

Electric Field

Coulomb's Law $F \propto \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2}$

CGS $F = \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{K r^2}$ [K = Dielectric constant / Relative permittivity)
Value of K in vacuum in CGS units is 1 (one)]

SI $F = \frac{1}{4\pi K \epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2}$ [For vacuum K is 1]

$$E = K \epsilon_0$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon} \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2}$$

ϵ_0 is the permittivity of vacuum
 ϵ is the permittivity of that particular medium]

$$\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \approx 9 \times 10^9$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 \text{N}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2}$$

$$F = \frac{9 \times 10^9}{K} \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2}$$

$$1 \text{ C} = 3 \times 10^9 \text{ esu}$$

charge of electron

$$1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

Vector form $\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2} \cdot \hat{r}$ [$\hat{r} = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|}$]

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^3} \cdot \vec{r}$$

Continuous Charge distribution

Linear

$$\vec{F} = \frac{q_0}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \int_L \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \hat{r} dl$$

Areal $\vec{F} = \frac{q_0}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \int_L \frac{G}{r^2} \hat{r} ds$

Volumetric

$$\vec{F} = \frac{q_0}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \int_L \frac{P}{r^2} \hat{r} dv$$

[$\lambda = \frac{\text{charge}}{\text{length}}$, $dl = \text{very small length}$] [$\rho = \frac{\text{charge}}{\text{volume}}$, $dv = \text{very small volume}$]

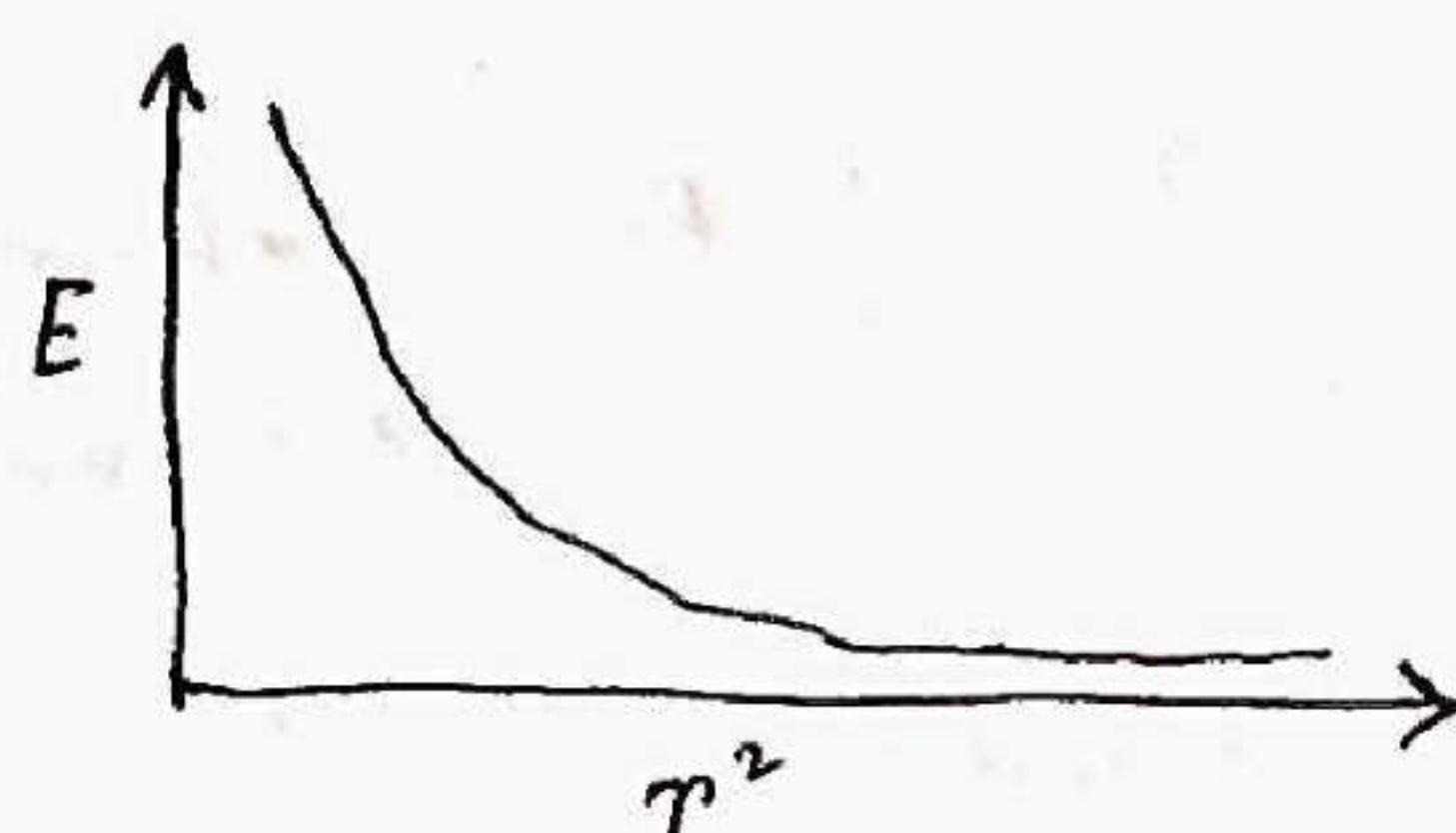
[$G = \frac{\text{charge}}{\text{Area}}$, $ds = \text{very small area}$]

Intensity of an Electric Field Amount of force acting on an unit positive charge kept in an electric field.

It is a vector quantity.

$\vec{E} = \lim_{q_0 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0}$ Intensity of an electric field due to a charge, $E = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{E} \cdot q$$

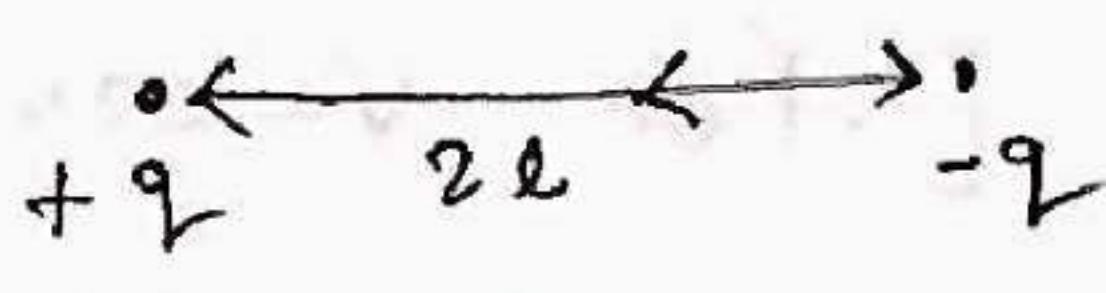


Electric Field Intensity near a charged conductor : $E = \frac{\sigma}{K\epsilon_0}$
 (Coulomb's Theorem) [$\sigma = \frac{\text{charge}}{\text{Area}}$]

Number of lines of force exerting from a charge q kept in a medium having permittivity ϵ is $\frac{q}{\epsilon}$

Number of lines of force coming out from unit area being normal [m/sq m/s] to the area is equal to the field intensity

Dipole moment



$$\vec{P} = 2q\vec{r}$$

[Net charge of a dipole is zero but not the electric field]

Field Intensity at a Point on the axis of a Dipole :-

$$E = \frac{2Pr}{4\pi K\epsilon_0 (r^2 - l^2)^{3/2}}, \quad r \gg l, \quad E = \frac{2P}{4\pi K\epsilon_0 r^3}$$

Field Intensity at a Point on the perpendicular Bisector of a Dipole

$$E = \frac{l}{4\pi K\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{P}{(r^2 + l^2)^{3/2}}, \quad r \gg l, \quad E = \frac{1}{4\pi K\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{P}{r^3}$$

Field Intensity at any point due to an electric dipole

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi K\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{P}{r^3} \sqrt{3 \cos^2 \theta + 1}, \quad \tan \phi = \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta$$

Torque acting on an Electric Dipole . Net force is zero

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{P} \times \vec{E} \Rightarrow |\vec{\tau}| = P E \sin \theta \cdot \hat{n}, \quad \tau_{\max} \Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ \\ \tau_{\min} \Rightarrow \theta = 0^\circ, 180^\circ$$

Electric Flux $d\phi = \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = E ds \cos \theta$ [$\theta \Rightarrow$ Angle between \vec{E} and $d\vec{s}$.]

$$\phi_{\max} \Rightarrow \theta = 0^\circ, \quad \phi_{\min} \Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{Unit} \Rightarrow N \cdot m^2 \cdot C^{-1}, \quad V \cdot m \quad \text{Dimension} \Rightarrow M L^3 T^{-3} I^{-1}$$

Solid Angle $\Omega = \frac{\text{Area of that surface}}{(\text{Radius})^2}; \quad \text{Dimension} \Rightarrow 1$

Angle between $d\vec{s}$ & \vec{r} is θ then Solid Angle produced

$$d\omega = \frac{ds \cos \theta}{r^2}, \quad \oint d\omega = \oint \frac{ds \cos \theta}{r^2} = 4\pi \rightarrow [\text{for a closed surface}]$$

Gauss' Theorem $\oint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q}{\epsilon}$ [For a charge situated within a closed surface]

For a charge located outside the closed surface electric flux through the surface is zero.

Field Intensity at a point due to a point charge

$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi K\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

Field Intensity at a Point due to a uniformly charged thin spherical shell

Outside the shell

$$E = \frac{l}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{q}{x^2}$$

Inside the shell

$$E = 0$$

Field Intensity at a point due to an infinitely long straight charged conducting wire : $E = \frac{l}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{2\lambda}{x}$ [λ is the charge of wire of unit length]

Field Intensity at a point due to an infinite nonconducting uniformly charged plane lamina : $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon}$ [σ is the charge of surface of unit area]

Field Intensity near a charged conductor

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon}, \text{ Sphere of radius } r : E = \frac{l}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{q}{r^2}$$

ତଡ଼ିସିଆର୍ଟ୍ ଏଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରିସିପ୍ପଟିଅର୍ (Electric Potential)

$$\omega = q V$$

$$V = \frac{\omega}{q} = \frac{[ML^2T^{-2}]}{[IT]} = ML^2T^{-3}I^{-1}$$

ଏହାଙ୍କ:

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi K \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

ତଡ଼ିସିଆର୍ଟ୍ ଏଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରିସିପ୍ପଟିଅର୍

$$1 \text{ esu} = 300 \text{ V}$$

୧ ଗୋଟିଏ ଅଣେ ଏହାଙ୍କ ଯେହିତ କୋଣେ ବିନ୍ଦୁଟ ତଡ଼ିସିଆର୍ଟ୍

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi K \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

୨ ଗୋଟିଏ ଅଣେ A ଏବଂ B ଯେହିତ ବିନ୍ଦୁଟ ବିନ୍ଦୁଟ
କୋଣେ ଅଣେ ଏହାଙ୍କ, $|OA| = r_1$, $|OB| = r_2$

$$V_B - V_A = \frac{q}{4\pi K \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1} \right)$$

୩ ଗୋଟିଏ ଯେହିତ କେବେଳାଟିକି

$$V_B - V_A = \frac{q}{4\pi K \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}|} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}|} \right)$$

୫. $q_1, q_2, q_3, \dots, q_n$ ଗୋଟିଏ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ହେବେ ମହାନ୍ତରୀୟ $r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots, r_n$
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଯେହିତ କୋଣେ ବିନ୍ଦୁଟ ବିନ୍ଦୁଟ ହେବେ,

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi K \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_1}{r_1} + \frac{q_2}{r_2} + \frac{q_3}{r_3} + \dots + \frac{q_n}{r_n} \right)$$

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi K \epsilon_0} \sum \frac{q_i}{r_i} \quad [\text{ଗୋଟିଏ ମାତ୍ର ଚିହ୍ନମାତ୍ର } \\ \text{ବରାତେ ହେବେ]$$

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ - ୩ ପଦ୍ମ ଯେହିତ କୋଣେ ବିନ୍ଦୁଟ ବିନ୍ଦୁଟ

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi K \epsilon_0} \frac{P}{r^2 - l^2}, \quad [P = 2lq] \quad \begin{cases} r \gg l \\ r^2 - l^2 \approx r^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \xleftarrow{2l} \\ -q \end{matrix}$$

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀମହାଦେବ - ୩ ପଦ୍ମ ଯେହିତ କୋଣେ ବିନ୍ଦୁଟ ବିନ୍ଦୁଟ

$$V = 0$$

তত্ত্ব প্রয়োগের দ্বারা কোনো বিন্দুটি বিষে, [P বিন্দুটি]

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi K_0} \cdot \frac{P \cos \theta}{r^2 - l^2 \cos^2 \theta} \quad \left[\text{প্রয়োগে মাঝে শব্দ } \right.$$

$\therefore \vec{OP}$ এর \vec{OQ} প্রয়োগ করে মাঝে রেখা θ

$$|\vec{OP}| = r$$

$$r \gg l \quad r^2 - l^2 \cos^2 \theta \approx r^2 \quad V = \frac{1}{4\pi K_0} \cdot \frac{P \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi K_0} \cdot \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

দ্বিম তত্ত্ব ক্ষেত্র

$$E = - \frac{V_A - V_B}{d} \quad \xrightarrow{\substack{A \leftrightarrow B \\ E}}$$

ত্রিম তত্ত্ব ক্ষেত্র

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

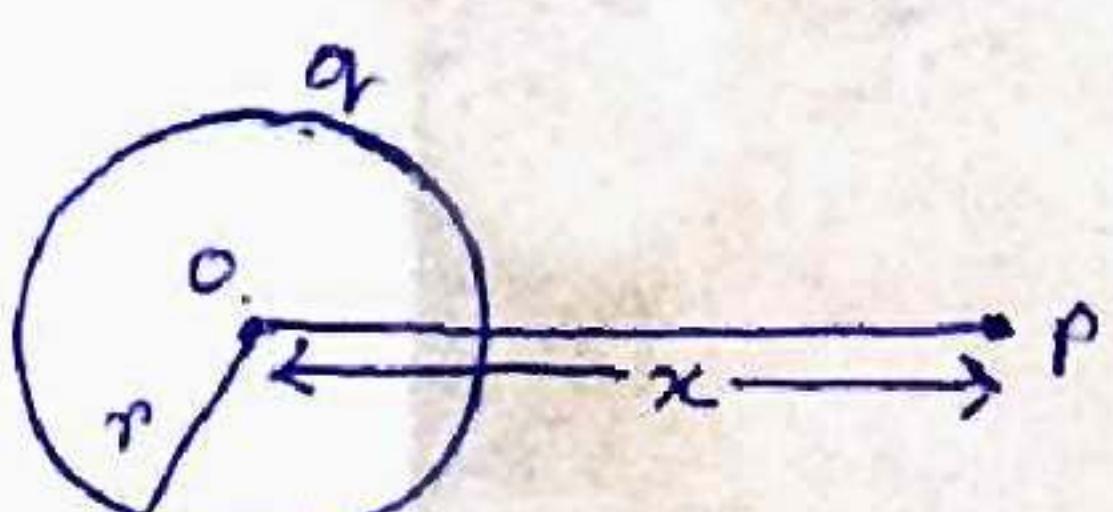
$$E_x = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}, \quad E_y = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}, \quad E_z = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \quad \left[\text{এখানে } \frac{\partial}{\partial} \text{ ফর্স } \text{ Partial Differentiation নির্দেশ করে } \right]$$

[(-) ফিল্ড নির্দেশ করে তত্ত্ব ক্ষেত্র প্রয়োগ করে মাঝে হাত আছে]

$$V_2 - V_1 = - \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \vec{r} = x \hat{i} + y \hat{j} + z \hat{k} \\ d\vec{r} = dx \hat{i} + dy \hat{j} + dz \hat{k} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= - \int_{r_1}^{r_2} (E_x \hat{i} + E_y \hat{j} + E_z \hat{k}) \cdot (dx \hat{i} + dy \hat{j} + dz \hat{k})$$

$$= - \left[\int_{x_1}^{x_2} E_x dx + \int_{y_1}^{y_2} E_y dy + \int_{z_1}^{z_2} E_z dz \right]$$



মুসলিমায়ে তত্ত্বাত্ত্বিক গোলকে নড়ে, তত্ত্ব প্রয়োজন এবং তত্ত্বাত্ত্বিক

$$x > r \quad (\text{গোলকে বাইরে}) \quad E = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{x^2}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{x}$$

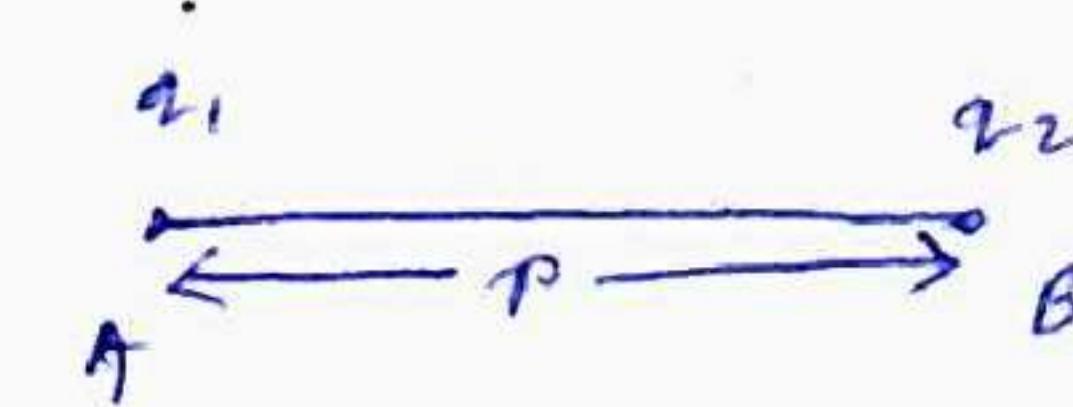
$$x = r \quad (\text{গোলকে মুক্ত}) \quad E = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \quad ; \quad V = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

$$x < r \quad (\text{গোলকে ভেতরে})$$

$$E = 0 \quad ; \quad V = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

ତଡ଼ିସ ପ୍ଲାଟିନକୁ

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi K \epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r}$$



$$\gamma = \rho E \sin \theta \quad [\vec{P}, \vec{E} \text{ ଏବଂ ମଧ୍ୟ } \theta \text{ ହେବୁ }]$$

$$\omega = \int \gamma_{ext} d\theta = \rho E (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$

$$\theta_1 = 0^\circ, \theta_2 = \theta \quad \text{ସେଇ } \omega = \rho E (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_2 = \theta \quad \text{ସେଇ } U(\theta) = -\rho E \cos \theta = -\vec{P} \cdot \vec{E}$$

ତଡ଼ିସ କୋଣ ନେଇଥିରେ ବନ୍ଦୁଳ ଅତିକରଣ ଗ୍ରାଫ୍ ହାତେ $v = \sqrt{\frac{2qV}{m}}$ $v = \text{ଫାରେଲ୍ }$
 $q = \text{ଚାର୍ଜ}$
 $m = \text{ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଦ୍ୱାରା}$

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ Joule}$$

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ଓ ଉତ୍ସାହିତି

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ପ୍ରଥମ ନୃତ୍ୟ : $\sum i = 0$

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ନୃତ୍ୟ : $\sum i_r = \sum e$

ଟେଲିକୋମିଡିଆ :- $r = \frac{l}{L} R$

$$V_{AC} = \frac{l}{L} E_0 ;$$

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ତଡ଼ିସିଲାଇର ଏବଂ ରୀମନ୍ସ

ନାଲାକାଳିମ୍ବିଗାର୍ଜୁ ପାଠ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ହେବୁ, (l ଲାଇନ୍)

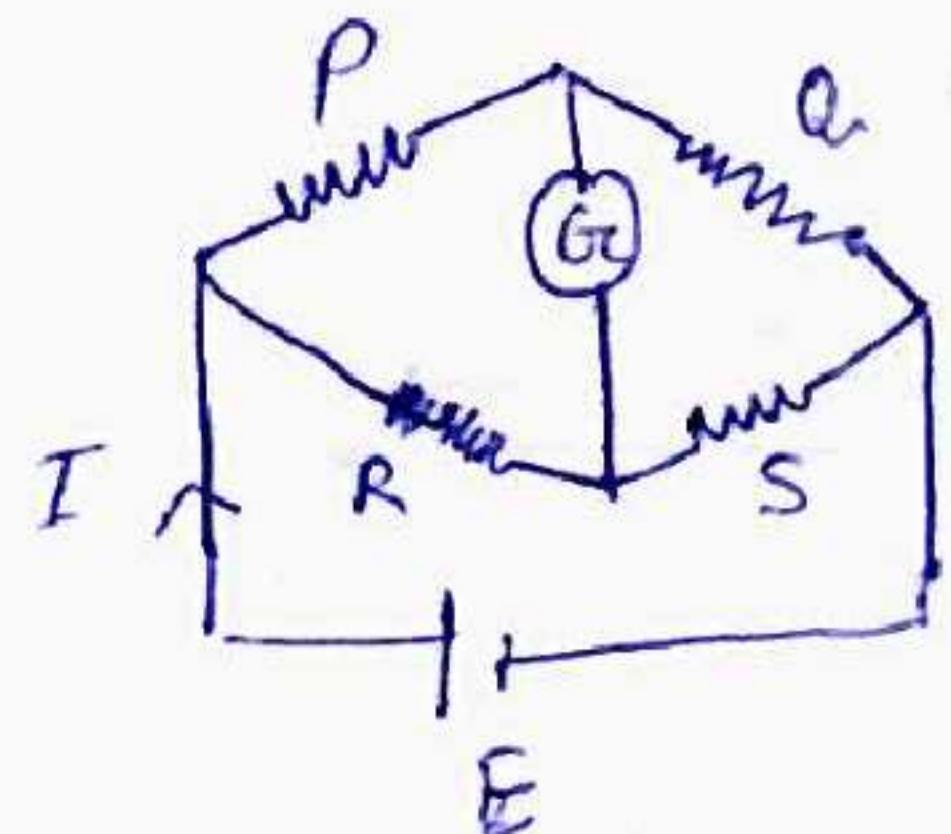
$$E = \frac{l}{L} E_0$$

ପ୍ରେଟ୍‌ରୁବିନ ପ୍ରେସ୍ରୁ $r = \left(\frac{l_1}{l_2} - 1 \right) R$

ପ୍ରେଟ୍‌ରୁବିନ ପ୍ରେସ୍ରୁ

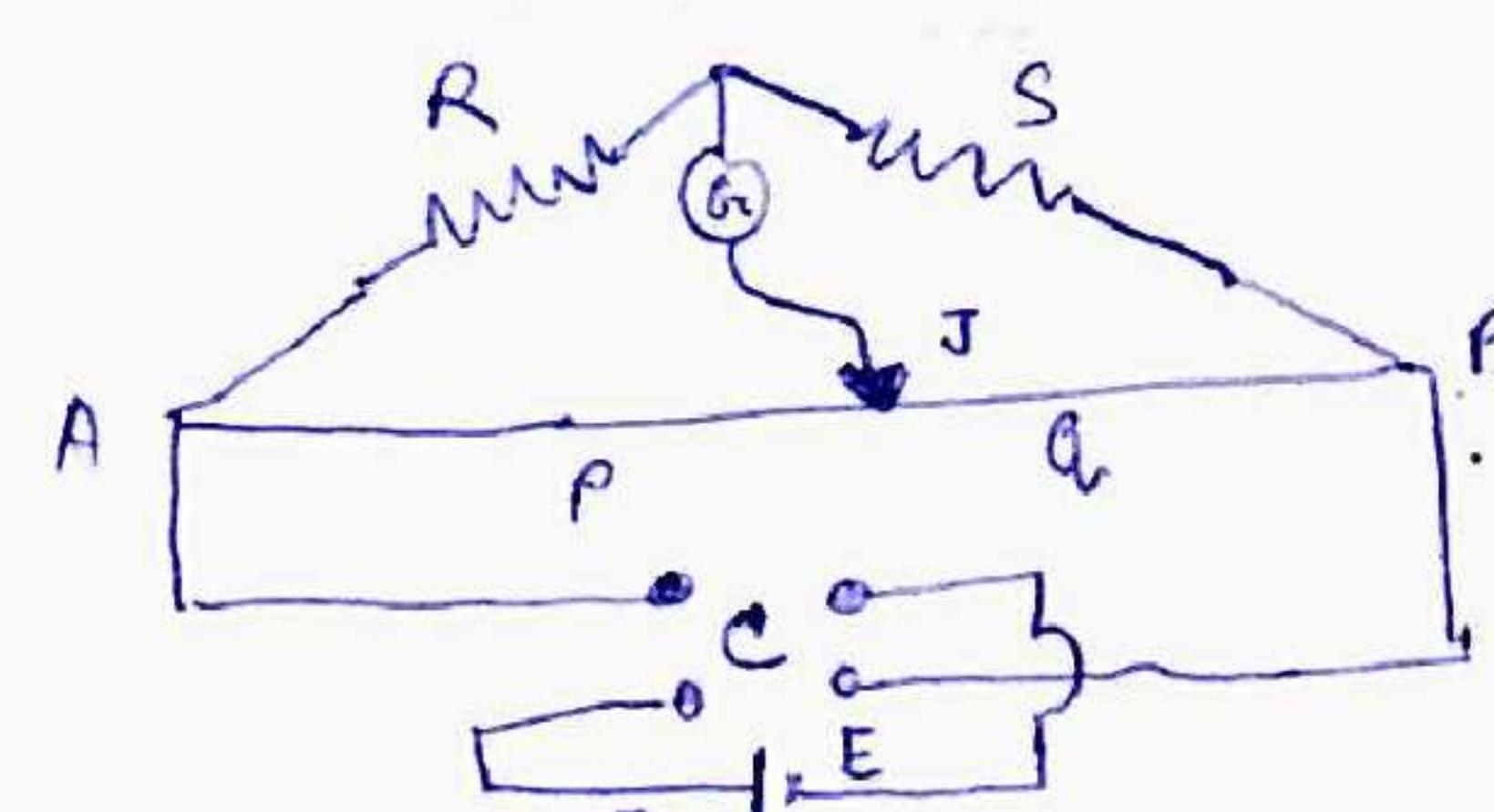
$$\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{R}{S}$$

(ନିଯମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ)

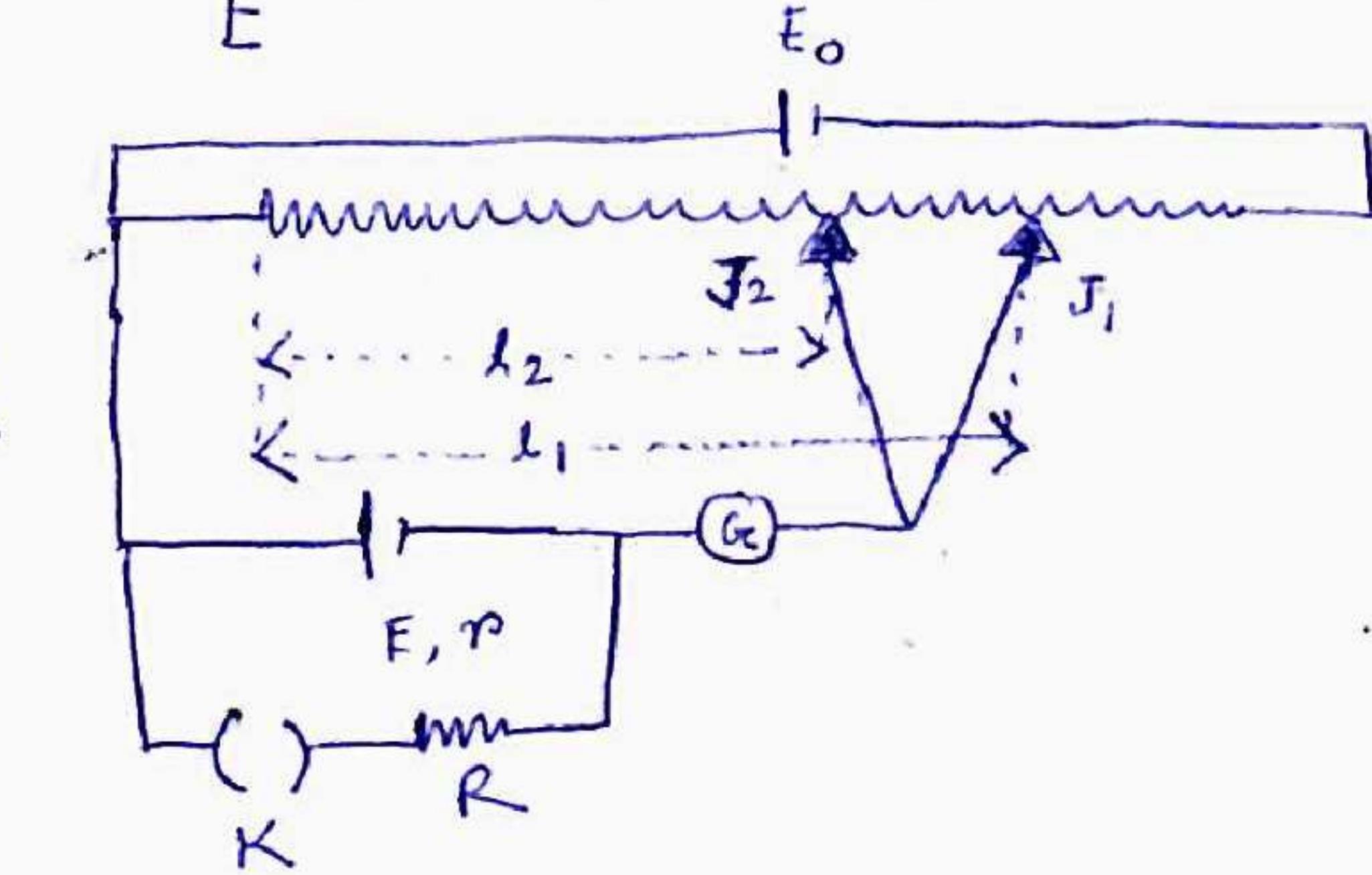


ବ୍ୟବସାରିକ ପ୍ରକରଣ :-

$$S = R \frac{(100-l)}{l}$$



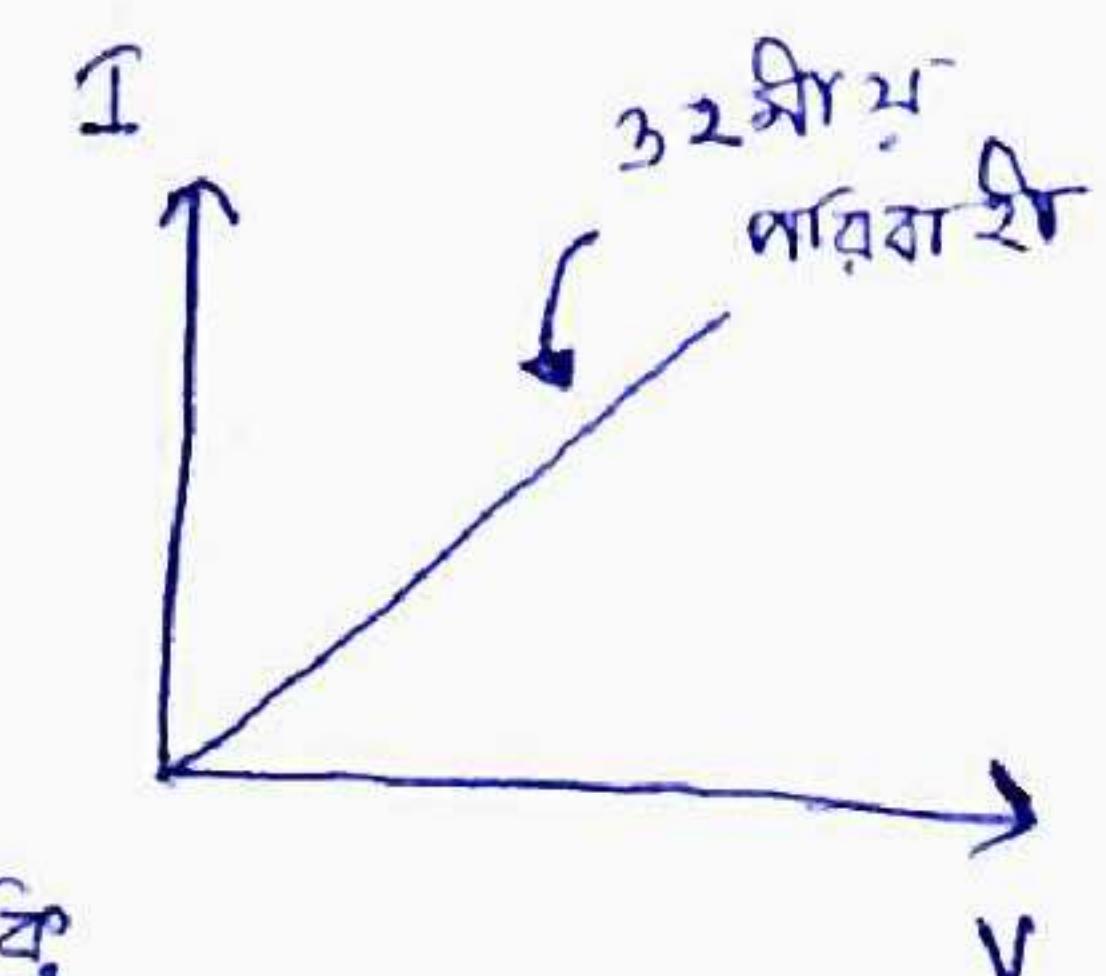
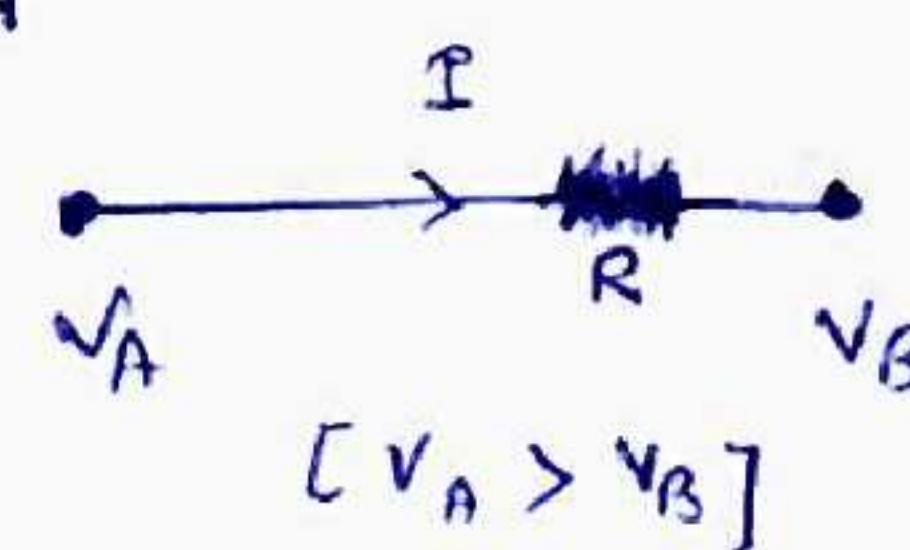
(ରୀମନ୍ସ ଫର୍ମ୍ସ)



ତଡ଼ିକ୍ଟ ପ୍ରମାଣ ଏବଂ ବ୍ୟାପକ ଜ୍ଞାନ

$$I = \frac{Q}{t}, Q = \int_0^t I dt [I = f(t)] \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{ଅଧିକ} \\ \text{I Ampere} = \frac{1 \text{ Coulomb}}{1 \text{ second}} \end{array} \right.$$

ବ୍ୟାପକ ଜ୍ଞାନ $V_A - V_B = IR, V = IR$



ଦେଖିନ ତଡ଼ିକ୍ଟ କୋଣେଟ୍ ବ୍ୟାପକ ଜ୍ଞାନ :- $\eta = \frac{\text{ତଡ଼ିକ୍ଟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଯମନ ପ୍ରକାଶ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ}}{\text{ଆହିତିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଯମନ ପ୍ରକାଶ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ}}$

ବ୍ୟାପକ ଏକକ $1 \Omega = \frac{1 \text{ Volt}}{1 \text{ Ampere}}$

ବ୍ୟାପକ ଏକକ : SI :- Coulomb CGS :- stat C অର୍ଗାର : [IT]

$$1 C = 3 \times 10^9 \text{ stat C}$$

ବ୍ୟାପକ ଏକକ : SI :- Ampere CGS :- stat A অର୍ଗାର : [IT]

$$1 A = 3 \times 10^9 \text{ stat A}, 1 \text{ emu } \text{ গ୍ରାମପାଣୀ } = 10 A$$

ବ୍ୟାପକ ଏକକ : SI :- Volt CGS :- stat V অର୍ଗାର $V = \frac{W}{Q} = \frac{ML^2T^{-2}}{IT} = [ML^2T^{-3}I^{-1}]$

$$1 V = \frac{1}{300} \text{ stat V}, 1 \text{ emu } \text{ টଙ୍କା } = 10^{-8} V$$

ବ୍ୟାପକ ଏକକ : SI :- Ohm CGS :- stat Ω অର୍ଗାର $R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{ML^2T^{-3}I^{-1}}{I} = [ML^2T^{-3}I^{-2}]$

$$1 \Omega = 1.1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ esu } \text{ টଙ୍କା } (\text{stat } \Omega), 1 \text{ emu } \text{ টଙ୍କା } = 10^{-9} \Omega$$

ପରିଯାହିତାର ଏକକ :- SI :- mho (U), siemens (S)

ପରିଯାହିତାର ଏକକ :- SI :- mho, m^{-1} , $S \cdot m^{-1}$

ବ୍ୟାପକ ଦୈଶ୍ୟ ପରିମାଣକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଏକକ ${}^{\circ}C^{-1}$ ($\alpha = \frac{R_t - R_0}{R_0 \Delta t}$)

ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଉଲୋକନ୍ତରେ ଚାଲାତାର ଏକକ

$$\alpha = \frac{V_d}{E} = \frac{m \cdot s^{-1}}{V \cdot m^{-1}} = m^2 \cdot V^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$R_t = R_0 (1 + \alpha \Delta t)$$

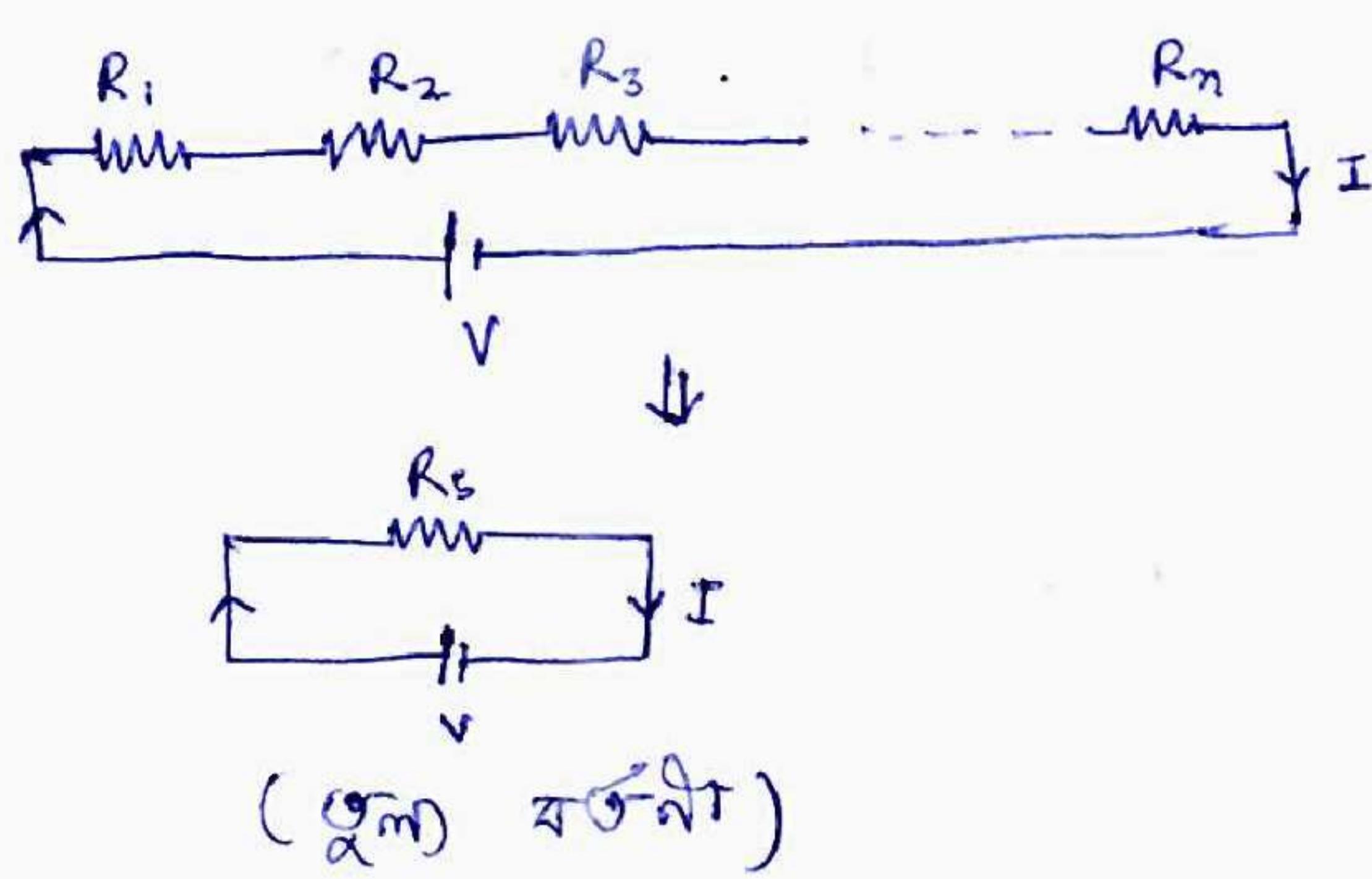
t ক্ষেত্রান্ত হোল্ড R_t
 ০°C ক্ষেত্রান্ত হোল্ড R_0
 Δt এর ক্ষেত্রান্ত পরিবর্তন

$$\text{ক্ষেত্রান্ত স্থূলতা } \alpha = \frac{R_t - R_0}{R_0 \Delta t}$$

t_1 °C ক্ষেত্রান্ত হোল্ড R_1 এবং t_2 °C ক্ষেত্রান্ত হোল্ড $R_2 = 26\Omega$

$$\alpha = \frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_1 t_2 - R_2 t_1}$$

চোষের ক্ষেত্রান্ত মানদণ্ড



$$(গুরু) \text{ হোল্ড } R_s = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots + R_n$$

$$V_1 = IR_1, V_2 = IR_2, \dots, V_n = IR_n$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R_s} = \frac{V}{(R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots + R_n)}$$

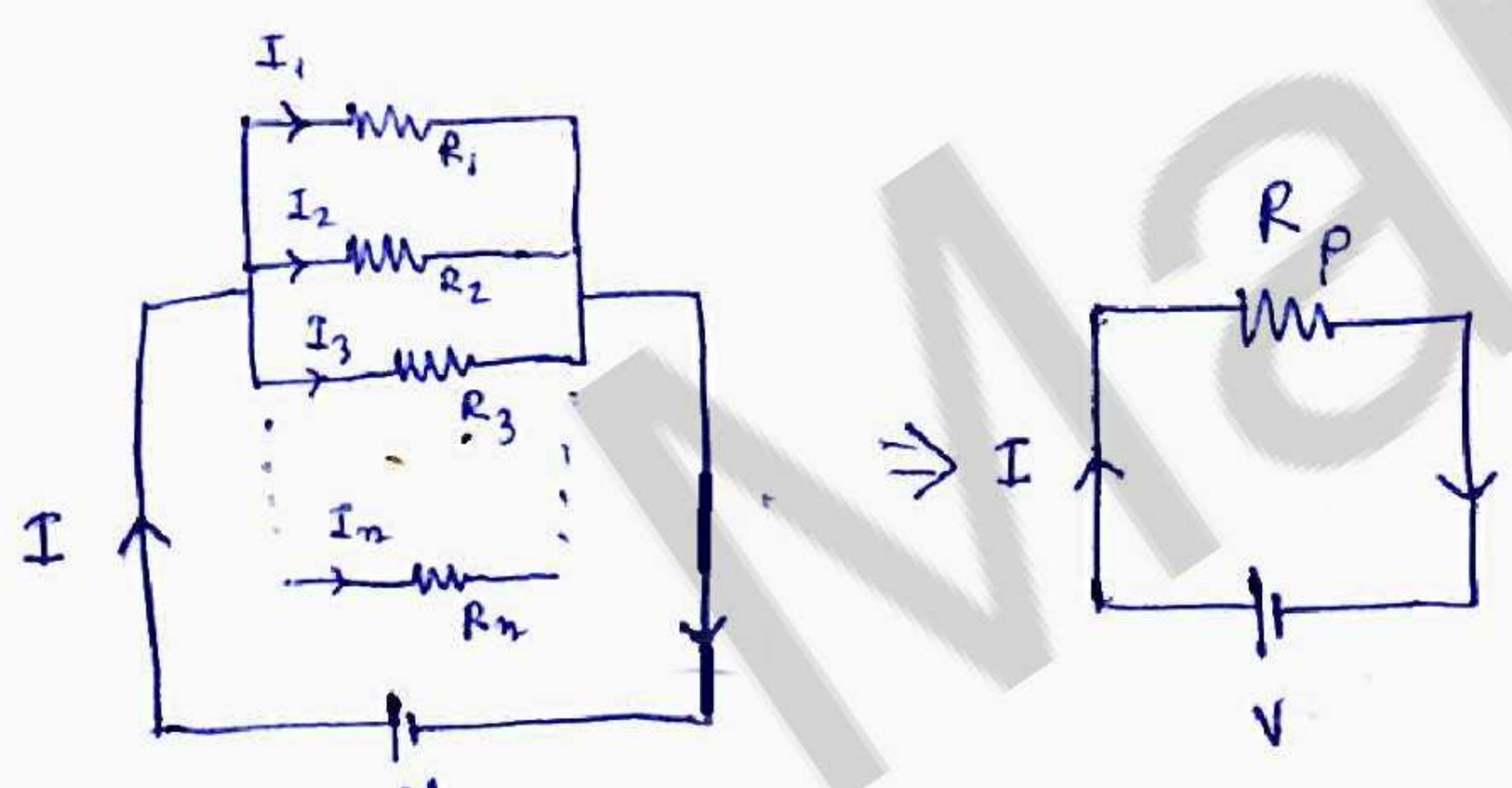
$$V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + \dots + V_n$$

চোষের যোগ্যতা মানদণ্ড

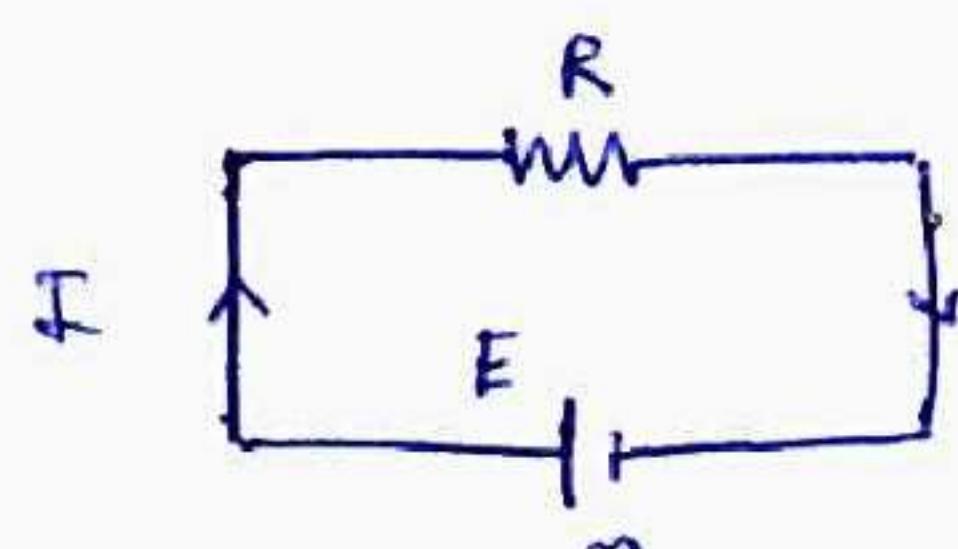
$$(গুরু) \text{ হোল্ড. } \frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V}{R_1}, I_2 = \frac{V}{R_2}, I_3 = \frac{V}{R_3}, \dots, I_n = \frac{V}{R_n}$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots + I_n$$



$$E = IR + Ir \Rightarrow E = IR + v$$



কোনো গতিশীল বল = E
 কোনো অভিসরণ হোল্ড = r
 কোনো পরিপন্থ হোল্ড = R
 এবং চালনা = v

যদি $r \approx 0$ যা $I = 0$ (মুক্ত সর্টি)

$$\begin{cases} E = IR \\ E = v \end{cases}$$

$v = \text{কোনো বিদ্যুৎজপন}$

অন্তর্ভুক্ত যথাযথ ক্ষেত্রান্ত $I_{max} = 26\Omega$

$$I_{max} r = E \Rightarrow I_{max} = \frac{E}{r}$$

$$v = IR = E - I_{max} r = E - E = 0$$

\therefore অন্তর্ভুক্ত যথাযথ বিদ্যুৎজপন ক্ষেত্রান্ত ক্ষেত্রান্ত হবে।

ବ୍ୟାପକ ପ୍ରସର

$$V = \frac{E}{1 + \frac{r}{R}} \approx E = \frac{E}{2} \quad [r \ll R]$$

ଏକାର ପ୍ରସର

$$I = \frac{E}{r(1 + \frac{R}{r})} \approx \frac{E}{r} = \frac{E}{2} \quad [r \gg R]$$

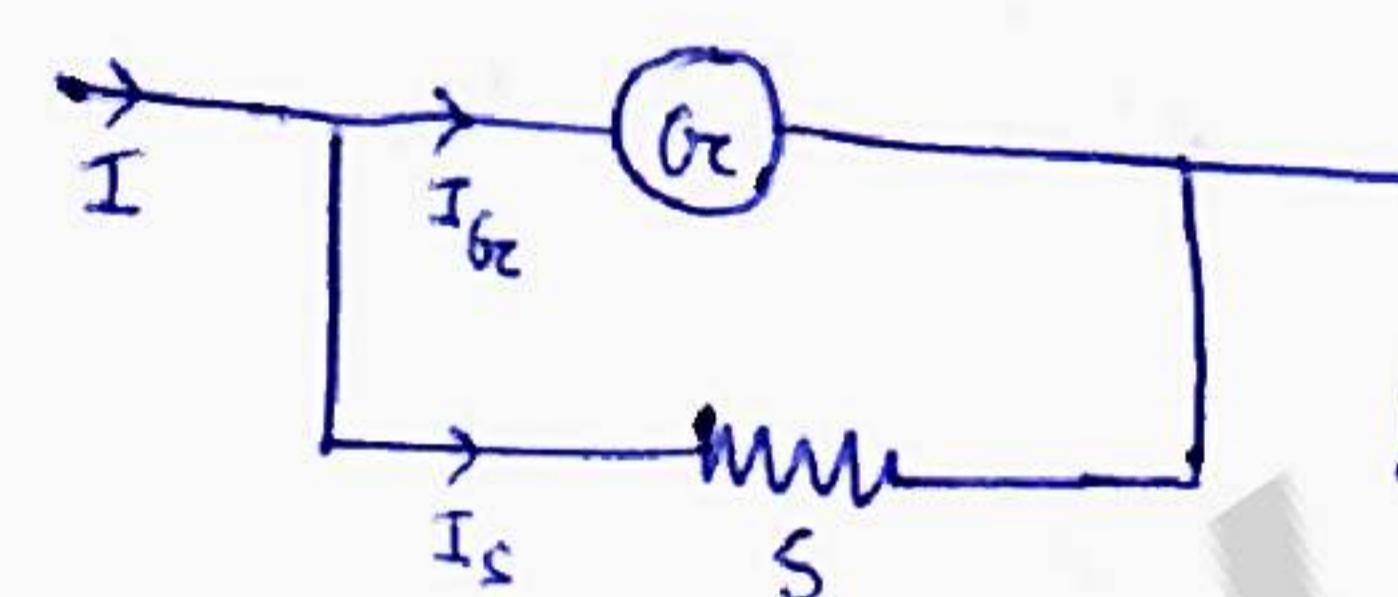
ଶେନ୍ଟ (Shunt)

$S \Rightarrow$ ମାପିବାର ଦୋଷ
 $G_s \Rightarrow$ ଅନୁଭାବନ କରିବାର ଦୋଷ

$$\frac{I_s}{I_s} = \frac{S}{G_s}$$

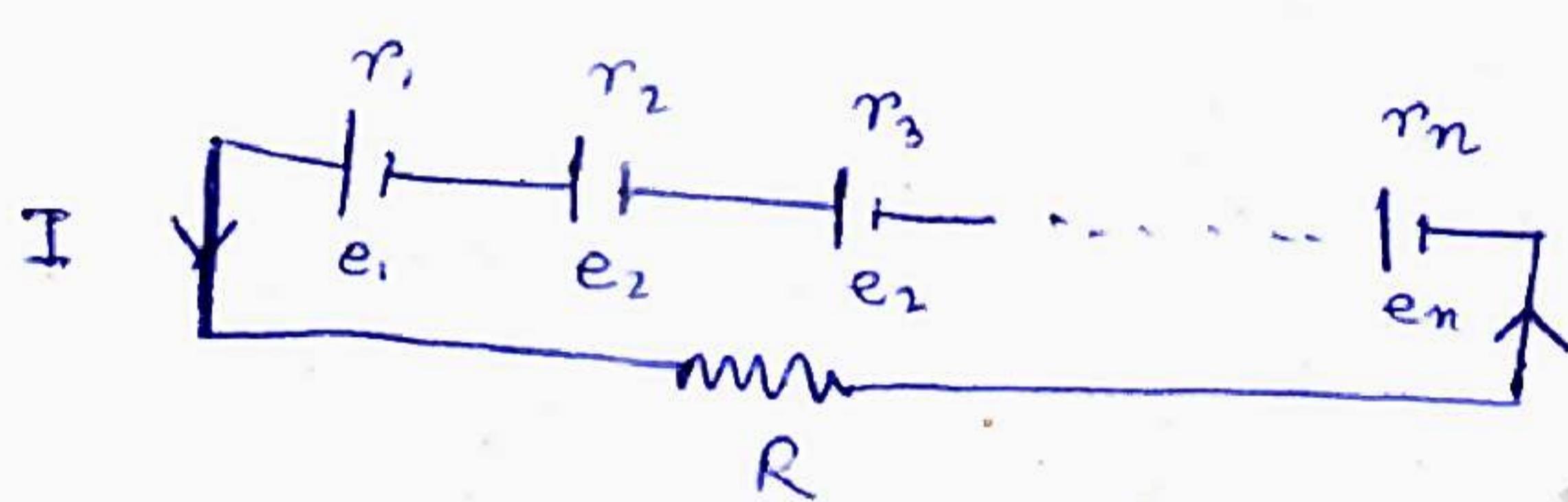
$$S = \frac{G_s}{n-1}$$

$$I_s = I \times \frac{1}{n} \quad [n \text{ ହେଉଥାଏ କାମତା ହେଲେ]$$



$$I = I_s + I_s'$$

କୋଣ୍କରି ଚକ୍ରାଳ ମୂଲ୍ୟ



x ମାତ୍ରାକରି ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରେତୀ କରିବାର ଲାଗାଇବାର ରେଳେ,

$$I = \frac{(n-x)e - xe}{R + nr} = \frac{(n-2x)e}{R + nr}$$

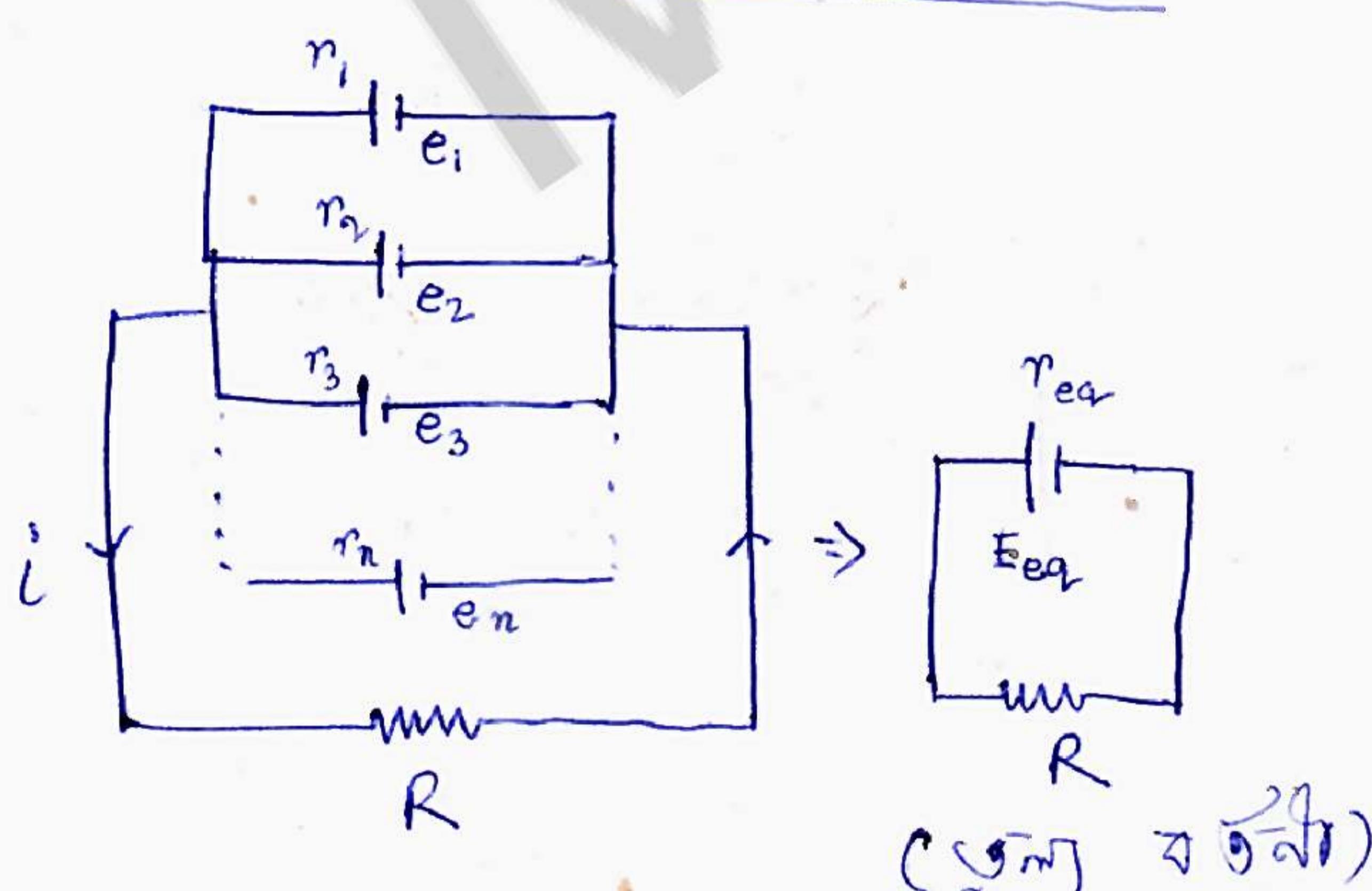
$$I = \frac{e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + \dots + e_n}{R + (r_1 + r_2 + r_3 + \dots + r_n)}$$

$$e_1 = e_2 = e_3 = \dots = e_n = e$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = \dots = r_n = r$$

$$I = \frac{ne}{R + nr}$$

କୋଣ୍କରି ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ମୂଲ୍ୟ :-



$$I = \frac{(e_1/r_1) + (e_2/r_2) + (e_3/r_3) + \dots + (e_n/r_n)}{1 + R \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{r_n} \right)}$$

$$e_1 = e_2 = e_3 = \dots = e_n = e$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = \dots = r_n = r$$

$$I = \frac{e}{R + r/n}$$

$$E_{eq} = \frac{(e_1/r_1) + (e_2/r_2) + (e_3/r_3) + \dots + (e_n/r_n)}{\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{r_n}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r_{eq}} = \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{r_n}$$

$$x \text{ ମାତ୍ରାକରି ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରେତୀ କରିବାର ଲାଗାଇବାର ରେଳେ, I = \frac{(n-x)\frac{e}{r} - x(\frac{e}{r})}{1 + R \cdot \frac{n}{r}} = \frac{(n-2x)\frac{e}{r}}{1 + R \cdot \frac{n}{r}}$$

$$\boxed{I = \frac{(n-2x)e}{n+r}}$$

ଦ୍ୱାରାକେନ୍ଦ୍ର ମିକ୍ରୋ ଯତ୍ନାଧ୍ୟ - ଏ ଅଧିକ ଯତ୍ନାକେନ୍ଦ୍ରକୁ (ଉଚ୍ଚତାକାରୀ ଏବଂ
ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀନ ହୋଇଥାଏ) ଲେଖି ଯତ୍ନାଧ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥାଏ ତାଣେ ଏତ୍ତମ ମ ଅଧିକ ମାତ୍ରରେ
ଯତ୍ନାଧ୍ୟର ଯତ୍ନାଧ୍ୟ ମୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଥିଲା.

$$I = \frac{ne}{R + \frac{nr}{m}} = \frac{mne}{mR + nr} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{ଯତ୍ନାଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବାହର ହାତ} \\ \text{ଯତ୍ନାଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବାହ } I_0 = \frac{ne}{2R} = \frac{me}{2r} \end{array} \right. \quad mR = nr$$

$$I = ne A V_d \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} n = \text{ଏକବରାତରେ ମୁକ୍ତ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରନ୍ସିନେର ଯତ୍ନାଧ୍ୟ} = \text{ମୁକ୍ତ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରନ୍ସି} \\ \text{ଯତ୍ନାଧ୍ୟ ହାତ୍} \\ A = \text{ଗୋଟିଏ ପ୍ଲଟ୍ଟରେ କୋର୍ଟର୍ } , V_d = \text{ବିଚଳନ } [A] \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{ଉଚ୍ଚତାକାର ଯତ୍ନାଧ୍ୟ} \quad j = \frac{I}{A} = ne V_d \quad \left[I = \int_A \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{A} \right]$$

$$\text{ମୁକ୍ତ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରନ୍ସିନେର ଫ୍ରିଜ} \quad a = \frac{eV}{ml} \quad \left[m = \text{ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରନ୍ସିନେର ତ୍ରୈ} \\ l = \text{ଲାଇକାରୀଙ୍କ ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ} \right]$$

$$\text{ବିଚଳନ ଦେବନ} \quad V_d = \frac{eE}{K} = \mu E \quad \left[\mu = \frac{e}{K} ; \mu \Rightarrow \text{ମୁକ୍ତ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରନ୍ସିନେର} \\ \text{ଅନୁଭାବ} \right]$$

$$V = \frac{K}{ne^2} \cdot \frac{l}{A} \cdot I \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{ଦେବନ} \quad R = \frac{K}{ne^2} \cdot \frac{l}{A} \quad \text{ପରିପାରିତା} \quad G = \frac{ne^2}{K} \\ \text{ଦେବନ} \quad P = \frac{K}{ne^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{ତୃତୀୟ ମୁକ୍ତର ଉପକାରୀ ଦୂରାକ୍ଷରଣ} : - \quad \vec{j} = G \vec{E}$$

বিদ্যুৎ পদ্ধতি বিজ্ঞান

$$Q = CV \Rightarrow C = \frac{Q}{V} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{বিদ্যুৎ একটি রেখাগত পদ্ধতি} \\ \text{এটি অবগুণ বিশ্লেষক পদ্ধতি} \end{array} \right]$$

GCS একক $1 \text{ stat F} = \frac{1 \text{ esu}}{1 \text{ esu}} \text{ গ্রাম}$

SI একক $1 \text{ F} = \frac{1 \text{ coulomb}}{1 \text{ volt}}$ $1 \text{ F} = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ stat F}$

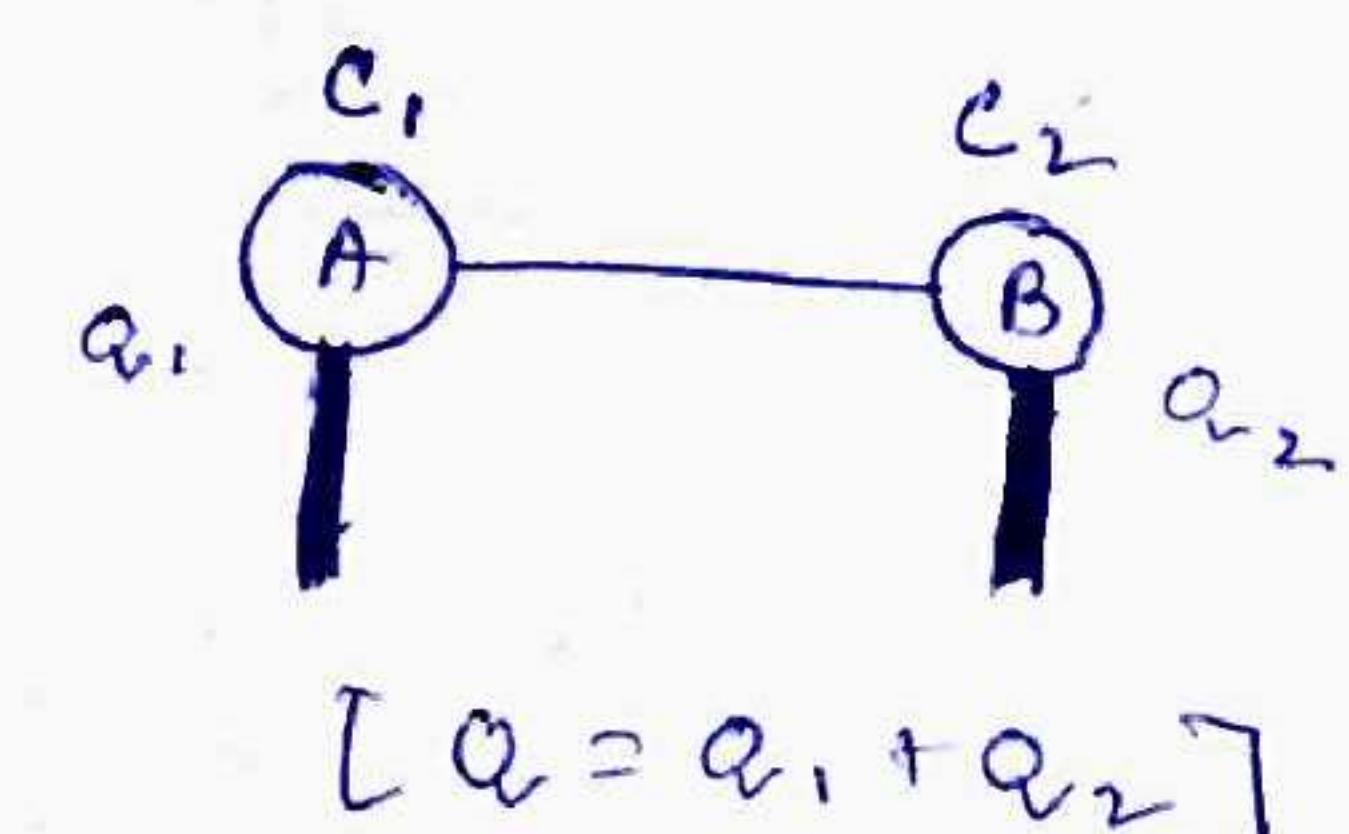
$$1 \mu\text{F} = 10^{-6} \text{ F} = 9 \times 10^5 \text{ stat F} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{সূত্র } C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{Q}{\omega/\alpha} = \frac{Q^2}{\omega} \\ C = \frac{[I^2 T^2]}{[M L^2 T^{-2}]} = M^{-1} L^{-2} T^4 I^2 \end{array} \right.$$

পরিবাহী সূলকেন্দ্ৰীয় বিদ্যুৎ পদ্ধতি :- $C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R$ $\left[\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 \text{ C}^{-2} \right]$
 $R = \text{সূলকেন্দ্ৰীয় দৈর্ঘ্য}$

পোলিপোল পরিবাহী প্রতিক্রিয়া :- $\omega = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} QV$

অনুবিত্তন হাতে পরিবাহী পদ্ধতি গোপন পদ্ধতি :-

$$Q_1 = Q \frac{c_1}{c_1 + c_2}, Q_2 = Q \frac{c_2}{c_1 + c_2} \quad \left| \frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} \right.$$

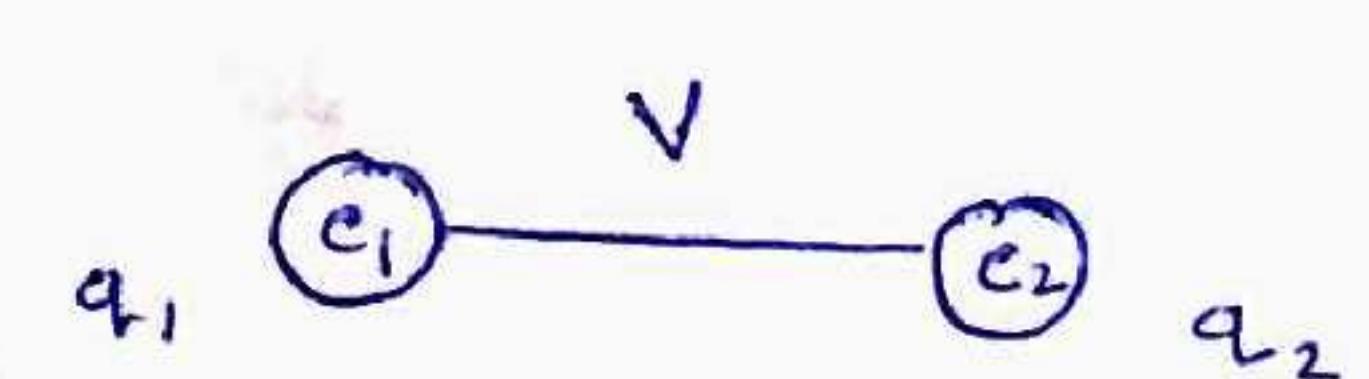


বিভিন্ন পথগুচ্ছে দুটি পরিবাহী পদ্ধতি গোপন পদ্ধতি :-

$$V = \frac{c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2}{c_1 + c_2}, \quad q_1 = \frac{c_1}{c_1 + c_2} Q$$



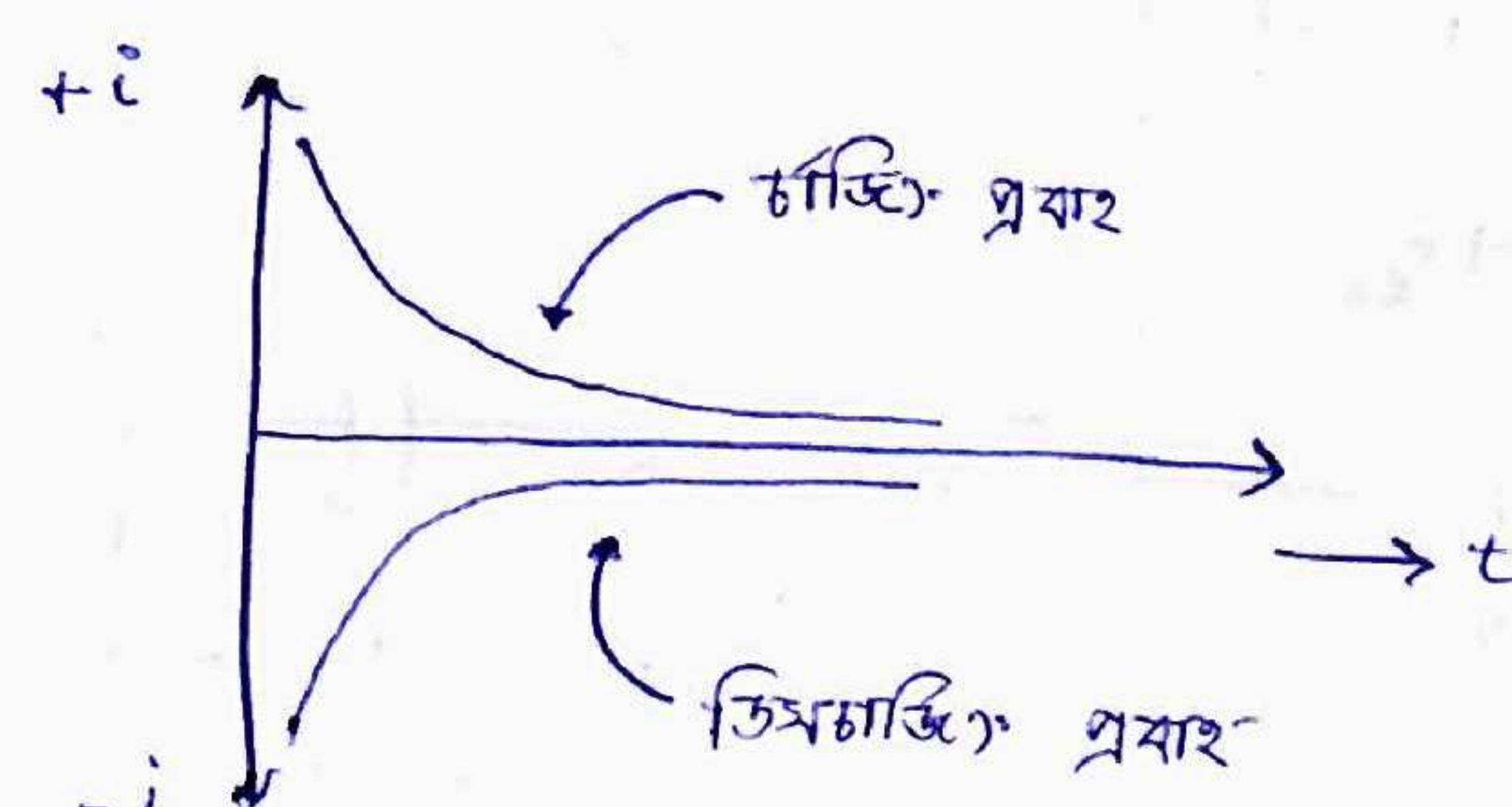
$$q_2 = \frac{c_2}{c_1 + c_2} \cdot Q$$



$$\text{ক্ষমতা} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c_1 c_2}{c_1 + c_2} (v_1 - v_2)^2$$

$$[Q = q_1 + q_2]$$

বিদ্যুৎ চার্জ এবং ক্ষেত্রচার্জ.



কোনো বায়বের পাতচাটির মধ্যবর্তী দূরত্বে ৩টি উন্নত মাপ্য
 $K = \frac{\text{ধারণ উপর্যুক্ত বায়ব}}{\text{৩টি বায়বের পাতচাটির মধ্যবর্তী দূরত্বে ক্ষেত্রফল আকার উপর্যুক্ত ফর্মুলা}}$

সমানুরাল পাত বায়বের বায়ব $c = \frac{K \epsilon_0 \alpha}{d}$ [পাতচাটির ক্ষেত্রফল = α
 ϵ_0 পাতচাটির মধ্যবর্তী দূরত্ব = d]

n যোগফল সমানুরাল পাতকে মুক্ত ক্ষেত্রে বায়বের বায়ব $c = \frac{(n-1) K \epsilon_0 \alpha}{d}$

সমানুরাল পাতচাটির মধ্যবর্তী $t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_n$ বেরিএবিলিস্ট $K_1, K_2, K_3, \dots, K_n$
 পাতচাটির মধ্যবর্তী ক্ষেত্রক্ষেত্রিক মুক্ত ক্ষেত্রে মোট ধারণ, বায়ব c_n হলো :-

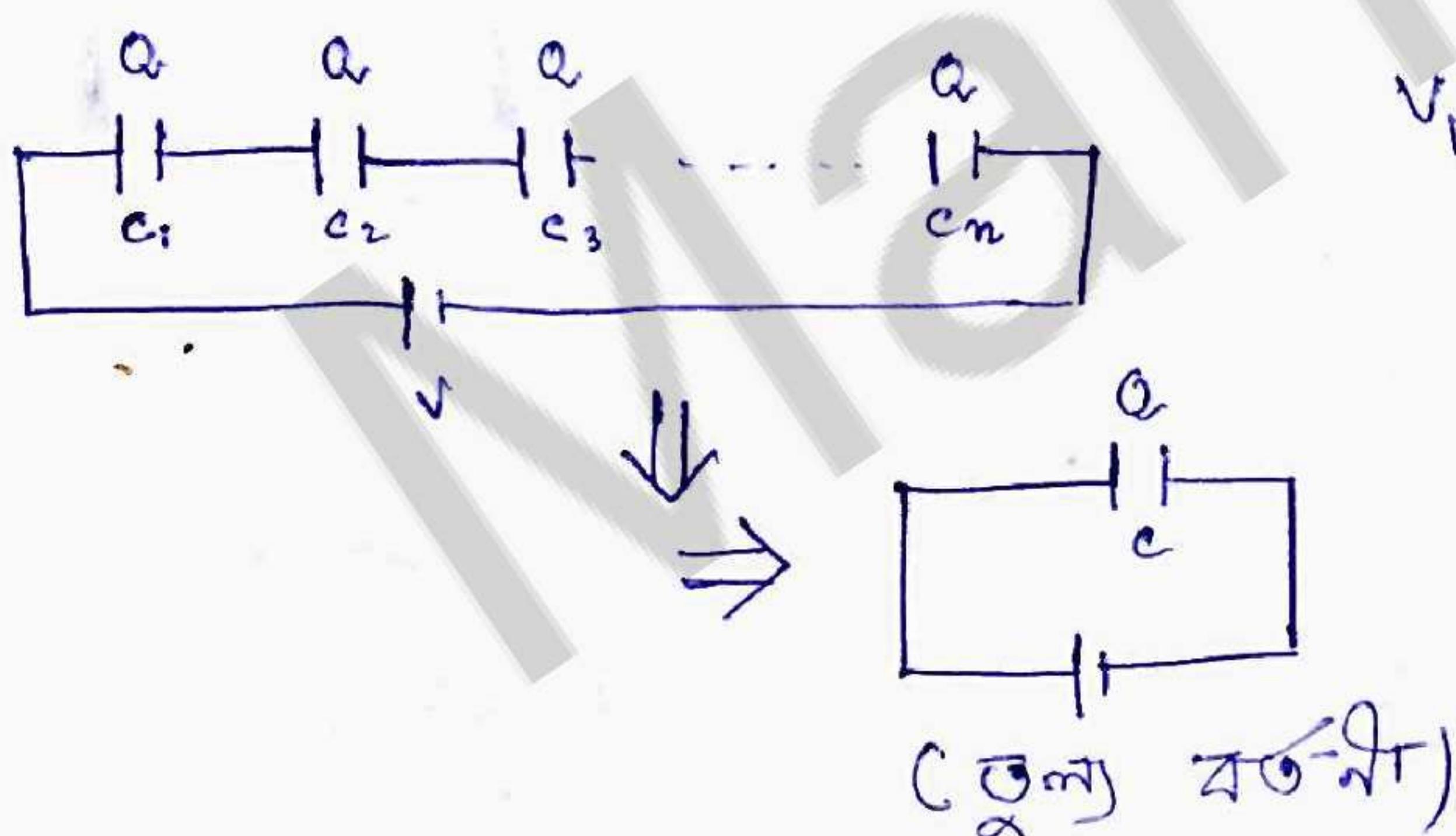
$$c_n = \frac{\epsilon_0 \alpha}{\frac{t_1}{K_1} + \frac{t_2}{K_2} + \frac{t_3}{K_3} + \dots + \frac{t_n}{K_n}}$$

টড়িয়ে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্র হলো (u) :-

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 \quad [E = \text{উড়িয়ে ক্ষেত্র}]$$

$$\text{একক} = \text{J. m}^{-3} \quad \text{ক্ষেত্র} = \frac{\text{M L}^2 \text{T}^{-2}}{\text{L}^3} = \text{ML}^{-1} \text{T}^{-2}$$

বায়বের চলনি সময়সূত্র

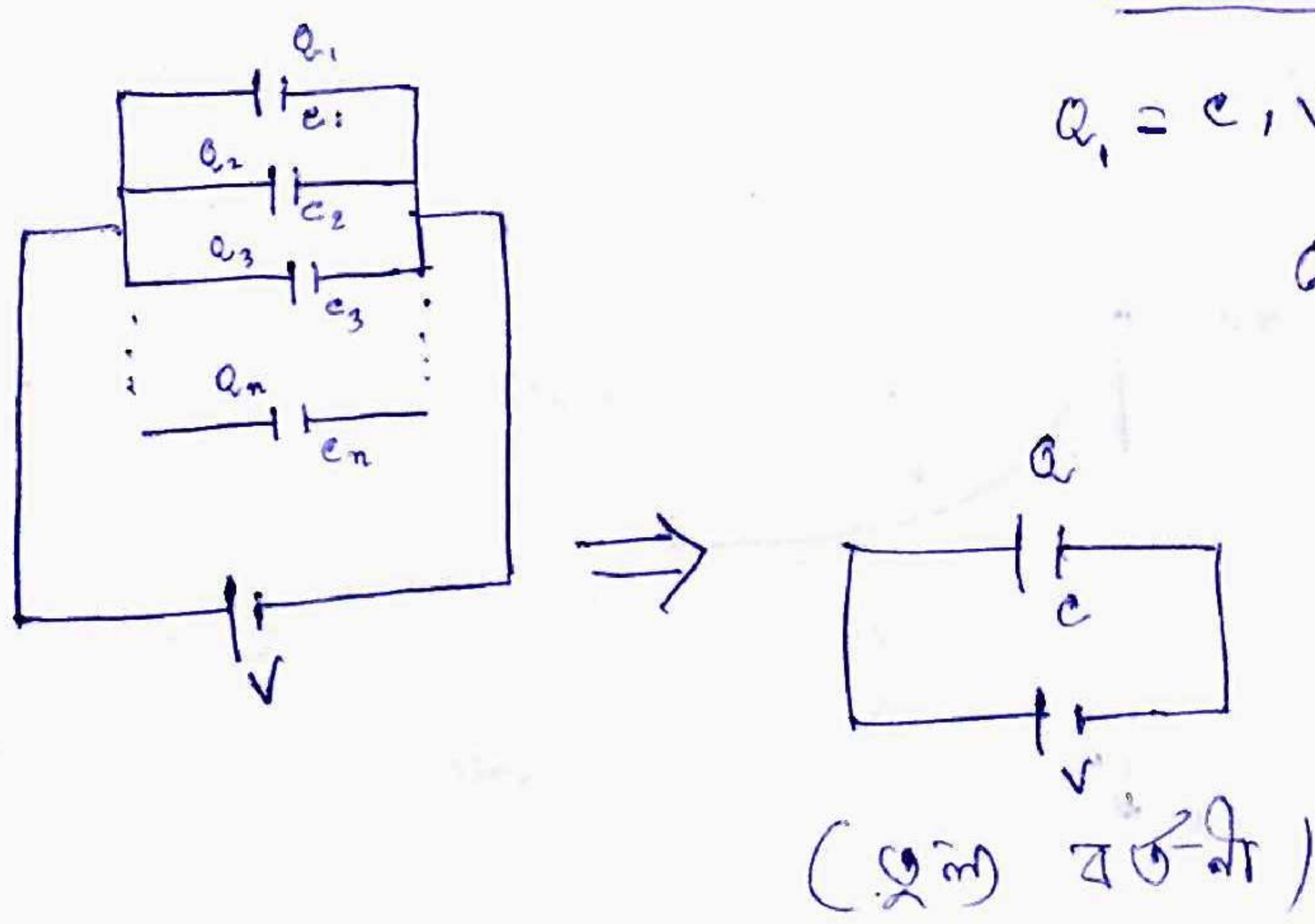


মুল বায়ব :- $\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{c_n}$

$$V_1 = \frac{Q}{c_1}, \quad V_2 = \frac{Q}{c_2}, \quad \dots, \quad V_n = \frac{Q}{c_n}$$

$$V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + \dots + V_n$$

বায়বের সমানুরাল অবস্থা



মুল বায়ব :- $c = c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + \dots + c_n$

$$Q_1 = c_1 V, \quad Q_2 = c_2 V, \quad Q_3 = c_3 V, \dots, \quad Q_n = c_n V$$

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + \dots + Q_n$$

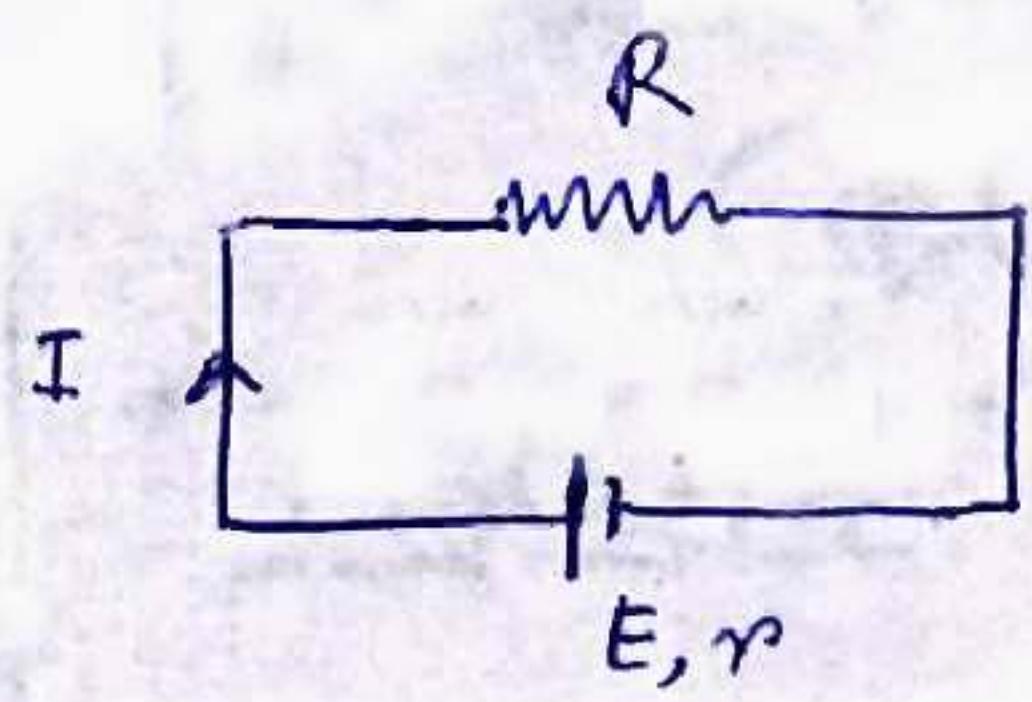
ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଏବଂ କ୍ଷମତା

$$W = VIt = I^2Rt = \frac{V^2}{R}t ; H = \frac{\omega}{J} \left[J = \begin{array}{l} 4.2 \text{ J/cal} \\ = 4.2 \times 10^7 \text{ erg/cal} \end{array} \right]$$

$$P = VI = I^2R = \frac{V^2}{R} ; P = \frac{W}{t}$$

କ୍ଷମତାର ଏଫ୍ଫା SI : 32.67 (watt)

1 Horse Power = 746 W



$$I = \frac{E}{R+r} , P_0 = I^2(R+r)$$

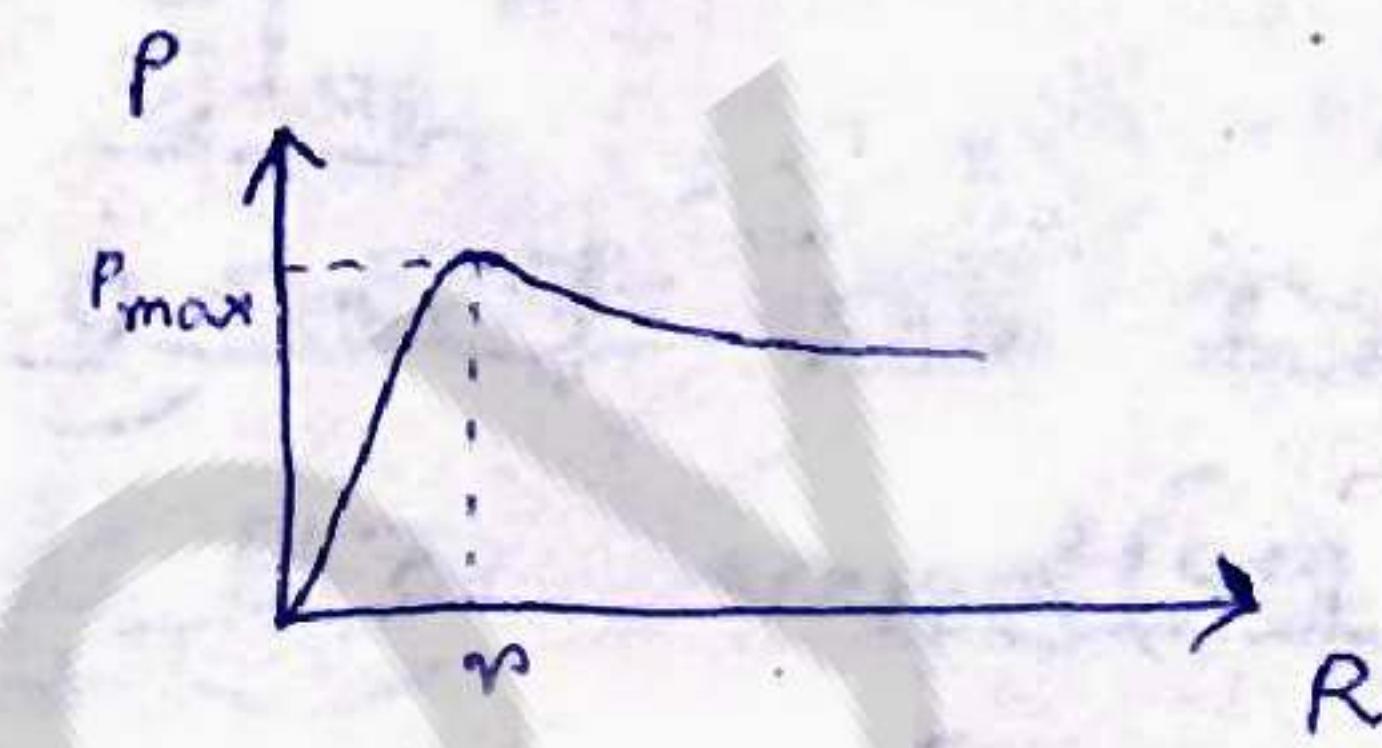
$$P_0 = \frac{E^2}{R+r} [P_0 = \text{ସତ୍ତ୍ଵିକ କ୍ଷମତା}]$$

ସତ୍ତ୍ଵିକ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ କ୍ଷମତା

$$P = \frac{E^2 R}{(R+r)^2}$$

ସତ୍ତ୍ଵିକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବାଚ କ୍ଷମତା ଲାଭୀ କାହିଁ

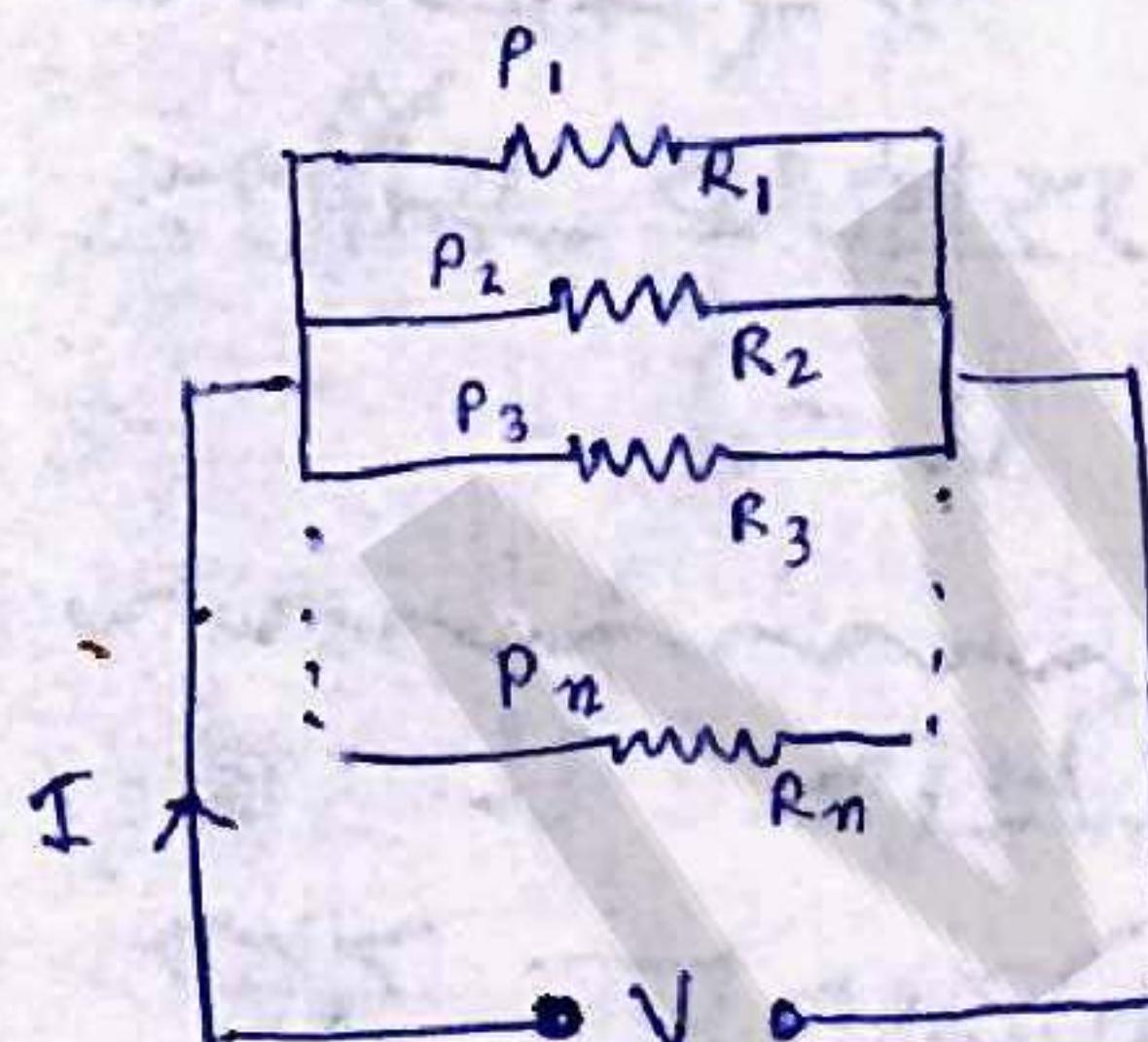
$$\text{ଜ୍ଵଳଣ୍ଡିକ କ୍ଷମତା } P_{max} = \frac{E^2}{4r}$$



1 Watt, hour = 3600 Joule, 1 BOT unit = 1 Kw.h = 3.6×10^6 Joule

ଫିଲ୍‌ଡ୍ରାଇ ଗାହେ ଜ୍ଵଳଣ୍ଡିକ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ କ୍ଷମତା ଏବଂ କାମାର୍ଥ ର ଉଚ୍ଚତା $I \propto r^{\frac{3}{2}}$

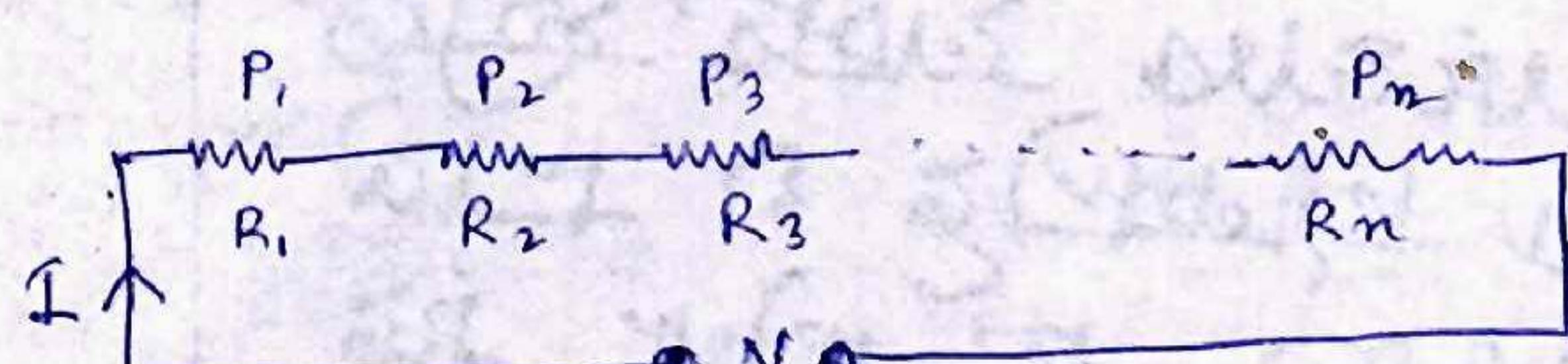
ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଯମାନ୍ତରାଳ ଯମାନ୍ତରାଳ ଯମାନ୍ତରାଳ



$$P' = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots + P_n \quad (\text{ଯମାନ୍ତରାଳ } P')$$

$$P_1 = \frac{V^2}{R_1}, P_2 = \frac{V^2}{R_2}, \dots, P_n = \frac{V^2}{R_n}$$

ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଟେଲିଫିନ୍ ଯମାନ୍ତରାଳ ଯମାନ୍ତରାଳ



$$\frac{1}{P''} = \frac{1}{P_1} + \frac{1}{P_2} + \frac{1}{P_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{P_n} \quad (\text{ଯମାନ୍ତରାଳ } P'')$$

$$P_1 = I^2 R_1, P_2 = I^2 R_2, \dots, P_n = I^2 R_n$$