

\* एवं अन्य प्रकारों के फल

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \leq \infty \iff \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R f(x) dx = \infty$$

ନେତ୍ରକର୍ମାଦିଗୁ.

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = (0)x = \left(\frac{1}{2}(n+1)x + \frac{1}{2}x\right)x =$$
 ~~$\frac{1}{2}x^2(n+1) + x^2$~~

$$D(n) = \cancel{\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \pi x^2 n^2 + (n+x)^2 n^2}$$

100 Pcs

100 Pcs 100 Pcs

$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-xt} t^x dt = \frac{1}{x+1}$

$$U(n) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} (x + n^2)^2 dx$$

150 प्रतिशत से कम होने वाली दूसरी विधि है।

$$P_{\text{out}}^{\text{noisy}} = P_{\text{out}}^{\text{noise}} - \sqrt{P_{\text{out}}}$$

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ହିନ୍ଦୁ ପାତ୍ର ଏବଂ ମହାନ୍ତିରାଜୀ ପାତ୍ର ହିନ୍ଦୁ ପାତ୍ର

କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆଶିଷ ଦିଲାଯାଇଛି ।

$$= x + x + x$$

2.  $\text{P}(\text{get } \text{com.} \text{ score} = 10) = 0.05$

\* अप्पे का पार्टियां वर्ष 1990 में दोनों पक्षों की ओर से बहुमत से जीती हुई थीं।

\* الآن لهم أنت الحليم فإذن لنا في عذاب جهنم أنت أرحم بنا

জুন্ড-ক্ষেত্রের বৃক্ষগুলির পাশে আবাস করে।

\* यहाँ तक कि  $n = 1$  के लिए यह समीक्षण सत्य है।

$$(\bar{r}_x^{\text{min}}) \quad , \quad r_x^{\text{min}} = u \sqrt{N} = (u) N$$

- ဒုတိယမြဲ မေသန ရွှေပါးအား ပိုမို ပေါ်လေ့ရှိနေ နောက်နေ့နေ့၏ ၂၅၀၀၁။

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— $\exists$   $x$   $\forall y$   $\neg P(y)$   $\rightarrow$   $\neg P(x)$

{ 1600 वर्षों की इतिहास : रामायण और विजय (१ दिनीय = २ दिव्य)

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(2)

ပုံစံများကို အနေဖြင့် အမြတ်ဆုံး လုပ်နည်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အမြတ်ဆုံး လုပ်နည်း မှာ ပုံစံများ အနေဖြင့် အမြတ်ဆုံး လုပ်နည်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

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(Invariant set)

ပုံစံများ အတွက် အမြတ်ဆုံး လုပ်နည်း

အမြတ်ဆုံး လုပ်နည်း မှာ ပုံစံများ အနေဖြင့် အမြတ်ဆုံး လုပ်နည်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပုံစံများ အတွက် အမြတ်ဆုံး လုပ်နည်း

$$||x|| \leftarrow \boxed{\alpha} \leftarrow \infty$$

အမြတ်ဆုံး လုပ်နည်း မှာ ပုံစံများ အနေဖြင့် အမြတ်ဆုံး လုပ်နည်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

$$\alpha = -n^2 \quad \left( \alpha = 0 \right)$$

$$\alpha(n) = n^2 + n \sin n = n(n + \sin n) = -n^2$$

$$\alpha(n) > 0 \leftarrow \boxed{n=0} \leftarrow \alpha(n) < 0 \leftarrow \boxed{n \neq 0}$$

အမြတ်ဆုံး လုပ်နည်း မှာ ပုံစံများ အနေဖြင့် အမြတ်ဆုံး လုပ်နည်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

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$\int f(x) dx =$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \int x^2 \sin x dx = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$x^2 + \sin x = 0$$

$$(8) \quad \text{If } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty \text{ then } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \infty$$

$$C(n) \leftarrow x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$$

⇒  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

(ii)  $\exists x \forall y \exists z (P(x,y,z) \rightarrow Q(y,z))$

∴  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 g(x) dx$

The diagram illustrates a beam element of length  $a$ , oriented along the  $x$ -axis. At the left node, a force  $d\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{c}(\mathbf{y}_1)$  acts in the negative  $x$ -direction. At the right node, a force  $d\mathbf{y}_2, \mathbf{c}(\mathbf{y}_2)$  acts in the positive  $x$ -direction. A vertical displacement  $\mathbf{u}$  is shown at the center of the beam, with a coordinate system indicating the  $x$  and  $y$  axes. The beam has a constant cross-section.

प्रायोगिक समूह विभाग के लिए निम्नलिखित विवरणों का उपयोग किया जाता है।

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Left side: } x^i \cdot x^j = x^{i+j} \\ & \text{Right side: } x^i(x^j) = x^i \cdot x^j = x^{i+j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = x \\ \vdots \\ x_n = x \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_2 = -b(x) - c(x) \\ \vdots \\ x_n = x_n \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = -b(x) - c(x) \\ \vdots \\ x_n = x_n \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x_1 = x, x_2 = -b(x) - c(x), \dots, x_n = x_n}$$

$$U(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \int_{-\infty}^x C(y) dy$$

— የዚህ የሚመለከት ማረጋገጫ እንደሚከተሉ በዚህ የሚመለከት ማረጋገጫ

∴  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$   $\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } |x_n - x| < \epsilon \text{ for all } n \geq N$

( ४ )

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$\text{ATPA} = \text{O}_{\text{AT}} \cdot \text{P}_g \cos(\theta) + \text{O}_{\text{AT}} \cdot \text{P}_g \sin(\theta) \cos(\phi)$

$$A_p + pA = -Q$$

સુધીમાં પ્રાણી જીવની અને આત્માની વિશ્વાસીત્વની રૂપોત્તમાન, અને એવી દેખાવીઓની પ્રાપ્તિ.

$$\text{O}_2 \text{ gas} \rightarrow \text{O}_2$$

⇒

$$\Delta \text{pH} = -\frac{RT}{4F} \ln \left( \frac{P_{CO_2}}{P_{O_2}} \right)$$

$\int f^2 \, d\text{meter} = \int_{\text{lower boundary}}^{\text{upper boundary}} g^2 \, dx$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad \overline{v} = \overline{w} \rightarrow x_0 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \overline{v} = \overline{w} \rightarrow x_0 \end{array}$$

$$x_0 = -\frac{c}{T} \quad |$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C(x) &= -\frac{1}{2} x^T Q x \\ A^T P + PA &= -Q \end{aligned} \right\}$$

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$$A_T p + p_A = -\mathcal{Q}$$

$$d(m) = \frac{1}{2} (x^T A^T P x) + \frac{1}{2} (x^T P A x) \iff d(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T (A^T P + P A) x$$

$$D_i(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x_{\perp}^T x_{\perp}) + \frac{1}{2} (x_{\parallel}^T x_{\parallel})$$

$$x d_1 \times \frac{t}{T} = (n) n$$

∴  $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{dx}{x} = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{z}$  (because  $x = z$  on  $\Gamma$ )

$$z_1 \cap z_2 = x \cdot g \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \text{möglicherweise } z_1 \cap z_2 = x = (x_1 + x_2) \cdot x =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n u_i v_i + \sum_{i=1}^n v_i u_i = (u)_i^n$$

$$\text{Thus } \sin = \overline{\sin D}, \cos = \overline{\cos D}, \tan = \overline{\tan D} \text{ etc.}$$

$$U(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \int_x^\infty \omega^2 d\omega$$

$$x^3 + x^2 + x = 0$$

$\|f(x)\|_2 = \sqrt{\int_{\Omega} |f(x)|^2 dx}$  为  $f$  在  $L^2(\Omega)$  中的范数。

$$\text{Ans} : \text{if } x \neq 0 \Rightarrow (u, p)$$

$$\text{If } \alpha = \kappa \Rightarrow i = \kappa$$

১০৮ পুরুষের সমন্বয়ে একটি সামরিক প্রতিষ্ঠান গঠিত হয়েছে।

2.2.2. (3)  $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 \sin x dx$  を計算せよ。

ପରିବାର କାହାର ଦେଖିଲା ତାଙ୍କୁ କାହାର ଦେଖିଲା

(5)

$$A = 10 \pm \sqrt{100 + 4} \quad \text{for } \begin{cases} A_1 = 12 \\ A_2 = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$P = I \quad A_T^T + PA = A_T^T + A = \left[ \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right] + \left[ \begin{matrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right] = \left[ \begin{matrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_2$$

-  $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 0$ ,  $\nabla^2 \phi = 0$

-  $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$  (This is the same as the previous step)

•  $\text{Cu}^{+2}$  has  $2 \times 3d^9$  configuration.

$\frac{-\omega_0^2}{N} \sin(\omega_0 t) = \omega_0^2 D \cos(\omega_0 t) + \omega_0^2 D \sin(\omega_0 t) = \omega_0^2 D \sin(\omega_0 t - \pi/2)$

$$A_T^T P + PA = -Q$$

$$x d_{\perp} x = (x) \cup$$

$$X = AX$$

\* *Culicifera*, — *Stictomyia* *gigantea* *Wied.* *Ex* *Sp.*

અને કાંઈ કાંઈ હિસ્થિત હોય એવી વિધિ નથી.

જીવન : જીવનની જીવનની જીવનની જીવનની જીવનની જીવનની જીવનની જીવનની

मुक्ति इसका दूसरा ब्रह्माण्ड प्रयोग-

$$d = \frac{1}{\mu} \tan^{-1} b$$

$$b \leftarrow dA$$

\*  $\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$ ,  $\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$ ,  $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$

၁၇၈၀ ခုနှစ်တွင် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ ပေါင်းပေါင်း လူနှုန်း ၂၅၈၆၇၄၈၁၁။

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \Phi \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} z - & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \Phi -$$

$$A^T P + PA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\text{If } P \neq X}{P = X} \quad \circ < X \neq X$$

$$\text{Definition: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \Rightarrow \text{dim} = \text{rank} = \text{number of columns} = \text{number of rows}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = x \\ x_3 = -x_1 - x_2 \end{array} \right. \quad \leftrightarrow \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ଅନ୍ତର୍ବିଦ୍ୟା

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(6)

$$f = \begin{cases} 2x_1 - 6x_2 - 2x_3 \\ -6x_1 + 2x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$F = A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -12 & 4 \\ 4 & -12 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

•  $\det(A) = 0$  یعنی  $A$  ماتریس غیرمربع است.

$\Rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع}$

$\Rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع}$

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•  $\text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع} \rightarrow \text{نامنبع}$

$$\lambda_{\min}(A), \dots, \lambda_{\max}(A)$$

$$\lambda_{\min}(A) \leq \lambda_A \leq \lambda_{\max}(A)$$

$$(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$$

$$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$$

$$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$$

$$(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

(L)

•  $\text{det}(A - \lambda I) = 0$

$$4 - 4 + (-1 + 3\lambda)^2 < 4 \iff -1 + 3\lambda^2 < 2 \iff \lambda = -2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 + (-1 + 3\lambda)^2}$$

$$A + A^T = \begin{bmatrix} -3\lambda^2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -3\lambda^2 & -2 \\ -2 & -3\lambda^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U(\lambda) = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2 + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2$$

$$P(\lambda) = P^T = \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 & -\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \\ -\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 & -\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_2 \\ x_1 &= -x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 &= -x_1 - x_2 \end{aligned}$$

•  $x_1 = x_2$

$$x_1 = x_2 = \text{any scalar multiple of } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

•  $\|x\| \rightarrow 0 \iff (x_1, x_2) \rightarrow 0$

•  $x_1 = x_2 = 0$

•  $A_{11} + A_{12} = 0$

•  $A_{11} + A_{12} = 0$

•  $C_i = F^T A^{(n)} F + P^T A^{(n)} F$

$$C_i = F^T (A_{11} + A_{12}) F$$

$$F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} x = A(x) x = A(x) L \iff \boxed{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = A(x)}$$

$$V(x) = F^T + F$$

•  $V(x) \neq 0 \iff V(x) = \text{nonzero linear combination of } \{e_1, e_2\}$

③  $\Rightarrow$

•  $F^T = \text{linear combination of } \{e_1, e_2\}$

•  $e_1, e_2 = \text{linear combination of } \{e_1, e_2\}$

•  $e_1, e_2 = \text{linear combination of } \{e_1, e_2\}$

①  $\Rightarrow$

•  $x \in \text{span}\{e_1, e_2\}$

•  $x \in \text{span}\{e_1, e_2\}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X^T A X = X^T P X \\ V(x) = X^T P X \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Left side: } \int_{\Omega} u^3 dx = \int_{\Omega} u_1^3 dx + \int_{\Omega} u_2^3 dx = \int_{\Omega} u^3 dx \\
 & \text{Right side: } \int_{\Omega} u \Delta u dx = \int_{\Omega} u \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} \right) dx = \int_{\Omega} u \left( -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} \right) dx = -\int_{\Omega} u \Delta u dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \Delta u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \nabla u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Delta u = \nabla \cdot \nabla u \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Left side: } \int_{\Omega} u \Delta u dx = \int_{\Omega} u (\Delta u)^T dx = \int_{\Omega} u A^T A dx = \int_{\Omega} u A^T A dx \\
 & \text{Right side: } \int_{\Omega} u \Delta u dx = \int_{\Omega} u \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} \right) dx = \int_{\Omega} u \left( -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} \right) dx = -\int_{\Omega} u \Delta u dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Left side: } \int_{\Omega} u \Delta u dx = \int_{\Omega} u (-A^T A) dx = -\int_{\Omega} u A^T A dx \quad \text{Right side: } \int_{\Omega} u \Delta u dx = -\int_{\Omega} u \Delta u dx$$

$$\text{Left side: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = \Delta u \quad \text{Right side: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0$$

$\textcircled{5}$   $\Delta u = 0$

$\Delta u = 0$

$$A^T P + P A + Q = F$$

$$F = P^T A^T P + P^T P A = P^T (A^T + P) P = P^T P = F$$

$$P = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \cdot u = \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} = AF$$

$$FD = P^T P + F^T F$$

$$FD = P^T P$$

$$D = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} = P$$

$\textcircled{4}$   $D = P$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Left side: } \|x(t)\| \leq \|x_0\| e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)} \|x(t_0)\| \\ & \text{Right side: } \|x(t)\| \leq \|x_0\| e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)} \int_{t_0}^t \|f(s)\| ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Left side: } x_1' = x_2 \quad (\text{blue}) \\ & \text{Right side: } x_1' = x_2 + \sin(x_1) \cdot x_2 \quad (\text{red}) \\ & \text{Left side: } x_2' = -x_2 - x_3 \quad (\text{blue}) \\ & \text{Right side: } x_2' = -x_2 - x_3 + \sin(x_1) \cdot x_1 \quad (\text{red}) \end{aligned}$$

မြန်မာရှိသူများ အမြတ်မြတ်ပေါ်လုပ်ခွင့်

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Given } x = 0 \text{ is a root of } Q(x) = 0 \\ & \text{By Factor Theorem, } Q(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = x(x^2 + ax + b) \\ & \text{Let } x_1, x_2, x_3 \text{ be the roots of } x^2 + ax + b = 0 \\ & \text{Then, } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -a \quad (1) \\ & \text{Also, } x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_3 x_1 = b \quad (2) \\ & \text{And, } x_1 x_2 x_3 = -c \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

(01)

• Constitutive equations are used to relate stress and strain.

then  $\int_{\Omega} \phi(x) d\mu(x) = \int_{\Omega} \phi(x) P(x) d\mu(x)$

(f)(ii) ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~SP~~

$$\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x \leq (1+x)A$$

$$(1 + \sin^2 n) x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq \overbrace{2x_1^2 + x_2^2}^{C_2(n)} \Rightarrow C(n, x)$$

$$\text{if } P : \quad \frac{z}{2}u + \frac{1}{2}u\left(\frac{1}{2}u\sqrt{s} + 1\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}u\right)\cup$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n \quad \text{and} \quad U_2(x) \geq U(n) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

page 82

$$(\pm \infty) \cup \left\{ q^{\frac{m}{N}} \right\}, m = \frac{d(q)}{N}$$

$$(x \neq y) \Leftrightarrow ((x) \cap (y) = \emptyset)$$

$$(76) \cap \subset (7^{\circ} 26) \cap$$

$\text{If } \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{CD}, \text{ then } \overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{BA}$

$$S(n+1) = (1 + \sin^2 x_1 + \sin^2 x_2 + \dots)$$

$$x \neq x_0 \quad f(x) < f(x_0)$$

$$o = \pi c \quad f_! \quad o = (\pi b) \cap$$

$\text{d}y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \text{d}x$

পর্যবেক্ষণ পরিকল্পনা

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}.$$

(c)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin(n)$  does not exist.

(d)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  exists and is 0.

• Constitutive equations are the equations which relate the stress and strain variables.

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$\|x(t)\|_R \leq \|x(0)\|_R + \int_0^t \|f(s)\|_R ds$

(II)

$$x^T Q x = x^T (A^T A + A^T A) x = -x^T Q x$$

$$C(x) = x^T A^T x + x^T A x = x^T A^T A x + x^T A A x$$

⇒  $x \in \text{Ker } Q$

$$\begin{aligned} & C(x) = x^T A^T A x \\ & C(x) = x^T x \\ & x = A(t)x \end{aligned}$$

∴  $x \in \text{Ker } Q$

•  $\text{Ker } Q \neq \emptyset$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A^T A - I) &= \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -e^{2t} \\ 0 & -e^{2t} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \iff \lambda = -1 \\ A(t)x &\iff A(t)x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -e^{2t} \\ 0 & -e^{2t} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$x_1, x_2, x_3$  မှာ အမြတ်

$\iff x_1 = 0$

$$x_1' = -x_1 + e^{2t} x_2 \iff x_1' + x_1 = x_2 e^{2t}$$

$$\iff x_2' = -x_2 \iff x_2 = x_2 e^{2t}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_1 + e^{2t} x_2 \\ x_2' = -x_2 \end{cases}$$

∴  $x_3$  မှာ အမြတ်

$\iff x_3 = 0$

$\therefore x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \iff x_1 + x_2 = 0 \iff x_1 = -x_2$$

$x_1, x_2$  မှာ အမြတ်

$\iff x_1 = 0 \iff x_2 = 0$

$x_1, x_2$  မှာ အမြတ်

$x_1 = 0 \iff x_2 \neq 0$

$x_1, x_2$  မှာ အမြတ်

$x_1 \neq 0 \iff x_2 = 0$

$x_1 \neq 0 \iff x_2 \neq 0$

$x_1, x_2$  မှာ အမြတ်

$$C(x) = x^T Q x = x^T (A^T A + A^T A) x = x^T (A^T A) x + x^T (A^T A) x = 2x^T (A^T A) x = 2x^T Q x = 2C(x).$$

$\therefore C(x) \geq 0$

$$C(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T x + \frac{1}{2} x^T x$$

$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0 \iff x = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$x_1 + (e^{-t} + 1)x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

∴  $x = 0$

(12)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n\| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n} = \sqrt{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n} = F(\alpha)$

•  $\boxed{2 \text{ min}}$

$A^T A = A A^T = I_n$   $\Leftrightarrow A^T = A^{-1}$   $\Leftrightarrow A = A^{-1}$   $\Leftrightarrow A^2 = I_n$   $\Leftrightarrow A = \pm I_n$

•  $\boxed{1 \text{ min}}$

$$A(t) = \frac{df}{dt} \Big|_{t=0}$$

$\|A\| \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|F_{n+1}\|}{\|F_n\|} = 0$$

$$\text{aus } f_{\text{funk}} : F(\alpha+1) = A(\alpha) \alpha$$

$$\alpha_{2,0} \cdot P_{2,0} = F_{n+1} = \frac{df}{d\alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=0} \alpha + F_{n,0}$$

$$\alpha = f(\alpha, t)$$

•  $\forall \epsilon > 0$   $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$   $\forall n \geq N$   $\|A_n - I_n\| < \epsilon$

•  $\forall \epsilon > 0$   $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$   $\forall n \geq N$   $\|A_n - I_n\| < \epsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} A(t) &= A_1 + A_2(t) \\ &\stackrel{A_2(t) \rightarrow 0}{\leftarrow} \\ &= \int_0^t e^{A_1 s} ds \\ &= e^{A_1 t} - e^{A_1 0} \\ &= e^{A_1 t} - I_n \end{aligned}$$

$$A(t) = A_1 + A_2(t)$$

•  $\forall \epsilon > 0$   $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$   $\forall n \geq N$   $\|A_n - I_n\| < \epsilon$

•  $\forall \epsilon > 0$   $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$   $\forall n \geq N$   $\|A_n - I_n\| < \epsilon$

$$A = A(t) \alpha \leftarrow A(t) = e^{A_1 t} \quad \alpha = \int_0^t e^{A_1 s} ds$$

$$det(AI - (A^T + A)) = \begin{bmatrix} -e^{2+} & e^{2+} & e^{2+} \\ e^{2+} & -e^{2+} & e^{2+} \\ e^{2+} & e^{2+} & -e^{2+} \end{bmatrix} = e^{2+} + 4e^{2+} - e^{2+} = e^{2+} = -2te^{2+}$$

$$A^T + A = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2+} & -1 & e^{2+} \\ e^{2+} & e^{2+} & -1 \\ -1 & e^{2+} & e^{2+} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & e^{2+} & e^{2+} \\ e^{2+} & -2 & e^{2+} \\ e^{2+} & e^{2+} & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

•  $\forall \epsilon > 0$   $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$   $\forall n \geq N$   $\|A_n - I_n\| < \epsilon$

•  $\forall \epsilon > 0$   $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$   $\forall n \geq N$   $\|A_n - I_n\| < \epsilon$

(13)

એવી વિનામ્યાસ કરો કે એનુભૂતિની અનુભૂતિ હોય

$$\infty \leftarrow + \quad \infty \leftarrow -$$

એવી વિનામ્યાસ કરો કે એનુભૂતિ હોય

$$F = \frac{e}{t} \left( \sin(\theta) + 2e^t \cos(\theta) \right)$$

એવી વિનામ્યાસ કરો કે એનુભૂતિ હોય

$$F = e^t \left( \sin(\theta) + 2e^t \cos(\theta) \right)$$

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એવી વિનામ્યાસ

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એવી વિનામ્યાસ

$$F = e^t \left( \sin(\theta) + 2e^t \cos(\theta) \right)$$

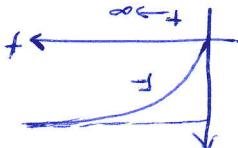
એવી વિનામ્યાસ

$$F = e^t \left( \sin(\theta) + 2e^t \cos(\theta) \right)$$

$$F = e^t \left( \sin(\theta) + 2e^t \cos(\theta) \right)$$

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એવી વિનામ્યાસ



એવી વિનામ્યાસ

$$F = e^t \left( \sin(\theta) + 2e^t \cos(\theta) \right)$$

$$F = e^t \left( \sin(\theta) + 2e^t \cos(\theta) \right)$$

જો:

$$x = -a + \frac{a^2}{4}$$

(h1)

ନେତ୍ରପତିଲାଙ୍କୁ

$$V = -\frac{1}{RC} \int u \, dt + C_1$$

$$-\frac{dU}{dt} = -\frac{1}{RC} U \quad \text{with } U(0) = U_0$$

$$U_C(a) = \alpha$$

$$R \in \mathcal{C} \frac{d\sigma}{dp}$$

$$R^{\text{IC}} = -\alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = ?$$

$$\text{on } P: \quad t^{-\alpha+1}$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}.$$

2. The term "magnet" is derived from the Greek word *magnetos*, which means "from the Magnet".

$\vec{r}_1 \leftarrow \vec{r}$

$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{dP}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{dN}{dt}$   $\Rightarrow dP/dt = \frac{dN}{dt} \cdot \frac{dP}{dN}$

$$\frac{f\ell}{\rho\ell} + (1+\alpha) \int \frac{\chi\ell}{\rho\ell} = D$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial P} + \mu \frac{\partial P}{\partial P} = \mu$$

$$(f(x)) = x \leftarrow f(f(x)) = x$$

କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ଅଣ୍ଟାରୋଡ଼ିଆଲ୍ ଏନ୍ଡ୍ ପାର୍ସିକାଲ୍ ଏନ୍ଡ୍ ମାର୍ଗିନ୍ସିଲ୍

• प्रायः विद्युत् विद्युत् विद्युत् विद्युत् विद्युत् विद्युत् विद्युत् विद्युत्

5 P 46 x 88 cm

$$n = -2x^2 = -2(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

संक्षिप्त विवर

$$x - (x - x) = x + x = 0$$

200

$$b \times \frac{7}{1} + 2 \times \frac{3}{1} = (b) 17$$

መመንኛ ተያያዥ የሚገኘው :

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$o = \sum_{\gamma} \chi + \chi^+ \chi^-$$

$$Re[s] > 0 \iff Re[h(s)] > 0$$

$$(5) \frac{y_{\text{optimal}}}{n} = m = \frac{\theta_{90}}{n}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{s^m + b_1 s^{m-1} + b_2 s^{m-2} + \dots + b_m}{s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + a_2 s^{n-2} + \dots + a_n}$$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 1$

-  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (Water)

—) AT HPAS of the same type  
— in order to get the best possible result from the test

၁၃၁၂ ခုနှစ်၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငြာနတော်လွှာ၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငြာနတော်လွှာ

1967 (cont'd) (cont'd)

$$0 < \rho \leq 0.9$$

၁၃၂၁ ၁၃၂၂ ၁၃၂၃ ၁၃၂၄ ၁၃၂၅ ၁၃၂၆ ၁၃၂၇ ၁၃၂၈ ၁၃၂၉ ၁၃၂၁၀

মুক্তি পেলে কোথা যাবে?  $\leftarrow$  (পুরুষ)

$\rightarrow (7^{\circ} \text{K})$

$$C(x_0, r) \subset U(x_0, r)$$

$\Rightarrow x \leftarrow \text{empty}$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ixt} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{itx} dx$$

$$C_m = \sum_{i=0}^m u_i(x_i)$$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \infty$

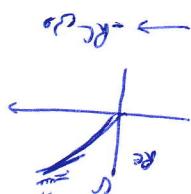
• Conformal mapping  $\rightarrow$  one-to-one  $\&$  continuous

(f(x))  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{g}(\bar{x})$  if  $x \in$

•  $\alpha = \kappa^{<\omega} + \text{cf}(\bar{\kappa})$  (where  $\kappa = \kappa^{\omega}$ )

$\text{f}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + 5$

ଶ୍ରୀ କମଳାଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାମନି



ପ୍ରକାଶନ

$$e_i = -\frac{RC}{L} e^{-RC} \leftarrow$$

$$e_i = u_i - RC \Rightarrow e_i = -\frac{RC}{(e_i + RC)} + -RC$$

$$v = -\frac{1}{R} \epsilon v +$$

$$U = RCt \rightarrow U_i = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad e = U - RCt$$

$$+ u^+ = - \frac{R}{C} u^-$$

(91)

$$f(s) = \frac{z^{(1+s)}}{1}, \quad \text{if } s > -m.$$

$$h(s) = \frac{s^2 - 2s + 5}{1+s} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$h(s) = \frac{1+s^2 + s}{1-s} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(s) &= \frac{1+s^2 + s}{1-s} \Leftrightarrow n-m \Leftrightarrow \\ &\text{Re}[h(s)] > 0 \quad \text{if } s > -1, \\ &\text{Re}[h(s)] < 0 \quad \text{if } s < -1, \\ &\text{Re}[h(s)] = 0 \quad \text{if } s = -1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re}[h(s)] &= \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z - 1} \quad \text{for } z = s + jw, \\ &= \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z - 1} \quad \text{for } z = s + jw, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re}[h(s)] &= \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z - 1} \quad \text{for } z = s + jw, \\ &= \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z - 1} \quad \text{for } z = s + jw, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z - 1} = \text{Re}[h(s)] \Leftrightarrow \text{Re}[h(s)] = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z - 1} \quad \text{for } z = s + jw,$$

$$\text{Re}[h(s)] = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z - 1} \Leftrightarrow \text{Re}[h(s)] = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z - 1} \quad \text{for } z = s + jw,$$

$$\text{Re}[h(s)] = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z - 1} \Leftrightarrow \text{Re}[h(s)] = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z - 1} \quad \text{for } z = s + jw,$$

$$\text{Re}[h(s)] = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z - 1} \quad \text{for } z = s + jw,$$

$$\frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z - 1} = \frac{1 + m^2 + m}{1 - s} \Leftrightarrow m^2 + m = s$$

∴

(21)

$$ATP + PA = Q \quad CT = Pb$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \alpha T (ATP + PA) \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \alpha T Pb \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \alpha T Pa \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\alpha AT + \alpha BT) Pa + \frac{1}{2} \alpha T (Pa + Pb) \alpha \\ &\quad - \alpha^2 (ATP + PA) \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = c_n \quad u = A \alpha \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \alpha T \alpha \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \alpha T \alpha \quad (ATP + PA) \alpha = 0$$

-  $\alpha^2 (ATP + PA) \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$

Passive system analysis

$$AT = y \quad u = x + v \quad y = u - v$$

$$AT = y \quad u = x + v \quad y = u - v$$

$$y = h(u) \quad u = x + v \quad y = u - v \Leftrightarrow x = u - y \quad u = h(u) \quad v = 0$$

$$AT = \frac{y - u}{u} \quad u = h(u) \quad v = 0$$

$$AT = \frac{y - u}{u} \quad u = h(u)$$

Passive system analysis

$$u = y$$

$$g = \frac{dy}{du}$$

$$u = g^{-1}(y)$$

$$f = g^{-1}(y)$$

- Passive system analysis

$$u = g^{-1}(y) \quad y = f(u)$$

- Passive system analysis

\* Passive system analysis

$$u = g^{-1}(y) \quad y = f(u) \quad \text{Passive}$$

$$u = g^{-1}(y) \quad y = f(u) \quad \text{Passive}$$

$$u = g^{-1}(y) \quad y = f(u) \quad \text{Passive}$$

$$y_{T_1} = u$$

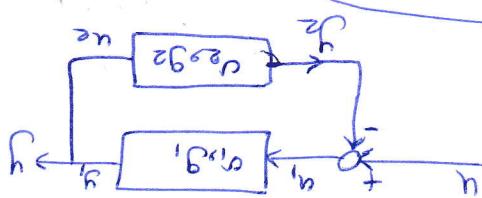
$$u + q_2 = y_{T_1} - (q_1 + q_2)$$

$$q_2 = y_{T_2} u_2 - q_2 = y_{T_2} - q_2$$

$$B(u-q) = y_{T_1} u_1 - q_1$$

$$u_1 = u - q_1$$

$$h = P$$



$$q = q_1 + q_2$$

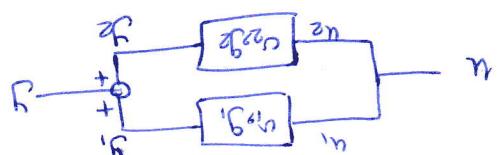
$$u = u_1 + u_2$$

$$u = y_{T_1} u - q$$

$$u_1 + u_2 = (y_{T_1} + y_{T_2}) u - q_1 - q_2$$

$$q_2 = y_{T_2} u - q_2$$

$$u_1 = y_{T_1} u_1 - q_1$$



$$\Rightarrow u \Leftarrow q \Leftarrow B = A \Leftarrow B_u = A$$

Now we have  $y = Cx + Bu$  and  $u = A^{-1}(y - Cx)$

Substituting  $u = A^{-1}(y - Cx)$  into  $y = Cx + Bu$  gives  $y = Cx + B(A^{-1}(y - Cx))$

$\Rightarrow y = Cx + BA^{-1}y - BCx$   
 $\Rightarrow y = (I - BA^{-1})x + BA^{-1}y$

$\Rightarrow y = (I - BA^{-1})x + BA^{-1}y$   
 $\Rightarrow y = (I - BA^{-1})x + BA^{-1}(Cx + Bu)$   
 $\Rightarrow y = (I - BA^{-1})x + BA^{-1}Cx + BA^{-1}Bu$

$\Rightarrow y = (I - BA^{-1})x + BA^{-1}Cx + B(A^{-1}Bu)$   
 $\Rightarrow y = (I - BA^{-1})x + BA^{-1}Cx + B(A^{-1}Bx)$

$$y = (I - BA^{-1})x + BA^{-1}Cx + B(A^{-1}Bx)$$

Assume

$$q = \frac{1}{2}x^T C x$$

$$A^{-1}B = C \quad \text{and} \quad C = B A^{-1}$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{2}x^T C x + A^{-1}B u = y_{T_1} u - q$$

$(w_1 - w_2)(w_1 + w_2) = w_1^2 - w_2^2$

$$h_{ISI} = C(SI - A^{-1}B)$$

Final answer:

(61)

$$\Rightarrow \omega = -\frac{A^2}{4} \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{x(5)}{\omega(5)} = -\frac{A^2}{4}$$

$$\omega = -\frac{A^2}{4} (\omega A \cos \omega t)$$

$$\alpha = A \sin \omega t \Rightarrow$$

$$\omega = -\frac{A^3}{4} \omega \cos \omega t$$

پس از اینکه این را در میان قرار داشتیم

$$\omega = -\frac{A^3}{4} \omega \cos \omega t + \frac{A^3}{4} \omega \cos(3\omega t)$$

$$= -\frac{A^3}{2} \cos(\omega t) + \frac{A^3}{4} \cos(\omega t) + \frac{A^3}{4} \cos(3\omega t)$$

$$= -\frac{A^3}{2} \cos(\omega t) + \frac{A^3}{4} [\cos(3\omega t) + \cos(\omega t)]$$

$$\omega = -\frac{A^2}{2} \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega t}{2} (\omega A \sin(\omega t)) = -\frac{A^3}{2} \omega \sin(\omega t) + \frac{A^3}{2} \cos(2\omega t) \cos(\omega t)$$

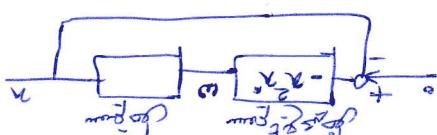
$$\omega = -\alpha^2 \alpha$$

$$\alpha = A \sin \omega t \quad ; \quad \omega = A \omega \cos \omega t$$

این گذشتگی را باید برای سایر مدارها نیز انجام دادیم

برای مدار دویست و پنجم را باید این را که در مدار دویست و چهل و سه را داشتیم

برای مدار دویست و شصت را باید این را که در مدار دویست و چهل و سه را داشتیم



$$\omega = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 - \alpha S + 1}$$

$$\omega = -\alpha^2 \alpha$$

$$\alpha - \alpha^2 \alpha + \alpha = \alpha \omega$$

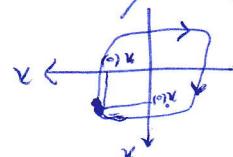
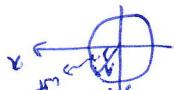
این گذشتگی را باید برای سایر مدارها نیز انجام دادیم

$$\alpha + \alpha(\alpha^2 - 1)\alpha + \alpha = \alpha \sin \omega t \quad ; \quad \alpha = A \sin \omega t$$

$$\omega = A \omega \cos \omega t$$

این گذشتگی را باید برای سایر مدارها نیز انجام دادیم

$$\alpha + \alpha(\alpha^2 - 1)\alpha + \alpha = 0$$



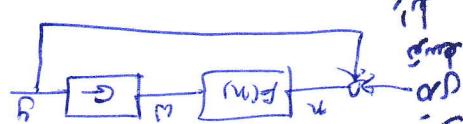
این گذشتگی را باید برای سایر مدارها نیز انجام دادیم

(20)

∴  $\int_{\text{bottom}}^{\text{top}} \rho g y dA = \text{Force}$  (4)

କାନ୍ଦିବିଲୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହାରେ ଆମେ

1. ପାଇଁ କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର  
2. କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର



$$1 + G_{ij} \omega_1 N(A, \omega_1) =$$

$$= \text{Im}(\mathcal{N}(A, \omega)) + i\text{Re}(\mathcal{N}(A, \omega))$$

1.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$  (if  $y$  is a function of  $x$ )

प्राचीन ज्योतिष के अनुसार इस दिन विश्वास करें।

କାହିଁକି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ପରିଚୟ ଦିଲ୍ଲି ମାତ୍ରାକୁ କାହିଁକି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ପରିଚୟ ଦିଲ୍ଲି ମାତ୍ରାକୁ

$A \leftrightarrow 2$  allergies. allergies  $\rightarrow A$

• What is the role of culture in conflict resolution? [Ans. A) 25]

$$S = \frac{-\alpha(A^2 - 4) + \sqrt{\alpha^2(A^2 - 4)^2 + 64}}{8}$$

When  $\omega_0 = \omega_0^*$ ,  $\omega_0 - \omega_0^* = 0$ , so  $\omega_0^2 - \omega_0^2 = 0$ , and

$$4s^2 + (4A^2 - 4\alpha) s +$$

$$\Rightarrow 4S^2 + (\alpha A^2 - 4\alpha) S + 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{S^2 - \alpha S + 1}{A^2} \cdot \frac{A^2 S}{4} = 0$$

$$1 + C_N = 0$$

100% 100%

$\boxed{z=17} \leftarrow z=20t-4n$

$$\alpha A^2 - 4\alpha = 0 \iff A = 2$$

$$1 - w^2 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \quad \boxed{w^2 = 1}$$

$$4(1-\omega^2) + j\omega(\alpha A^2 - 4\alpha) = 0 \iff 1 - \omega^2 = 0 \iff \boxed{\omega = 1}$$

$$1 + G_N = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{\omega} \cdot \frac{(j\omega)^2 - \alpha(j\omega) + 1}{(1 - \omega^2 - j\alpha\omega) + \alpha A j\omega} \cdot \frac{A^2(j\omega)}{A^2(j\omega) + 1}$$

$$C = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \alpha(j\omega) + 1}$$

1997. 7. 20. 10:00 ~ 11:00

କେବଳ ଏହାରେ ପାଇଁ ଆମେ ଯାଇଲୁ ନାହିଁ

298 mm post-embryon:

1.  $\text{m} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi k T}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi k T}{M}}$  (for molecules).

၁၃၂၁ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်လွှာများ

ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

$$m_f^2 = s$$

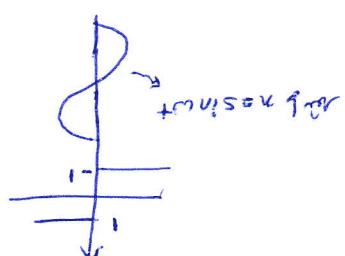
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Diagram of a rotating coil of radius } R \text{ with angular velocity } \omega_0. \\
 & \text{Condition: } A > d. \\
 & \text{Equation: } R = A \sin(\frac{\omega}{d}t) \Leftrightarrow \dot{R} = \frac{A}{d} \sin(\frac{\omega}{d}t) \quad (21) \\
 & \text{Equation: } b_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} A \sin(\omega t) \sin(\omega t + \phi) dt \\
 & \text{Equation: } n = A \sin(\omega t) \\
 & \text{Diagram of a rotating coil of radius } R \text{ with angular velocity } \omega_0. \\
 & \text{Condition: } A < d. \\
 & \text{Equation: } R = A \sin(\frac{\omega}{d}t) \Leftrightarrow \dot{R} = \frac{A}{d} \sin(\frac{\omega}{d}t) \quad (21)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\omega_0 = 2\pi f$

$$F(n) = S_a + (n)$$

$$N = \frac{q}{B_A}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(\omega t) d(\omega t + \phi) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\cos(\omega t + \phi) \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} n & \\ \omega & \\ \phi & \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} S_a & \\ S_p & \\ S_g & \end{cases}$$

Condition:  $A > d$  (coil radius is greater than slot width)

$$\begin{cases} n & \\ \omega & \\ \phi & \end{cases}$$

$n = S_p + S_g + S_a$

$$S_p = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \omega(t) \sin(\omega t + \phi) dt$$

$$S_g = N \cdot g \cdot \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \omega(t) \sin(\omega t + \phi) dt$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \omega(t) \sin(\omega t + \phi) dt$$

$$F(n) = S_a + S_p + S_g$$

$$N_f(n)$$

$$N_f(n) \Leftrightarrow n = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$3. \quad \omega(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(n\omega t)$$

$$\omega(t) = \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\alpha_n \cos(n\omega t) + b_n \sin(n\omega t)]$$

$$w(t) = F(n)$$

$$\omega(t) = \omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

$$F(n) = F(A \sin(\omega t)) \Leftrightarrow \omega = \omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t), \quad x = A \sin(\omega t)$$

$G_H = \frac{1}{Z + N}$  (1)

$G_H = \frac{1}{Z + N} = \frac{1}{Z + \frac{R}{Z + j\omega C}}$

$$G_H = \frac{1}{Z + \frac{R}{Z + j\omega C}} = \frac{Z}{Z + R + j\omega C} = \frac{Z}{Z + j(\omega C + \frac{R}{Z})}$$

$$= \frac{Z}{Z + j(\omega C + \frac{R}{Z})} = \frac{Z}{Z + j\omega C + R}$$

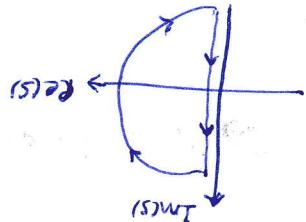
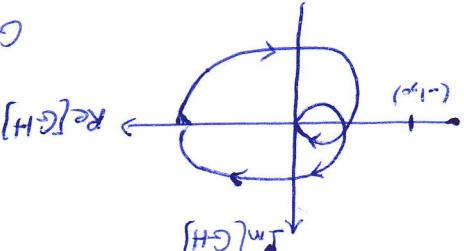
$$= \frac{Z}{Z + j(\omega C + \frac{R}{Z})} = \frac{Z}{Z + j\omega C + R}$$

$$= \frac{Z}{Z + j\omega C + R} = \frac{Z}{Z + j\omega C + R}$$

$$= \frac{Z}{Z + j\omega C + R} = \frac{Z}{Z + j\omega C + R}$$

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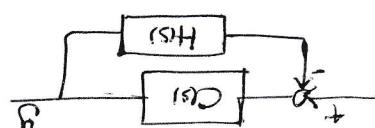
$$G_H = \frac{Z}{Z + j\omega C + R}$$

$$= \frac{Z}{Z + j\omega C + R}$$

$$= \frac{Z}{Z + j\omega C + R}$$

$$S = \alpha + j\omega$$

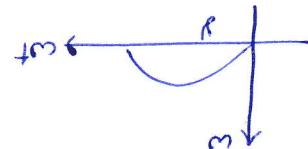
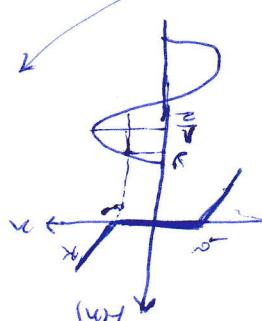
$$G_H = \frac{Z}{Z + j\omega C + R}$$



$$b_1 = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} K(A \sin \omega t + B \sin \omega t + d \omega)$$

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} K(a+\omega) & \omega < -a \\ 0 & -a < \omega < a \\ K(a-\omega) & \omega > a \end{cases}$$

Exercise 3



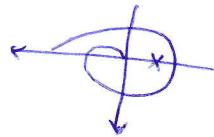
$$y = \sin \frac{\alpha}{\omega}$$

$$A \sin \delta = \omega$$

$$\omega = F(A \sin \delta)$$

•  $G(s) = \frac{N}{s + N}$

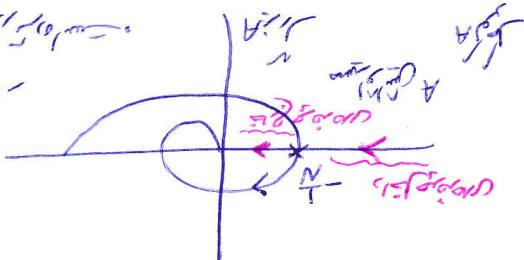
•  $G(s) = \frac{N}{s + N} = \frac{1}{s + 1}$



•  $G(s) = \frac{N}{s + N} = \frac{1}{s + 1}$

•  $G(s) = \frac{N}{s + N} = \frac{1}{s + 1}$

$\int_{\Gamma} G(s) ds = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{s+1} ds = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{s+1} ds = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{s+1} ds = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{s+1} ds$



•  $G(s) = \frac{N}{s + N} = \frac{1}{s + 1}$

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$\int_{\Gamma} G(s) ds = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{s+1} ds = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{s+1} ds = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{s+1} ds = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{s+1} ds$

•  $G(s) = \frac{N}{s + N} = \frac{1}{s + 1}$

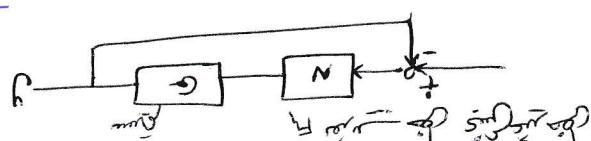
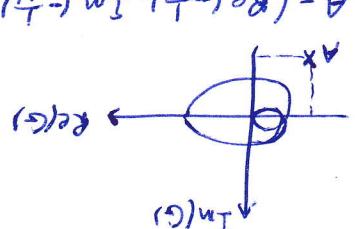
•  $G(s) = \frac{N}{s + N} = \frac{1}{s + 1}$

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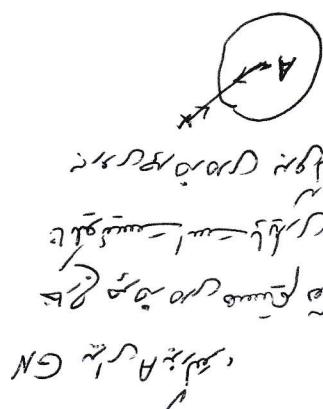
•  $G(s) = \frac{N}{s + N} = \frac{1}{s + 1}$

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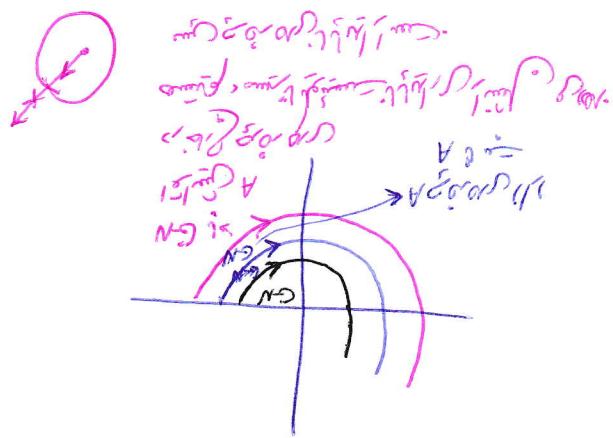


(24)

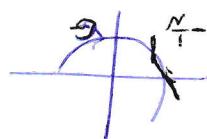


•  $G \in \text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(A))$   
 $\text{Geb}(G) = \text{Geb}(A)$

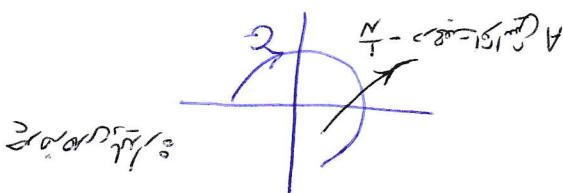
$G \in \text{Geb}(A)$



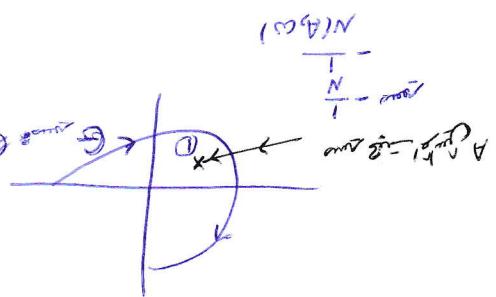
•  $G \in \text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(A))$   
 $\text{Geb}(G) = \text{Geb}(A)$



$G = -\frac{1}{N}$  :  $\text{Geb}(G)$



$A \in \text{Geb}(G) = -\frac{1}{N}$



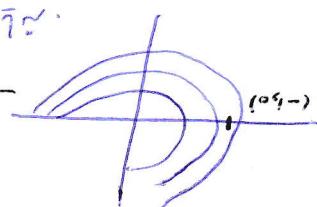
$N(A,G)$

•  $G = -\frac{1}{N}$  :  $\text{Geb}(G)$

$A \in \text{Geb}(G) = -\frac{1}{N}$  :  $\text{Geb}(G)$

$\therefore G \in \text{Geb}(G)$

$\therefore G \in \text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(G))$

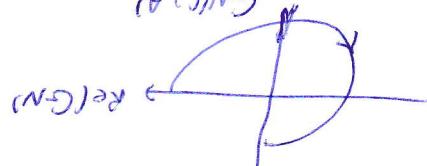


$\therefore G \in \text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(G)))$

$\therefore G \in \text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(G))))$

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$G \in \text{Geb}(G)$

$\therefore G \in \text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(\text{Geb}(G))))))$

$$(25) \quad m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + k_1x + k_2x^3 = F$$

(25)  $m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + k_1x + k_2x^3 = F$

$\downarrow$

$m$   $b$   $k_1$   $k_2$

$m=10 \text{ kg}$   $b=10 \text{ Ns/m}$   $k_1=100 \text{ N/m}$   $k_2=10^{-3} \text{ N/m}^3$

$m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + k_1x + k_2x^3 = F$

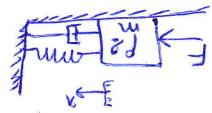
$\ddot{x} + \frac{b}{m}\dot{x} + \frac{k_1}{m}x + \frac{k_2}{m}x^3 = \frac{F}{m}$

$\ddot{x} + \frac{10}{10}\dot{x} + \frac{100}{10}x + \frac{10^{-3}}{10}x^3 = \frac{F}{10}$

$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x + 10^{-4}x^3 = \frac{F}{10}$

$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x + 10^{-4}x^3 = 0$

$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x + 10^{-4}x^3 = 0$



$m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + k_1x + k_2x^3 = F$

•  $F = 0$

-  $x = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$

$$F = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$$

-  $x = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$

-  $x = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$

-  $x = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$

( $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$ )  $\Rightarrow$   $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} = -10x$

$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} = -10x$   $\Rightarrow$   $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$

-  $x = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$

-  $x = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$

$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} = -10x$

$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} = -10x$   $\Rightarrow$   $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$

$$F = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$$

$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$

$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 10x = 0$

(26)

என : குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை :

$$m^2x + b^2x + k_1ax + k_2x^3 + \alpha(t) = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1-s}{1+s+bs} = n$$

எனவே :  $\alpha(t) = \frac{1-s}{1+s+bs} - m^2x - b^2x - k_1ax - k_2x^3$

$\therefore \alpha(t) = \frac{1-s}{1+s+bs} - m^2x - b^2x - k_1ax - k_2x^3$  என்றால் குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை.

ஏன் சமீக்ஷன் என்றால் குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை.

ஏன் சமீக்ஷன் என்றால் குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை.

$$\frac{1+s+bs}{1-s} = \frac{n}{k}$$

$$y_i + y_j + y = u - u$$

என :

$\alpha = \frac{1-s}{1+s+bs}$  என்றால் குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை.

எனவே :  $y = \frac{1-s}{1+s+bs}$

$$|k_2x^3| < a_4 \quad , \quad \text{படி } a_4 \Rightarrow \text{குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை}$$

$$|k_2| < a_4$$

$$|k_2x^3(a_4/x^3)| \quad a_4 : = \infty$$

$$|k - k_1| \leq a_3$$

$$|b - b_1| \leq a_2$$

$$|m - m_1| \leq a_1$$

$$(U_{\text{போ}}) = \text{போ}$$

$$(m - m_1)x^3 + (b - b_1)x^2 + (k - k_1)x + |m - m_1| + |b - b_1| + |k - k_1| \leq a_1|x^3| + a_2|x^2| + a_3|x| + a_4$$

எனவே :  $\int (m - m_1)x^3 + (b - b_1)x^2 + (k - k_1)x + |m - m_1| + |b - b_1| + |k - k_1| dx$  என்றால் குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை.

(போ) என்றால் குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை.

எனவே : போ என்றால் குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை.

$$m^2x + b^2x + k_1ax + k_2x^3 + \alpha(t) = F$$

எனவே : போ என்றால் குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை.

எனவே : போ என்றால் குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை.

எனவே : போ என்றால் குறிப்பிடுவதை விடக் கூடிய நிலைமை.

$$= (m - m_1)x^3 + (b - b_1)x^2 + (k - k_1)x + k_2x^3 + \alpha(t)$$

எனவே : போ

எனவே : போ

$$m^2x + b^2x + k_1ax + \eta = m^2x + b^2x + k_1ax + k_2x^3$$

(27)

$$K_p(u - x) + K_d(x_d - x) + K_i \int (x_d - x) dt = 0$$

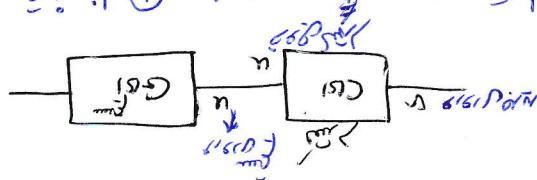
$y = G(s)u$   
 $x = C(s)u$   
 $x_d = C(s)u_d$

$$y = G(s)C(s)u$$

$$y = R u$$

$u = \frac{1}{R}y$

ဤအကြောင်းပါးမှာ လျှပ်စီးပါးအတွက် အရွယ်အစား ပိုမို ပေါ်လေ့ရှိနေပါသည်။



$$x = u - R y$$

$$x = u - R \sin x$$

$$x = u - R \sin x$$

ဤအကြောင်းပါးမှာ လျှပ်စီးပါးအတွက် အရွယ်အစား ပိုမို ပေါ်လေ့ရှိနေပါသည်။



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$G(s)f(s) + G(s)c(s) = 1 + G(s)c(s) \Leftrightarrow G(s)f(s) = 1 \Leftrightarrow f(s) = \frac{1}{G(s)}$

ဤအကြောင်းပါးမှာ လျှပ်စီးပါးအတွက် အရွယ်အစား ပိုမို ပေါ်လေ့ရှိနေပါသည်။

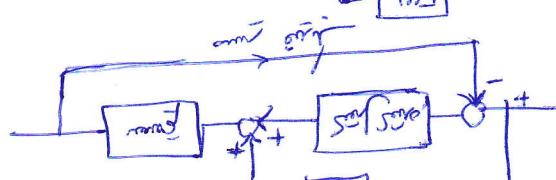
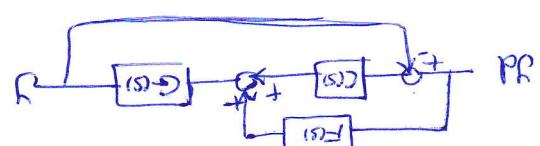
$$\frac{y}{u} = \frac{1 + G(s)c(s)}{G(s)(f(s) + G(s)c(s))}$$

$$(1 + G(s)c(s))y = G(s)(f(s) + G(s)c(s))u$$

$$y = G(s)(f(s) + G(s)c(s))u - G(s)c(s)u$$

$$y = G(s)[f(s)u + G(s)c(s)u - G(s)c(s)u]$$

ဤအကြောင်းပါးမှာ လျှပ်စီးပါးအတွက် အရွယ်အစား ပိုမို ပေါ်လေ့ရှိနေပါသည်။



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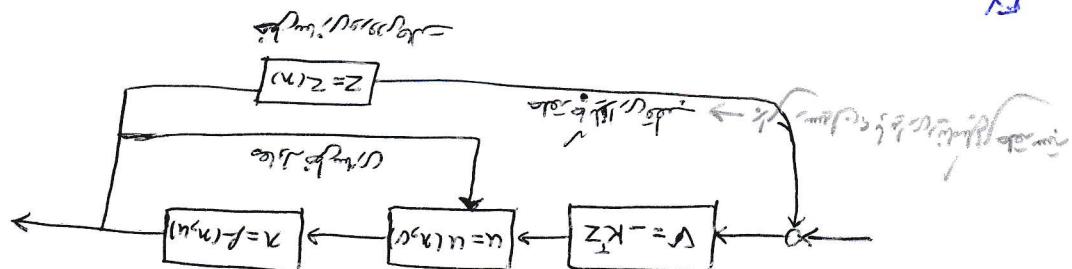
(28)

$$\begin{aligned} z_2 &= u \\ z_1 &= -z_1 + z_2 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} z_2 &= -2x_2 + 2x_2 u \\ z_1 &= 2x_2 x_2 = 2x_2(-x_2 + u) \\ z_1 &= -z_2 + z_2 \end{aligned} \right. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} z_1 = u \\ z_2 = x_2 \end{cases}$$

Feedback

$$x_1 = -x_1 + x_2$$

Ex.



Output of the circuit

Input to the circuit

$$x_2 = u$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= -x_2 \\ z &= \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ u \end{bmatrix} \\ u &= u(n) \\ u &= u(n+1) \\ u &= u(n) + k(x_d - x) \\ x_d &= x_i + x_e + x_3 = u \\ x_d &= x_i + x_e + x_3 = u \end{aligned}$$

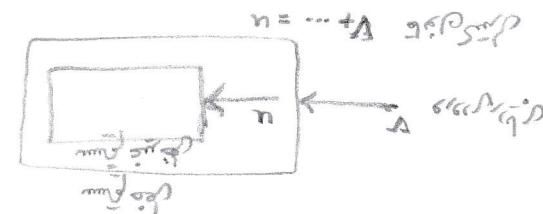
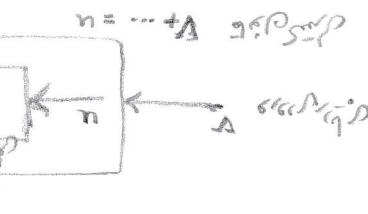
Simplifying the equations

$$x_d = x_i + K_P(x_d - x) + K_P(x_d - x)$$

$$x_d = x_i - K_P(x_d - x) + K_P(x_d - x)$$

$$e^i + K_d e + K_p e = 0$$

$$e = 0 \rightarrow a_s + \infty$$



$$x_i = u \quad (4)$$

$$x_i + x_e + x_3 = u + x_e + x_3 \quad (3)$$

$$x_i + x_e + x_3 = u \quad (2)$$

$$x_i + x_e + x_3 = u \quad (1)$$

Ex.

(28) (cont'd) Solution:

=  $\frac{1}{1 - K_P(1 - K_d)}$ =  $\frac{1}{1 - K_P(1 - K_d)}$ 

Feedback linearization

=  $\frac{1}{1 - K_P(1 - K_d)}$

(29)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Given } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \text{and } C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(11)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = u \\ x_2 = -x_2 + x_1 \\ x_3 = u \end{array} \right. \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = h(u) \\ z = f(u) \end{array} \right. \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = F(u) \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Given } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \text{and } C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Given } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u + k_1(x_{n-1} - Ax_n) + \dots + k_n(x_0 - Ax_1) = 0$$

∴

$$u = g(x_n, u), \quad u \leftarrow u - k_1(x_n - Ax_n) \quad \text{for } k_1 = \frac{1}{A_{11}}$$

$$\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = x$$

$$u = F(x_n, u) \leftarrow u = g(x_n, u)$$

$$u = g(x_n, u) \quad \text{for } k_1 = \frac{1}{A_{11}}$$

$$u = g(x_n, u) \quad \text{for } k_1 = \frac{1}{A_{11}}$$

∴

$$u = g(x_n, u) \quad \text{for } k_1 = \frac{1}{A_{11}}$$

$$u = g(x_n, u) \quad \text{for } k_1 = \frac{1}{A_{11}}$$

∴

$$u = g(x_n, u) \quad \text{for } k_1 = \frac{1}{A_{11}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_1 = u \\ z_2 = x_1 \\ z_3 = u \end{array} \right. \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -x_1 + x_2 \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = u \end{array} \right. \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = F(x_n, u) \\ z = g(x_n, u) \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$u = F(x_n, u) \leftarrow u = g(x_n, u)$$

$$u = \frac{u + 2x_2}{2x_2} \quad \text{for } x_2 \neq 0$$

∴

(38)

तरावे गुणित करने की विधि का अध्ययन करने के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जाता है।

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + x^3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 + (x+h)^3 - (x^2 + x^3)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 + x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 - x^2 - x^3}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h + 3x^2 + 3xh)$$

$$= 2x + 3x^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + x^3) = 2x + 3x^2$$

इसका अध्ययन करने की विधि का अध्ययन करने के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जाता है।

$$P_x + (P_y - P_z) dx + (P_z - P_x) dy + (P_x - P_y) dz = 0$$

जहाँ  $P_x = P_y = P_z$

$$\therefore P_x + P_x dx + P_x dy + P_x dz = 0$$

$$\therefore P_x = 0$$

अब  $P_x = P_y = P_z$  का दर्शाना करें।

माना  $P_x = P_y = P_z = k$

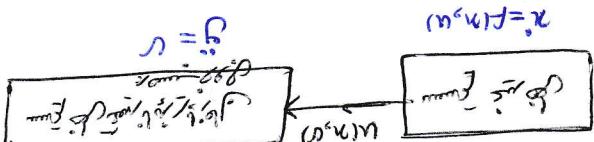
$$k dx + (k - k) dy + (k - k) dz = 0$$

$$k dx = 0$$

अब  $k dx = 0$  का दर्शाना करें।

$$(5) \quad 0 = (P_y - P_z) dx + (P_z - P_x) dy + (P_x - P_y) dz$$

$$(6) \quad (P_y - P_z) dx + (P_z - P_x) dy + (P_x - P_y) dz = 0$$



जहाँ  $P_y - P_z = 0$ ,  $P_z - P_x = 0$ ,  $P_x - P_y = 0$

$$(7) \quad n = P_y = P_z = P_x$$

$$n + n = n \leftrightarrow n = n + n \leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n = P_y \\ n = P_z \\ n = P_x \end{array} \right.$$

(31)

$$x_1 = u$$

$$x_2 = -x_1 + u$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(-x_1 + u) = -\dot{x}_1 + \dot{u}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_2 + u$$

$$x_1 = -x_2 + u$$

$$x_2 = u$$

$$u = v + w = y_d + K_p(y_d - y) + w$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_2 - x_3 = y_d + K_p e \\ x_2 + x_3 = y_d + K_p e \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x_2 - x_3 = y_d + K_p (y_d - y) \\ x_2 = v + w = y_d + K_p(y_d - y) + w \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x_2 = v + w = y_d + K_p(y_d - y) + w$$

$$v + w = -x_2 + u$$

$$v = -x_2 + u$$

$$w = u$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v = R \\ w = R \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} e + K_p e = 0 \\ R = y_d + K_p(y_d - y) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x_2 = u$$

$$x_2 = -x_2 + u$$

$$u = x_2$$

$$x_3 = u$$

$$x_2 = x_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1 = -x_1 + x_3$$

$$x_1 = -x_2 + u$$

$$x_2 = u$$

(32)

$$e^{\alpha_1} + Kp e^{\alpha_1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for } u < \frac{b_1}{a_1} \\ \text{for } u \geq \frac{b_1}{a_1} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{Case 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{\alpha_1} + Kp e^{\alpha_1} = \\ & \frac{a_1}{a_1 + b_1 u} + \frac{b_1}{a_1 + b_1 u} = \\ & \frac{a_1 + b_1 u}{a_1 + b_1 u} = \\ & 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Case 2

$$(x_1, y) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for } u < \frac{b_1}{a_1} \\ \text{for } u \geq \frac{b_1}{a_1} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{Case 2}$$

$$e^{\alpha_1} + Kp e^{\alpha_1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for } u < \frac{b_1}{a_1} \\ \text{for } u \geq \frac{b_1}{a_1} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{Case 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Case 2} \\ & \left. \begin{array}{l} Kp < 0 \\ y_1 - y_2 = Kp(y_1 - y_2) \\ Kp(y_1 - y_2) + p_1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Case 2} \Rightarrow [P = C]$$

$$y_1 = \frac{b_1}{a_1 + b_1 u} \quad (1) \quad P = \frac{b_1}{a_1 + b_1 u} \quad (2)$$

$$y_2 = \frac{b_1}{a_1 + b_1 u} \quad \text{Case 2}$$

$$y_2 = \left( b_1 - \frac{a_1}{a_2} \right) \frac{1}{a_1 + b_1 u} \quad (1)$$

$$y_2 = b_1 \cdot \frac{1}{a_1 + b_1 u} - \frac{a_1}{a_2} \cdot \frac{1}{a_1 + b_1 u}$$

$$y_2 = b_1 \cdot \frac{1}{a_1 + b_1 u}$$

$$P = y_1 - y_2 \quad \text{Case 2}$$

$$a_0 a_1 + a_1 a_2 + a_2 a_1 = u \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_2 = \frac{-a_0}{a_2} a_1 - \frac{a_1}{a_2} a_2 + \frac{1}{a_2} u$$

$$a_0 a_1 + a_1 a_2 + a_2 a_1 = u \quad \Leftarrow *$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_2 = x_3 = -\frac{a_0}{a_2} a_1 - \frac{a_1}{a_2} a_2 + \frac{1}{a_2} u \\ & x_1 = x_2 \\ & x_2 = x_3 \\ & x_1 = x_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$y_1 = b_1 a_1 + \frac{b_1}{a_2} u \quad (3)$$

$$y_2 = b_1 a_1 + b_1 s a_1$$

$$a_0 + a_1 s + a_2 s^2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{u}{a_0 + a_1 s + a_2 s^2} \quad *$$

$$x^* = A u + B u$$

$$y^* = C u$$

(38)

$$\left[ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \cdots \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} \right] = \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial x}$$

$\rightarrow$   $\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x} = p_i$   $\Rightarrow$   $p_i = \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x}$

$\therefore \Delta = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + \cdots + \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x}$

$$\Delta = [x_1, x_2] = \left[ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right] = h \Delta$$

Ex.  $h(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$

$$h(x) = \left[ \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_1} \cdots \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_n} \right] = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = h \Delta$$

$h(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$   $\rightarrow$   $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1$ ,  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2$

$\Delta = x_1^2 + x_2^2$   $\rightarrow$   $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$

Correct

$\Delta = x_1^2 + x_2^2$   $\rightarrow$   $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$

$\Delta = x_1^2 + x_2^2$   $\rightarrow$   $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$

~~Correct~~

$x_1^2 + x_2^2$

$\Delta = x_1^2 + x_2^2$   $\rightarrow$   $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$

$\Delta = x_1^2 + x_2^2$   $\rightarrow$   $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$

$\Delta = x_1^2 + x_2^2$   $\rightarrow$   $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$

$\Delta = x_1^2 + x_2^2$   $\rightarrow$   $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$

$\Delta = x_1^2 + x_2^2$   $\rightarrow$   $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$

$\Delta = x_1^2 + x_2^2$   $\rightarrow$   $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$

$$\Delta = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \Leftrightarrow x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$$

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{n}{n}$$

Correct

$$f(g) - g = \frac{d}{dh} g \quad (4)$$

$$[fg] = [f][g]$$

$$[\alpha_1 f + \alpha_2 g] = \alpha_1 [f, g] + \alpha_2 [g, g]$$

$$\text{ad}_g^2 = [f, [f, g]] = [f, g] \quad \text{ad}_g^2 = \frac{d}{dh} g \quad g = \frac{d}{dh} g$$

- 178

$$\text{ad}_g^2$$

$$\text{ad}_g^2 = \frac{d}{dh} g$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 \\ x_1 - x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial P}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial g_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial g_2} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial g_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial g_2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial g}$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad g = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 - x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Ex.}$$

$$g - f = [g, f]$$

$$g \quad f = g - f$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(x) \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ g(x) \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{array} \right.$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} f$$

$$f = \text{grad } g \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$y = h(x) = x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f = x f_y$$

$$y = h(x)$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ F \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ h \in \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$f_h = \nabla_h F = \frac{\partial}{\partial h} F$$

$$\Delta_F = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex.

သို့ အမြတ်ဆင့် ပေါ်လောက်နေရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ဤ အမြတ်ဆင့် ပေါ်လောက်နေရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

သို့ အမြတ်ဆင့် ပေါ်လောက်နေရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

( $\{g\}$ ) ပေါ်လောက်နေရန်

$$\left[ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right] = \left[ \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right]^{-1} = \frac{\left| \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right|}{\left| \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{matrix} \right|} = \frac{1}{1} = [1]$$

( $\{g\}$ )  $\left[ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right] = (n)g$

$$\begin{aligned} n(f+nx)f &= x \\ n+nx+x^2 &= x \\ x^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \dots + f^{(n)}(0)\frac{x^n}{n!}$

သို့ အမြတ်ဆင့် ပေါ်လောက်နေရန်

$$y = \sum_{k=1}^m a_k f_k(x) \quad (f_k(x) = x^k)$$

$y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$

$y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$

$a_0 = f(0)$

$a_1 = f'(0)$

$a_2 = f''(0)$

$a_n = f^{(n)}(0)$

$a_1 = f'(0)$

①

$x = f(a) \in \mathbb{R}$