିକିନି ଏବଂ କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି ଏବଂ କାଳାଳ୍ପନି ।

→ କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି
କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି । କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି
ଅଧିକିନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି
କାଳାଳ୍ପନି (r, θ) କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି କାଳାଳ୍ପନି
କାଳାଳ୍ପନି । ଏବଂ କାଳାଳ୍ପନି

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2)$$

$$\text{ବିବେଳନ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ } V = V(r)$$

$$\text{ପ୍ରାଣିର ଅନୁଭବ } L = T - V$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m (r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2) - V(r)$$

$$\text{ପ୍ରାଣି, } P_r = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = m \dot{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{r} = P_r/m$$

$$P_\theta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m/r^2 \dot{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = P_\theta / mr^2$$

জোনেস পদ্ধতি $H = T + V$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m (r^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) + V(r)$$

$$= \frac{P_r^2}{2m} + \frac{P_\theta^2}{2mr^2} + V(r)$$

অতএব সর্বোচ্চ সমিধানযোগ্য হলে,

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{P}_r &= - \frac{\partial H}{\partial r} \\ &= \frac{P_r^2}{mr^3} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \quad \left. \right\} \rightarrow ① \\ \dot{P}_\theta &= - \frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta} = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{তবু} \quad \dot{r} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_r} = \frac{P_r}{m} \quad \left. \right\} \rightarrow ② \\ \dot{\theta} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_\theta} = \frac{P_\theta}{mr^2}\end{aligned}$$

২ নং ৫. ১ নং প্রয়োগ করা

$$\begin{aligned}\ddot{r} &= \frac{\dot{P}_r}{m} \\ &= \frac{P_\theta^2}{m^2 r^3} - \frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \quad \left. \right\} \rightarrow ③ \\ m\ddot{r} &= \frac{P_\theta^2}{mr^3} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial r}\end{aligned}$$

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② ୨୮.

$$\frac{P_e^2}{m\tau^3} = \frac{(mv_\theta^2)^2}{m\tau^3}$$

$$= m\tau^2 \theta^2$$

$$= \frac{m(\tau\theta)^2}{\tau}$$

$$= \frac{mV_\theta^2}{\tau}$$

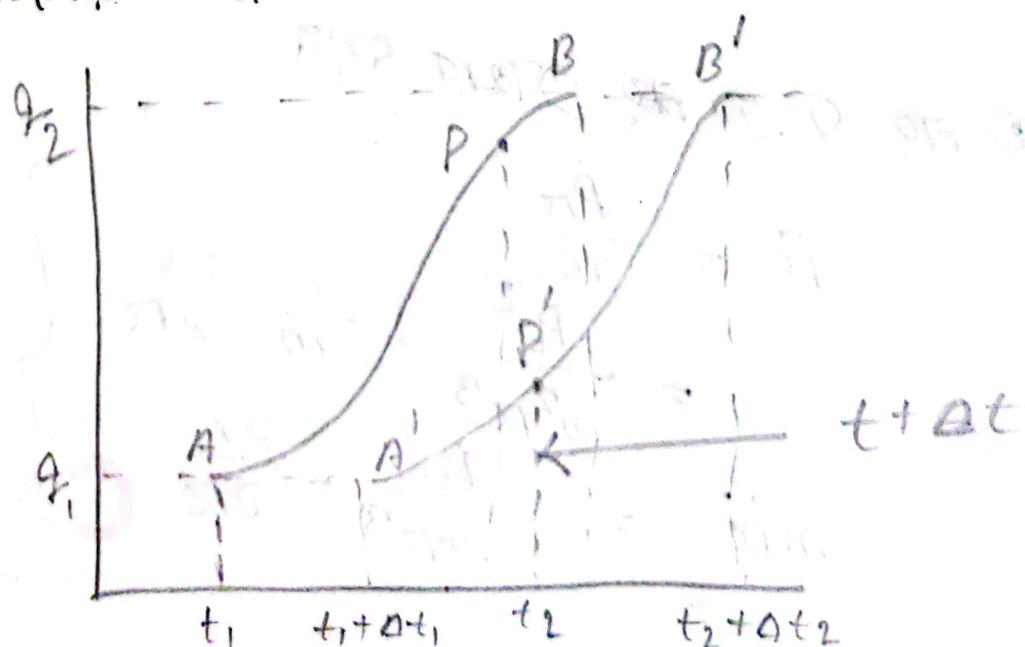
ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ③ ୨୮.

$$\left[\therefore -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \tau} = F(\tau) \right]$$

$$m\ddot{\tau} = \frac{mV_\theta^2}{\tau} + F(\tau)$$

ଏ ନ୍ୟୂଟିମ କ୍ରିଯା ଲିଟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଓ ଧ୍ୱନି ଦେବ ।

→ ଜ୍ୟାମିତିଗୁଡ଼ ରୂପରୀତି ଏକଟି ଚାପାତ୍ମକ ଅଧିକରଣ
ଲିଟ ୨୮୦୨ ନ୍ୟୂଟିମ କ୍ରିଯା ଲିଟ । ଏହା ପିଛିଯାଇ କାହାର
ଅଧିକରଣ ଅନୁର୍ଧିତ ଏବଂ ସାରିବାର ଲିଟ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ
ବନ୍ଦୁଷ୍ଠ ଅଧିକରଣ ଉପରେ ଆଧୁନିକ ଦ୍ୱୟ ।



ନାହିଁ ପ୍ରାକ୍ତକ ବିଲୁମ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ କିମ୍ବା ୨୨୫ ମହିନାର
ଜାରିତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ମାର୍କା । ଏହି ନାହିଁରେ ଏ ଛାତ୍ର
ପ୍ରଦାନ କର୍ଯ୍ୟ ୨୨୫ ।

$$A = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_i p_i q_i dt$$

ଏ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟକ କ୍ରିୟା କୁଳରେ ବିଲୁମ୍ବାର୍କ କର୍ଯ୍ୟ ୨୨୫ । ବିଲୁମ୍ବାର୍କ
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶସ୍ଥ ଏହି ପରିପରା କ୍ରିୟା ଲିପିକୁ ପରିଚ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ ବିଲୁମ୍ବାର୍କ
କର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ।

$$A \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_i p_i q_i dt = 0$$

ପ୍ରମାଣ: ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରମାଣର ଦ୍ୱାରା A କିମ୍ବାର୍କ କର୍ଯ୍ୟ
ମଧ୍ୟ,

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_i p_i q_i dt \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (L + H) dt \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt + H(t_2 - t_1) \end{aligned} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ଏହିଟି ଏ କର୍ଯ୍ୟ ।

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ତୁମ୍ହାର ଆଜିର ଏକ ନିଯମ ଅବଧି

$$\Delta A = \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt + HA(t_2 - t_1)$$

$$= \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt + HA t \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ହସ୍ତ ଧରା $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt = I$

$$\Rightarrow I = L$$

ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଅଭିନି

$$\Delta I = SI + i \Delta t$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt = S \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt + L \Delta t \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(1) ଲାଗ୍ନି (2) ଓ ଦେଖିଲାମ

$$\Delta A = S \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt + L \Delta t \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} + HA t \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ,

$$\begin{aligned} S \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} S \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} S q_i \right) dt \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_i \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) S \dot{q}_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \frac{d}{dt} (S \dot{q}_i) \right] dt \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_i \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) S \dot{q}_i \right] dt \end{aligned}$$

$$S \dot{q}_i = \Delta \dot{q}_i - \dot{q}_i \Delta t \text{ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ},$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \Delta q_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i \Delta t \right) \right] dt$$

$$= \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \Delta q_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i \Delta t \right) \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2}$$

মাত্রক ধৰণে $\Delta q_i = 0$

$$= - \sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \dot{q}_i \Delta t \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2}$$

$$= - \sum_i p_i \dot{q}_i \Delta t \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2}$$

এখন ④ নথি করুন,

$$\Delta A = - \sum_i p_i \dot{q}_i \Delta t \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} + L \Delta t \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} + H \Delta t \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2}$$

$$= (H + L - \sum_i p_i \dot{q}_i) \Delta t \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2}$$

$$= 0 \quad [\because H = \sum_i p_i \dot{q}_i - L]$$

$$\therefore \Delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_i p_i \dot{q}_i dt = 0$$

∴ এটা অসম্ভব স্থিতি।

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କେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଆମନ୍ଦା ହିଁ ? ଯେତେ ପାଇଁଲା $F_1(Q, P, t)$ ଏବଂ
 $F_2(Q, P, t)$ ଏବଂ ଏହି ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସହିତର ପାଇଁଲା

$\rightarrow F$ ଅନୁମାନେ ଚାହିଁଟି ସୁଧା

$$F_1(Q, P, t), F_2(Q, P, t), F_3(P, Q, t), F_4(P, P, t)$$

ଅନୁତ୍ତ F ପ୍ରକାରର ୩ ଲ୍ଯାନ୍ ପାଳକରୁ ଛାଇବେ ଅନୁମାନ, କିନ୍ତୁ
 ପ୍ରକାରର ମେହା ଲ୍ଯାନ୍ ପାଳକରୁ ଛାଇ ରୂପରୀତେ ଶବ୍ଦବିତ୍ତ ଦେବା
 ପାଇଁ, ଏ ବାବ୍ରାଗ୍ରୋ F ଦେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଅନୁମାନ ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ !

ବିନ୍ଦୁ: ଅନୁମାନ କିମ୍ବା,

$$\sum_i P_i \dot{q}_i - H = \sum_i P_i \dot{Q}_i - K + \frac{\partial F_1(Q, P, t)}{\partial t} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ଯେତେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ସାଥେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ $-2lm$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t} = \sum_i \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i + \sum_i \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_i} \dot{Q}_i + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t}$$

(1) ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ,

$$\sum_i P_i \dot{q}_i - H = \sum_i P_i \dot{Q}_i - K + \sum_i \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i + \sum_i \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_i} \dot{Q}_i + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_i} - P_i \right) \dot{q}_i + \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_i} + P_i \right) \dot{Q}_i - K + H + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t} = 0$$

--- (2)

$$P_i = \frac{\partial F_1(Q, Q_i, t)}{\partial Q_i}$$

$$P_i = -\frac{\partial F_1(Q, Q_i, t)}{\partial Q_i}$$

$$K = H + \frac{\partial F_1(Q, Q_i, t)}{\partial t}$$

—③

③ ନାଁ ଦେଖିଲୁମ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ସମ୍ପଦ କାହାର ଅବଧି 2021-22,

$$Q_i = Q_i(Q_i, P_i, t) \quad —④$$

$$P_i = P_i(Q_i, P_i, t) \quad —⑤$$

ସମୀକ୍ଷା ④ ③ ⑤ ଗୋଟିଏ ସମ୍ପଦ କାହାର ଅବଧି କିମ୍ବା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କାହାର
ଅବଧି ③ ଦେଖିଲୁମ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କାହାର ଅବଧି 3 ଲାଗୁ
କିମ୍ବା ୨୦୨୧-୨୨୨୨ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚି ମାତ୍ରରେ କାହାର କାହାର ଅବଧି ।

କ୍ଷେତ୍ର: $F_2(Q_i, P_i, t) = F_1(Q_i, Q_i, t) + \sum_i P_i Q_i$ —⑥

ଅଧିକାରୀ F_1 କିମ୍ବା ① ନାଁ କାହାର ଅବଧି,

$$\sum_i P_i Q_i - K = \sum_i P_i Q_i - K + \sum_i \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial Q_i} Q_i + \sum_i \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_i} P_i$$

$$+ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t} - \sum_i P_i Q_i - \sum_i P_i Q_i$$

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নৰ পৰিৰচন বা আপেক্ষিক তা	১২৫
স)	১২৬
nsformation)	১২৮
transformation)	১৩০
	১৩১
ence)	১৩২
ship)	১৩৪
i questions and answers)	১৩৯
	১৮১-১৮২
Telescopes)	
	১৮৩
	১৮৪
es)	১৮৮
rr)	১৮৬
	১৮৬
	১৮৭
নৰ যান্ত্ৰিক পাৰ্থক্য	
and angular magnification)	১৯০
lation of magnification)	১৯০
	১৯৫
পাঞ্চাল ক্ষমতা	
ering ability of telescope)	১৯৫
গ্ৰাহিক বিশ্লেষণ	
/ or spatial analysis)	১৯৬
eneral astronomical refracting telescope)	১৬০
telescope)	১৬৮
নেটোগ্ৰাইন (Newtonian refracting telescope)	১৬৬
Cassegrain telescope)	১৬৭
ector plane and telescope)	১৬৯
	১৭০
শীঘ্ৰ জোড়াত্তিৰিক্ষণ	
ray astronomy)	১৯৬
rd astronomy)	১৯৮
violet astronomy)	১৯৮
tronomy)	১৯৯
ha-ray astronomy)	১৮১

$$P_i \dot{q}_i + \sum \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_i} - Q_i \right) \dot{P}_i + H + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t} - K = 0 \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_i} (\dot{q}_i; P_i, t) \rightarrow (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_i} (\dot{q}_i; P_i, t) \rightarrow (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t} (\dot{q}_i, P_i, t) \rightarrow (10)$$

$\therefore P_i, t)$

$- P_i, t)$

বৰ্ণনা,

$$\Rightarrow \dot{E} \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_i} - p_i \right) \dot{q}_i + \dot{E} \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial p_i} - Q_i \right) \dot{p}_i + H + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t} - K = 0 \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

অন্তর্ভুক্ত, $p_i = \frac{\partial F_2(q_i, p_i, t)}{\partial q_i}$ --- (8)

$$Q_i = \frac{\partial F_2(q_i, p_i, t)}{\partial p_i} \quad \text{--- (9)}$$

$$K = H + \frac{\partial F_2(q_i, p_i, t)}{\partial t} \quad \text{--- (10)}$$

(8) এর সমর্থন করা,

$$p_i = p_i(q_i, p_i, t)$$

(9) এর সমর্থন করা,

$$Q_i = Q_i(q_i, p_i, t)$$

প্রযোগে ফলিত হবে যে

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_i} - p_i \right) = \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial q_i \partial t} \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial p_i} - Q_i \right) = \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial p_i \partial t} \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

CARTOON

କେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ କି ? ଆହ୍ଵାନ କରିଲୁ
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶିତ କରିଛା ।

→ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ହେଲା (272
ବ୍ୟାପାର ଏବଂ ପ୍ରେରଣା ଓ ବୈବଳ୍ୟ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ହେଲା ମାତ୍ର । ନିଆ ଜ୍ଞାନ କୋମ ମିଳିଲୁ ବିବେଳନାମାଳା
ମାତ୍ର । କିମ୍ବା ଜ୍ଞାନ କୋମ ମିଳିଲୁ ବିବେଳନାମାଳା
ମାତ୍ର ।; ୩ ଦେବତା ପି; ଉଚ୍ଚି ମୁଣିଦୀଙ୍କ ହେଲା ହେଲା ।

$$Q_i = Q_i(Q, P, t)$$

$$P_i = P_i(Q, P, t)$$

ଏମାର ବନ୍ଧୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ କାହାରେ ଥାଏଇବା ?

$$[x, y]_{Q, P} = [x, y]_{Q, P} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [x, y]_{Q, P} &= \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial Q_i} \frac{\partial y}{\partial P_i} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial P_i} \frac{\partial y}{\partial Q_i} \right) \\ &= \sum_{ij} \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial Q_i} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial Q_j} \frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial P_i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial P_j} \frac{\partial P_j}{\partial P_i} \right) - \frac{\partial x}{\partial P_i} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial Q_j} \frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial Q_i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial P_j} \frac{\partial P_j}{\partial Q_i} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_j \left\{ \frac{\partial y}{\partial Q_j} [x, Q_j]_{Q, P} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial P_j} [x, P_j]_{Q, P} \right\} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

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$\partial \text{ext} \times \partial \text{int}$ നിലയിൽ q_j വരുന്നതും Y വരുന്നതുമുണ്ട് $[q_j, X]_{Q,P}$

$$[X, q_j]_{Q,P} = -[q_j, X]_{Q,P}$$

$$= -\sum_m \left\{ \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_m} \frac{\partial X}{\partial P_m} - \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_m} \frac{\partial X}{\partial Q_m} \right\}$$

$$= -\sum_{m,K} \left\{ \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial Q_m} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial E_K} \frac{\partial E_K}{\partial P_m} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial P_K} \frac{\partial P_K}{\partial P_m} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial P_m} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial E_K} \frac{\partial E_K}{\partial Q_m} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial P_K} \frac{\partial P_K}{\partial Q_m} \right) \right\}$$

$$= -\sum_K \frac{\partial X}{\partial E_K} [q_j, q_K]_{Q,P} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial P_K} [q_j, P_K]_{Q,P}$$

$$= -\sum_K \frac{\partial X}{\partial P_K} S_{JK}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial X}{\partial P_j}$$

അപ്പാംഗവും, $[X, P_j]_{Q,P} > \frac{\partial X}{\partial q_j}$

$$\therefore [X, Y]_{Q,P} = \sum_j \left\{ -\frac{\partial Y}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial X}{\partial P_j} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial P_j} \frac{\partial X}{\partial q_j} \right\}$$

$$= [X, Y]_{Q,P}$$

\therefore അപ്പാംഗവും കൂടാക്കുമ്പോൾ മാറ്റവും ആവശ്യമാണ്.

ପ୍ରତି ଗ୍ୟାସୋଫ୍ ସଫ୍ଟ୍‌କ୍ଲାଇଡ୍ ବିନାରୀ ଏବଂ ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ

→ ଗ୍ୟାସୋଫ୍ ଏକଣି { u_1, u_2 } ଓ ଏକଣି $[u_i, u_j]$ ରେମ ରାହୁଳ ଏକଣି

$[u_i, u_j]$ ରେମ ରାହୁଳ ଏକଣି

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2n} \{u_i, u_i\} [u_i, u_j] = \delta_{ij}$$

ଗ୍ୟାସୋଫ୍ ରେ ଏକଣି ଏକଣି ଏକଣି ଏକଣି

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2n} \{u_i, u_i\} [u_i, u_j] = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial u_i} - \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial u_i} \right) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \phi_m} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial \phi_m} - \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \phi_m} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial \phi_m} \right) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\sum_{k,m=1}^n \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial \phi_m} \sum_{l=1}^{2n} \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial u_l} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial \phi_m}$$

$$= \sum_{k,m} \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial \phi_m} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial \phi_m}$$

$$= \sum_{k,m} \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial \phi_m} \delta_{km}$$

$$\text{ତଥାତି } \delta_{km} = \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial \phi_k}$$

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$$\sum_{K,m=1}^n \frac{\partial P_K}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial P_m} \sum_{l=1}^m \frac{\partial f_K}{\partial u_l} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial f_m}$$

$$= \sum_{K,m} \frac{\partial P_K}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial P_m} \cdot \frac{\partial P_m}{\partial f_K}$$

$$= \sum_K \frac{\partial P_K}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial P_K} \quad \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\sum_{K,m=1}^n \frac{\partial f_K}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial f_m} \cdot \sum_{l=1}^m \frac{\partial P_K}{\partial u_l} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial P_m}$$

$$= \sum_{K,m} \frac{\partial f_K}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial f_m} \cdot \frac{\partial P_K}{\partial P_m}$$

$$= \sum_{K,m} \frac{\partial f_K}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial f_m} S_{km}$$

$$= \sum_{K,m} \frac{\partial f_K}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial f_m} \cdot \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial f_K}$$

$$= \sum_K \frac{\partial f_K}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial f_K} \quad \longrightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

② ଏହି ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲାଗାଇଥିବା କାମକ ପ୍ରତିନିଧି କିମ୍ବା କାମକ

$$-\sum_{K,m=1}^n \frac{\partial P_K}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial P_m} \sum_{l=1}^{2^n} \frac{\partial F_K}{\partial u_l} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial P_m} = 0$$

ଆଧାର ② ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲାଗାଇଥିବା କାମକ କିମ୍ବା କାମକ

$$\sum_K \frac{\partial P_K}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial P_K} + \sum_K \frac{\partial F_K}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial F_K} = \sum_K \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial P_K} \frac{\partial P_K}{\partial u_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial F_K} \frac{\partial F_K}{\partial u_i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial u_i} (F_K, P_K)$$

$$= \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial u_i}$$

$$= \delta_{ij}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{l=1}^{2^n} \{u_j, u_i\} [u_l, u_j] = \delta_{ij}$$

CARYON™
Dydrogesterone 10 mg tablet

କେ ନୀତିରେ ବନ୍ଦୁଳି ଅନିଲାମ୍ବନ ହେତୁ ପରିଚୟ କରିବାକୁ

ପାଇବା ।

→ q_i, p_i ଏବଂ ଫିଲ୍ଡର୍ ଓ λ ଯେତେବେଳେ କୌଣସିବାରେ ବନ୍ଦୁଳି ଅନିଲାମ୍ବନ ହେତୁ
ବନ୍ଦୁଳିକ ଶବ୍ଦରେ $\{u, v\}_{q_i, p_i}$ ମଧ୍ୟ ପରିଚୟ କରିବାକୁ

$$\{u, v\}_{q_i, p_i} = \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial q_i}{\partial u} \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial u} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial v} \right) \right\} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ବନ୍ଦୁଳିକରେ ଏହି ଅନୁପାନ,

$$J_1 = \iint_S \sum_i d\bar{q}_i \cdot d\bar{p}_i \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ପଥରୀ, } \quad q_i &= q_i(u, v) \\ p_i &= p_i(u, v) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

ଅନୁପାନ,

$$d\bar{q}_i \cdot d\bar{p}_i = \frac{\partial(q_i - p_i)}{\partial(u, v)} du dv \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

ପଥରୀ (ଅନୁପାନିକରଣ).

$$\frac{\partial(q_i - p_i)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \sum_i \frac{\partial(Q_i, P_i)}{\partial(u, v)} = \sum_i \frac{\partial(Q_i, P_i)}{\partial(u, v)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_i \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial u} \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial v} \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial u} \right) = \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial u} \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial v} \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial u} \right)$$

$$\therefore \{u, v\}_{Q, P} = \{u, v\}_{Q, P}$$