

# MISSION BATCH

## CLASS 11th | PHYSICS

# MOTION IN A STRAIGHT LINE

## सरल रेखा में गति

## अध्याय-2 | भाग-5



# आज क्या पढ़ेंगे ?

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

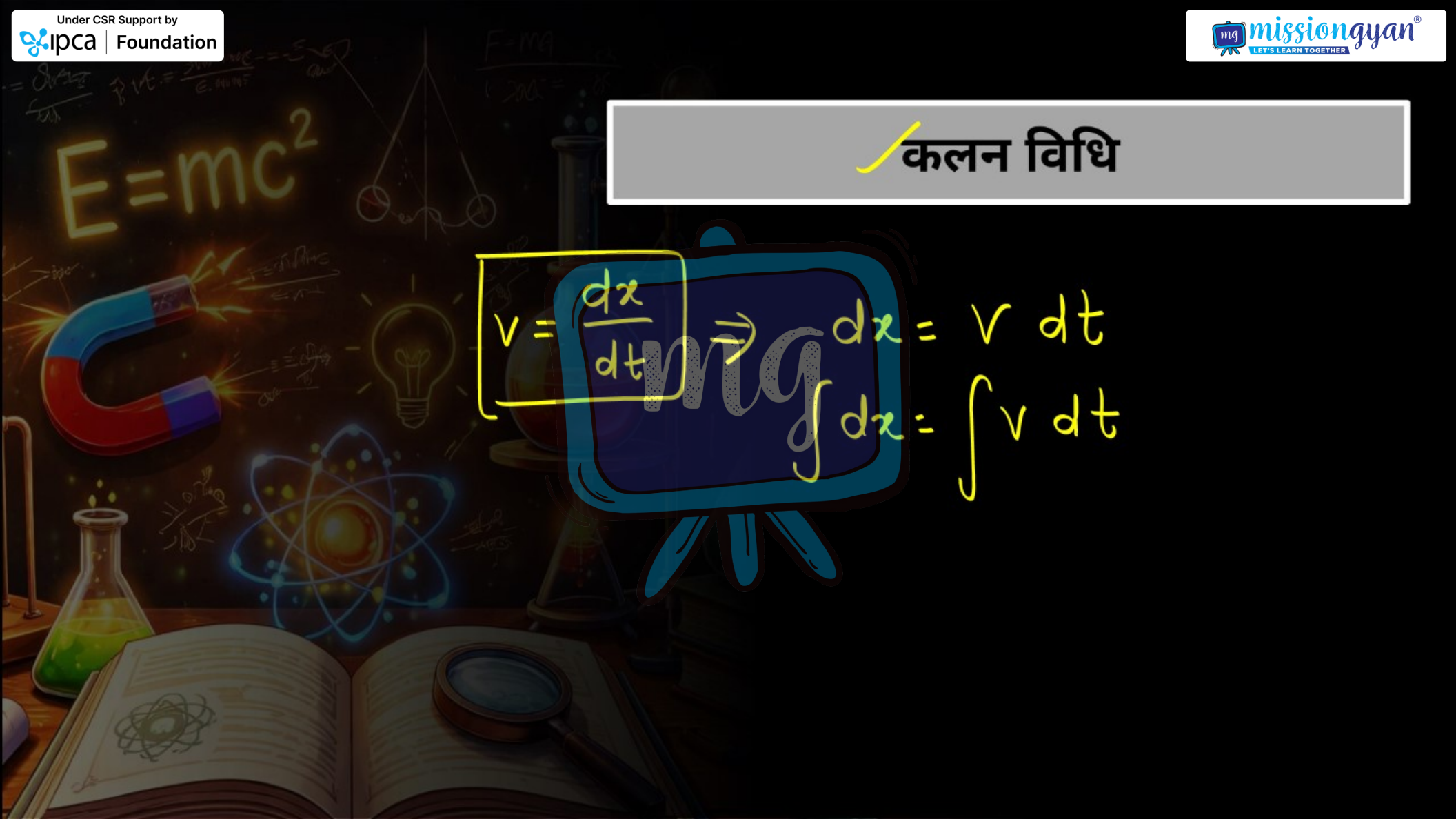
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v$$



1 समत्वरित गति के समीकरण

# ✓ कलन विधि

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow dx = v dt$$
$$\int dx = \int v dt$$



$$E=mc^2$$

differential  
अवकल

$$\int_0^x dx = \int_0^t v dt$$

$$\int c dx = cx$$

$$\int 1 dx = 1 \times x = x$$

$$\int c dt = ct$$

$$\int 1 dt = 1 \times t = t$$

$$[x]_0^x = v \int_0^t dt$$

$$(x-0) = v [t]_0^t$$



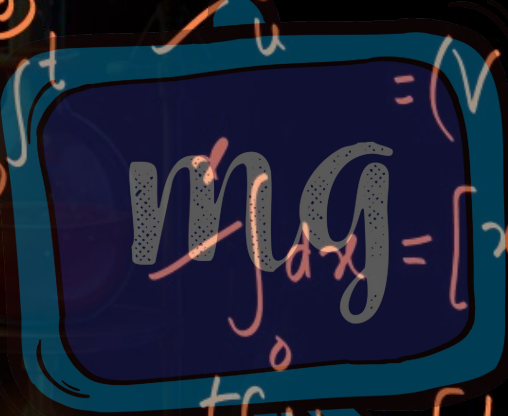
$$E=mc^2$$

$$\int dx = \int_0^x dx$$

$$\int_u^v dv = [v]_u^v$$

$$\int dt = \int_0^t dt$$

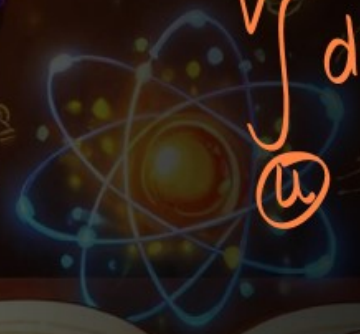
$$\int_u^v dv$$



$$= (v - u)$$

$$\int_0^x dx = [x]_0^x = (x - 0) = x$$

$$\int_0^t dt = [t]_0^t = (t - 0) = t$$



$E=mc^2$

calculus में पहला प्रथम समीकरण

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

$$\int_a^b dv = \int_a^b a dt$$

$$[v]_u^v = a [t]_0^t$$

$$v - u = a(t - 0)$$

$$v = u + at$$

$$a = \frac{v-u}{t}$$

$$v - u = at$$

## द्वितीय समीकरण

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

$$dx = v dt$$

$$\therefore (v = u + at) \text{ रखते हैं}$$

$$dx = (u + at) dt$$

$$\int_0^x dx = \int_0^t (u + at) dt$$

$$[x]_0^x = \int_0^t u dt + \int_0^t at dt$$

$$x = u(t - 0) + a \left( \frac{t^2}{2} - 0 \right)$$

$$x = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{t^{1+1}}{1+1}$$
$$\frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1}$$

$$\int_0^t t dt = \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^t = \left( \frac{t^2}{2} - 0 \right)$$



# तृतीय समीकरण

$$E=mc^2$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad a = \frac{dv}{dt} \times \frac{dx}{dx}$$

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

$$\frac{a}{1} = v \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$v \, dv = a \, dx$$

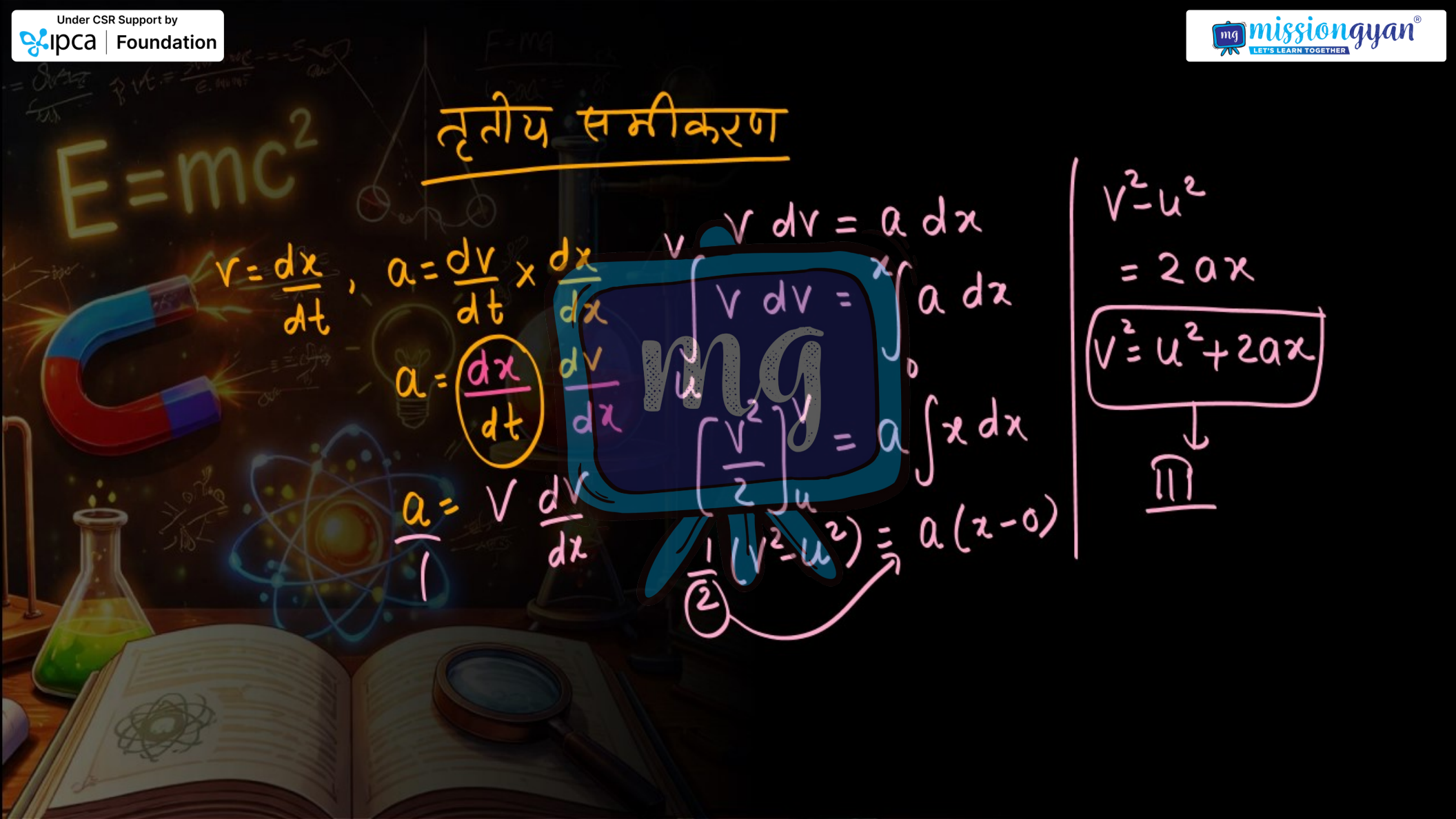
$$\int_u^v v \, dv = \int_0^x a \, dx$$


$$\left[ \frac{v^2}{2} \right]_u^v = a \int_0^x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (v^2 - u^2) = a(x - 0)$$

$$v^2 - u^2 = 2ax$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2ax$$



$$\int_u^v v \, dv = \frac{v^{1+1}}{1+1} = \left(\frac{v^2}{2}\right)_u^v$$

$$= \left[ \frac{v^2}{2} - \frac{u^2}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 - u^2)$$

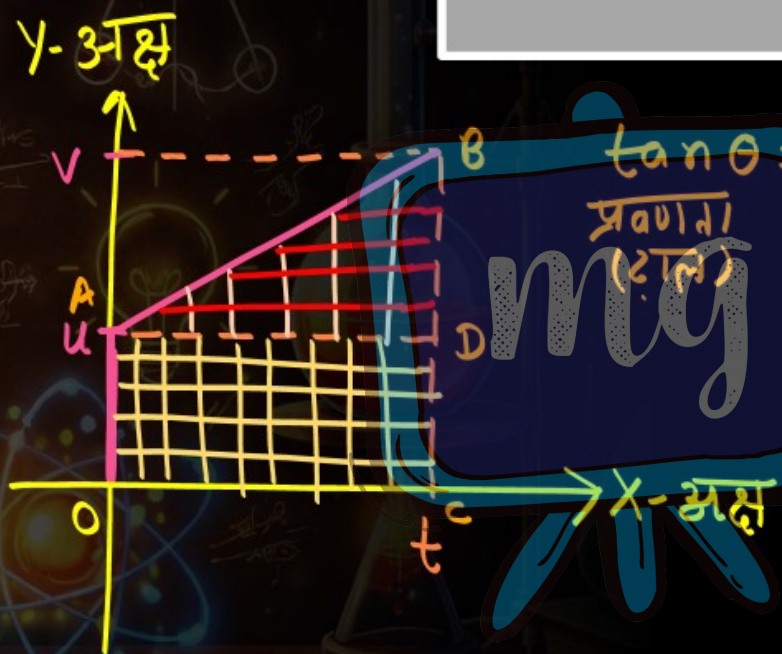
सामान्य  
विधि

कलन विधि

ग्राफीय विधि



# ग्राफीय विधि



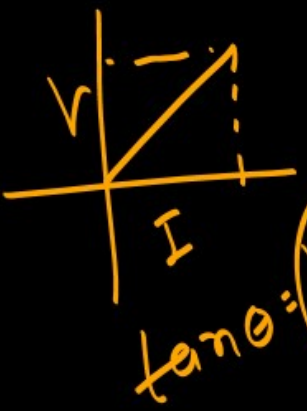
$$\tan \theta = \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{v-u}{t-0} = \frac{v-u}{t} = \frac{a}{1}$$

$$v-u = at$$
$$v = u + at$$

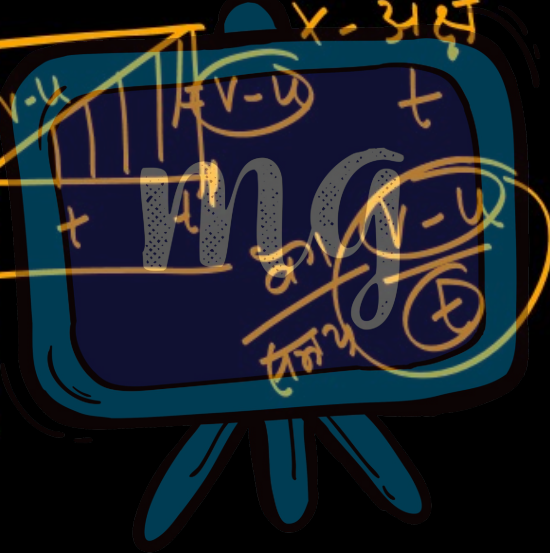
Rough

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y - \text{अक्ष}}{x - \text{अक्ष}} = \frac{v - u}{v - u}$$

= ग्राफ वा ढाल



(R)



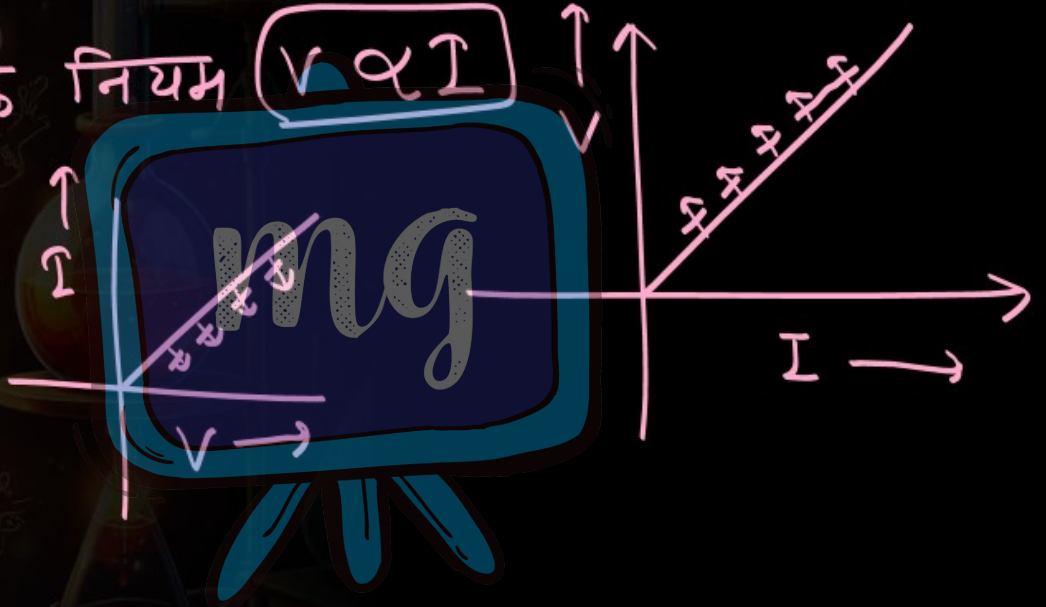
(a)

केवल  
समझना

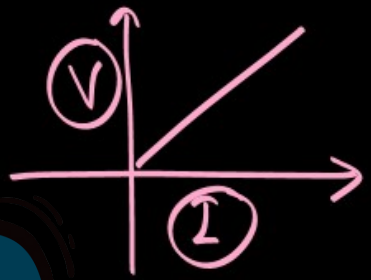
ढाल (Slope) → ग्राफ में

ओम के नियम  $V \propto I$

$I \propto V$



ढूढल =  $\frac{y - \text{अक्ष}}{x - \text{अक्ष}}$

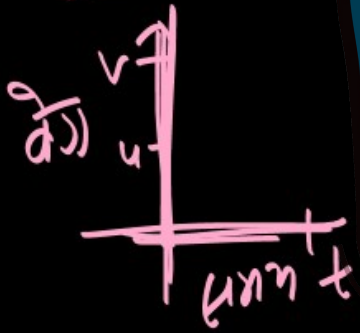


# Zakas

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वेग - समय ग्राफ का ढाल

क्या दर्शाता है?



$$\text{ढाल} = \frac{y\text{-अक्ष}}{x\text{-अक्ष}}$$

$$= \tan \theta = \frac{\text{वेग}}{\text{समय}} = \text{त्वरण}$$



Y-अक्ष x X-अक्ष  
 वेग x समय ग्राफ

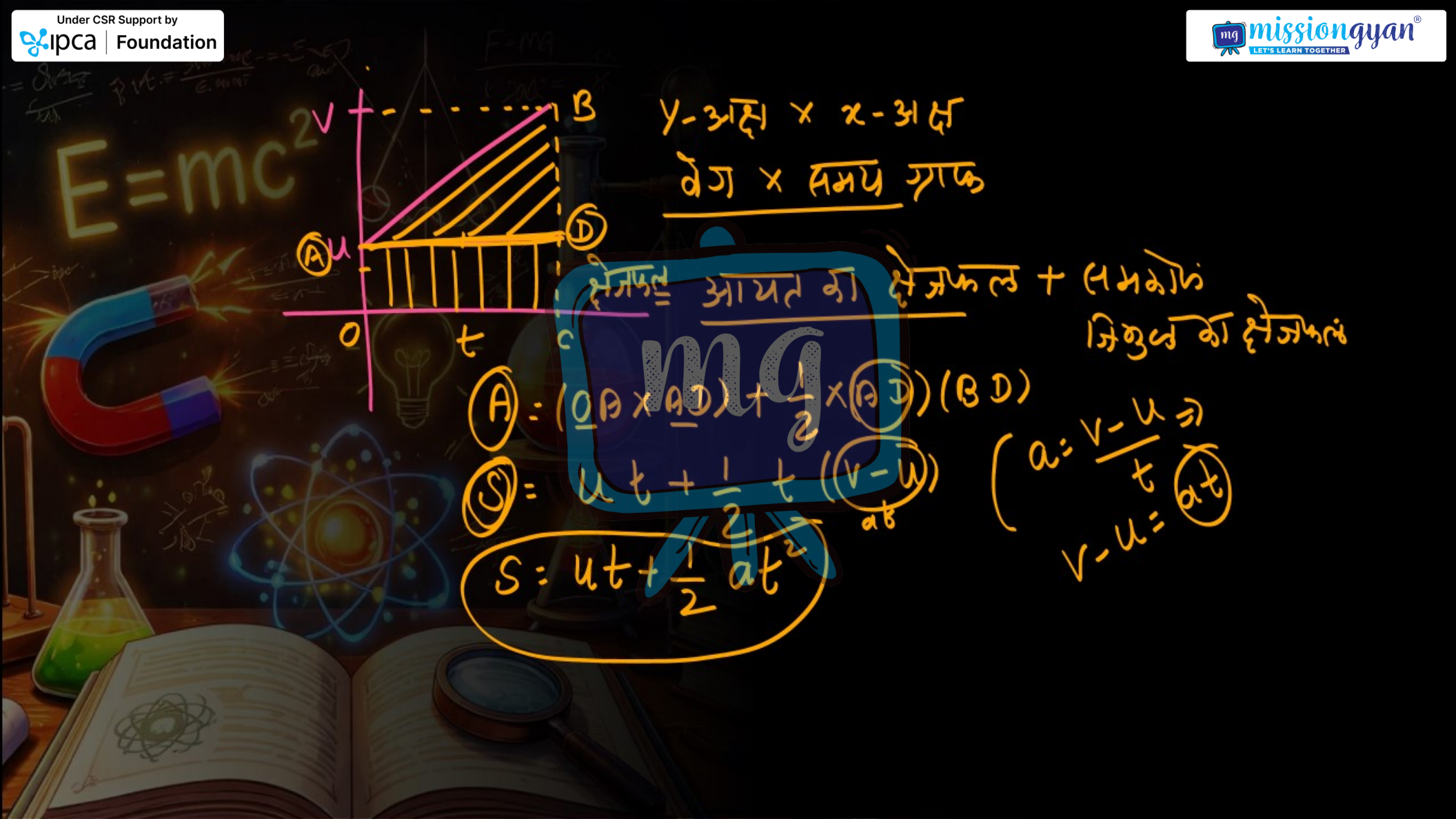
क्षेत्रफल = आयत का क्षेत्रफल + समकोण त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल

$$(A) = (\underline{OA} \times \underline{AD}) + \frac{1}{2} \times (\underline{AD}) \times (\underline{BD})$$

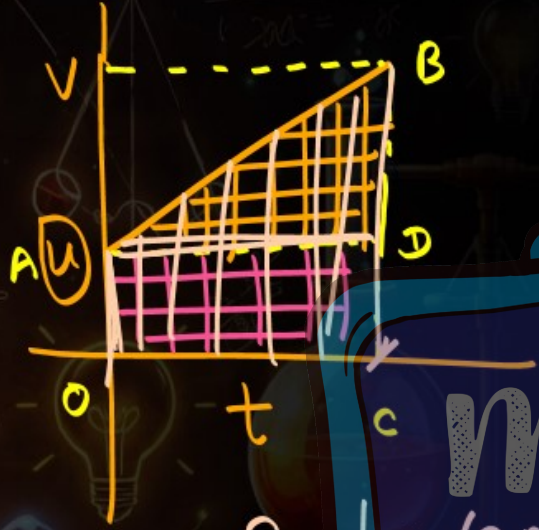
$$(S) = ut + \frac{1}{2} t (v-u)$$

$$S = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$\left( \begin{aligned} a &= \frac{v-u}{t} \Rightarrow \\ v-u &= at \end{aligned} \right)$$

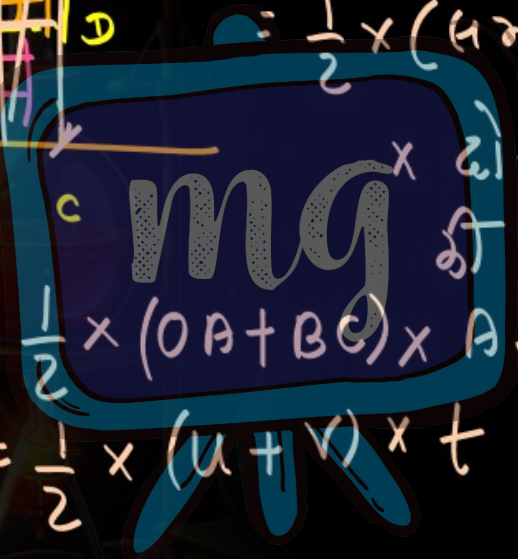


$E=mc^2$



સમઘન ગતિનું સ્થાન કે સંજ્ઞા

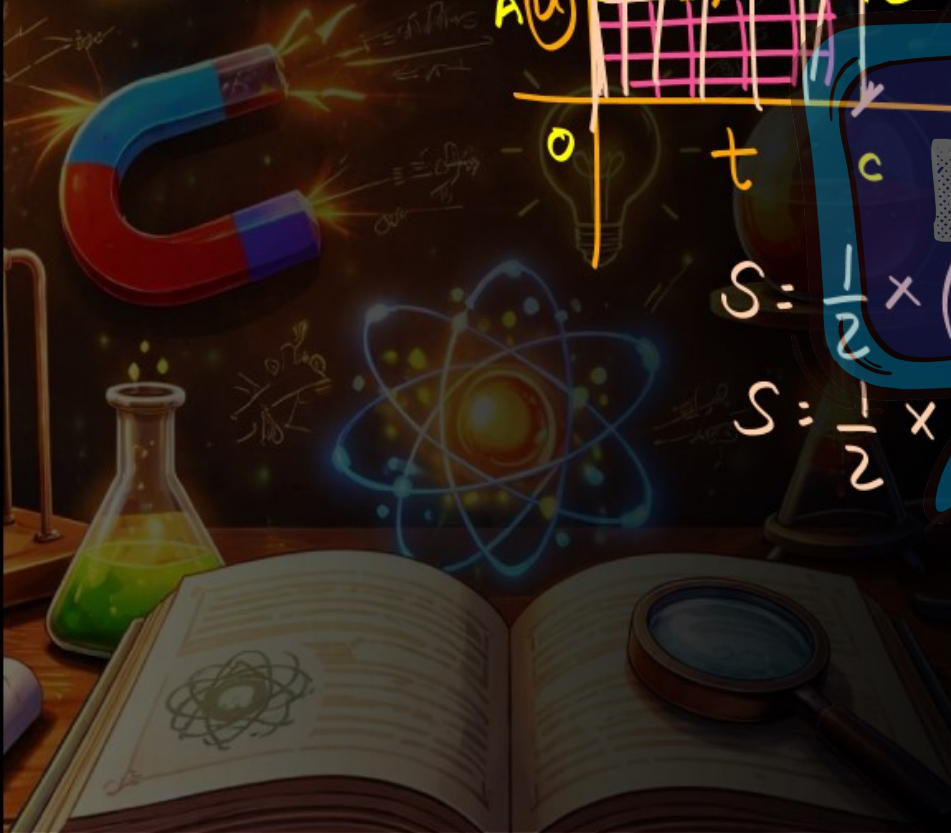
$= \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{સમાન્તર ગુણાંકો ના યોગ})$



x એવો ગુણાંક કીરીચ  
 કી ફોર્મ

$S = \frac{1}{2} \times (OA + BC) \times AD$

$S = \frac{1}{2} \times (u + v) \times t$



$$E=mc^2$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} (u + v) \times t$$

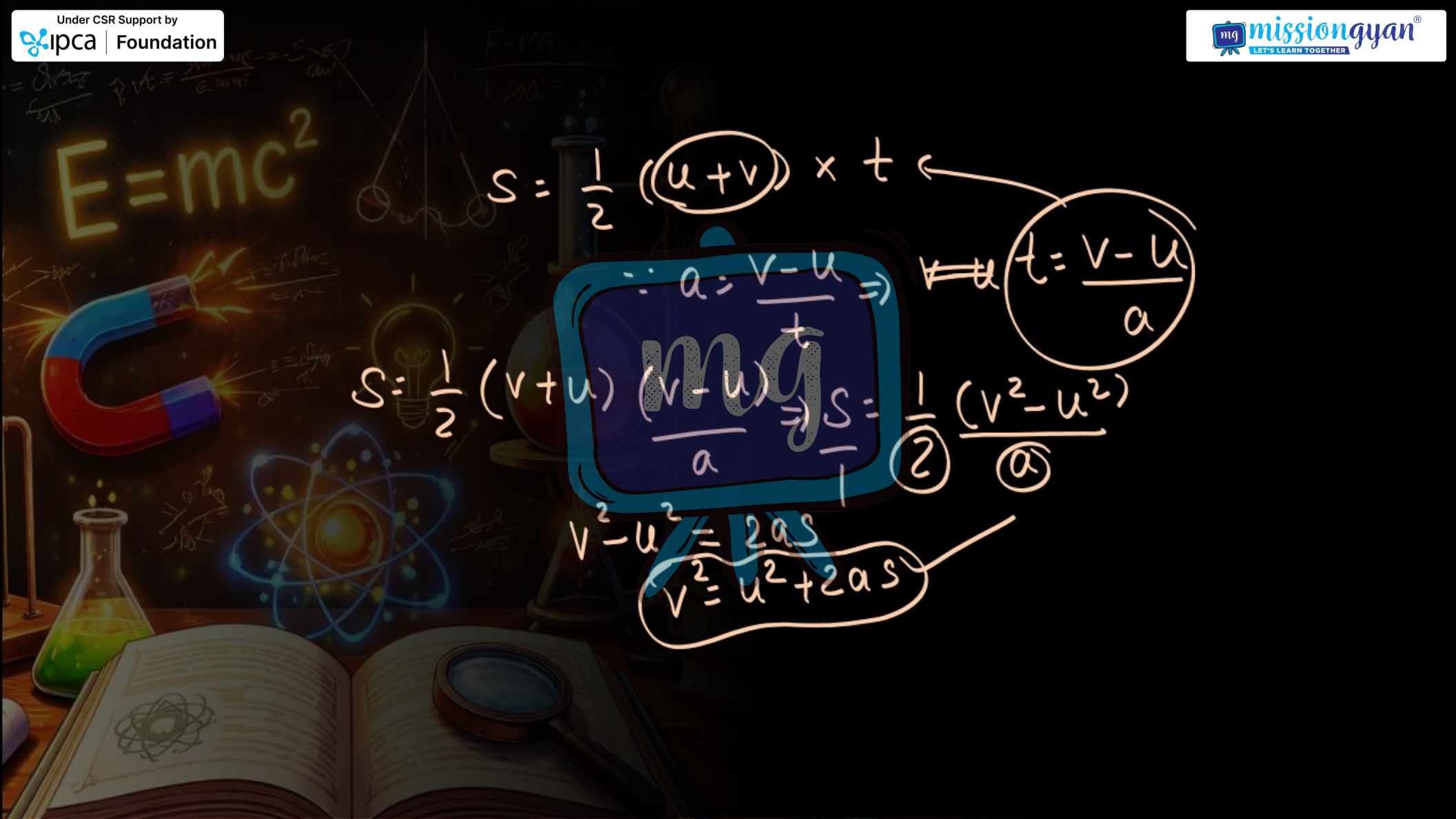
$$t = \frac{v - u}{a}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{v - u}{t} \Rightarrow$$

missiongyan

$$s = \frac{1}{2} (v + u) \frac{v - u}{a} \Rightarrow s = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(v^2 - u^2)}{a}$$

$$v^2 - u^2 = 2as$$
$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$



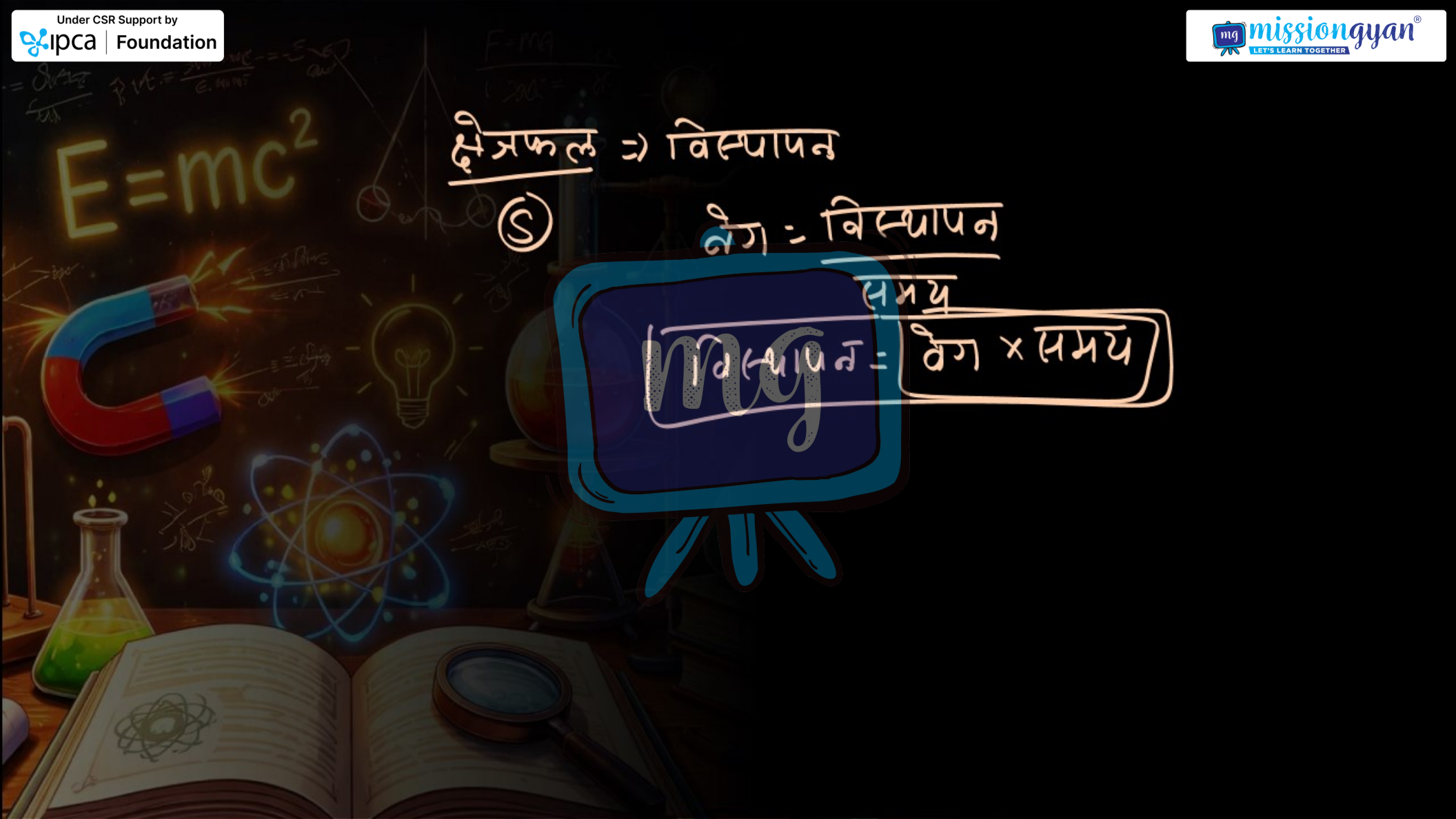
क्षेत्रफल  $\Rightarrow$  विस्थापन

(5)

वेग = विस्थापन

समय

$$\text{विस्थापन} = \text{वेग} \times \text{समय}$$



# समाकलन (2) उपयोग

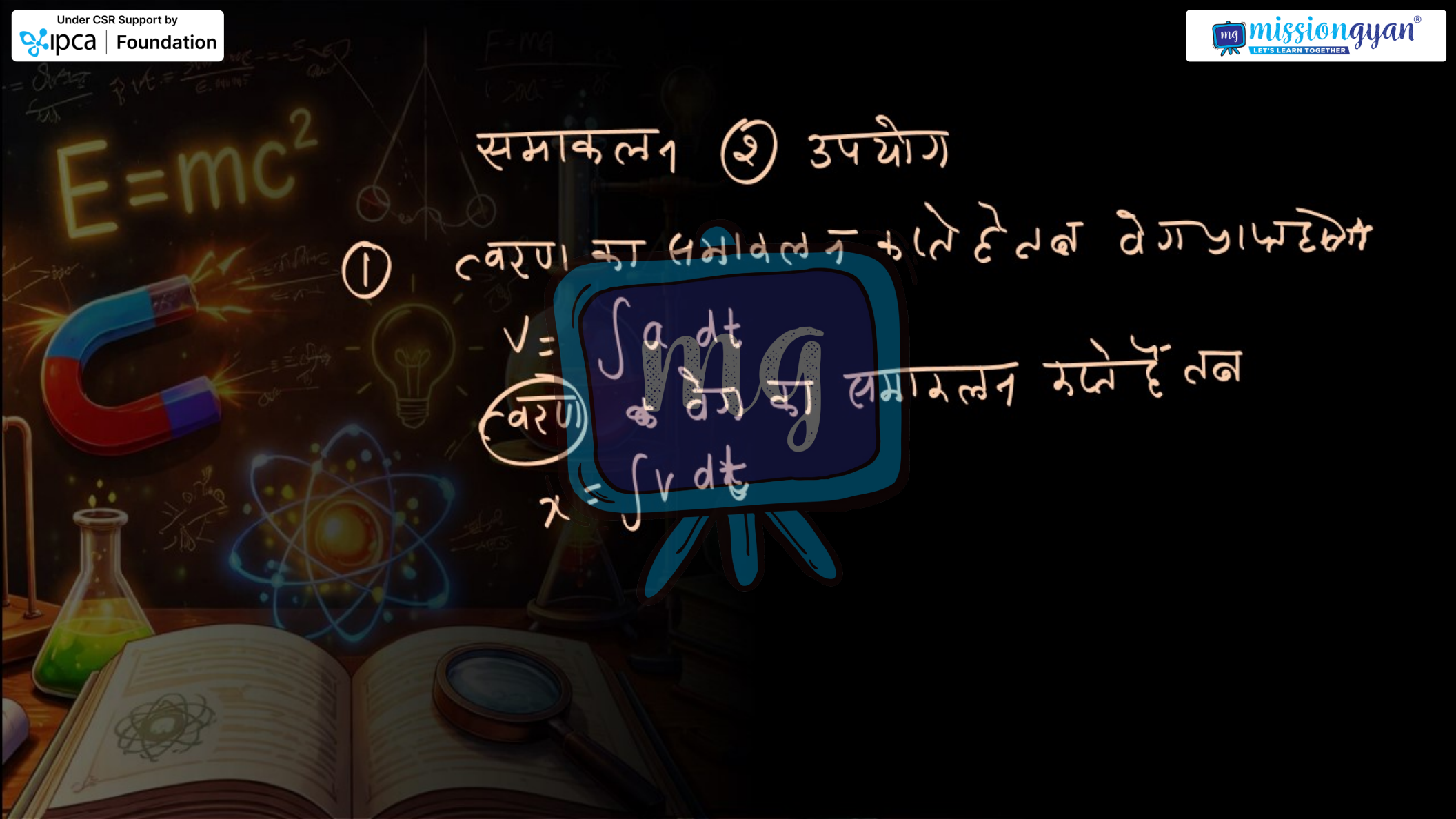
① त्वरण का समाकलन करने से हम वेग पा सकते हैं

$$v = \int a dt$$

त्वरण

के वेग का समाकलन करने से हम

$$x = \int v dt$$



$$E=mc^2$$

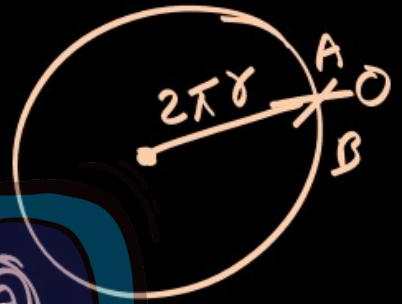
## ② हैजमेलन

अल्पांश

$$\int_0^{2\pi r} dA = \text{Area}$$

mg

$$[dA]_0^{2\pi r} = \frac{2\pi r}{2\pi r}$$



$$2\pi r = (2\pi r - 0)$$
$$= \frac{2\pi r}{2\pi r}$$

