

P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> ଓ P<sub>3</sub> ହାତୁ କିମ୍ବା କାହାଦୋ ବନ୍ଦ  
କିମ୍ବା ବନ୍ଦ କାହାଦୋ କିମ୍ବା କାହାଦୋ  
ବେଳାରୁ P ହାତୁ 0  $\frac{u}{2g}$ ,  $\frac{u}{g}$  ଓ  $\frac{3u}{2g}$  ମାତ୍ର

ବନ୍ଦ ଗମନକାରୀ ହାତୁ P ହାତୁ କାହାଦୋ .  
ଏହା ଗମନକାରୀ AE ଲାଭକାର କିମ୍ବା ଏହା  
ହାତୁ P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> ଓ P<sub>3</sub> ଏହାର ଗମନକାର କିମ୍ବା  
କାହାଦୋ ଏହା ହାତୁ - ଏହା ଗମନ  
କାରୀ ବେଳାରୁ BH, CE ଓ DE ଲାଭକାର ଏହା  
କିମ୍ବା ଏହା

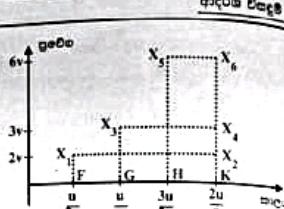
ବନ୍ଦ - ଏହା ଗମନକାରୀ ହାତୁ 1 =  $\frac{2u}{g}$  ହାତୁ କିମ୍ବା  
P ହାତୁ କାହାଦୋ କାହାଦୋ

1 =  $\frac{u}{2g}$  ହାତୁ ଏହା ଗମନକାରୀ P<sub>1</sub> ହାତୁ  $\frac{3u}{2g}$   
କାହାଦୋ ହାତୁ ହାତୁ 1 =  $\frac{2u}{g}$  ଏହାରୁ  
ଏହା ହାତୁ କାହାଦୋ

1 =  $\frac{u}{g}$  ହାତୁ ଏହା ଗମନକାରୀ P<sub>2</sub> ହାତୁ  $\frac{u}{2g}$   
କାହାଦୋ ହାତୁ 1 =  $\frac{2u}{g}$  ଏହାରୁ  
ଏହା ହାତୁ

1 =  $\frac{3u}{2g}$  ହାତୁ ଏହା ଗମନକାରୀ P<sub>3</sub> ହାତୁ  $\frac{u}{2g}$   
କାହାଦୋ ହାତୁ 1 =  $\frac{2u}{g}$  ଏହାରୁ  
ଏହା ହାତୁ

କାହାଦୋ ହାତୁ 1 =  $\frac{2u}{g}$  ହାତୁ ଏହା ଗମନକାରୀ ହାତୁ କାହାଦୋ



ହାତୁ ହାତୁ - ଏହା ଗମନକାରୀ ହାତୁ P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> ଓ P<sub>3</sub> ହାତୁ କାହାଦୋ  
ହାତୁ - ଏହା ହାତୁ X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>, X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub> ଓ X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub> ହାତୁ କାହାଦୋ

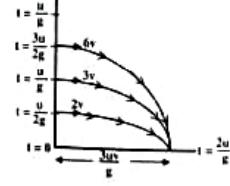
କିମ୍ବା କାହାଦୋ କାହାଦୋ

$$P_1 \text{ ହାତୁ } = X_1 X_2 K F \square = 2v \times \left( \frac{2u}{g} \cdot \frac{u}{2g} \right) = \frac{3uv}{g}$$

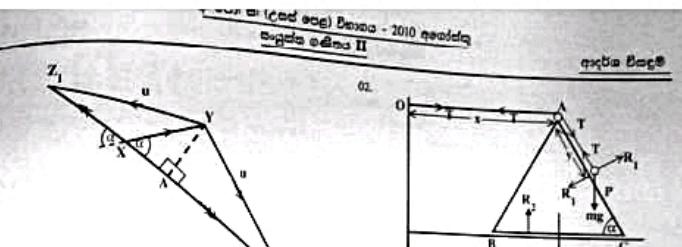
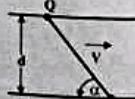
$$P_2 \text{ ହାତୁ } = X_3 X_4 K G \square = 3v \times \left( \frac{2u}{g} \cdot \frac{u}{g} \right) = \frac{3uv}{g}$$

$$P_3 \text{ ହାତୁ } = X_5 X_6 K H \square = 6v \times \left( \frac{2u}{g} \cdot \frac{3u}{2g} \right) = \frac{3uv}{g}$$

କିମ୍ବା ଏହା ହାତୁ ହାତୁ କାହାଦୋ କାହାଦୋ ?  
ଏହାରୁ ହାତୁ 1 =  $\frac{2u}{g}$  ଏହା ହାତୁ  
ଏହାରୁ ଏହା ହାତୁ କାହାଦୋ ଏହାରୁ ଏହାରୁ



$$(b) \begin{aligned} (\text{d } d) &= u \\ (\text{d } E) &= v \\ (\text{d } B) &= (\text{d } d) + (\text{d } E) \\ &= u + v \\ &\Rightarrow v + u \\ &= \vec{XY} + \vec{XZ} \\ &= \vec{XZ}_1 (t = 1, 2) \end{aligned}$$



XYZ<sub>1</sub> ହାତୁ XYZ<sub>2</sub> ହାତୁ ବେଳାରୁ ହାତୁ

$$XZ_1 = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2 \sin^2 \alpha + v \cos \alpha}$$

$$XZ_2 = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2 \sin^2 \alpha + v \cos \alpha}$$

ବେଳାରୁ ହାତୁ T ହାତୁ

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{\vec{PO}}{|XZ_1|} + \frac{\vec{PO}}{|XZ_2|} \\ &= PQ \left( \frac{1}{|XZ_1|} + \frac{1}{|XZ_2|} \right) \\ &= PQ \left[ \frac{1}{(AZ_1 + AX)} + \frac{1}{(AZ_2 + AX)} \right] \\ &= PQ \left[ \frac{AZ_1 + AX + AZ_2 - AX}{AZ_1^2 - AX^2} \right] \\ &= PQ = 2AZ_1 \\ &= \frac{2PQ(u^2 + v^2 \sin^2 \alpha)^{1/2}}{u^2 - v^2 \sin^2 \alpha - v^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \quad (\because AZ_1 = AZ_2 \neq 0) \\ &= \frac{2PQ(u^2 + v^2 \sin^2 \alpha)^{1/2}}{u^2 - v^2} \\ &= \frac{2d \cosec(u^2 + v^2 \sin^2 \alpha)^{1/2}}{u^2 - v^2} \\ &= \frac{2d(u \cosec^2 \alpha + v^2)^{1/2}}{u^2 - v^2} \end{aligned}$$

(i) Q ହାତୁ P ହାତୁ ହାତୁ କାହାଦୋ  
ଏହା ହାତୁ ହାତୁ  $\pi - \alpha$  କାହାଦୋ  
T ହାତୁ ହାତୁ

(ii) T ହାତୁ  $\cosec^2 \alpha$  ହାତୁ କାହାଦୋ  
 $\cosec^2 \alpha = 1$  ହାତୁ କାହାଦୋ  
 $\alpha = \pi/2$  ହାତୁ T ହାତୁ PQ ହାତୁ  
ଏହା ହାତୁ

ଏହାରୁ ଏହାରୁ ଏହାରୁ ଏହାରୁ  
ଏହାରୁ ଏହାରୁ ଏହାରୁ  
ଏହାରୁ ଏହାରୁ

$$(\text{d } E) = (\text{d } \alpha) + (\text{d } E)$$

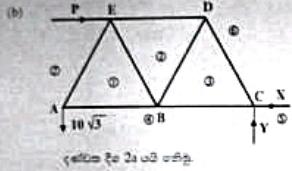
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{d} \alpha}{\text{d} t} + \frac{\text{d} E}{\text{d} t} \\ &= \frac{\text{d} \alpha}{\text{d} t} = \frac{t \sin \alpha}{t} \\ &= m \alpha \sin \alpha \\ P &= T + mg \sin \alpha = m(f - F \cos \alpha) \quad \text{(i)} \\ \text{or } (2) &= T + MF + m(F - f \cos \alpha) \quad \text{(ii)} \\ F &= f \text{ ହାତୁ } \text{କାହାଦୋ} \\ \text{(i) } f - T + mg \sin \alpha &= m(F - f \cos \alpha) \quad \text{(iii)} \\ \text{(ii) } f - T + MF + m(F - f \cos \alpha) &= m(F - f \cos \alpha) \quad \text{(iv)} \\ F &= \text{କାହାଦୋ} \end{aligned}$$

B ହାତୁ ଏହାରୁ ଏହାରୁ ଏହାରୁ  
ଏହାରୁ ଏହାରୁ

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} R_1^2 = t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{M}{F}} \\ \text{From equation } t_1 &= \sqrt{\frac{2(M + 2m(1 - \cos \alpha))}{mg \sin \alpha}} \quad \text{(v)} \end{aligned}$$





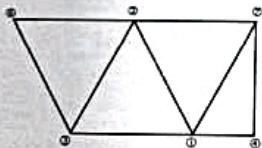


CE പരിപ്രേക്ഷ =  $\sqrt{40^2 + (10\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1900} = 10\sqrt{19}\text{ N}$

CE പരിപ്രേക്ഷ കുറഞ്ഞ 0 വരുത്തുന്നതുനുണ്ട്.

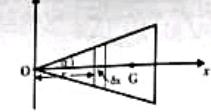
$$\tan \theta = \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{40} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

സൗംഗ്രാം പാഠിയാണ്



കോണ്	ഘടനാരൂപ	മുന്തലി
AB	ഘടനാരൂപ	10 N
AE	ഘടനാരൂപ	20 N
BE	ഘടനാരൂപ	20 N
DE	ഘടനാരൂപ	20 N
BD	ഘടനാരൂപ	20 N
CD	ഘടനാരൂപ	20 N
BC	ഘടനാരൂപ	30 N

07.



കുറിപ്പിലെ ഏകദിവ പ്രസ്തുതി ചെന്ന് കൊണ്ട്  
ഈ കൊണ്ടിൽ കൂടുതലും മാത്രം G(x, 0) കാണുന്നു.

കുറിപ്പിലെ ഏകദിവ അഭ്യരംഗം കുറിപ്പിലെ ഏകദിവ

കുറിപ്പിലെ ഏകദിവ =  $\pi(x \tan \alpha)^2 \delta x$

പ്രസ്തുതി മാത്രം =  $\rho$  മി

കുറിപ്പിലെ ഏകദിവ =  $\pi(x \tan \alpha)^2 \delta x \times \rho$

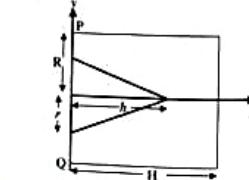
എന്നാൽ ഏകദിവ

$$x = \int_0^h \pi r^2 \tan^2 \alpha dr = \int_0^h \pi r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{\pi r^3}{3} \right)_0^h = \frac{1}{4} h^4 \tan^2 \alpha$$

$$\therefore G = \left( \frac{1}{4} h^4 \tan^2 \alpha, 0 \right)$$

കുറിപ്പിലെ ഏകദിവ ഏകദിവ എന്നാൽ കുറിപ്പിലെ ഏകദിവ



കോണ്	ഘടനാരൂപ	ഒ. ഏകദിവ ഏകദിവ ഏകദിവ
PO	$\pi R^2 H\rho$	$H$
QO	$\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h\rho$	$\frac{h}{4}$
POQO	$\pi(R^2 H - \frac{1}{3} r^2 h)$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$

ബിലി വിശദിക്ഷ

$$\pi R^2 H\rho \times \frac{H}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \rho \times \frac{h}{4} = \pi \rho (R^2 H - \frac{1}{3} r^2 h) \frac{h}{4}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2 H^2}{2} \cdot \frac{r^2 h^2}{2} = \frac{(3R^2 H - r^2 h) \frac{h}{4}}{3} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{6R^2 H^2 - r^2 h^2}{4(3R^2 H - r^2 h)}$$

ബിലി വിശദിക്ഷ എന്നാൽ ഏകദിവ ഏകദിവ

ബിലി വിശദിക്ഷ =  $h$  ഓ അഥ  $R = 2r$  ആണ്

$$h = \frac{6 \times 4r^2 \times H^2 - r^2 h^2}{4(3(2r)^2 H - r^2 h)}$$

$$h = \frac{24r^2 H^2 - r^2 h^2}{4(12r^2 H - r^2 h)} = \frac{24H^2 - h^2}{4(12H - h)}$$

$$48Hh - 4h^2 = 24H^2 - h^2$$

$$3h^2 - 48Hh + 24H^2 = 0$$

$$h^2 + 16Hh + 8H^2 = 0$$

$$h = \frac{16H \pm \sqrt{256H^2 + 32H^2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{16H \pm 2\sqrt{56H^2}}{2}$$

$$h = 8H \pm 2\sqrt{14}H$$

$$h > h \text{ ആണ് } h = 8H + 2\sqrt{14}H$$

$$\therefore h = 2(4 + \sqrt{14})H \text{ ആണ്}$$

$$PO = R = 2r = 2H$$

PQ അഭ്യരംഗം കുറിപ്പിലെ ഏകദിവ ഏകദിവ

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{സൂരി വീണു}}{\text{ബുദ്ധി വീണു}} = \frac{OG}{PO} = \frac{H}{2r}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2(4 + \sqrt{14})H}{2r}$$

$$= \frac{2(4 + \sqrt{14})}{2} \cdot \frac{H}{r} \quad (\because H = 2r)$$

$$= 6 + 2\sqrt{14}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(6 + 2\sqrt{14})$$

08.

$$A = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B')$$

$$P(A) = P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B'))$$

$$P(A) = P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B')$$

$A \cap B \equiv A \cap B'$  എന്നാൽ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

$B \cap A \equiv B' \cap A$

$$P(A \cap B') = P(A) - P(A \cap B) \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$A \cup B \equiv B \cup A \quad \text{അല്ലെങ്കിൽ} \quad P(A \cup B) = P(B) + P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(B) + P(A) - P(A \cap B) \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$A \cap B \equiv A' \cap B' \quad \text{അല്ലെങ്കിൽ} \quad P(A \cap B) = P(A') P(B')$$

$$P(A \cap B') = P(A) P(B')$$

$$A \cap B' \equiv A' \cap B \quad \text{അല്ലെങ്കിൽ} \quad P(A \cap B') = P(A') P(B)$$

$$(ii) P(A' \cap B') = P((A \cup B)' \cap (A \cap B)) \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$= 1 \cdot P(A \cup B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= 1 \cdot [P(A) + P(B)] - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= 1 \cdot P(A) \cdot P(B) + P(A) P(B)$$

$$= 1 \cdot P(A) \cdot P(B) \mid 1 \cdot P(A) \mid$$

$$= P(A') \cdot P(B)$$

$$= P(A') \cdot P(B) \mid 1 - P(A) \mid$$

$$= P(A') \cdot P(B')$$

$$= P(A') P(B')$$

$$\therefore A' \cap B' \equiv A' \cap B$$

