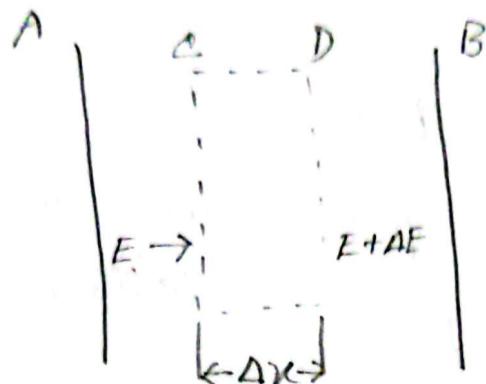


Chapter 2

ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପ୍ରସାଦ ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପରିଚାଳନା ।
 → ସହି ବିଷୟରେ ଜାଣାଯାଇଥାଏ କୌଣସି କାହାରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଲା
 ଏବେ ଅନୁରକ୍ଷଣ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପରିଚାଳନା ।



ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିବିଦ୍ୟାକ ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରି ବାବେ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପରିଚାଳନା
 କୌଣସି ଆଗ୍ରହୀ କୌଣସି, -ତେ କୌଣସି କିମ୍ବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରିଚାଳନା
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ଅନୁରକ୍ଷଣ କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରି ଏବେ ଏହାରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ
 ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଏହାରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରି ଏବେ ଏହାରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ E ହେଲା D କୁଠାରେ
 ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ ।

$$\vec{E}_d = (\vec{E} + \vec{\Delta E}) \\ = E + \frac{dE}{dx} \Delta x$$

D କୁଠାରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାରେ ହେଲା ।

$$(E + \frac{dE}{dx} \cdot \Delta x) \cdot \alpha \\ = (E + \frac{dE}{dx} \Delta x) \cdot \alpha - E \cdot \alpha \\ = \alpha \Delta x \frac{dE}{dx}$$

[E କୁଠାରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାରେ
 - $E \cdot \alpha$]

ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ଅଧିକାରୀ କୋମନ୍ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କାମର କେବଳ ଏହି କାମର
ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିଲା । ଏହି କାମର କାମରରେ କିମ୍ବା
ଚାର୍ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କାମର କାମର କାମର କାମର ।

$$\alpha \propto \frac{dE}{dx} = 4\pi \rho \sigma v$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dE}{dx} = 4\pi \rho \quad \text{--- ①}$$

ବ୍ୟାକ, $E = - \frac{d\phi}{dx}$, ϕ କିମ୍ବା କାମରରେ ଉପରେ ପାଇଁ
(ଦେଖିଯି) \vec{E} ,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dE}{dx} = - \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2}$$

① ରେଣ୍ଡ ପାଇଁ

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = -4\pi \rho \quad \text{--- ②}$$

ଏହି ବ୍ୟାକ କୌଣସି ପରିମାଣର ଅନ୍ତିମରେଣ୍ଟ । ବିଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଅନ୍ତିମରେଣ୍ଟ,

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2\phi}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2\phi}{dz^2} = -4\pi \rho$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2\phi}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2\phi}{dz^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad [\because 4\pi \rho \text{ ଛାଇବେଳୀ } \\ \text{ବଣ୍ଟି}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad [\because \nabla^2 = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2}{dz^2}]$$

∴ ଏହି ପରିମାଣର ଅନ୍ତିମରେଣ୍ଟ ।

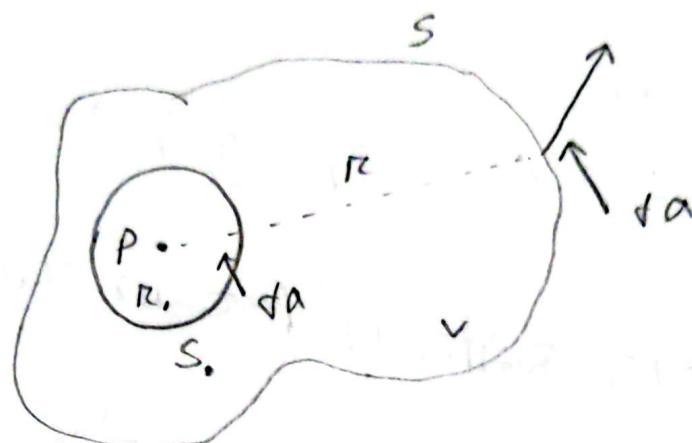
अन्वायीत : आमतर लागत, लड्डातप अवैयक्तिक.

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{P}{\epsilon}$$

त्रिनिमल उपलब्धि २४७,

$$\oint (\phi \nabla \psi) - \psi \nabla \phi \cdot d\vec{a} = \int (\phi \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \phi) dV$$

संक्षिप्त धारा एवं एक अवैयक्ति $\psi(r) = \frac{1}{r}$



देखा स. उपर्युक्त पूर्विक द्वारा अवैयक्ति $\nabla \cdot \nabla \phi$ का उपलब्धि

त्रिनिमल उपलब्धि श्राव्यास्र दर्शा,

$$\int_{V-V_0} \left[\phi \nabla^2 \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla^2 \phi \right] dV = \int_S \left[\phi \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla \phi \right] \cdot d\vec{a} + \int_{S_0} \left[\phi \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla \phi \right] \cdot d\vec{a} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

देखा जा, S_0 उपर्युक्त द्वारा दर्शाये दिक अनुकूली तथा S द्वारा उपर्युक्त द्वारा दिक वाच्छुदी ।

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \right) \\ &= - \frac{x \hat{i}}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{y \hat{j}}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{z \hat{k}}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{\hat{x} + \hat{y} + 2\hat{z}}{(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})^3} \\
 &= -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \\
 &= \frac{\vec{r} \hat{r}}{r^3} \\
 &= -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

ଧ୍ୟାବାୟ, ଧ୍ୟାନଧ୍ୟା ପରିମିତି,

$$\int_{S_0} \phi \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \cdot d\vec{s} = -\frac{1}{r_0^2} \int_{S_0} \phi d\alpha$$

ଯଦି r_0 ଏବଂ ଉଚ୍ଚତାରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ହେବାରେ ଅନୁଭ୍ବବ ଥାଏ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left[\int_{S_0} \phi \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\alpha \right]_{r_0 \rightarrow 0} &= \frac{1}{r_0^2} 4\pi r_0^2 \phi(r) \\
 &= 4\pi \phi(r) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

① ନାଁ ସମୀକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକାରୀ ଏବଂ କରିବାରେ ଅନୁଭ୍ବବ ଥାଏ

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \int \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 \phi dV &= \int_S \left[\phi \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \nabla \phi \right] d\alpha + 4\pi \phi(r) \\
 \Rightarrow 4\pi \phi(r) &= \int_S \left[\frac{1}{r} \nabla \phi - \phi \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right] d\alpha - \int \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 \phi dV
 \end{aligned}$$

✓ ଆଧୁନିକ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରଜ୍ଞାନକାରୀ ଏବଂ ପରିମିତି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ ବିବିଧ

$$4\pi \nabla(r) = \int_S \left[\frac{1}{r} \nabla V - V \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right] d\alpha - \int \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 V dV$$

ବ୍ୟାପାର ଦୂରିତି = - $\frac{P}{\rho \epsilon}$ ଯୁକ୍ତିବିହୀନ କାଣ୍ଡ

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}(P) = \oint_S \left[\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla P - \mathbf{v} \nabla \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \right) \right] \cdot d\mathbf{a} + \int_V \frac{\rho}{\epsilon \mu_0} dV$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}(P) = \frac{1}{\rho \epsilon_0} \oint_S \left[\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla P - \mathbf{v} \nabla \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \right) \right] \cdot d\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{\rho \epsilon_0 \mu_0} \int_V \frac{\rho}{\mu} dV$$

$\rho = 0$ ବିଶେଷ.

$$\therefore \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}(P) = \frac{1}{\rho \epsilon_0} \oint_S \left[\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla P - \mathbf{v} \nabla \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \right) \right] \cdot d\mathbf{a}$$

ଏହି ପଥମାନୀୟ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ପରିମାଣିତ ହେଲା ।

ଏ ଗ୍ୟାଲୋଡର ଅଧିକାରୀ ହେଲା ଓ ଅନୁର୍ବଳିତ ହେଲା ।

→ ଏହି ପାଞ୍ଚମୀତର ମାତ୍ରମ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ଲାଭକାରୀ ହେଲା

ଏହିରେ ମାତ୍ରମ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଉପରିଭାଗରେ ଉପରିଭାଗରେ ଉପରିଭାଗରେ

ଅନୁକରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ଆଜିକ ଗ୍ୟାଲୋଡର ଅଧିକାରୀ ହେଲା ।

[ବିଃଦ୍ରୁ: ପଥମାନୀୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ ପରିମାଣିତ ହେଲା]

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{P}{\epsilon_0}$$

କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ଅଧିକାରୀ ପରିମାଣିତ ହେଲା,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

ଏହି ଗ୍ୟାଲୋଡର ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ଉପରିଭାଗରେ
ଆବାରେ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଏହି $\Phi = 0$ ପରିମାଣିତ ହେଲା

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{div} \cdot E = 0$$

ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଫଳ,

$$E = -\nabla \phi$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi = 0$$

ପ୍ରକୃତିଶୀଳ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସଂଖ୍ୟାତମା ହାତ,

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0$$

ଅନୁରୋଧ: ଏହି ତଥୀ ଧରେ ∇ ଦଣ୍ଡିତ କାଳ କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ଅନୁରୋଧ

$$V = V(x) \text{ ହୁଏ ତଥା},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V(x)}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

ପ୍ରକୃତିଶୀଳ ଅନୁରୋଧ ହେଉ,

$$V(x) = ax + b$$

ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିଲୁଛି ଯୁଦ୍ଧାଳ୍ୟ $V = V(r) \propto r^2$.

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dV}{dr} \right) = 0$$

ତଥା ଏହି ଅନୁରୋଧ ହେଉଥିଲା.

$$V(r) = -\frac{a}{r} + b$$

ବିଜ୍ଞାନକୁ ପ୍ରମାଣିତ କରିବାର ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ହିଁ ଏହା ଯାଇବାକି ୧ ୩ ୧

Friday 225,

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8\pi} \left(n \frac{\partial V}{\partial U} \right) = 0$$

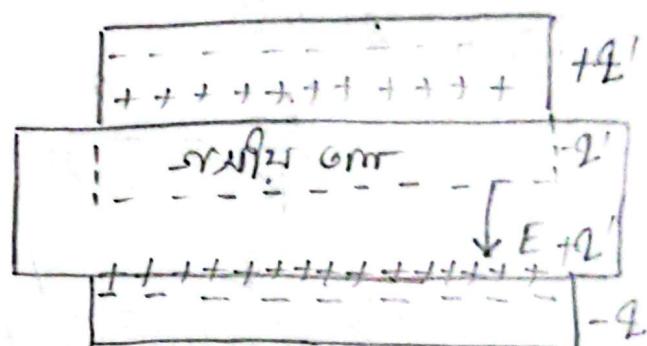
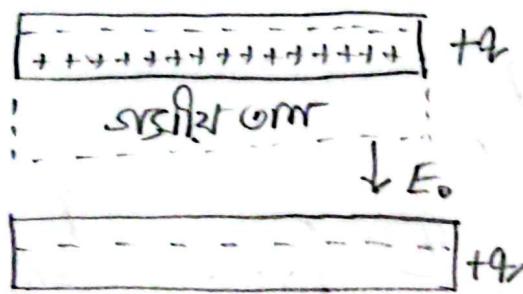
ପ୍ରାଚୀ ମାର୍କେଟିଙ୍ଗ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ହେଲ୍ପ,

$$V(\tau) = a\tau + b$$

ଏହା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତିକେ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଖୁବିଲୁଗନ ଦିଲା ।

→ ଦୁଇ ମାତ୍ରଙ୍କ ପାଠ ସିରିଜ ବିଷେଳନ ଦୟା ଥିଲା।

ବ୍ୟାର୍ଥିତ ସମ୍ପଦକୁ କୁଳକୁ ଦେଇ ଅପରାଧି ବ୍ୟାର୍ଥିତ ସମ୍ପଦକୁ ।



ବସି ଥାକ ଡିଏୟୁ- ବସି ଥାକ + ବୀରିମାନ ଚାଲ୍ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଦର୍ଶା ୨୯୯୩ ।
ମାତ୍ରମେ ମାର୍ବି କ୍ରୂଷିମାନ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଖେଳି ମାନ E. ଏବୁ ହିତ୍ତିମ୍
ବସିଥେ ମର୍ବିବାରୀ' ମାନ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଖେଳି ମାନ E. ୨୯୯୩
କାହିଁ ଖବରିମାରେ,

$$\oint E \cdot d\vec{a} = \epsilon_0 E_0 A$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_0 E_0 A = q$$

$$\therefore E_0 = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0 A} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

ବ୍ୟାକ୍ସିମ୍ୟୁଲେସ୍ ଶିଖିଦେଇ କାହାର ଜାମାନୀ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ

$$\epsilon_0 \oint E \cdot dA = \epsilon_0 EA$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_0 EA = (Q - Q') \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 A} - \frac{Q'}{\epsilon_0 A} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

ଆଧାର ମାର୍ଗିତର ବ୍ୟାକ୍ୟୁଲାଗିକା ଫ୍ରେକ୍ଷନ୍ K ହେଲା,

$$K = \frac{E_0}{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{E_0}{K}$$

ଯୁଦ୍ଧିବ୍ୟାଗ (1) ୨୭୦,

$$\frac{E_0}{K} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 A} - \frac{Q'}{\epsilon_0 A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 KA} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 A} - \frac{Q'}{\epsilon_0 A} \quad \left[\because E_0 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 A} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow Q' = Q \left(1 - \frac{1}{K} \right) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

ଯୁଦ୍ଧିବ୍ୟାଗ (2) ୩ (3) ୨୭୦,

$$\epsilon_0 \oint E \cdot dA = Q - Q \left(1 - \frac{1}{K} \right)$$

$$= Q - Q + \frac{Q}{K}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{K}$$

$$\therefore \epsilon_0 \oint E \cdot dA = Q$$

∴ ଏହି ଘ୍ୟାବିକ୍ୟୁଲାଗିକ ମାର୍ଗିତ ହାତିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ

মনে করি তিনি দুটির P_1 , E , B দ্বা মাঝে সম্পর্ক রয়েছে এবং

→ একটি পরিষেবা পথের মাধ্যমের উপর অধিকার তিনি নির্ভুল
এবং বেশ অসম্ভব (অন্যদিকে মনে করি P_1 দুটি। উপর অধিকার
তিনি নির্ভুল অসম্ভব N উপর নির্ভুল প্রভাব P_1 এবং
নির্ভুল প্রভাব,

$$\vec{P} = \frac{1}{\Delta V} \times \vec{P}_1 = N \vec{P} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

অধিক \vec{P} হলে N অধিকার এবং নির্ভুল প্রভাব।

একটি পথের মাধ্যমে সম্পর্ক এবং বিরুক্ত বিপর্যোগ
ব্যাপ্তি বিবরণ করা এবং প্রযোগ করা হ'ল
হল তিনি কেন্দ্রীয় মান এবং,

$$E = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0 A} - \frac{q'}{\epsilon_0 A} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

বিরুক্ত মাধ্যম ক্ষেত্র অসম্ভব খাবার তিনি হল

$$E_0 = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0 A} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

খাবার লক্ষণে পথের স্থিতি $K = \frac{E_0}{E}$ হল অসম্ভব
হল,

$$\frac{q}{A} = \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{q}{K \epsilon_0 A} \right) + \frac{q'}{A} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$\frac{q'}{A}$ ব্যাপ্তি কেন্দ্রীয় এবং অসম্ভব হল।

$$\therefore \text{কেন্দ্রীয় } P = \frac{q'}{A} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ପରିପାତକ ଏ ସୀମା ମହି,

$$P = \frac{q' I}{A l}$$

$$A l = \Delta V \text{ ତଥା } q' l = \text{ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ପରିପାତ} / \Delta V = P$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{P}{\Delta V}$$

ଆପାତ ଯୂଦ୍ଧିତାନ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ,

$$\frac{q}{A} = \epsilon_0 E + P$$

ତଥା ଯୂଦ୍ଧିତାନ ପାଲନକାରୀଙ୍କ ଫିଲ୍ଡ୍ ଯୋଗ ଏବଂ ତଥା
D ପ୍ରାଣୀ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଏବଂ ୧୨

$$\therefore D = \epsilon_0 E + P$$

$$\text{ତଥା } D = \frac{q}{A}$$

$$\therefore \vec{D} = \vec{\epsilon}_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

∴ ଏହି $\vec{P}, \vec{E}, \vec{D}$ ତଥା ଯାତ୍ରି ହଜାରୁ ,

କିମ୍ବା ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାଇଲାମୁଣ୍ଡିଲେ ଏହାରେ ଯୁଗମାନିତି କୁଳ କଥା ହେବାରେ ।

→ ସୁଧାର କାହାର କୁଟ ଫୁଲାଗାନ୍ତିରେ ।

(ଅକ୍ଷୟତିରେ କାହାର କାହାର କୁଟ ଫୁଲାଗାନ୍ତିରେ ।
କୋଣାର ପୁରୁଷୀଙ୍କ ଶବ୍ଦରେ କାହାର କାହାର କୁଟ ଫୁଲାଗାନ୍ତିରେ ।

$$\oint_{S_0} \epsilon_0 E \cdot d\alpha = \int_{V_0} (\rho + P_p) dV$$

ଅନୁକୂଳ ଦୀର୍ଘତା, $P_p = -\nabla \cdot P$

$$= \int_{V_0} P dV - \int_{V_0} \nabla \cdot P dV$$

ଅନୁକୂଳ ଦୀର୍ଘତା କାହାର କାହାର କୁଟ ଫୁଲାଗାନ୍ତିରେ ।

$$\oint_{S_0} (\epsilon_0 E + P) d\alpha = \int_{V_0} P dV$$

କାହାର କାହାର କୁଟ ଫୁଲାଗାନ୍ତିରେ କାହାର କାହାର କୁଟ ଫୁଲାଗାନ୍ତିରେ $D = \epsilon_0 E + P$

$$\oint_{S_0} D d\alpha = \int_{V_0} P dV$$

କାହାର କାହାର କୁଟ ଫୁଲାଗାନ୍ତିରେ କାହାର କାହାର କୁଟ ଫୁଲାଗାନ୍ତିରେ କାହାର କାହାର କୁଟ ଫୁଲାଗାନ୍ତିରେ ।

$$\int_{V_0} \nabla \cdot D \cdot dV = \int_{V_0} P dV$$

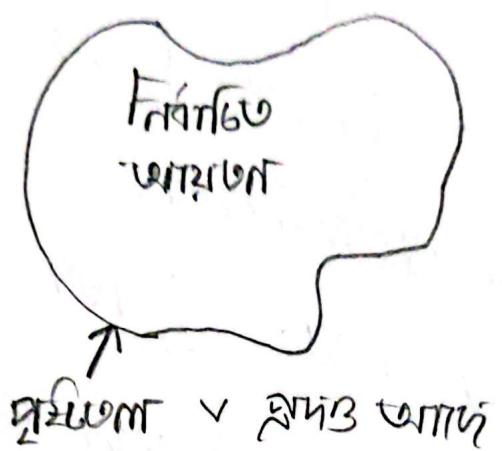
$$\therefore \nabla \cdot D = \rho$$

କାହାର କାହାର କୁଟ ଫୁଲାଗାନ୍ତିରେ କାହାର କାହାର କୁଟ ଫୁଲାଗାନ୍ତିରେ
ବ୍ୟବହାର କାହାର କାହାର କୁଟ ଫୁଲାଗାନ୍ତିରେ ।

॥ ਅਖੀਜਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਕਾਵ ਕਰਨਾ ਜੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਾਲੇ । ॥

→ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଅମ୍ବାରୁକ ଉପରେରେ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ
ଏହା ଏକାମ୍ବାର ଉପରେରେ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହାରେ
ମୁଖ୍ୟମିକ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଏକାମ୍ବାର ଉପରେରେ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

ଶମାରୀ ଓ ଉତ୍ସାହୀନ କଣେଳେ ଆଖିଲା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତି ପୁଣ୍ଡର
ଦିବେ ଫଳ ଥାବାଳ କାହାରୁ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତରେ ଅର୍ପଣିତ ରହିବା ।



ବ୍ୟାପକ ବେଳେ ଆହୁତି ଲାଗୁଥିବ ଯେବେଳେ ଦୂର
ମହାଧିନୀ ϕ_1 ଓ ϕ_2 ଯାମନ୍ତିର, ଫର୍ଦ୍ଦିର,

$$\nabla^2 \phi_1 = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi_2 = 0$$

ଅନ୍ତିମ ପିଲାଇ) ରୁଦ୍ଧମାତ୍ର Φ_1 ଓ Φ_2 ଏହାର କଥା ।

ବ୍ୟାସକ ପ୍ରାଚୀ ଓ ପ୍ରାଚୀ ମିଶନ ଦେଖି ଏହାର ଯୁବଧିତ

$$\phi_B = \phi_1 - \phi_2 \quad \text{---} \textcircled{1}$$

ଚାରେ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ପ୍ରାଣୀଙ୍କର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଯିବା ଏହାପାଇଁ

$$\therefore \nabla^2 \phi_3 = \nabla^2 \phi_1 - \nabla^2 \phi_2 = 0 \quad \text{---(2)}$$

① ନାଁ ସମୀକ୍ଷା ଅନୁମାନ କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରିଯ ହେଉଥିଲା
 ϕ_3 ଚାରି ଓ ଯତନ କାରି ଗାଁବାଦ , କିନ୍ତୁ ଲାଖାରୀ କରିବାକୁ
କ୍ରାନ୍ତିକ ଚାରି ଏବଂ ଅଧିକ ଅନୁମାନ କରିବାକୁ । ହେଉଥିଲା
 ϕ_1 ଓ ϕ_2 କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ଶୁଣିବାକୁ ϕ_3 କରି ଚାରି ଓ ଯତନ
କାରି ଅନୁମାନ କରିବାକୁ ହେବାକୁ ।

$$\therefore \phi_1 = \phi_2$$

ବିବେ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ϕ ବନ୍ଦିଯାଇଲେ ସମୀକ୍ଷା ଅନୁମାନ ହେବା ।

$$\text{ଆବଶ୍ୟକ}, \quad \nabla^2 \phi_1 = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi_2 = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \nabla^2 \phi_3 &= \nabla^2 \phi_1 - \nabla^2 \phi_2 \\ &= -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

କ୍ରାନ୍ତିକ ଅନୁମାନ ବିବେ ବ୍ୟବ୍ୟବିର୍ତ୍ତ $\phi_3 = \phi_1 - \phi_2$

ଲାଖାରୀ କରିବାକୁ କିମ୍ବା ଏହି କାରି ଗାଁବାଦ $\phi_3 = 0$ ହେବା

$$\phi_1 = \phi_2$$

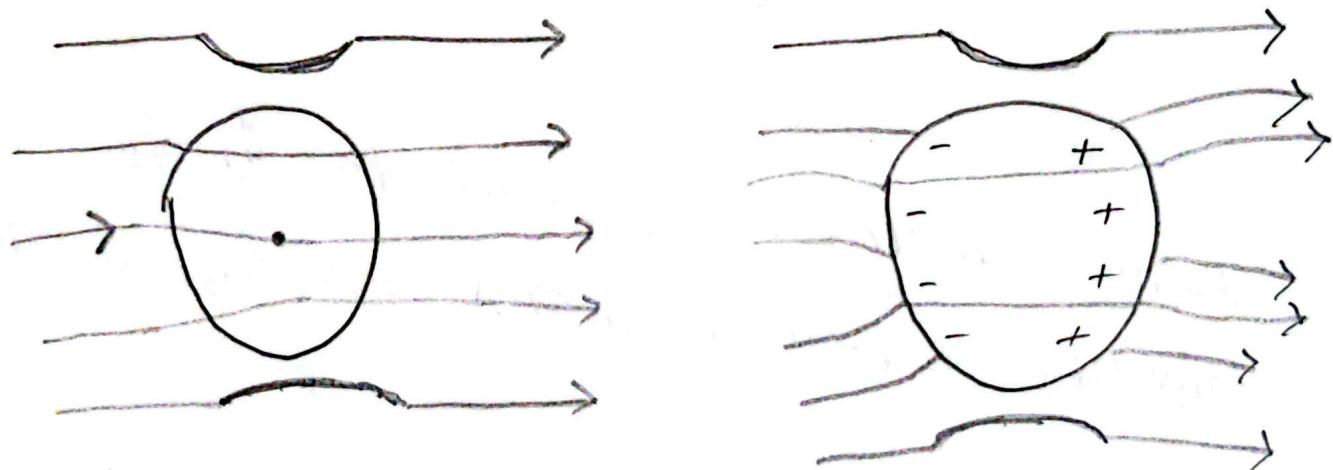
ମୋ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପତ୍ର କ୍ଷାମିତ ଦେଖିଲୁଛୁ ମୁଁକାହାରୀ (କାଳାନ୍ତରରେ)
ଏହିପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟଜୀବଙ୍କ ସାଥେ ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଓ ନିଚାରେ
ଅନ୍ୟଜୀବଙ୍କଙ୍କ ନିର୍ମିତ କରିବାକାରୀ ।

→ ଅନ୍ୟଜୀବଙ୍କ ବିଭାଗିତ E_0 ମାଧ୍ୟମ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପତ୍ରର କ
ାର୍ଯ୍ୟଜୀବଙ୍କର ଦେଖିବା ଏବଂ ଏହାରେ ଏବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକାରୀ ଏହାରେ
ଅନ୍ୟଜୀବଙ୍କ ଗୋଟିଏ ବିଭାଗ ଏବଂ ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ
ଏହାରେ ସାଥେ ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ

$$V_1(r, \theta) = a_1 r \cos \theta + b_1 r^{-2} \cos \theta \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ଆବାର ଗୋଟିଏ ଅନ୍ୟଜୀବଙ୍କ ବିଧେ ହେ,

$$V_2(r, \theta) = a_2 r \cos \theta + b_2 r^{-2} \cos \theta \quad \text{--- (2)}$$



$$r \rightarrow \infty \quad 2\pi r \quad a_1 = -E_0 \quad \text{ଦେଖିବା } \quad r=0 \quad \text{ଯେଉଁମର } b_2 = 0.1$$

$$\text{ପ୍ରାଣୀଙ୍କ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ବିଧେୟ ଆନ୍ତରିକ } 2\pi r \quad V_1(r, \theta) = V_2(r, \theta)$$

$$\therefore -E_0 \cos \theta + b_1 a^{-2} \cos \theta = a_2 \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow -E_0 A + b_1 a^{-2} = a_2 a \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

যাম্বা দারি, তাপুর স্থান মধ্যে $\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E} = -\epsilon \nabla V$

কিন্তু উন্নত করা $D_r = -\epsilon \frac{\partial V}{\partial r}$ ।

$$\therefore -\left(\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial r}\right) = -\left(\epsilon \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial r}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\epsilon_0 [-E_0 \cos \theta - 2b_1 a^{-3} \cos \theta] = -\epsilon [\alpha_2 \cos \theta]$$

$$\Rightarrow E_0 + 2b_1 a^{-3} = -K a_2 \quad \text{--- (4)} \quad [K = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0}]$$

যাম্বা দারি (3) ও (4) যোগ করি,

$$a_2 = -\frac{3E_0}{K+2}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{K-1}{K+2} a^3 E_0$$

\therefore ইলাকার বিহুর প্রয়োগ তাপুর বিহু

$$V_1(r, \theta) = -\left(1 - \frac{K-1 a^3}{K+2 r^3}\right) E_0 r \cos \theta$$

বিহু (ইলাকার তথ্যগুরু) .

$$V_2(r, \theta) = -\frac{3}{K+2} E_0 r \cos \theta$$

$$= -\frac{3}{K+2} E_0 z$$

ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ ଗୋପନୀୟ ସହିତ,

$$E_{\perp\pi} = \left(1 + \frac{2(k-1)a^3}{k+2\pi^3} \right) E_0 \cos \theta$$

$$E_{\perp\theta} = - \left(1 - \frac{k-1a^3}{k+2\pi^3} \right) E_0 \sin \theta$$

ଦୟା ଗୋପନୀୟ ରୂପରେ,

$$E_{2\pi} = \frac{3}{k+2} E_0 \cos \theta$$

$$E_{2\theta} = - \frac{3}{k+2} E_0 \sin \theta$$

∴ E (କ୍ଷଣିକର ଶ୍ରୀ ମୀଟର $2cm$) $E_2 = \frac{3}{k+2} E_0$

$$D \quad || \quad u \quad u \quad " \quad D_2 = \epsilon E_2 = \frac{3\epsilon}{k+2} E_0$$

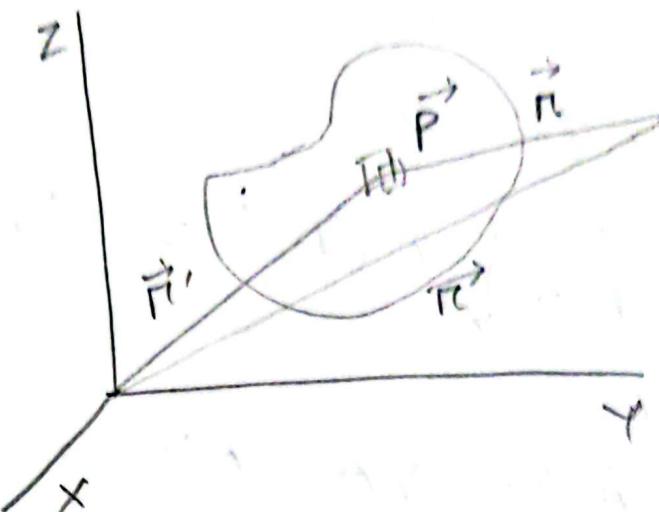
ଏହି ବେଳି ତଥ୍ୟ ଛୁଟିଗଲାଗା ଏହା ଅବ୍ୟାପ ଥିଲେ ଏହା ବାହୀନାଙ୍କର,



କେବଳ $\nabla \cdot \vec{P}$ ମାତ୍ରରେ ପରିଚାରିତ ହେଉଥିଲା ଏହାର ଅନୁକୋଦିତ ଫଳ

$$\text{ଫଳ } f_b = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} \text{ ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଅନୁକୋଦିତ ଫଳ } \sigma_b = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n},$$

→



ଏହାର ପରିଚାରିତ ଫଳଟି ଉପରେକ୍ଷିତ ବିଧେଯର ଲାଗି ।
ଏହା ପ୍ରାତିକର୍ତ୍ତା ବିନ୍ଦୁ \vec{r} , ଏବଂ ଜୋଗାଣାଧିକ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ପାଇଁ
ବାକୀ ପାଇଁ ।

P ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ହିଁବ,

$$dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \hat{r}}{r^2} \quad \text{--- (1)} \quad [\vec{r} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}_0]$$

$$\text{ତୁମରେ, } \vec{P} = \vec{P} \cdot dV = \vec{P}(\vec{r}') dV'$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\vec{P}(\vec{r}') \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2} dV'$$

$$\therefore \text{କେବଳ } \nabla(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\vec{P}(\vec{r}') \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2} dV' \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla' \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')^2 \cdot \nabla(\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}'(\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{r}} (-1) \vec{A}}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v'(\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{\vec{A}}{r^2} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

③ କେବୁ ମାତ୍ର ② ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚୟ,

$$v(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \vec{P}(\vec{r}') \cdot \vec{v}'(\frac{1}{r}) dV' \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

ଆଧୁନିକ ଲାଗ୍ରାମିକ

$$\vec{v}' \cdot (f \vec{A}') = f \nabla A + A \nabla f$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot \nabla f = \nabla (f A) - f \vec{v}' \cdot \vec{A}'$$

formula

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \left\{ \vec{v}' \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r}') - \frac{1}{r} \vec{v}' \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r}') \right\} dV'$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \int_V \vec{v}' \cdot \frac{\vec{P}(\vec{r}')}{r} dV' - \right.$$

$$\left. \int_V \frac{1}{r} \vec{v}' \cdot \vec{P} dV' \right\} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

ଅନୁକରଣକାରୀ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ ହାତ,

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot A dV = \oint_S A d\vec{s} \bullet = \oint_S A \cdot \vec{n} dA$$

ଏହିକାରେ ⑤ ଲାଗ୍ରାମିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେଉଥିଲା ଏବଂ ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାର ପରିମାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ,

$$\nabla(\frac{P}{\rho}) = \frac{1}{4\pi G_0} \left\{ \oint_S \frac{\vec{P}}{\rho} \cdot d\vec{a} + \int_V -\frac{\vec{\nabla}' \vec{P}}{\rho} \cdot dV \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi G_0} \oint_S \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \hat{n}}{\rho} da + \frac{1}{4\pi G_0} \int_V \frac{(-\nabla' \cdot \vec{P})}{\rho} dV$$

→ (6)

වායු මැන්සර ප්‍රමාණ සංස්කීර්ණ තේවා පෙන්වනු ලබයි සේ.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = \frac{1}{4\pi G_0} \int_V \frac{\rho}{\rho} dv'$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi G_0} \oint_S \frac{\sigma}{\rho} da \quad \rightarrow (7)$$

⑥ 3 ⑦ යොමුව නෑ,

$$\vec{P} \cdot \hat{n} = \sigma_b$$

$$-\vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{P} = \rho_b$$

(Proved)

କୁ ଶଂଖାତ୍ମ୍କ, ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ଓ ଅଗିରାମିକାଟିକା ଶ୍ରେଣୀ:

ବୋଲି ମାର୍ଫିଲିମର ମେଳବାତିତ୍ତ କାହା ତାଙ୍କୁ କେତେ
ବ୍ୟାପାରିଜନିକ, ଅମ୍ବାର୍, $\vec{P} = \chi_e E$
ଦ୍ୱାରା χ_e ଦେଖିବା ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ରାଶି ଦେଇ ମାର୍ଫିଲିମର
ମୃଦୁବ୍ୟାପାର ଏବଂ ।

ବୋଲି ମାର୍ଫିଲିମର ମେଳବାତିତ୍ତ ଓ ତାଙ୍କୁ କେତେ
ମାର୍ଫିଲିମର ଯୁଦ୍ଧବାତିତ୍ତକ କୌଣସି ମୃଦୁବ୍ୟାପାର ଏବଂ ।

$$\text{ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ତାଙ୍କୁ ସବୁ, } \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

$$= \epsilon_0 E + \chi_e E$$

$$= E (\epsilon_0 + \chi_e)$$

$$= \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\text{ଆବଶ୍ୟକ } \epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \chi_e$$

ଆବଶ୍ୟକ, ବୋଲି ମାର୍ଫିଲିମର ମୃଦୁବ୍ୟାପାର ଓ କୁଳ ମାର୍ଫିଲିମର
ତାଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରୟେକ୍ଟରୀ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଡିକ୍ରୋ ମାର୍ଫିଲିମର
ମୃଦୁବ୍ୟାପାର ଏବଂ ।

ଆବଶ୍ୟକ, ବୋଲି ମାର୍ଫିଲିମର ମୃଦୁବ୍ୟାପାର କୁଳ ମାର୍ଫିଲିମର
ତାଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରୟେକ୍ଟରୀ ଯୁଦ୍ଧବାତିତ୍ତର ଉପରିଚ୍ଛାକାଟିକା ଶ୍ରେଣୀ
ଏବଂ ।

$$K = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0 + \chi_e}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\chi_e}{\epsilon_0}$$

କିମ୍ବା ପାଇଁ କେବଳ ସୁଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ କାହାରେ
କିମ୍ବା ଏହି କାନ୍ଦିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ ।

→ ସିରି-କେମ୍ବଲ୍‌ରୀ ଦରକାର କାହାରେ

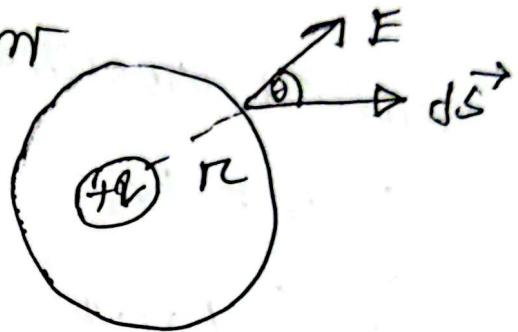
ଦରକାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ (+q) କେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ

କାହାରେ +q କାହାରେ କାହାରେ

ଦରକାର କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ

କାହାରେ କାହାରେ -

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{r^2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$



ବେଳାର ଦରକାର କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ
କାହାରେ E କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ
କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ
କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ

$$E \cdot ds = E ds \cos 0^\circ = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{r^2} \cos 0^\circ \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

କାହାରେ, ds କାହାରେ (କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ)

$$ds = \frac{ds \cos 0^\circ}{\pi^2} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\therefore E \cdot dS = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot q \cdot dS$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_S E \cdot dS = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int dS \quad \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$[E: \int dS = 1\pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_S E \cdot dS = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \times 1\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_S E \cdot dS = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

വാഹനാക്ക എഴുതുമ്പോൾ ഫലം,

$$\oint \nabla \cdot E dV = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \oint \rho dV$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint \left[\nabla \cdot E - \rho/\epsilon_0 \right] dV = 0$$

$$\text{പരിപാലന, } \nabla \cdot E - \rho/\epsilon_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot E = \rho/\epsilon_0 \quad \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \epsilon_0 E = \rho$$

$$\text{എങ്ങനെയാണ് } \nabla \cdot D = \rho \text{ എന്ന് ചിത്രം ചെയ്യുന്നത് }$$

ഡൈലിക് അനുസരണമുണ്ട്,

$$E = -\nabla V \quad \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ നടപ്പിൽ, } \nabla \cdot E = \rho/\epsilon_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla (-\nabla V) = \rho/\epsilon_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 V = -\rho/\epsilon_0$$

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$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

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କୁ ମେଳଦୟା ବା ଲୋକପାତ୍ରାଧିକ କର୍ତ୍ତା ହେବାକୁ ।
→ ଶୁଭମନ୍ଦୟ ଲୋକପାତ୍ରାଧିକ ହୋଇ ଏବେଳେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ
ବନ୍ଧୁ ହାତ ଧର୍ଯ୍ୟ କର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ କରିବାରେ ଏବେଳେ
ଏବେଳେ ଆଧୁନିକ ଲୋକପାତ୍ରାଧିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟାଦିକୀ
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
ଏବେଳେ ଆଧୁନିକ ଲୋକପାତ୍ରାଧିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟାଦିକୀ
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

ଓয়ে অবস্থার দর এবং পরিমাণের ওপর,

$$\alpha_p = \vec{p} \cdot \vec{n}$$

গুরুব প্রস্তাৱ প্ৰস্তাৱ

$$q_p = g \vec{P} \cdot \vec{\alpha}$$

ഉദ്ദേശ്യം നിന്നും വിവരം പ്രാണ്ടി സീഫ ബ്രോ റെ
ഡ്രി റെഞ്ചുമാൻ - ഫെ അഫീസ്യൂട്ട് റിക്സ് കോർപ്പറേഷൻ

$$-Q_p = \oint_P dV$$

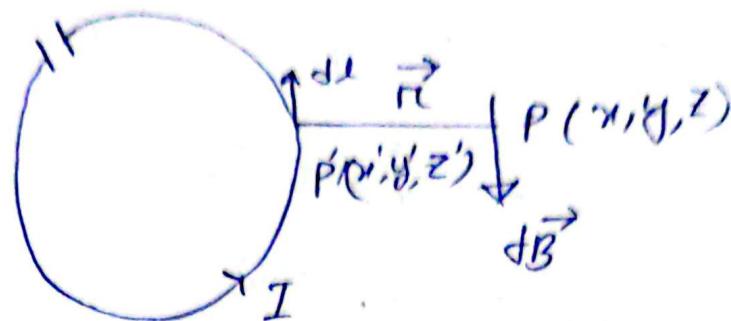
$$\Rightarrow \oint_S P \cdot d\alpha = - \oint_P dV$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_V \nabla \cdot P dV = - \oint_P dV \quad [\text{സ്റ്റ്രേജേറ്റേഴ്സ് } \\ \text{ ഓഫ് റെഞ്ച്]$$

$$\Rightarrow P_p = -\nabla \cdot P$$

କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଇଁ ଚିନ୍ମୟ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଉଥିଲା ଏହାଙ୍କିମୁଣ୍ଡର ଅଧିକାରୀ
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଏହାଙ୍କିମୁଣ୍ଡର ଅଧିକାରୀ

→



ଦେଖିବାକୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଯିବୁଟି ଅଧିକାରୀ
କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଇଁ ଉପରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଇଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଇଁ
କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଇଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଇଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଇଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଇଁ

ବାହ୍ୟରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଇଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଇଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଇଁ

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{R}}{R^3}$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \oint \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{R}}{R^3}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \vec{\nabla} \cdot \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{R}}{R^3}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \left\{ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left(\frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{R}}{R^3} \right) \right\}$$

$$\left[\because \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{B} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) - \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left[\oint \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \left(\vec{\nabla} \times d\vec{l} \right) - \oint \left(\vec{\nabla} \times \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \right) \right] \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ଦେଖାଇ, $\nabla \times \vec{A} = 0$ ଏଣ୍ଡର $P(x,y,z)$ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଉପରେ ନିମ୍ନରେ

ନମ୍ବ ।

ଆବାଧ, $\nabla \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{1}{r^2} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{1}{r^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3}$

$$\therefore \nabla \times \frac{1}{r^3} = -\nabla \times \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right)$$

ଆମେ ଜାଣିଲା, $\nabla \times \nabla \phi = 0$

ଅତ୍ୟବର୍ତ୍ତନାବ, $\nabla \times \frac{1}{r^3} = -\nabla \times \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right) = 0$

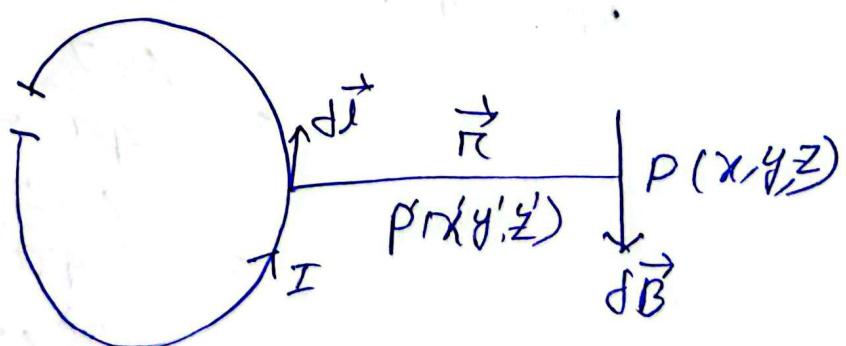
$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \frac{1}{r^3} = 0$$

ଅଧିକାରୀ ① ନ ମାତ୍ର ଏହିବୁଟି,

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

(Showed)

ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବା କୌଣସି ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ଫୀଲ୍ଡ $\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \frac{d\vec{l}}{r^2}$,
ଏବଂ, $\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{J dV'}{r^2}$,



କୌଣସି କୌଣସି ଆବେଳା \vec{B} ,

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B} = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint d\vec{l} \times \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \quad [\because \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^2} \vec{r}]$$

জ্বরণ সমূহ, $\nabla \times \vec{A} = \vec{B} \times \nabla A$

$$\nabla \times (A\vec{B}) = \nabla \times (A\vec{B}) - A\nabla \times \vec{B}$$

$$\text{বাধা}, A = \frac{1}{r}, \vec{B} = \phi \vec{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\vec{B} \times \nabla A = \nabla \times (AB) - A\nabla \times \vec{B}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\phi \vec{l} \times \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = \nabla \times \left(\frac{1}{r} \phi \vec{l} \right) - \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla \times A$$

$$\text{তখন, } \nabla \times \phi \vec{l} = 0 \text{ হলে,}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\phi \vec{l} \times \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = \nabla \times \left(\frac{1}{r} \phi \vec{l} \right) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(2) নং দ্বি ক্ষেত্র (1) এর পরিপূর্ণ,

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \nabla \times \left(\frac{1}{r} \phi \vec{l} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B} = \nabla \times \left[\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \frac{\phi \vec{l}}{r} \right]$$

$$= \nabla \times A \quad [A = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \frac{\phi \vec{l}}{r}]$$

সুতরাং প্রমাণ করা হল,

$$I = \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\text{এবং } ds = dl = dv'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I}{J} dl = dv'$$

$$\Rightarrow J dl > J dv'$$

$$\therefore \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \frac{d\vec{l}}{r}$$

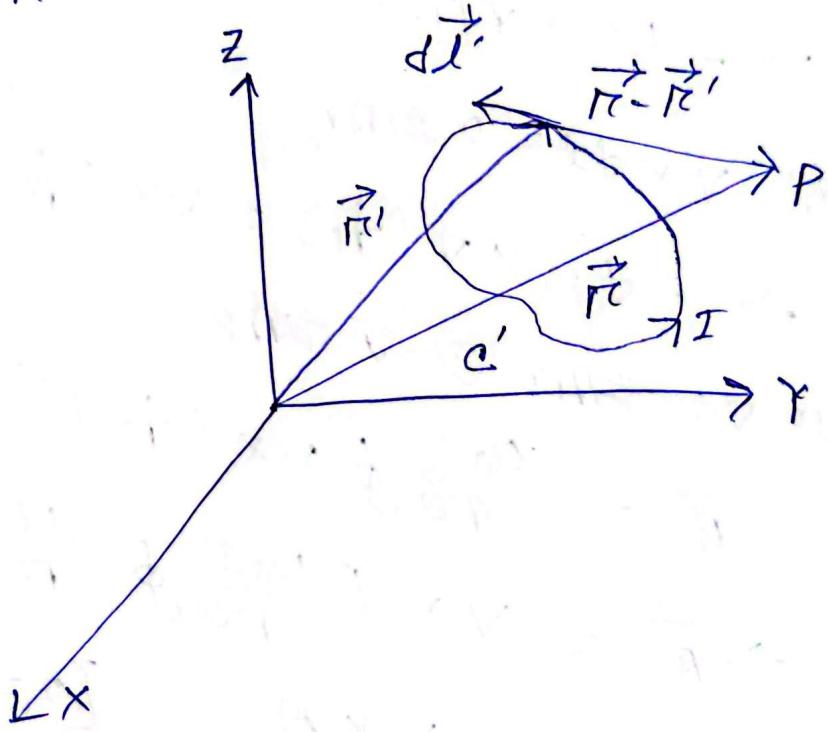
$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint \frac{J dV'}{r}$$

(shown)

କି ମୁହଁତ ମୁହଁତ ବାରଣୀ ଲୁହା ପଦ୍ଧତି କିମ୍ବା 27m //

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}, \text{ ଯେତେ } (\text{କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ରାଶି}) \Phi_m = \frac{\mu_0 m \cdot r}{4\pi r^3}$$

→



ଜେତୁ I ଉଚ୍ଚ ନିଷୟାତ୍ମି ଦେଖିବାରେ ଜୁମ ହିନ୍ଦିରି
ବେଳେ 27m, \vec{r}' , ଦେଖିବାରେ ଜୁମ ଦେଖିବାରେ ବିବେଚନ ଦିଏ.
କେବଳ P ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ହିନ୍ଦିରି ଥିଲେ,

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{J dV'}{|r - r'|}$$

आमर्याण्डी, $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = I A$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_C \frac{Idl'}{|r-r'|} \\&= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint_C dl' \frac{1}{(\pi^2 - 2\pi\cdot\pi' \cos\theta + \pi'^2)^{1/2}} \\&= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint_C dl' \frac{1}{(\pi^2 + \pi'^2 - 2\pi\cdot\pi')^{1/2}} \\&= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint_C dl' \frac{1}{\pi^{2/2} (1 + \frac{\pi'^2}{\pi^2} - \frac{2\pi\cdot\pi'}{\pi^2})^{1/2}} \\&= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi \pi} \oint_C dl' (1 + \frac{\pi'^2}{\pi^2} - \frac{2\pi\cdot\pi'}{\pi^2})^{-1/2}\end{aligned}$$

दिवानी रूपाली का ज्ञान प्रति.

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi \pi} \oint_C \left[1 + \frac{\pi'\cdot\pi}{\pi^2} + \frac{1}{2\pi^4} \left\{ 3(\pi\cdot\pi')^2 \right.\right. \\&\quad \left.\left. - \pi^2\cdot\pi'^2 \right\} + \dots \right] dl' \\&= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi \pi} \left[\oint_C dl' + \frac{\pi'\cdot\pi}{\pi^2} \oint_C dl' + \oint_C \right. \\&\quad \left. \frac{3(\pi\cdot\pi')^2 - \pi^2\cdot\pi'^2}{2\pi^4} dl' + \dots \right] \rightarrow ①\end{aligned}$$

ବେଳେ $\pi' \times \pi$ କେତେ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏହା ବିବରଣ କର

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r} \left[\oint_C \vec{dl}' + \oint_C \frac{\pi \cdot \pi}{\pi^2} \vec{dl}' \right]$$

ଦୟାନ୍ତରେ, $\oint_C \vec{dl}' = 0$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r} \oint_C \frac{\pi \cdot \pi}{\pi^2} \cdot \vec{dl}'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^3} \oint_C (\pi \cdot \pi) \vec{dl}' \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^3} \oint_C \frac{1}{2} \vec{r} \times (\vec{dl}' \times \vec{r}) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^3} \left[\frac{1}{2} \oint_C (\vec{r} \times \vec{dl}') \right] \times \vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} (\vec{m} \times \vec{r})$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} \quad \checkmark$$

ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ଯୋଗିତା ପାଇଁ,

$$(6) \text{କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଇଁ } \vec{B} = \vec{v} \times \vec{A}$$

$$= \vec{v} \times \left[\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \vec{v} \times \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$\therefore A \times (B \times C) = (A \cdot C) B - (A \cdot B) C$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left[(\nabla \cdot \frac{I}{\pi r^3}) m - (\nabla m) \frac{I}{\pi r^3} \right]$$

$$\therefore \nabla \cdot \frac{F}{|F|^3} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mu_0}{q\alpha} (-(\nabla \cdot m) \frac{B}{B^3})$$

$$= -\vec{\nabla} \left[\frac{n_0}{q^a} \frac{m \cdot \vec{r}}{\pi^3} \right]$$

$$= - \vec{\nabla} \phi_m$$

[showed]

କୁ ବାଧୁ ହେଲା ଏହିବୟାପୀ ମାର୍ଗମେଯ ଅଗ୍ରତେଜ ତଥ୍ୟ ଉଚ୍ଚତା
ଦୟାଶେ କଥି ଆଖିତାଗେର କଣ୍ଠ ନିର୍ମାଣ ($R = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \cdot \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}}$)
 \rightarrow ଯାହିଁର କାରି $\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1$ କାରି ବାହିବୟାପୀ ମାର୍ଗମେଯ
ଅଗ୍ରତେଜ ପ୍ରାତିହାତ୍ମକ କଣ୍ଠ $R = 1 - 2 \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}} \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \right)^{1/2}$

ବାଧୁକଣ) ବାର୍ଷିକେ ମୁଦ୍ରଣକାରୀ ଏତ୍ତ

$$\mu_2 = \mu, \mu_1 = \mu_0, \sigma_2 = \sigma, \epsilon_1 = \epsilon_0$$

$$R = 1 - 2 \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\mu_0}{\alpha} \right) \left(\frac{w_{e_0}}{\alpha} \right)$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sqrt{2} \frac{4w_{60}}{w_0} \frac{2}{nw_6^2}$$

ପ୍ରମାଣ, ସ୍ଵକୀୟତା

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{2}{\mu \omega s^2}$$



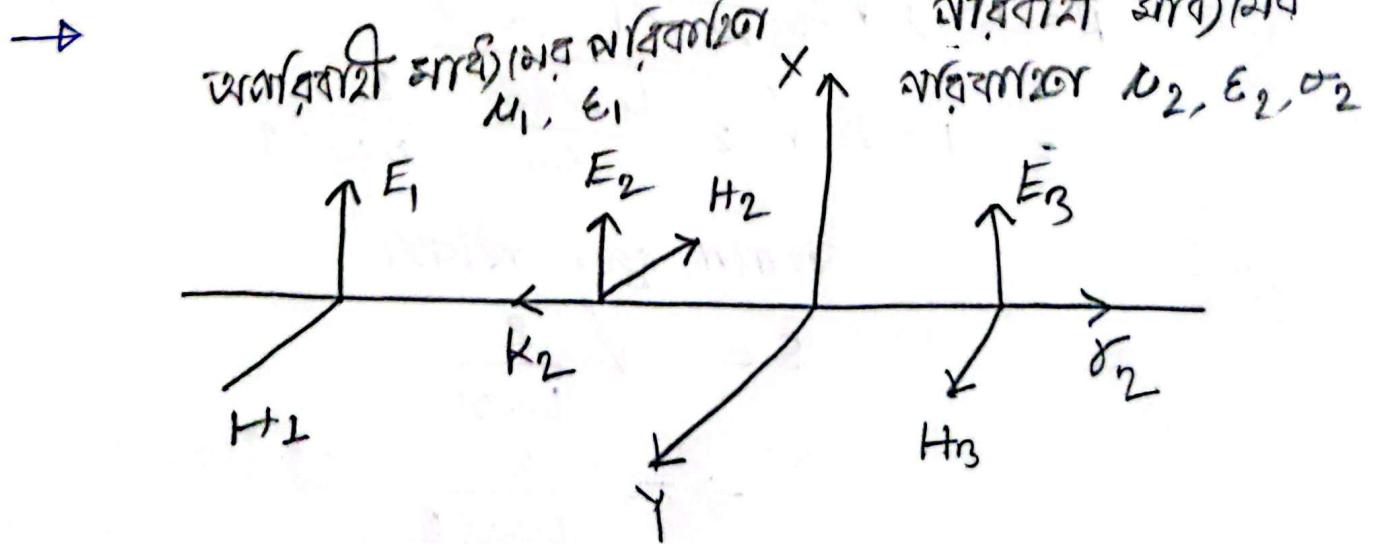
Bestron™

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{যোবাবি } C &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} , C = 770 \\
 &= 2\pi \lambda \cdot \frac{70}{2\pi} \\
 &= \omega \cdot \frac{70}{2\pi} \\
 R &= 1 - 2\omega \mu S \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \\
 &= 1 - 2\omega \mu S \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \\
 &= 1 - 2\omega \mu S \frac{S}{C \mu_0} \\
 &= 1 - 2\omega \mu S \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega \mu_0 \epsilon_0} \\
 &= 1 - 4\pi \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0}\right) \frac{S}{\lambda_0}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Showed)

এই প্রক্রিয়া ক্ষমতার ক্ষেত্রে অসমিতি
সহজে একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ফোর্মুলা প্রদর্শন করা হচ্ছে

$$R = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{8\mu_2 \omega \epsilon_1}{\mu_1 \sigma}}$$



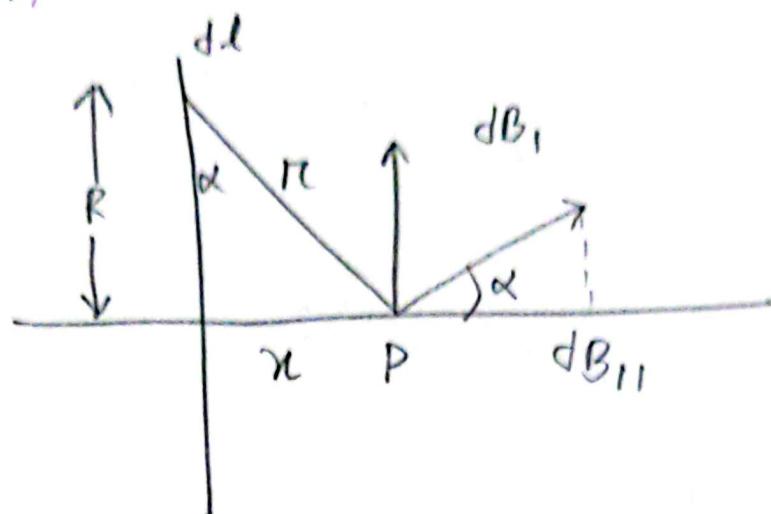
ଏବି, ଦେଖିବାରୀ ମାଧ୍ୟମ $0, E$, ଏବଂ ଫରିଦାରୀ
ମାଧ୍ୟମ $N_1 N_2 \Sigma$ । $\times Z=0$ କିନ୍ତୁ ଅନ୍ୟଥାବେ ଯୋଗିବା
ଦେଖିବା ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ଓ ଜ୍ଵଳଣ ବିଷେଚନ ହେଲା,

\times ଅଛି ଏବାବର ଫରିଦାରୀ ମାଧ୍ୟମର ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_1 &= \hat{i} E_{10} e^{j(K_1 z - \omega t)} \\ E_2 &= \hat{i} E_{20} e^{-j(K_2 z + \omega t)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

ଏହାରେ କୃତ୍ୟାକାର ବାବଳି ଫୁଲର ଅନ୍ଧାର ଉଚ୍ଚତା

କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ନିମ୍ନ ରୀତି



dB_{II} ଫୁଲର ଏହି,

$$B = \int dB_{II}$$

ବାହ୍ୟି - ଯୁଗମରେ ଖବରିଦିରେ

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{dl \sin \theta}{\pi^2}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi \pi^2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$dB_{II} = dB \cos \alpha$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I \cos \alpha dl}{4\pi \pi^2} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଫୁଲର ବ୍ୟାପକ କଣ୍ଠରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର କଣ୍ଠରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର କଣ୍ଠରେ

$$\pi = \sqrt{R^2 + x^2}$$

$$\text{ତେଣୁ } \cos \alpha = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Case 1, } B &= \frac{\mu_0 I R}{4\pi (R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \int_{-R}^{+R} J(x) dx \\
 &= \frac{\mu_0 I R}{4\pi (R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \times 2\pi R \quad [\int J(x) dx = 2\pi R] \\
 &= \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$x \gg R$ case.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2x^3} \\
 &= \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{NIA}{x^3} \quad [A = \pi R^2] \\
 &\Rightarrow \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{m}{x^3} \quad [m = NIA]
 \end{aligned}$$

বুা ক্ষেত্ৰ পাবন এজেন্সি সমীক্ষা প্রযোগসহ দেখা।
 → যোগৰা ধৰণ; মুক্তস্থল $J=0, P=0, \sigma=0$
 $\alpha=1, \beta=1$
 স্থান প্রযোগ দেখা $D = \epsilon_0 E$, চিহ্ন পাবন $\vec{B} = \mu_0 H$

চৰ্যাবৃত্তিগৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি সমীক্ষণ কৰি,

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times E &= - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \Rightarrow \nabla \times \nabla \times E &= - \left(\nabla \times \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \vec{B}) \\ &= - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \mu_0 H) \\ &= - \mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times H)\end{aligned}$$

অবাৰ,

$$\nabla \times H = \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \nabla \times E = - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

কিন্তু $\nabla \times \nabla \times E = \nabla(\nabla \cdot E) - \nabla^2 E$

পৰমণু, $\nabla \cdot D = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0}, \nabla \cdot E = 0$

$$① \text{ কৰি, } \nabla^2 E = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

অন্তৰ্ভুক্তি, $\nabla^2 H = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial t^2} \quad \text{--- (3)}$

ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ୧ ୩ ୪ ୫ ଏବଂ ସାହେବ ମହିଳା ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}$$

ଏହି ମାତ୍ରମୁଣ୍ଡର ବନ୍ଦେ,

$$V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 8.8542 \times 10^{-12}}}$$

$$= 2.9999 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

ମୁଖ୍ୟମାନେ ଯେତେବେ କୁଟୀ ମହିନା ।

$$C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\kappa_0 \epsilon_0}}$$

ମୁଦ୍ରାକ୍ଷର ଅନ୍ୟମିତ୍ରଙ୍କ ପରିମାଣ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଆମୋର ଲାଗ

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मान्यता (2), विद्युत क्षेत्र का अवधारणा के साथ ही इसका उपयोग
 करते हुए $(\nabla^2 + K^2) E = 0$, जहां $K = \frac{\omega}{c}$ अवधारणा है, तो
 \rightarrow यहां परमाणुकार विद्युत क्षेत्र है।

$$\nabla \cdot D = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot B = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\nabla \times E = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\nabla \times H = \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$D = \epsilon_0 E, \quad B = \mu_0 H,$$

इसके बाद (3) एवं (4) से इन्हें लिखा,

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times E) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla (\nabla \cdot E) - \nabla^2 E = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \mu_0 H)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla (\nabla \cdot E) - \nabla^2 E = - \mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times H)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (\nabla \cdot D) - \nabla^2 E = - \mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times H)$$

$$\Rightarrow - \nabla^2 E = - \mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow - \nabla^2 E = - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 E = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

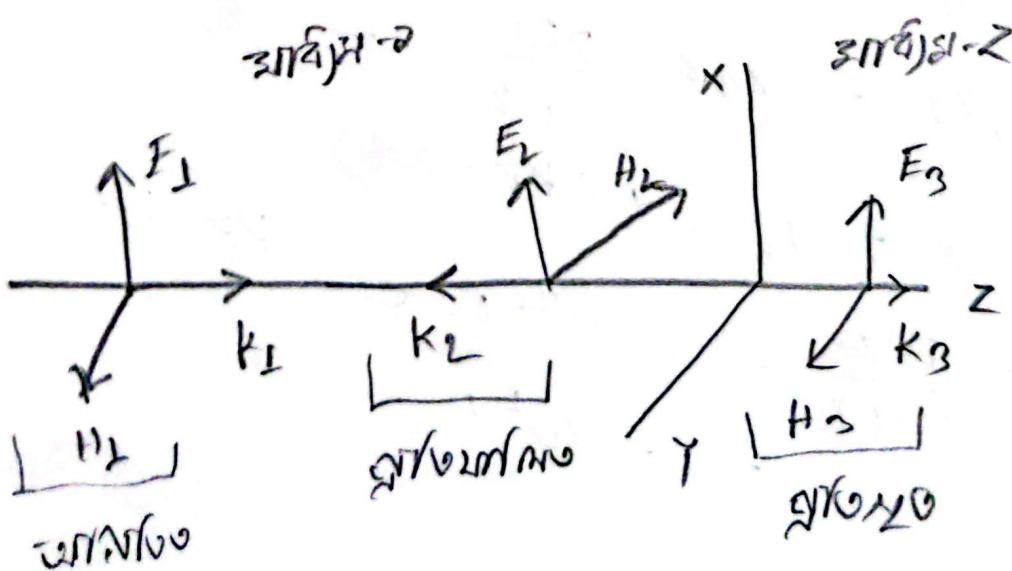
$$\text{अब (5), } E = E_0 e^{j(Kz - \omega t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = - \omega^2 E_0 e^{j(Kz - \omega t)} \\ = - \omega^2 E$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \textcircled{5} \text{ 270, } \nabla^2 E = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} \\
 \Rightarrow & \nabla^2 E - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & \nabla^2 E - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 (-\omega^2 E) = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & \nabla^2 E + \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 E = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & \nabla^2 E + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} E = 0 \quad [c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}] \\
 \Rightarrow & \nabla^2 E + (\frac{\omega}{c})^2 E = 0 \quad k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \\
 \Rightarrow & \nabla^2 E + k^2 E = 0 \quad = \frac{\omega}{c} \\
 \Rightarrow & (\nabla^2 + k^2) E = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(Showed)

ଏ କୁଟି ଅଳାଧିକାରୀ ଜାର୍ଦିଲୋକେ ଆମ୍ବାରୁ କାହାର କାହାର
 ପ୍ରାତିଧିନାମ ଓ ପ୍ରାତିମନ୍ଦିର କାହାର ଏବେ । ପ୍ରାତିମନ୍ଦିର ସଂଗ୍ରହ
 ପ୍ରାତିମନ୍ଦିର ସଂଗ୍ରହ ସାମଗ୍ରୀର ଏବେ ଏଥି ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣାରେ
 $T + R = T$ । \Rightarrow
 \rightarrow



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{যানবাহন } K = \frac{\rho}{\lambda} \quad V = \lambda f \\
 & \Rightarrow K = \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{\mu}} \quad \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{V}{f} \\
 & \Rightarrow K = \frac{\omega \nu}{V} \quad \omega = 2\pi f \\
 & \Rightarrow K = \omega \sqrt{\mu \epsilon} \quad V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}
 \end{aligned}$$

আবার, $K_1 = K_2 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_1 \epsilon_1}$ তারিখের সম

$$K_B = \omega \sqrt{\epsilon_2 \mu_2} \quad u \text{ } 2 \text{ " }$$

\times যখন দ্বিমুখ্য কার্যক্রম হলুড়ের 27MHz:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l}
 E_1 = \hat{i} E_{10} e^{j(K_1 z - \omega t)} \\
 E_2 = \hat{i} E_{20} e^{-j(K_2 z + \omega t)} \\
 E_3 = \hat{i} E_{30} e^{j(K_3 z - \omega t)}
 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{---(1)}$$

জ্যোতির্বিজ্ঞান এবং পরিপন্থ,

$$\nabla \times E = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = -\mu \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \quad [\because B = \mu H]$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{H} = -\frac{1}{\mu} \int (\nabla \times E) dt \quad [\text{সূর্যোদয় কাল}]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\mu_1} \int \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ E_{10} e^{j(K_1 z - \omega t)} & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{N_1} \int (-j) \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_{10} e^{j(K_1 z - \omega t)} \right) dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{N_1} \int j \cdot j K_1 \cdot E_{10} e^{j(K_1 z - \omega t)} dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{N_1} \hat{j} \cdot j K_1 \frac{E_{10} e^{j(K_1 z - \omega t)}}{-\omega j} \\
 &= -\frac{\hat{j}}{N_1} \omega \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \epsilon_1 \frac{E_{10} e^{j(K_1 z - \omega t)}}{\omega} \quad [K = \omega \sqrt{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2}] \\
 &= \hat{j} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{N_1}} E_{10} e^{j(K_1 z - \omega t)} \\
 \hat{H}_1 &= \hat{j} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{N_1}} E_{10} e^{j(K_1 z - \omega t)} \\
 \hat{H}_2 &= -j \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{N_1}} E_{20} e^{-j(K_2 z + \omega t)} \\
 \hat{H}_3 &= j \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{N_2}} E_{30} e^{+j(K_3 z - \omega t)}
 \end{aligned}$$

যদি মানুষের দ্বারা উৎপন্ন তরঙ্গ এবং এর পথে স্থির হওয়া পদ্ধতি
আম আশে পাই,

$$E_{1t} + E_{2t} = E_{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{10} e^{j(K_1 z - \omega t)} + E_{20} e^{-j(K_2 z + \omega t)} = E_{30} e^{j(K_3 z - \omega t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{10} + E_{20} = E_{30} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

ଯେବେ ଦୂର ବାର୍ଷିକ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପରିଵାହନ ହୁଏ ତଥା ଏହା
ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିବାହନ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଆଶେଷାନ ବ୍ୟାପାର

$$H_{1t} + H_{2t} = H_{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}} E_{10} - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}} E_{20} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_2}} E_{30} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}} (E_{10} - E_{20}) = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_2}} (E_{10} + E_{20}) \quad [\text{୩ ଥିଲୁ}]$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{20} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_2}} \right) = E_{10} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}} - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_2}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E_{20}}{E_{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}} - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_2}}} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$E_{20} = E_{30} - E_{10} \quad \text{ଏହା } \text{ହୀ } \text{ବିଲାଗୁ,$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}} E_{10} - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}} (E_{30} - E_{10}) = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_2}} E_{30}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{30} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}} \right) = 2 \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}} E_{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E_{30}}{E_{10}} = \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_2}}} \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତି ⑥ ୩୬ ପଦ୍ଧତି $n_2 \approx n_1 = n_0$ ହେଲୁ,

$$\frac{E_{20}}{E_{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{n_0}} - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_L}{n_0}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{n_0}} + \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_L}{n_0}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_1} - \sqrt{\epsilon_L}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1} + \sqrt{\epsilon_L}}$$

$$= \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

ଏହିରେ,

$$\frac{E_{30}}{E_{10}} = \frac{2n_1}{n_1 + n_2} \quad \text{--- (8)}$$

\therefore ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକ ହୀନ୍ଦୁ,

$$R_n = \frac{E_2 \times H_2}{E_1 \times H_1}$$

$$= \frac{1/2 C_1 \epsilon_1 E_{20}^* E_{20}}{1/2 C_1 \epsilon_1 E_{10}^* E_{10}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{E_{20}}{E_{10}} \right)^* \left(\frac{E_{20}}{E_{10}} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \right)^2 \quad \text{--- (9)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{মুক্ত নেতৃত্ব } T_n &= \frac{E_3 \times H_3}{E_1 \times H_1} \\
 &\Rightarrow \frac{1/2 C_2 \epsilon_2 E_{30}^* E_{30}}{1/2 C_1 \epsilon_1 E_{10}^* E_{10}} \\
 &= \frac{\epsilon_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_2 \mu_2}}}{\epsilon_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1 \mu_1}}} \left(\frac{E_{30}}{E_{10}} \right)^* \left(\frac{E_{30}}{E_{10}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2 / \mu_2}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1 / \mu_1}} \left(\frac{E_{30}}{E_{10}} \right)^* \left(\frac{E_{30}}{E_{10}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{n_2}{n_1} : \frac{4 n_1^2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2} \\
 &= \frac{4 n_1 n_2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2} \rightarrow 10
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore R_{n+Tn} &= \left(\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{4 n_1 n_2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{(n_1 - n_2)^2 + 4 n_1 n_2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2} \\
 &= \frac{(n_1 + n_2)^2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2} \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore R_n + T_n = 1$ সরল পদ্ধতি দ্বারা নির্ণয়

ব) নেটুনীয়, ম্যাগ্নেটিসম প্রক্রিয়াজন করা হীনত আছে।
 → ধৰ্ম ধারা, সমতা তথ্যে ও অভ্যন্তর দিকে প্রবাসেন্ট,
 তখনে $\vec{E} \rightarrow$ এবং $\vec{H} \rightarrow$ বেঙ্গল বিবরণ ক্ষেত্রে ও
 অভ্যন্তর দিকেই অটো। শুধুমাত্র

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{E} = \vec{E}(z, t) \\ \vec{H} = H(z, t) \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ম্যাগ্নেটিসম সূত্র হল,

$$\nabla \cdot D = 0$$

$$[\because D = \epsilon_0 E]$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot (\epsilon_0 E) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot E = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot E = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

আরও,

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot (\mu_0 H) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot H = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

মানবীয়

$$\nabla \times E = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\nabla \times E)_z = - \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{ধূলি } (\nabla \times E)_z = \hat{k} \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial t} = 0$$

শুরু থেকে প্রায় মাত্র ২৫ Hz অবস্থাকে দেখ

মাক । একই সময়ে E_z কেন্দ্ৰোচিত ৩ মেষবিবৃতি

মাক । শুরু থেকে, $E_z = Hz = 0$

$$E_z = E_x \hat{i} + E_y \hat{j}$$

$$Hz = H_x \hat{i} + H_y \hat{j}$$

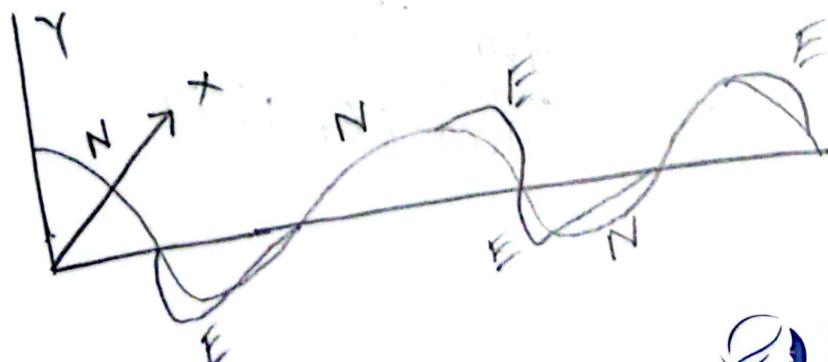
পুঁজি \vec{E} ও \vec{H} এর প্রথম ক্ষেত্ৰে গুৰি অস্থি

অক্ষে Z অক্ষের দিকে যাবার কালো কোণ ২৭০ ডেগ

কেন্দ্ৰোচিত এক্ষে পুৰো পুৰো সময় অক্ষে

কেন্দ্ৰোচিত হ'ব, যা আবৃত্তি কোণ কেন্দ্ৰোচিত

ক্ষেত্ৰে সীমা অক্ষে ।



সুব নথাও মি. ব্রিজের ক্ষেত্রে $\theta_B = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right)$,
 → প্রকল্প ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে এবং ক্ষেত্রে ৩ প্রতিক্রিয়া
 ক্ষেত্রে প্রকল্প $\pi/2$ ক্ষেত্রে তাকে প্রকল্প ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে।
 প্রকল্পের সমীক্ষণ ক্ষেত্রে অভিযোগ নয়,

$$\frac{E_{or}}{E_{oi}} = \frac{\left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right) \cos\theta_t - \cos\theta_i}{\left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right) \cos\theta_t + \cos\theta_i} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

প্রথম ক্ষেত্রে ত্বরণে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ত্বরণে প্রকল্প
 ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে সমীক্ষণ ক্ষেত্রে। ক্ষেত্রে প্রকল্প ক্ষেত্রে,

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\sin\theta_t}{\sin\theta_i} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{E_{or}}{E_{oi}} &= \frac{\frac{\sin\theta_t}{\sin\theta_i} \cdot \cos\theta_t - \cos\theta_i}{\frac{\sin\theta_t}{\sin\theta_i} \cos\theta_t + \cos\theta_i} \\ &= \frac{\sin\theta_t \cos\theta_t - \sin\theta_i \cos\theta_i}{\sin\theta_t \cos\theta_t + \sin\theta_i \cos\theta_i} \\ &= \frac{\tan(\theta_t - \theta_i)}{\tan(\theta_t + \theta_i)} \end{aligned}$$

କିମ୍ବା ରହିଥାଏ ପାଇଁ ଏହା,

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\sin \theta_t}{\sin \theta_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta_t}{\sin \theta_B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin(\pi/2 - \theta_B)}{\sin \theta_B}$$

$$[\theta_t + \theta_i = \pi/2]$$

$$= \cot \theta_B$$

$$\therefore \theta_B = \cot^{-1} \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2} \right)$$

(Showed)

ଏହା ୧.୫ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ବାହୀର ଦୂର୍ଭଳତା କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁଭବ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
୫୫° (କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁଭବ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା) ହେଉଥିବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

→ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

$$\frac{\sin \theta_t}{\sin \theta_i} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta_t = \frac{n_1}{n_2} \sin \theta_i$$

$$= \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{1.5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1.5 \times \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \theta_t = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{1.5 \times \sqrt{2}} \right) = 28.1^\circ$$

$$\text{Given, } R_N = \frac{\sin^2(\theta_i - \theta_t)}{\sin^2(\theta_i + \theta_t)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2(45 - 28.1)}{\sin^2(45 + 28.1)}$$

$$= 0.09337$$

$$R_P = \frac{\tan^2(\theta_i - \theta_t)}{\tan^2(\theta_i + \theta_t)}$$

$$= \frac{\tan^2(45 - 28.1)}{\tan^2(45 + 28.1)}$$

$$= 0.00851$$

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{R_N - R_P}{R_N + R_P}$$

$$= \frac{0.09337 - 0.00851}{0.09337 + 0.00851}$$

$$= 83\%$$

କୁ ଶ୍ରୀମାନ୍ ରଥୀ ୧୨, ଅଣ୍ଡାର ଖେଳି ପାଠୀ ଅଲୋଚନା କାହାର
ବୋଲି ଘରାଟିଲା ହେଲା ତାଙ୍କୁ ଆଖିଯି ତାଙ୍କୁ ୩୮୫/୧୨୮
ଶ୍ରୀମାନ୍ ରଥୀ !

→ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ପରିମାଣରେ ନିର୍ଭବ.

$$\sin \theta_i = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \sin \theta_t \quad \text{--- ①}$$

Given $\frac{n_2}{n_1} \approx 2 \text{ cm}$ $\theta_i < \theta_t$ \Rightarrow reflection

କୋଟି ପ୍ରେମୀତି ପ୍ରାଚୀମରାଗ (କ୍ଷମା ଦ୍ୱାରା $\theta_t = 90^\circ$ ୨୫)

ତୁମେ ଦେଖ ମାଧ୍ୟିମ ୨୧୭ ୨୮୮୯୩୩ ମାଧ୍ୟିମର ୫୮୯

ପ୍ରକାଶ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର ବିଧିବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏତ୍ତମାନ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ

କେମ୍ ପ୍ରାଚୀଯର୍ଗ ଫେର୍ ୨୦° ୨୫' ଉତ୍ତର ଲାତିଟି ଏକାକ

କି ଏଣ୍ଡର୍ ପାଇସି ଥିଲା θ_c , $\theta_t = \theta_c$ ହାବାନ୍ତିରୁ

$$\sin \theta_C = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \sin 90^\circ = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

渝川 $\theta_i > \theta_c$ 2cm ① 270.

$$\sin \theta_i = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \sin \theta_t$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\theta_t = \frac{\sin\theta_i}{\frac{n_2}{n_1}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta_t}{\sin \theta_c} > 1 \quad [\sin \theta_c = \frac{n_2}{n_1}]$$

କୋଣ ସମ୍ମୁଦ୍ର ଦେଖାଏ ଯହିଲା କିମ୍ବାର୍ଥରେ ତାଙ୍କ ଉପରିଳି
ଏହି ଲାଗେ ଏହି ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ θ_i କିମ୍ବାର୍ଥ ହେଲାମି ।

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \theta_i &= \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta_c} \\ &= j \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_c - 1} \\ &= j \left\{ \left(\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_c} \right)^2 - 1 \right\}^{1/2} \\ &= jb\end{aligned}$$

ଏହାରେ, $b = \left\{ \left(\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_c} \right)^2 - 1 \right\}^{1/2}$

ଆଖରୀ ଫର୍ମାନ,

$$\begin{aligned}E_t &= E_{0t} e^{j [\omega \sqrt{\epsilon_2 \mu_2} n_f - \pi_i - \omega t]} \\ &\quad [-j \{ \omega t - \omega \sqrt{\epsilon_2 \mu_2} (x \sin \theta_i + z \cos \theta_i) \}] \\ &= E_{0t} e^{[-\omega (\sqrt{\epsilon_2 \mu_2}) b z]} \\ &= E_{0t} e^{[-j \{ \omega t - \omega (\sqrt{\epsilon_2 \mu_2}) n_f \times \frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_c} \}]}\end{aligned}$$

ଏ ସମୀକ୍ଷାନ କିମ୍ବା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ହେଲା କି, $\theta_i > \theta_p$ ୨୮୮

ପ୍ରାତମୁଢ଼ ଓ ସନ୍ଧାନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଘୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିତାମାତ୍ର

କାନ୍ଦାକୁରାଳେ ଶ୍ଵରାୟତ୍ର ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ବେଳାମ୍ବା

କାନ୍ଦକୁ ଶ୍ଵରାୟତ୍ର ୨୨° m ।

Q क्षेत्र विभिन्नता की? लाइपोली टार्कीमें maxwell
द्वारा ज्ञात सभीकृत अवधियाँ पर यह एक असंगति
द्वारा दर्शकीय है।

→ यह अवधिकार्य अवधियाँ उन्हीं क्षेत्र विभिन्न पर $\frac{1}{c}$ अनुप्राप्त
शुद्ध लाभ तथा इकाई अवधिकार्य दरमें।

अतः अवधिकार्य तथा सभीविधियाँ सुनी गईं,

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times E = -\nabla \times \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \nabla \times E = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla(\nabla \cdot E) - \nabla^2 E = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\mu_0 J + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot D - \nabla^2 E = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mu_0 J$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 E = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E + \mu_0 \sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E.$$

$[J = \sigma E]$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 E - \mu_0 \sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

विद्युत अवधिकार्य तथा विद्युत अवधिकार्य दरमें,

$$E(z) = E_0 e^{i(kz - \omega t)}$$

$$\text{देखा } \nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_0 e^{i(kz - \omega t)} - \mu_0 \sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E_0 e^{i(kz - \omega t)} - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_0 e^{i(kz - \omega t)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (ik)^2 E_0 e^{i(kz-wt)} + \mu\sigma i\omega E_0 e^{i(kz-wt)} - \mu\epsilon (i\omega)^2 E_0 e^{i(kz-wt)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E_0 e^{i(kz-wt)} (-k^2 + \mu\sigma i\omega + \mu\epsilon \omega^2) = 0$$

$\therefore E_0 e^{i(kz-wt)} \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow -k^2 + \mu\sigma i\omega + \mu\epsilon \omega^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 = \mu\sigma i\omega + \mu\epsilon \omega^2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

ଦ୍ୱାରା k ଦେଖିବାକୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ରାଶି ହେଉ ଯାଏଥିରେ
ଦେଇ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ (B) ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ।

$$\therefore k = \alpha + i\beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow k^2 &= (\alpha + i\beta)^2 \\ &= \alpha^2 + (i\beta)^2 + 2\alpha\beta i \\ &= (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) + (2\alpha\beta)i \quad \text{--- (3)} \end{aligned}$$

ଯୁଦ୍ଧିଷ୍ଠିର (2) ଓ (3) ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲମ୍ବର ଲାଗୁ,

$$\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = \mu\epsilon \omega^2 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$2\alpha\beta = \mu\sigma\omega \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\mu\sigma\omega}{2\alpha} \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

⑥ ଦେଖ ମାତ୍ର ④ କିମ୍ବା?

$$(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) = \nu \epsilon \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 - \left(\frac{\nu \epsilon \omega}{2\alpha} \right)^2 = \nu \epsilon \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 - \frac{\nu^2 \epsilon^2 \omega^2}{4\alpha^2} = \nu \epsilon \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\alpha^4 - \nu^2 \epsilon^2 \omega^2 - 4\alpha^2 \nu \epsilon \omega^2 = 0$$

[$4\alpha^2$ ବର୍ତ୍ତର ଗୁରୁତ୍ବ]

$$\Rightarrow 4(\alpha^2)^2 - (4\nu \epsilon \omega^2)\alpha^2 - \nu^2 \epsilon^2 \omega^2 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + b\alpha + c = 0 \quad \text{ନୂତନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଲା}$$

ଏହା,

$$a = 4, \quad b = -4\nu \epsilon \omega^2, \quad c = -\nu^2 \epsilon^2 \omega^2,$$

$$\chi = \alpha^2$$

$$\therefore \chi = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{-(-4\nu \epsilon \omega^2) \pm \sqrt{(-4\nu \epsilon \omega^2)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (-\nu^2 \epsilon^2 \omega^2)}}{2 \times 4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{4\nu \epsilon \omega^2 \pm \sqrt{16\nu^2 \epsilon^2 \omega^4 + 16\nu^2 \epsilon^2 \omega^2}}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{4\nu \epsilon \omega^2 \pm 4\nu \epsilon \omega \sqrt{\omega^2 \epsilon^2 + \alpha^2}}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{4\mu\epsilon\omega^2 \pm 4\mu\omega\sqrt{\omega^2\epsilon^2(1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{\omega^2\epsilon^2})}}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{4\mu\epsilon\omega^2 \pm 4\mu\epsilon\omega^2\sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{\omega^2\epsilon^2}}}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 4\mu\epsilon\omega^2 \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{\omega^2\epsilon^2}}}{8} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\mu\epsilon}{2}} \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{\omega^2\epsilon^2}} \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

α ദ്വാരാ മാനും (6) നാലു വകുപ്പുകൾ.

$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\mu\epsilon}{2}} \left(-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{\omega^2\epsilon^2}} \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{--- (8)}$$

ഒക്സ്,

$$E = E_0 e^{i(kz - \omega t)}$$

$$= E_0 e^{i[(\alpha + i\beta)z - \omega t]}$$

$$= E_0 e^{i(\alpha z + i\beta z - \omega t)}$$

$$= E_0 e^{i\alpha z - \beta z - i\omega t}$$

$$= E_0 e^{-\beta z} e^{i(\alpha z - \omega t)}$$

$$E(z, t) = E_0 e^{-\beta z} e^{i(\alpha z - \omega t)} \quad \text{--- (9)}$$

തോറു ദഹനിലീ സാമ്പത്തിക ത്രാഞ്ചി സ്ഥാപിച്ചു !

$$\text{ধ্যম ধৰ্ম}, \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta z = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(r, t) &= E_0 e^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{j(\alpha z - \omega t)} \\
 &= \frac{E_0 e^{j(\alpha z - \omega t)}}{e} \\
 &= \frac{\vec{E}_z}{e} \\
 &= \frac{\vec{E}}{e} \\
 &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}} E \quad \text{--- (10)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{যদি } \sigma \text{ স্বাক্ষর } S = \frac{1}{\beta} :$$

$$\therefore \beta = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\sigma \epsilon}{2}} \left[-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \epsilon^2}} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sigma \epsilon}} \left[-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \epsilon^2}} \right]^{-1/2}$$

$$2\pi\omega, \frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon} \gg 1 \text{ হলে}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sigma \epsilon}} \left[-1 \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon}\right)^2} \right]^{-1/2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sigma \epsilon \omega^2}} \left(-1 \pm \frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon} \right)^{-1/2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho E w^2}} \left(\frac{\sigma}{wE}\right)^{-1/2}$$

$$1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{w^2 E^2} \approx \left(\frac{\sigma}{wE}\right)^2$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho E w^2}} \times \frac{wE}{\sigma}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho \sigma w}}$$

ଦ୍ୱାରା କ୍ରମ ନିର୍ଧରିତ ହେଲାଯାଇଥାଏ ।

କି କୁଣ୍ଡ ସଙ୍ଗ ଏକାକ ଦାଳ ? କୁଣ୍ଡ ସଙ୍ଗ $Vg = \frac{dw}{dk}$
ପ୍ରାଣୀଙ୍କ ବନ୍ଧୁ ।"

→ କୁଣ୍ଡ ବା ତତୋଦିକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୂଗତ ସମୟରେ ଉଚ୍ଚିତ
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୂଗତ ସମ୍ଭାବନା ବେଳି 2cm କୁଣ୍ଡ ଥିଲା ।

କୁଣ୍ଡ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୂଗତ ସଙ୍ଗକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଖ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଲା ।

ଫୁଲାନ୍ତିକ: $Vg = \frac{dw}{dk}$

କି କୁଣ୍ଡ ସଙ୍ଗକୁ ପ୍ରାଣୀଙ୍କର ଉଚ୍ଚିତ ବିପ୍ରାଗ୍ରହିତ କୁଣ୍ଡ
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୂଗତ ବିଷେଳନ ବନ୍ଧୁ ହଜାର କିମ୍ବା ବନ୍ଧୁକୁ
 w_1, w_2 ।

$$E_1 = E_0 \cos \omega_1 t - \frac{z}{V_1}$$

$$E_2 = E_0 \cos \omega_2 (t - \frac{z}{v_2})$$

$$\text{मिश्र वर्षा } E = E_1 + E_2$$

$$= E_0 \cos \omega_1 (t - \frac{z}{v_1}) + E_0 \cos \omega_2 (t - \frac{z}{v_2})$$

$$\Rightarrow E_0 [\cos \omega_1 (t - \frac{z}{v_1}) + \cos \omega_2 (t - \frac{z}{v_2})]$$

$$= 2E_0 \cos \left[\frac{\omega_1}{2} (t - \frac{z}{v_1}) + \frac{\omega_2}{2} (t - \frac{z}{v_2}) \right]$$

$$\times \cos \left[\frac{\omega_1}{2} (t - \frac{z}{v_1}) - \frac{\omega_2}{2} (t - \frac{z}{v_2}) \right]$$

— ①

$$\text{वर्षा वर्षा } \omega_1 = \omega, \omega_2 = \omega + \Delta\omega,$$

$$\omega_1 - \omega_2 = -\Delta\omega$$

$$\omega_1 + \omega_2 = 2\omega + \Delta\omega \approx 2\omega \text{ क्षणीय } \Delta\omega \ll \omega$$

$$\text{अनुप्रयोग, } \frac{\omega_1}{v_1} + \frac{\omega_2}{v_2} = \frac{2\omega}{v} \text{ क्षणीय } \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} = 1$$

$$= 2E_0 \cos \omega (t - \frac{z}{v}) \cos \left[-\frac{\Delta\omega}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\omega_2}{v_2} - \frac{\omega_1}{v_1} \right) z \right]$$

$$= 2E_0 \cos \frac{\Delta\omega}{2} \left[t - \frac{\frac{1}{2} (\omega_1 v_2 - \omega_2 v_1)}{\Delta\omega} z \right] \cos \omega (t - \frac{z}{v})$$

$$2\pi f \cdot \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{v_2} = d \left(\frac{\omega}{v} \right) \text{ অন্তর্ভুক্ত।}$$

$$2E_0 \cos \frac{d\omega}{2} \left[t - \frac{d(\omega v)}{Jm} z \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2E_0 \cos \frac{d\omega}{2} \left[t - \frac{z}{vg} \right]$$

$$2\pi f \cdot \frac{vg}{\omega} = \frac{d\omega}{d(\omega/v)} = \frac{d\omega}{d(Jkv/v)} = \frac{d\omega}{dK}$$

(প্রমাণিত)

এবং অভিযোগ করা হয়েছে কোণীয়ত্ব কানুন এবং উৎসুক পথের ক্ষেত্রে ①

ক্ষেত্রের লেখাখন এবং ② ক্ষেত্রের লেখাখন ③

ক্ষেত্রের লেখাখন কানুন এবং । ।

→ একটি অভিযোগ করা হয়েছে অভিযোগ ক্ষেত্রে
ক্ষেত্রে কানুন দিয়ে সামাজিক একটি গোড়াই-দিকে অক্ষত
তাকে অভিযোগ করা হয়েছে লেখাখন ক্ষেত্রে।

অভিযোগ । অভিযোগ কানুন (২৫ বর্ষের সময়ের

ক্ষেত্রে অভিযোগ করা হয়েছে বিশেষজ্ঞ কানুন। এটি

E পথের ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রে $\times 3$ এবং একটি পথের E₁ ও E₂

২২৫ টাকা,

$$E_1 = E_{10} e^{j(Kz - \omega t)} \quad E_2 = E_{20} e^{j(Kz - \omega t)}$$

$$E(r,t) = (\hat{E}_{10} + \dot{E}_{20}) e^{j(Kr - \omega t)}$$

① ଯୁଗମ୍ୟ ଶାକାଖିତ: ୨୮୮ E(ର, +) ଯୁଗମ୍ୟ
ଶାକାଖିତ ୨୫ ଦିନ E₁₀ ଏବଂ E₂₀ ଦରକାରୀ ହେଲା ୨୮୮

$$E_0 = \sqrt{(E_{10})^2 + (E_{20})^2}$$

ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ପଢିଏ ଏ ପଥର କି ? ବେ ମୁହଁ କିମ୍ବା
କୁଳାମ ଦେଖି ତା ହାତରେ

$$\Theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{E_{20}}{E_{10}} \right)$$

⑪ ଶୁଭକାରୀ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ: ୨୭୮ E₁₀ ଓ ୧୦୯ E₂₀ କିମ୍ବା
ସାଧ୍ୟ ମୋ E₀ ୨୮୮ ଓ ୨୫୮ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାରେ ୨୨୧,

$$\vec{E}(r,t) = E_0(\hat{i} \pm \hat{j}) e^{j(kz - \omega t)}$$

$$E_x(r,t) = E_0 \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

$$E_y(r,t) = \pm E_0 \sin(Kz - \omega t)$$

THUS, $E_x^2 + E_y^2 = E_0^2$ IN GRFFE 8734

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପର୍ବତୀ ।

iii) ଅନୁବାଦିତ ଯୋଗିମଣ୍ଡଳ: 276 E₁₀ ହେବାରେ E₂₀

କେବୁ ହେବାରେ ଏବଂ 225 ଟାବ,

$$E_x(\pi, t) = E_{10} \cos(kz - wt)$$

$$E_y(\pi, t) = E_{20} \sin(kz - wt)$$

$$\therefore \frac{E_x^2}{E_{10}^2} + \frac{E_y^2}{E_{20}^2} = 1$$

276 ହେବାରେ ଅନୁବାଦିତ ଯୋଗିମଣ୍ଡଳ । 101078 ମାତ୍ର
ଅନୁବାଦିତ 216 ଅନୁବାଦିତ ସମ୍ବାଦିତ ।

ଏ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ, ଖଲାପକ 3 ଅରଧିମାତ୍ରକ ବିଶ୍ୱାସରେ ରେଖା ।
→ ଏଥାର ଉଚ୍ଚତା କୌଣସି ଓରାଜେ ବନ୍ଧୁମାତ୍ରକ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ତଥାର ଯାଏଇମରାଗ ଖଲାପକ ବାବିତାତ୍ତ୍ଵ 225
ତଥାର ଯାଏଇମରାଗରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସରୀତିର ବାବ 226 । ଏହି
ବିଶ୍ୱାସକେ $\left(\frac{E_x}{E_1}\right)$ ହେବାରେ ପରିବାର 227 । ଯୋଗିମଣ୍ଡଳ
ଅନୁବାଦିତରେ ବୃଦ୍ଧିର ସମ୍ବାଦ 228 ଏବଂ ପ୍ରାତିମରାଗ ଖଲାପକ
କ୍ରମ ଲାଗୁ କାହାର ବିଶ୍ୱାସରେ ଏକାକୀତା ।
ବାହ୍ୟମାତ୍ର ବନ୍ଧୁମାତ୍ରକ ଯାଏଇମରାଗ ପାଇଁ ଦେଇଁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସରେ ପରିବାର
ବାବ ବିଶ୍ୱାସରେ ଅନ୍ତିମ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏକାକୀ ହେବାରେ ଅନ୍ତିମ
ଦେଇଁ ବନ୍ଧୁମାତ୍ରକ ଯାଏଇମରାଗ ବୃଦ୍ଧିର ସମ୍ବାଦ ପ୍ରାତିମରାଗ ଖଲାପକ

କୁଳ ମାତ୍ର ତାକେ ଅନୁଭବୀତ ହିନ୍ଦୁରାଜ ବାବୁ ।

ଏ ଆମ୍ବାରୀଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଯାତ୍ରା ହେଲାଦେଇଲା
ଅବାକ୍ଷୟ ଖ୍ୟାତିଶୀଳ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କଥା । ଅମୁଲିନ୍ଦ୍ର ଚିତ୍ରକ
କାର, କାର କାନ୍ଦୁରଙ୍କ, କାନ୍ଦୁ ଓ କାନ୍ଦୁ ଅମ୍ବା (ପାଇଁ କଥା ।

→ ଯାଏ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷକ ଉପଚାରୀଙ୍କ ଲିଖାତିଥିବା,

$$\nabla^2 E - \lambda_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{---(1)}$$

$$\nabla^2 H - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

ବେଳାପି ତମି ଚିନ୍ତାବନ୍ଦୀ ଏହି-

$$\vec{E}(r,t) = \vec{E}(r) e^{-i\omega t} \quad (\text{incorrect})$$

$$\vec{H}(\pi,t) = \vec{H}(\pi) e^{-i\omega t}$$

ଯୋଗବ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ,

$$\nabla^2 E + \omega^2 n_0 \epsilon_0 E = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\nabla^2 E + \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 H = 0 \quad - \textcircled{4}$$

ପ୍ରଧାନ ମୋହରୀ TE ଯେଷା ଥିବାଟା କାହିଁ ହେଲାଗ

ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଏବଂ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କମନ୍ସଲ୍ ଅଛି ଯେ $E_2 = 0$

గිගෝ E_x, E_y, H_x, H_y, H_z $e^{i\gamma z}$ ගෙවා වෙතුනු තෙයින් යොමු කළ ඇති නීතියක් නැතියි.

ଓঁ বুদ্ধেশ্বরী নামে । $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\gamma}$ । এই সমস্যা ক্ষেত্রে দৃষ্টিকোণ

$$2(3) \quad e^{i2\pi z/9}$$

ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ପାରିପ୍ରମାଣ ଏବଂ କାନ୍ତି

$$\nabla \times E = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times E(\text{r}) \cdot e^{-i\omega t} = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} (\text{r}) e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-i\omega t} \cdot \nabla \times E(\text{r}) = - \mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H(\text{r}) e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-i\omega t} \cdot \nabla \times E(\text{r}) = \mu_0 i \omega \vec{H}(\text{r}) \cdot e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times E(\text{r}) = i \omega \mu_0 H(\text{r})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ E_x & E_y & 0 \end{vmatrix} = i \omega \mu_0 [\hat{i} H_x + \hat{j} H_y + \hat{k} H_z]$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{i} (0 - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_y) + \hat{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_x + \hat{k} (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} E_y - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} E_x) = i \omega \mu_0 [\hat{i} H_x + \hat{j} H_y + \hat{k} H_z]$$

ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମର ହାତର ଲାଗୁତାର ବିଷୟ ଉପରେ,

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_y = i \omega \mu_0 H_x$$

QNTM,

$$E_y \sim e^{iz}$$

$$\Rightarrow -i\gamma E_y = i \omega \mu_0 H_x$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_y \sim i\gamma E_y$$

$$\Rightarrow E_y = -\frac{\omega \mu_0}{\gamma} H_x$$

$$\gamma = 2\pi/\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow E_y = -\frac{\omega \mu_0 \tau}{2\pi} H_x \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

କିମ୍ବା ୨୮ ରେ କି ଏହି ମୁଖ୍ୟକା ବାବ୍ଦ ଲୀଙ୍କ,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_x = i \omega \mu_0 H_y$$

$$GEMEN, \quad i \gamma z \\ E_x \sim e^{i \gamma z}$$

$$\Rightarrow i \gamma E_x = i \omega \mu_0 H_y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_x \sim i \gamma E_x$$

$$\Rightarrow E_x = \frac{i \omega \mu_0 \gamma}{2 \pi} H_y \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

$$\gamma = 2 \pi / \lambda$$

କିମ୍ବା ୨୮ ରେ ଏହି ମୁଖ୍ୟକା ଫଳ,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} E_y - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} E_x = i \omega \mu_0 H_z \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

ଯୁକ୍ତିଗ୍ରହଣିକାରୀ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗ୍ରହଣ କାହାରେ?

$$\nabla \times H = J + \frac{\partial D}{\partial t}$$

ବାହ୍ୟକୁ ଯାଏଇବେଳର ଫଳ $J = 0$, $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times H(r) e^{-i \omega t} = \epsilon_0 (-i \omega) E(r) e^{-i \omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times H(r) = -i \omega \epsilon_0 E(r)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ H_x & H_y & H_z \end{vmatrix} = -i \omega \epsilon_0 (i E_x + j E_y + k \cdot 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{i} (\frac{\partial}{\partial y} H_z - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} H_y) - j (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} H_z - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} H_x)$$

$$+ \hat{k} (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} H_y - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} H_x) = -i \omega \epsilon_0 (i E_x + j E_y) \quad \text{--- (8)}$$

ଓটେଲାପିତା କିମ୍ବା ଏକ ଘୂର୍ବା ହେଲା,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} E_y - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} E_x = i\omega_0 \mu_0 Hz \quad \text{--- (9)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} Hz - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} H_y = -i\omega_0 \epsilon_0 E_x \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ଉଦ୍ଧାର,} \\ H_y \sim e^{i\gamma z} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} Hz - i \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} H_y = -i\omega_0 E_x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial z} Hz \sim i\gamma H_y$$

--- (9)

କି ଏହି ସମୀକ୍ଷା କଣ୍ଟାରୁ

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} H_x - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} Hz = -i\omega_0 \epsilon_0 E_y$$

ଉଦ୍ଧାର,

$$\Rightarrow i \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} H_x - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} Hz = -i\omega_0 \epsilon_0 E_y \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} H_x \sim i \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} Hz$$

--- (10)

କି ଏହି ସମୀକ୍ଷା କଣ୍ଟାରୁ.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} H_y - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} H_x = 0 \quad \text{--- (11)}$$

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ (9) ଓ (10) ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚାରିତ

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} Hz - i \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} H_y = -i\omega_0 \frac{\omega_{00}}{2\pi} Hz$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} Hz = \left(\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda} - i\omega_0 \frac{\omega_{00}}{2\pi} \right) H_y \quad \text{--- (12)}$$

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ (11) ଓ (12) ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚାରିତ

$$\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda} H_x - \frac{\partial Hz}{\partial x} = -i\omega_0 \left(-\frac{\omega_{00}}{2\pi} Hz \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial Hz}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda} - i \frac{\omega_0 \epsilon_0 \omega_{00}}{2\pi} \right) H_x \quad \text{--- (13)}$$

Hz නිය මාරු වෙත පැවත ④ Hz (ඡ) මාරු දෙසුරුවෙහි

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} Hz + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} Hz + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} Hz + \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 Hz = 0 \quad \text{--- (14)}$$

$$Hz \sim e^{j\gamma z}$$

$$\Rightarrow Hz = e^{j \frac{2\pi z}{\lambda}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} Hz = - \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 Hz$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) Hz + \left[\omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 - \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 \right] Hz = 0 \quad \text{--- (15)}$$

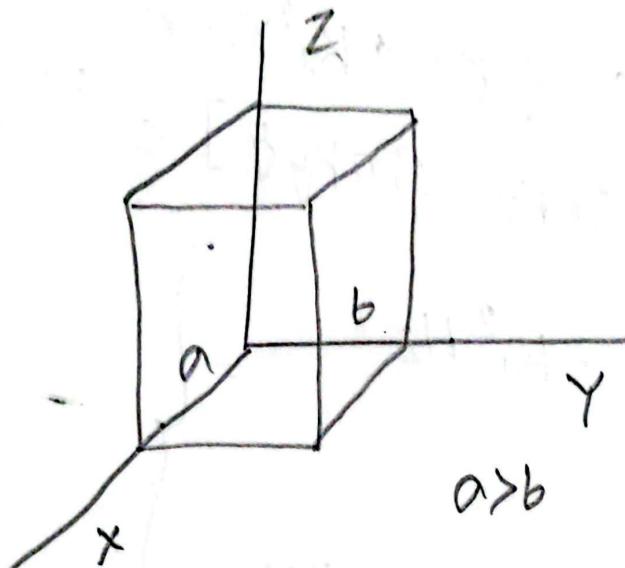


Fig: ප්‍රතිඵලීය wave guide

ප්‍රතිඵලීය තුළේ ගැනීම තීග්‍රහණයේ ටැබ්ලි

වැඩිහිටි ප්‍රතිඵලීය තුළේ ගැනීම ප්‍රතිඵලීය තුළේ ගැනීම,

$$Hz(x,y,z) = [A \cos k_x x \cos k_y y + B \cos k_x x \sin k_y y \\ + C \sin k_x x \cos k_y y + D \sin k_x x \sin k_y y] e^{i \frac{2\pi z}{\lambda}} \quad (16)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial Hz}{\partial x} = [-A k_x \sin k_x x \cos k_y y - B k_x \sin k_x x \\ \sin k_y y + C k_x \cos k_x x \sin k_y y + D k_x \\ \cos k_x x \sin k_y y] e^{i \frac{2\pi z}{\lambda}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 Hz}{\partial x^2} = [-A k_x^2 \cos k_x x \cos k_y y - B k_x^2 \cos k_x x \\ \sin k_y y - C k_x^2 \sin k_x x \cos k_y y - D k_x^2 \\ \sin k_x x \sin k_y y] e^{i \frac{2\pi z}{\lambda}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 Hz}{\partial x^2} = -k_x^2 Hz \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad (17)$$

transversal,

$$\frac{\partial^2 Hy}{\partial y^2} = -k_y^2 Hz$$

(17) ကို ၃၇၁၅ (15) ပေါ်မျှ။

$$(-k_x^2 Hz - k_y^2 Hz) + \left[\omega^2 \nu_0 \epsilon_0 - \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 \right] Hz = 0$$

$$\because Hz \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k_x^2 + k_y^2) - \left[\omega^2 \nu_0 \epsilon_0 - \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 \right] = 0 \quad (18)$$

ଅଧ୍ୟେତ୍ବାନ ⑫ ହେଲ୍ ଏବଂ

$$\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda} - \frac{i\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \omega^2 \gamma}{2\alpha} \right) H_y$$

$$\Rightarrow H_y = \frac{\partial H_z / \partial y}{\left(\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda} - \frac{i\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \omega^2 \gamma}{2\alpha} \right)}$$

H_y ପଥ ମାର୍ଗ ⑬ ଓ ଦୟାକ୍ଷରି.

$$E_x = \frac{\omega \mu_0 \gamma}{2\alpha} \left\{ \frac{\partial H_z / \partial y}{\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda} - \frac{i\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \omega^2 \gamma}{2\alpha}} \right\}$$
⑯

∴ ବେଳମାତ୍ରା ଶିଳ୍ପିକୁ କରିବାକୁ କାମକାରୀ ହେଲ୍ ଏବଂ

ଅଧ୍ୟେତ୍ବାନ ।

$$\therefore \sin k_y b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k_y b = n\pi \quad [\because \gamma = b]$$

$$\therefore k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b}$$

⑭ ଅଧ୍ୟେତ୍ବାନ ବେଳମାତ୍ରା ଶିଳ୍ପିକୁ $\cos k_y y$ ଓ $\sin k_y y$ କାମକାରୀ

$$k_x = \frac{m\pi}{a}$$

H_z ପଥ ଏବଂ,

$$2\alpha i z / \lambda$$

$$H_z = A \cos k_x x \cos k_y y e^{2\alpha i z / \lambda}$$

$$= A \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right) e^{2\pi i z/a} \quad \text{--- (20)}$$

এখানে, m ও n ন দ্বি-বিকল্প পরিমাণের
কেন্দ্র ইলেক্ট্রিক ফিল্ড এবং TE (v) transverse
electric mn-mode এর ছবি ।

$$\therefore k_x = \frac{m\pi}{a}, \quad k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b} \quad \text{from (18) (v) eqn2,}$$

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\} - \left\{ \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 - \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 \right\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 = \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 = \omega^2 \frac{1}{c^2} - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda c_0} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2$$

এটি অনুরোধ উন্নয়ন এবং উন্নয়ন ।

এখন λ_0 শব্দ প্রযোগ করা হচ্ছে। λ_0 = waveguide
wavelength ।

$2\pi/a$ এবং $2\pi/b$ এর কেন্দ্র পরিমাণের ক্ষেত্রে cut-off wavelength

অসম্ভব ।

$\therefore \omega_0 \rightarrow \infty$ କିମ୍ବା ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ଦେଖିଲାମା

$$\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda_c^2} - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{\lambda_c^2} = \frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_c^2 = \frac{4}{\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_c = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}}$$

ଏହି cut-off wave length କିମ୍ବା ନିସ୍ତରଣ ଦୂରିତି,

ଅବରୁଦ୍ଧ, $\omega = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda}$ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ବନ୍ଦିକି,

$$\omega_c = \omega_c \left[\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2 \right]$$

ନିଶ୍ଚାଳ ପତା $v_p = \frac{\omega}{k}$

$$k_0 = \frac{\omega}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = c k_0$$

$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_p = \frac{c k_0}{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{C K_0}{\sqrt{K_0^2 - K'^2}} \\
 &= \frac{C}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{K'}{K_0}\right)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{C}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega c}\right)^2}} \quad [K = \frac{\omega}{\omega c}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ansatz} &= \frac{d\omega}{dK} \\
 &= \frac{d}{dK} \left[C \left(K^2 - K'^2 \right)^{1/2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{C}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{K'}{K} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}} \\
 &= \frac{C}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega c} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Gleichung)

ক) 10cm বিদ্যুৎ এবং 6 cm প্রভাব দ্বাৰা
আন্তরণীয় এলেক্ট্ৰোস্কোপৰ স্থিতি কোৱা ?

\rightarrow প্ৰথম মোড় (m=0, n=1, b=6 cm)

আন্তৰণীয় লাই, দানিয়েল এলেক্ট্ৰোস্কোপ,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_c &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m}{b}\right)^2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{0}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2}} \\ &= 12 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

আন্তৰণীয় লাই,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\lambda_g^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_c^2} &= \frac{1}{\lambda_0^2} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda_g^2} &= \frac{1}{\lambda_0^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_c^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{(10)^2} - \frac{1}{(12)^2} \\ &\Rightarrow 18 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

ବିଲାକ୍ଷଣ ପରିମା ଅଧିକାରୀ ଏହିପରି ମାତ୍ର 2cm
 $a = 6\text{cm}$, $b = 4\text{cm}$ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ମିଳାନ୍ତରେ ସମ୍ମଗ୍ନ
 2cm 3.61Hz TE_{10} (ମୋଡ୍ ଏବଂ ଫର୍ମ୍ ମାତ୍ର) ଏହା
 ଆମି ବିଶେଷ ।

- ① ବିଲାକ୍ଷଣ ଅଧିକାରୀ (କ୍ଷେତ୍ର)
- ② ମାତ୍ରିକ ଉତ୍ତରଦିନ୍ଯ (ଅଗ)
- ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରତିକ (Kg)
- ③ ଦ୍ୱାରା (ସତ୍ୟ) V_p
- କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଦିନ୍ଯ (V_q)

→ ଆମିରାମାତ୍ର

$$\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_g}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$

କ୍ଷେତ୍ର $\lambda_g \rightarrow \infty$ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର $\lambda_0 = \lambda_c$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_c}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$

$$\therefore \lambda_c = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2}$$

TE_{10} (ମୋଡ୍ ଏବଂ $m=1, n=0$)

ଦ୍ୱାରା, $a = 6\text{cm}$, $b = 4\text{cm}$

$$(\lambda_c)_{10} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 + 0}$$

$$= 2 \times a$$

$$= 2 \times 6$$

$$= 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$⑥ \frac{1}{\lambda_0^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda_c^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_g^2}$$

$$\lambda_c = 12 \text{ cm}, f_0 = 3 \text{ GHz} \\ = 3 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$$

$$c = f_0 \lambda_0 \\ \Rightarrow \lambda_0 = \frac{c}{f_0} = \frac{3 \times 10^{10}}{3 \times 10^9}$$

$$\cancel{= 10 \text{ cm}} \\ = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\lambda_g^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda_0^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_c^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_g = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda_0^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_c^2}}} = 18.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$⑦ k_g = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_g} = \frac{2 \times 3.14}{18.2} = 0.345 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$⑧ v_p = \frac{c}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_c}\right)^2\right]^{1/2}} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{0.55} \\ = 5.5 \times 10^10 \text{ cm/sec}$$

$$⑨ v_g = c \left[1 - \left(\frac{\lambda_g}{\lambda_c}\right)^2\right]^{1/2} \\ = 1.65 \times 10^10 \text{ cm/sec}$$

ক্ষেত্র TE (2n): প্রাক্তন উচিতভাবে $(\text{Hz} \approx 2\pi f) E_z(0, a_2)$
 অথবা $H_z(a, a_2)$ দ্বাৰা প্রক্ষেপণ কৰিবলৈ কৰিব।
 উদ্ধৃত আনুমতি থাবলৈ। পৰিস্থিতি $H_z(a, a_2)$ কৰি আনুমতি
 থাবলৈ কোৱা $E_z(0, a_2) = 0$ কৰি পৰিস্থিতি কৰিবলৈ।
 তিনি আবশ্যিক কৰিব। এখন প্রাক্তন উচিতভাবে $2\pi f$,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial n} H_2(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = 0$$

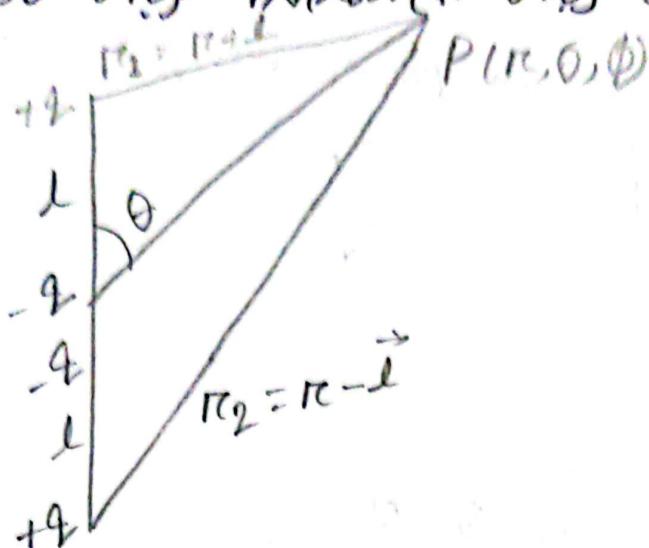
ক্ষেত্র T_m র মধ্যে: এখনও $E_2(a_1, a_2)$ এর অবস্থা
 প্রাপ্তিক্ষেত্রে দেখি, $H_2(a_1, a_2) = 0$ অর্থাৎ এখনে H_2 এর গুরুত্বের
 নির্দেশ ক্ষেত্রে উপর্যুক্ত ধারণায় দ্বিগুণ হিস্ট্রি (চিত্রণ) এক্ষেত্রে
 হি ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজন করা হবে। এর ফলস্বরূপ হি,

$$E_Z(a_1, a_2) = 0$$

由 TEM (276): 純淨電子雲(電子密度) $\rho_{\text{纯}}(r)$ 計算
 人體內部的 $\rho_{\text{纯}}(r)$ 可以 $\rho_{\text{纯}}(r) = \rho_0 e^{-\alpha r}$ (277) 來表示
 由 276 $E_z(r_1, r_2), H_z(r_1, r_2)$ 可以推導
 得到 $\rho_{\text{纯}}(r)$, 由 TEM (276) 得到：

বৰ্ণনা কৰি আপৰি প্ৰমাণণৰ বিষয়ে আপৰি কোৱাৰ
বিষয় হ'ল ।

→ যমনন্তৰ মুটে ধৰণত কোৱা কোৱা দৰিয়ে
কোৱা ছাৱা কৰিব আপৰি প্ৰমাণণৰ বিষয় ।



ধৰণত কোৱা অথবা কৰা কোৱাৰ বিষয় $P(r, \theta, \phi)$
বিষয়ৰ বৰ্ণনা কৰা । P বিষয়ৰ বিবৰ

$$\begin{aligned} V(r, \theta, \phi) &= \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q}{r_1} + \frac{q}{r_2} - \frac{2q}{r} \right] \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r} \left[\frac{r}{r_1} + \frac{r}{r_2} - 2 \right] \quad \text{--- (1)} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{r}{r_1} \beta \frac{r}{r_2}$ (ৰে কোৱাৰে) r, l, θ কৰি মাৰ্গিবল

প্ৰমাণণ কৰা ,

$$r_1 = |\vec{r} + \vec{r}'|$$

ఈ ప్రశ్న కిమే వాళ్ల ఉండగా లేదా నే ? ఈ లక్ష నీటిలో
నీటి లక్ష కుస్తి లక్ష ప్రాథమిక లక్ష (వ్యాపారిక) //

→ electromagnetic potential క్షీర విభాగి ।

① vector Potential (\vec{A})

② scalar potential (ϕ)

అభివృద్ధి,

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot B = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B} = \nabla \times A \quad \text{--- ①}$$

అందులో ముందుచెప్పాలి లేది నీటిలోను

$$\nabla \times E = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times E = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times E = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times E = \nabla \times \left(- \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times E + \nabla \times \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \left(E + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

అమర్యాలమ్మి, $\nabla \times \nabla \phi = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \left(E + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right) + \nabla \times \nabla \phi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times (E + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = -\nabla \times \nabla \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow E + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -\nabla \phi \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

② अब सर्वप्रथम ये दोनों समीक्षणों का गुणनफल लें।

$$③ \text{ अब } E = -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \quad \text{--- (3) यहीं इस रूप से लिखा जाएगा।}$$

$$\text{अतः, } \nabla \cdot E = \rho/\epsilon_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot (-\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = \rho/\epsilon_0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\nabla^2 \phi - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot A) = \rho/\epsilon_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot A) = -\rho/\epsilon_0 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

अब,

$$\nabla \times B = \mu_0 J + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times (\nabla \times A) = \mu_0 J + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \nabla^2 A + (-\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t})$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla (\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A = \mu_0 J + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \nabla \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} -$$

$$\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} A$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 A) + \nabla (\nabla \cdot A + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}) = \mu_0 J$$

$$\Rightarrow (\nabla^2 A - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) - \nabla (\nabla \cdot A + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}) = -\mu_0 J$$

— (5)

অনুমতি দান,

$$\text{অবস্থা অন্তর্ভুক্ত} \cdot \nabla \cdot A + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0$$

এই উপর্যুক্ত পর্যবেক্ষণের ফলে আবশ্যিকভাবে
বায়ু তাপের অবস্থার পরিবর্তন হয়ে যাবে।

এই প্রমাণে (5) সহ দেখানো,

$$(\nabla^2 A - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) - \nabla (\nabla \cdot A + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}) = -\mu_0 J$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 A - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 J \quad — (6)$$

এই সমীক্ষণের ফলে দেখা গৈছে একটি সমীক্ষণ
হয়।

আবার,

$$\nabla \cdot A + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot A = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \quad — (7)$$

(7) সহ সহজে (4) দেখানো,

$$\nabla^2 \phi + \partial / \partial t + (-\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}) = -\rho / \epsilon_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = -\rho / \epsilon_0$$

উপর্যুক্ত প্রমাণের ফলে একটি সমীক্ষণ হয়।

২৮/৫ $\nabla \cdot A = 0$ (ক) ক্ষেত্রগতি (বেল) এর পর | $\nabla \cdot A = 0$
২৮/৬ (১) তাঁর সমীক্ষণ zero হিয়ে আবশ্যিক এবং (২) সোজা

২৮/৭,

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\rho/\epsilon_0 \text{ হিয়ে } ।$$

ক) যুক্তিগতভাবে উপরের উক্তি প্রতিশেখের পক্ষে।
 \rightarrow বিশেষ যুক্তিগতভাবে ঝুঁতি স্থিত অবস্থার পরিস্থিতি স্থানগতিতের মাধ্যমে। ক্ষেত্র প্রয়োগ করে প্রয়োগ করে অঙ্কুর ও চোষাক উপরিত বাসনে যান তবে উক্তি প্রযুক্তি
ব্যবহার করে হবে। যখন অঙ্কুর ও চোষাক উপরিত বর্ণনা
গোচরণ অক্ষের উপরে অবস্থিত হাতের অবস্থার পরিস্থিতি
চাপ প্রযুক্তি হবে।

ক্ষুধির অঙ্কুর উপরিত বেলের পৃষ্ঠাটির দ্রুতিগতি পরিস্থিতি
অবস্থার বিবরণ করা। ২৮/৮ ও অন্যান্য প্রিয়মন্ত্র
এবং অন্যান্য বেষ্টিংবাবীর পৃষ্ঠাটির অঙ্কুরের কাছে বাহ্যিক
দ্বিতীয় পর্যায়ের পৃষ্ঠাটির পৃষ্ঠাটির অঙ্কুরের কাছে বাহ্যিক
বালক পীঁপুর (T) বেল।

ক্ষেত্রগত পীঁপুর দ্বিতীয় T টির PE এবং ক্ষেত্রগতের TPE
ক্ষেত্র প্রযুক্তি। বাহ্যিক এবং পৃষ্ঠাটির অবস্থার পরিস্থিতি
প্রক্ষেত্রগত পীঁপুর DF এবং ক্ষেত্রগত DF_p প্রযুক্তি

q-ভৰ্জন দিয়ে ঘূর্ণনার ক্ষেত্ৰে dF_p

$$\therefore dF_p = \sum_{q=1}^3 T_{pq} ds_q \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow dF_p = T_{pq} ds_q$$

$$\Rightarrow F_p = \int T_{pq} ds_q \quad [\text{সূচনা কৰা}]$$

$$\Rightarrow F_p = \int T_{pq} ds_q + \int F_{vp} dv \quad [F_{vp} = \text{বাহু পৰি বল} \\ \text{বা পৰি } P \text{ বৰ্ত } \\ \text{ক্ষেত্ৰ}] \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

যাৰা, $\int F_{vp} dv = \int \frac{\partial T_{pq}}{\partial x_q} dv$

$$\Rightarrow F_{vp} dv = \frac{\partial T_{pq}}{\partial x_q} dv \quad \left[\because \int T_{pq} ds_q = \int F_{vp} dv \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{vp} = \frac{\partial T_{pq}}{\partial x_q} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

ধৰণিধৰণ ও প্ৰয়োগ,

$$F_v = \rho E$$

$$\Rightarrow F_v = (\nabla \cdot D) E \quad [\because \nabla \cdot D = \rho]$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{vp} = (\nabla \cdot \epsilon_0 E_q) E_p$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{vp} = \epsilon_0 E_p \left(\frac{\partial E_q}{\partial x_q} \right) \quad \left[\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_q} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{VP} = \epsilon_0 \left[E_P \frac{\partial E_Q}{\partial x_Q} \right] \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{VP} = \epsilon_0 \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} (E_P E_Q) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{VP} = \epsilon_0 \left[E_P \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} E_Q + E_Q \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} E_P \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{VP} = \epsilon_0 \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} (E_P E_Q) - E_Q \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} E_P \right] \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

Q.E.D.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} E_P E_Q = E_P \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} E_Q + E_Q \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} E_P$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} (E_P \cdot E_Q) = 2 E_Q \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} E_P \quad [\because P=Q]$$

$$\Rightarrow E_Q \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} E_P = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} (E_P E_Q)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_Q \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} E_P = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} (S_{PQ} E \cdot E)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_Q \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} E_P = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} \left(\frac{1}{2} S_{PQ} E^2 \right)$$

$$S_{PQ} = 1$$

$$S_{PQ} = 0$$

$$P=Q \text{ Q.E.D.}$$

⑤ 2nd Method,

$$F_{VP} = \epsilon_0 \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} (E_P E_Q) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} \left(\frac{1}{2} S_{PQ} E^2 \right) \right]$$

$$E_P = E_Q = E$$

$$= \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} \left[(E_P E_Q) - \left(\frac{1}{2} S_{PQ} E^2 \right) \right] \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

③ ଲ୍ଯାଟ ହାତ କମିଶ୍ୟ.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} T_{PQ} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_Q} \left[E_P E_Q - \frac{1}{2} S_{PQ} E^2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{PQ} = \epsilon_0 (E_P E_Q - \frac{1}{2} S_{PQ} E^2) \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

ଏହିକା ପ୍ରାଦୂରିତମାତ୍ରମେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦିଆଯାଇଥାଏ ।

ଅନୁଯାୟୀ, $T = \epsilon_0 \begin{bmatrix} 1/2(E_x^2 - E_y^2 - E_z^2) & E_x E_y & E_x E_z \\ E_x E_y & 1/2(E_y^2 - E_z^2 - E_x^2) & E_y E_z \\ E_x E_z & E_y E_z & 1/2(E_z^2 - E_x^2 - E_y^2) \end{bmatrix}$

ଅନୁଯାୟୀ, $S_{PQ} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$T = \epsilon_0 \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 E^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 (-E^2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 (-E^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \begin{bmatrix} E^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -E^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -E^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|T_{PQ} - S_{PQ}| = 0$$

$$\therefore \gamma_L = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} E^2$$

$$\gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = -\frac{\epsilon_0}{2} E^2$$