



இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

க.பொ.த (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை - 2022(2023)

10 - இணைந்த கணிதம் I

புள்ளியிடும் திட்டம்

இந்த விடைத்தாள் பரீட்சைக்காரர்களின் உபயோகத்திற்காகத் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது.
பிரதம பரீட்சைக்காரர்களின் கலந்துரையாடல் நடைபெறும் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில்
பரிமாறிக்கொள்ளப்படும் கருத்துக்களுக்கேற்ப இதில் உள்ள சில விடயங்கள்
மாற்றப்படலாம்.

க.பொ.த (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை - 2022(2023)

10 - இணைந்த கணிதம் I

புள்ளி வழங்கும் திட்டம்

பகுதி I

$$\text{பகுதி A} = 10 \times 25 = 250$$

$$\text{பகுதி B} = 05 \times 150 = 750$$

$$\text{மொத்தம்} = 1000/10$$

$$\text{இறுதிப் புள்ளி} = 100$$

Common Techniques of Marking Answer Scripts.

It is compulsory to adhere to the following standard method in marking answer scripts and entering marks into the mark sheets.

1. Use a red color ball point pen for marking. (Only Chief/Additional Chief Examiner may use a mauve color pen.)
2. Note down Examiner's Code Number and initials on the front page of each answer script.
3. Write off any numerals written wrong with a clear single line and authenticate the alterations with Examiner's initials.
4. Write down marks of each subsection in a \triangle and write the final marks of each question as a rational number in a \square with the question number. Use the column assigned for Examiners to write down marks.

Example:

Question No. 03

(i)

.....
.....
.....

✓

\triangle
 $\frac{4}{5}$

(ii)

.....
.....
.....

✓

\triangle
 $\frac{3}{5}$

(iii)

.....
.....
.....

✓

\triangle
 $\frac{3}{5}$

$$\textcircled{03} \quad (i) \quad \frac{4}{5} \quad + \quad (ii) \quad \frac{3}{5} \quad + \quad (iii) \quad \frac{3}{5} \quad = \quad \square \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 15 \end{array}$$

MCQ answer scripts: (Template)

1. Marking templets for G.C.E.(A/L) and GIT examination will be provided by the Department of Examinations itself. Marking examiners bear the responsibility of using correctly prepared and certified templates.
2. Then, check the answer scripts carefully. If there are more than one or no answers Marked to a certain question write off the options with a line. Sometimes candidates may have erased an option marked previously and selected another option. In such occasions, if the erasure is not clear write off those options too.
3. Place the template on the answer script correctly. Mark the right answers with a 'V' and the wrong answers with a 'X' against the options column. Write down the number of correct answers inside the cage given under each column. Then, add those numbers and write the number of correct answers in the relevant cage.

Structured essay type and assay type answer scripts:

1. Cross off any pages left blank by candidates. Underline wrong or unsuitable answers. Show areas where marks can be offered with check marks.
2. Use the right margin of the overland paper to write down the marks.
3. Write down the marks given for each question against the question number in the relevant cage on the front page in two digits. Selection of questions should be in accordance with the instructions given in the question paper. Mark all answers and transfer the marks to the front page, and write off answers with lower marks if extra questions have been answered against instructions.
4. Add the total carefully and write in the relevant cage on the front page. Turn pages of answer script and add all the marks given for all answers again. Check whether that total tallies with the total marks written on the front page.

Preparation of Mark Sheets.

Except for the subjects with a single question paper, final marks of two papers will not be calculated within the evaluation board this time. Therefore, add separate mark sheets for each of the question paper. Write paper 01 marks in the paper 01 column of the mark sheet and write them in words too. Write paper II Marks in the paper II Column and wright the relevant details.

1. Using the Principle of Mathematical Induction, prove that $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{r(r+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

$$n=1, \text{ இற்கு L.H.S.} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ R.H.S.} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$\therefore n=1$. இற்கு முடிவு உண்மையாகும்

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ஏதாவது $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ இனை எடுக்க. $n=k$ இற்கு முடிவு உண்மை என்க.

$$\text{i.e. } \sum_{r=1}^k \frac{1}{r(r+1)} = \frac{k}{k+1} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

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இப்போது

$$\sum_{r=1}^{k+1} \frac{1}{r(r+1)} = \sum_{r=1}^k \frac{1}{r(r+1)} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$

$$= \frac{k}{k+1} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$

5

$$= \frac{k(k+2)+1}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)^2}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$

$$= \frac{k+1}{k+2}$$

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எனவே $n=k$, இற்கு முடிவு உண்மையெனின் $n=k+1$. இற்கு முடிவு உண்மை.

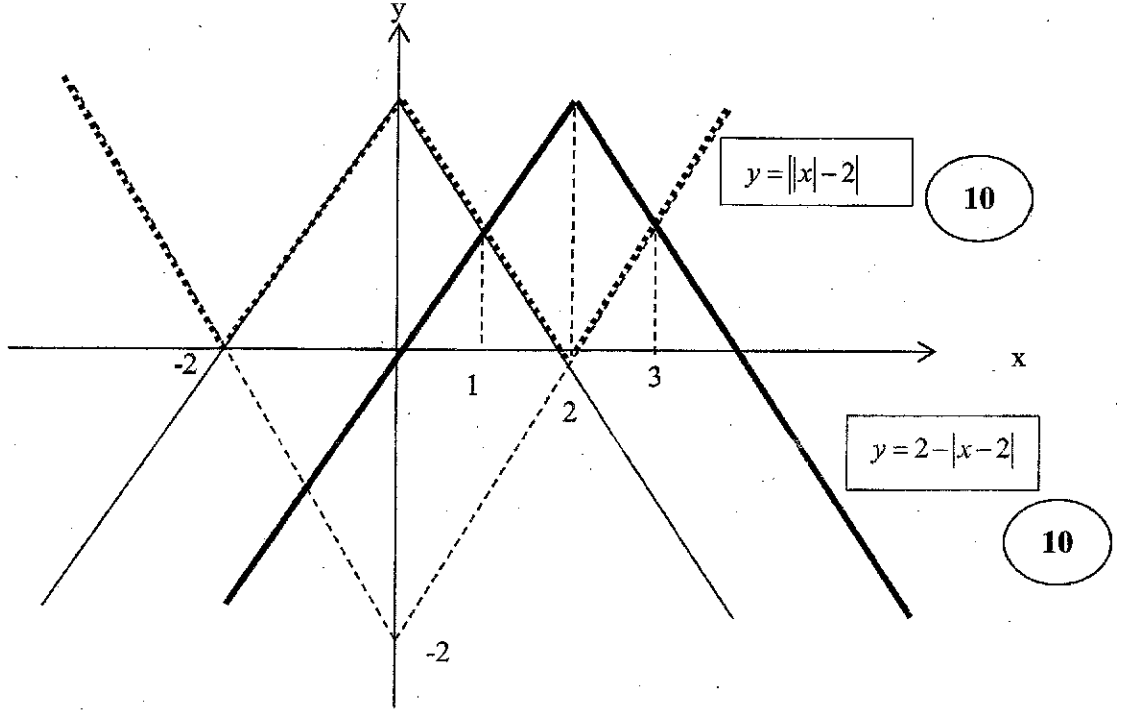
$n=1$. இற்கு முடிவு உண்மை என காட்டியுள்ளோம்

ஆகவே கணித தொகுத்தறி முறையின் படி எல்லா $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. இற்கும் முடிவு உண்மையாகும்

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2. Sketch the graphs of $y=2-|x-2|$ and $y=||x|-2|$ in the same diagram.

Hence or otherwise, find all real values of x satisfying the inequality $||x|-2|+|x-2| \leq 2$.



$$||x|-2|+|x-2| \leq 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ||x|-2| \leq 2-|x-2|$$

வரைபிலிருந்து $1 \leq x \leq 3$.

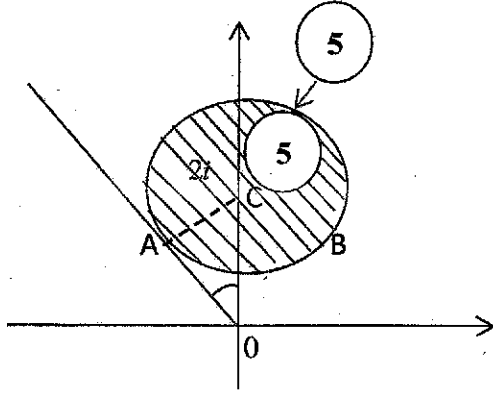
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3. Shade in an Argand diagram, the region consisting of points that represent the complex numbers z satisfying the inequality $|\bar{z} + 2i| \leq 1$.
Find the greatest value of $\text{Arg } z$ for the complex numbers z represented by the points in this shaded region.

$$|\bar{z} + 2i| = |z - 2i|.$$

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தரப்பட்ட பிரதேசம் $|z - 2i| \leq 1$. இனால் தரப்படும் பிரதேசத்தை ஒத்தது.



A. என்ற புள்ளியால் தரப்படும் சிக்கல் எண் z_0 என்க

ΔOAC , இலிருந்து $\widehat{AOC} = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

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$\text{Arg } z$ இன் தேவையான உயர் பொறுமானம் = $\text{Arg } z_0$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

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முதல் 5 க்கான வேறு முறை:

$z = x + iy$, என்க. இங்கு $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{z} + 2i|^2 &= |x - (y - z)i|^2 \\ &= x^2 + (y - 2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

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தரப்பட்ட பிரதேசம் $x^2 + (y - 2)^2 \leq 1$. இனால் தரப்படும் பிரதேசத்தை ஒத்தது

4. Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Write down the expansion of $(2 + ax)^5$ in ascending powers of x up to and including x^2 term. Hence, find the values of a for which the coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(4 - 5x)(2 + ax)^5$ is -80 .

$$\text{தேவையான விரிவு} = {}^5C_0 2^5 + {}^5C_1 2^4(ax) + {}^5C_2 2^3(ax)^2 \quad (5)$$

$$= 32 + 5 \times 16ax + 10 \times 8a^2x^2 \quad (5)$$

$$= 32 + 80ax + 80a^2x^2$$

$$\text{இப்போது, } (4 - 5x)(2 + ax)^5 = 4(2 + ax)^5 - 5x(2 + ax)^5$$

$$x^2 \text{ இன் குணகம்} = 4 \times 80a^2 - 5 \times 80a \quad (5)$$

$$\text{இது } 4 \times 80a^2 - 5 \times 80a = -80 \text{ இனால் தரப்படும்}$$

$$(5)$$

$$\therefore 4a^2 - 5a + 1 = 0.$$

$$\therefore (4a - 1)(a - 1) = 0.$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{4} \text{ or } a = 1. \quad (5)$$

5. Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x((1+x)\operatorname{cosec} 2x - \cot 2x)}{\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{1-2x}} = \frac{1}{4}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x((1+x)\operatorname{cosec} 2x - \cot 2x)}{(\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{1-2x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin 2x} \cdot \frac{(1+x - \cos 2x)}{(\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{1-2x})} \quad (5) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin 2x} \cdot \frac{(1+x - \cos 2x)}{(\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{1-2x})} \times \frac{(\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{1-2x})}{(\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{1-2x})} \quad (5) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{\sin 2x} \cdot \frac{(2\sin^2 x + x)}{[(1+2x) - (1-2x)]} \cdot (\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{1-2x}) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{\sin 2x} \cdot \left(\frac{2\sin^2 x}{4x} + \frac{1}{4} \right) (\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{1-2x}) \quad (5) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \quad (10) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

All three limits correct

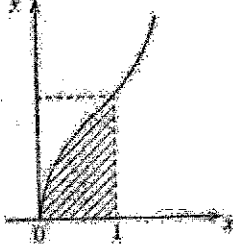
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Any two

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6. Using $\frac{d}{dx} \{x(x^2+1)\tan^{-1}x\} = (3x^2+1)\tan^{-1}x + x$, show that $\int_0^1 (3x^2+1)\tan^{-1}x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}(\pi-1)$.

The region enclosed by the curves $y = \sqrt{2(3x^2+1)\tan^{-1}x}$, $x=1$ and $y=0$ is rotated about the x -axis through 2π radians. Show that the volume of the solid thus generated is $\pi(\pi-1)$.



$\frac{d}{dx} \{x(x^2+1)\tan^{-1}x\} = (3x^2+1)\tan^{-1}x + x$, இனைப் பயன்படுத்தி

$$\int_0^1 [(3x^2+1)\tan^{-1}x + x] \, dx = x(x^2+1)\tan^{-1}x \Big|_0^1 \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 (3x^2+1)\tan^{-1}x \, dx + \int_0^1 x \, dx = 2\tan^{-1}1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 (3x^2+1)\tan^{-1}x \, dx + \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = 2\frac{\pi}{4} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 (3x^2+1)\tan^{-1}x \, dx = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

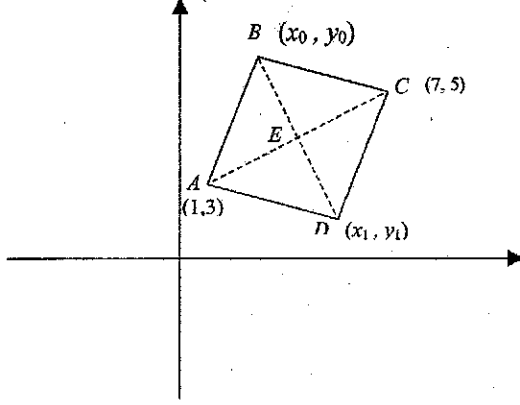
$$= \frac{1}{2}(\pi-1). \quad (5)$$

$$\text{தேவையான கனவளவு} = \pi \int_0^1 2(3x^2+1)\tan^{-1}x \, dx \quad (5)$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{1}{2}(\pi-1) \quad (5)$$

$$= \pi(\pi-1).$$

8. Let $ABCD$ be a square with $A \equiv (1, 3)$ and $C \equiv (7, 5)$. Find the x -coordinates of B and D .



$B = (x_0, y_0), D = (x_1, y_1)$ என்க

Since E is the mid-point of AC , we have $E \equiv (4, 4)$. (5)

எனின் $AE^2 = 3^2 + 1^2 = 10$

$ABCD$ ஆனது சதுரம் ஆகையால் $BE = AE$.

எனவே Hence, $(x_0 - 4)^2 + (y_0 - 4)^2 = 10$. ----- (1) (5)

Also, $AE \perp BE$.

$$\therefore \left(\frac{4-3}{4-1} \right) \times \left(\frac{y_0-4}{x_0-4} \right) = -1. \quad (5)$$

Hence, $y_0 - 4 = -3(x_0 - 4)$ ----- (2)

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow (x_0 - 4)^2 + 9(x_0 - 4)^2 = 10. \quad (5)$$

Hence, $y_0 - 4 = -3(x_0 - 4)$.

$$\therefore (x_0 - 4)^2 = 1.$$

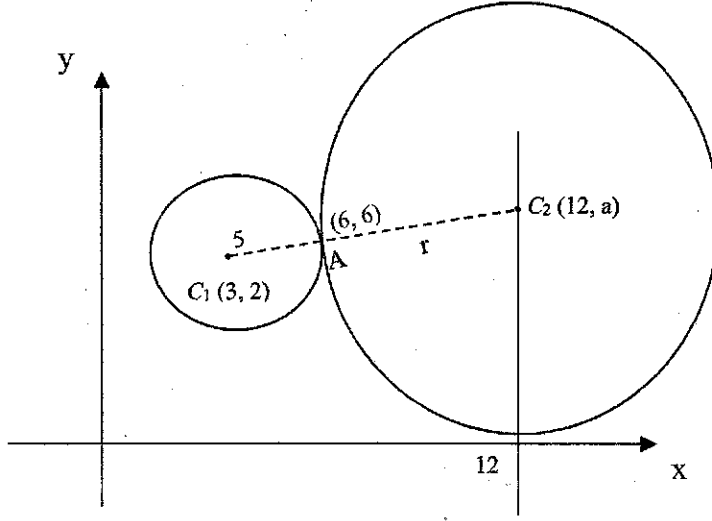
$$\therefore (x_0 - 4) = \pm 1.$$

$$\therefore x_0 = 5 \text{ or } x_0 = 3. \quad (5)$$

Note that (x_1, y_1) also satisfies (1) and (2), when (x_0, y_0) is replaced by (x_1, y_1) .

Hence, x coordinates of B and D are 3 and 5.

9. Find the equation of the circle that touches the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 4y + 12 = 0$ externally at the point $(6, 6)$ and has its centre on the line $x = 12$.



தரப்பட்ட வட்டத்தின் மையம் C_1 எனக் தேவையான வட்டத்தின் மையம் C_2 என்க

Then $C_1 = (3, 2)$, $C_2 = (12, a)$; where $a \in \mathbb{R}$

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Since the circles touch externally C_2 lies on the line C_1A .

$$\therefore \frac{6-2}{6-3} = \frac{a-2}{12-3}$$

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$$\therefore 3a - 18 = 24$$

$$\therefore a = 14$$

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$$\text{The radius of the required circle } C_2 = \sqrt{(12-6)^2 + (14-6)^2}$$

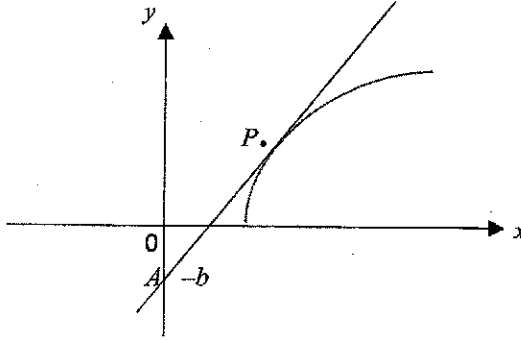
$$= 10$$

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$$\text{Hence, the required equation is } (x-12)^2 + (y-14)^2 = 100$$

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7. Let $a, b > 0$. A curve is parametrically given by $x = a \sec \theta$ and $y = b \tan \theta$ for $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$. The tangent line to the curve at the point $P = (a \sec \theta, b \tan \theta)$ passes through the point $(0, -b)$. Find the coordinates of P .



$$x = a \sec \theta, \quad y = b \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = a \sec \theta \tan \theta, \quad \frac{dy}{d\theta} = b \sec^2 \theta \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b \sec^2 \theta}{a \sec \theta \tan \theta} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore = \frac{b \sec \theta}{a \tan \theta}$$

$$AP \text{ இன் பரந்தகிற்ன் } AP = \frac{b + b \tan \theta}{a \sec \theta}$$

$$\text{தரப்பட்ட நிபந்தனையிலிருந்து } \frac{b \sec \theta}{a \tan \theta} = \frac{b(1 + \tan \theta)}{a \sec \theta} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \sec^2 \theta = \tan \theta + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = 1 \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore P = (\sqrt{2}a, b) \quad (5)$$

10. Show that $\cos 5\theta = \cos 3\theta$ if and only if $\theta = \frac{n\pi}{4}$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Show also that $\frac{\sin 5\theta - \sin 3\theta}{\cos 5\theta - \cos 3\theta} = -\cot 4\theta$ for $\theta = \frac{n\pi}{4}$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\cos 5\theta = \cos 3\theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5\theta = 2n\pi \pm 3\theta \text{ for } n \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8\theta = 2n\pi \text{ or } 2\theta = 2n\pi \text{ for } n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{n\pi}{4} \text{ or } \theta = n\pi \text{ for } n \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{n\pi}{4} \text{ for } n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\frac{\sin 5\theta - \sin 3\theta}{\cos 5\theta - \cos 3\theta} = \frac{2 \cos 4\theta \sin \theta}{-2 \sin 4\theta \sin \theta} \quad (5)$$

$$= -\cot 4\theta \quad (5)$$

$$= -\cot 4\theta \quad (5)$$

Part B

* Answer five questions only.

11. (a) Let $0 < |p| < 1$. Show that the equation $p^2x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$ has real distinct roots.Let α and β ($> \alpha$) be these roots. Show that α and β are both positive.Find $(\alpha-1)(\beta-1)$ in terms of p , and deduce that $\alpha < 1$ and $\beta > 1$.

Show that $\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha} = \frac{1}{|p|} \sqrt{2(1-|p|)}$

It is given that $\sqrt{\beta} + \sqrt{\alpha} = \frac{1}{|p|} \sqrt{2(1+|p|)}$. Show that the quadratic equation whose roots are

$$|\sqrt{\alpha}-1| \text{ and } |\sqrt{\beta}-1| \text{ is } |p|x^2 - \sqrt{2(1-|p|)}x + \sqrt{2(1+|p|)} - |p| - 1 = 0.$$

(b) Let $p(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 4$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. It is given that $(x+2)$ is a factor of both $p(x)$ and $p'(x)$, where $p'(x)$ is the derivative of $p(x)$ with respect to x . Find the values of a and b . For these values of a and b , completely factorise $p(x) - 3p'(x)$.

(a)

$$0 < |p| < 1.$$

$$p^2x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0. \text{ இன் பிரித்துக்காட்டி } \Delta \text{ என்க}$$

$$p^2 < 1. \text{ ஆதலால் } \therefore \Delta = 4 - 4p^2 = 4(1 - p^2) > 0,$$

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 \therefore சமன்பாடு இரு வேறுவேறான மெய் மூலங்களை கொண்டிருக்கும்

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 α, β ($> \alpha$) ஆகியன மூலகங்கள் என்க.

எனின் $\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{p^2} > 0.$ 5

 α and β இரண்டும் நேரானவை அல்லது மறையானவை.

எனினும் $\alpha + \beta = \frac{2}{p^2} > 0$ ஆதலால் α, β இரண்டும் நேரானது.

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$$(\alpha-1)(\beta-1) = \alpha\beta - (\alpha+\beta) + 1 = \frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{2}{p^2} + 1 = \frac{p^2-1}{p^2} < 0 \text{ and } \alpha-1 < \beta-1.$$

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$$\therefore \alpha-1 < 0 \text{ and } \beta-1 > 0.$$

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$$\therefore \alpha < 1 \text{ and } \beta > 1.$$

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$$(\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha})^2 = \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = \frac{2}{p^2} - 2\frac{1}{|p|} = \frac{2}{p^2}(1 - |p|).$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha} = \frac{1}{|p|} \sqrt{2(1 - |p|)}$$

15

தேவையான சமன்பாடு $(x - |\sqrt{\alpha} - 1|)(x - |\sqrt{\beta} - 1|) = 0.$

$$x^2 - (|\sqrt{\alpha} - 1| + |\sqrt{\beta} - 1|)x + |\sqrt{\alpha} - 1||\sqrt{\beta} - 1| = 0$$

$$|\sqrt{\alpha} - 1| = 1 - \sqrt{\alpha}, |\sqrt{\beta} - 1| = \sqrt{\beta} - 1 \text{ ஆதலால்}$$

$$x^2 - (\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha})x + \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha\beta} - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 - \frac{1}{|p|} \sqrt{2(1 - |p|)}x + \frac{1}{|p|} \sqrt{2(1 + |p|)} - \frac{1}{|p|} - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore |p|x^2 - \sqrt{2(1 - |p|)}x + \sqrt{2(1 + |p|)} - |p| - 1 = 0$$

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$$p(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 4$$

$$\therefore p'(x) = 6x^2 + 2ax + b.$$

$(x+2)$ ஆனது $p(x)$, இன் காரணி ஆதலால்

$$p(-2) = 0.$$

$$\text{இப்போது, } p(-2) = -16 + 4a - 2b - 4 = 0.$$

$$\therefore 2a - b = 10 \text{ ----- (1)}$$

$(x+2)$ ஆனது $p'(x)$, இன் காரணி ஆதலால்

$$p'(-2) = 0.$$

$$\text{இப்போது, } p'(-2) = 24 - 4a + b = 0.$$

$$\therefore 4a - b = 24. \text{ ----- (2)}$$

(1) and (2) $\Rightarrow a = 7$ and $b = 4$.

(5) (5)

35

$$p(x) - 3p'(x) = (2x^3 + 7x^2 + 4x - 4) - 3(6x^2 + 14x + 4) \quad (5)$$

$$= (x+2)(2x^2 + 3x - 2) - 3(x+2)(6x+2) \quad (5)$$

$$= (x+2)[2x^2 + 3x - 2 - 18x - 6]$$

$$= (x+2)(2x^2 - 15x - 8) \quad (5)$$

$$= (x+2)(2x+1)(x-8)$$

(5) (5) (5)

30

வேறு முறை:

$$p(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 4$$

$(x+2)$ ஆனது $p(x)$, $p'(x)$ இரண்டினதும் காரணி ஆகையால்

$$p(x) = (x+2)^2(2x+k). \quad (5) \quad \text{இங்கு } k \text{ ஒரு மாறிலி.}$$

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மாறிலிகளை ஒப்பிட $4k = -4$

$$\therefore k = -1 \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore p(x) = (x+2)^2(2x-1).$$

$$\therefore p(x) = (x^2 + 4x + 4)(2x-1) = 2x^3 + 7x^2 + 4x - 4. \quad (5)$$

x : இன் குணங்களை ஒப்பிட $b = 4$ and $a = 7$.

(5) (5)

$$\therefore p(x) = 2x^3 + 7x^2 + 4x - 4$$

$$\therefore p'(x) = 6x^2 + 14x + 4 = 2(3x^2 + 7x + 2) = 2(x+2)(3x+1) \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore p(x) - 3p'(x) = (x+2)^2(2x-1) - 3(2(x+2)(3x+1)) \quad (5)$$

$$= (x+2)[(x+2)(2x-1) - 6(3x+1)]$$

$$= (x+2)(2x^2 - 15x - 8) \quad (5)$$

$$= (x+2)(2x+1)(x-8) \quad (5)$$

$$(5) \quad (5)$$

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12.(a) Six mangoes and four oranges are to be distributed among eight students so that each student receives at least one fruit.

Find the number of different ways in which

- (i) six students get one fruit each and out of the remaining two students one gets two mangoes and the other gets two oranges.
- (ii) seven students get one fruit each, and the other student gets three mangoes.
- (iii) seven students get one fruit each, and the other student gets three fruits.

(b) Let $U_r = \frac{4(2r+7)}{(2r+1)(2r+3)(2r+5)}$ for $r \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Also, let $f(r) = \frac{A}{(2r+1)} + \frac{B}{(2r+3)}$ for $r \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, where A and B are real constants. Determine the values of A and B such that $U_r = f(r) - f(r+1)$ for $r \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Hence or otherwise, show that $\sum_{r=1}^n U_r = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{2n+3} + \frac{1}{2n+5}$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

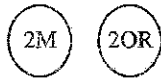
Deduce that the infinite series $\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} U_r$ is convergent and find its sum.

Hence, find the value of the real constant k such that $\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (U_r + kU_{r+1}) = 1$.

(a) (i)

2 மாணவர்கள்

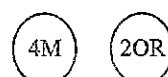
6 மாணவர்கள்



8C_2

x

${}^6C_4 \times {}^2C_2$



8C_2

x

${}^6C_4 \times {}^2C_2$



தேவையான வழிகள் : $2 \times {}^8C_2 \times {}^6C_4 \times {}^2C_2$

$= 2 \times \frac{8!}{6!2!} \times \frac{6!}{4!2!} = 2 \times 28 \times 15 = 840.$



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4 மாம்பழங்களும், 2 தோடம்பிங்களும் 6 மாணவர்களுக்கிடையில் (ஒன்று வீதம்) பங்கிடப்படும் வழிகள்

$$= \frac{6!}{4!2!} \text{ (10)}$$

8 மாணவர்களிலிருந்து ஒரு மாணவர் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டு 2 மாம்பழங்களை வழங்குவதற்கான வழிகள் = 8C_1

7 மாணவர்களிலிருந்து மற்றுமொரு மாணவன் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டு 2 தோடம்பழங்களை வழங்குவதற்கான வழிகள் = 7C_1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{தேவையான வழிகள்} &= \frac{6!}{4!2!} \times {}^8C_1 \times {}^7C_1 \\ &= 840 \text{ ways. (5)} \end{aligned}$$

OR

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{6!}{4!2!} \times {}^8P_2 \\ &= 840 \text{ ways.} \end{aligned}$$

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(ii) 7 மாணவர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு பழம் வீதமும் ஒரு மாணவன் மூன்று மாம்பழங்களையும் பெறுகையில்

								3Ma
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3 மாம்பழங்களும் 4 தோடம்பிங்களும் ஆளுக்கு ஒவ்வொன்று வீதம் 7 மாணவர்களிடையே பகிர்ந்தளிக்கக் கூடிய வழிகள் = $\frac{7!}{4!3!}$ (5)

எட்டு மாணவர்களிலிருந்து ஒரு மாணவன் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டு 3 மாம்பழங்களை வழங்குவதற்கான வழிகள் = 8C_1 (5)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{தேவையான வழிகள்} &= {}^8C_1 \times \frac{7!}{4!3!} \\ &= 280 \text{ ways. (5)} \end{aligned}$$

(iii)

3 பழங்கள் ஒரு மாணவனுக்கு வழங்கல்		7 பழங்கள் 7 மாணவர்களுக்கு வழங்கல்		தேவையான வழிகள்
மாம்பழம்	தோடம்பழம்	மாம்பழம்	தோடம்பழம்	
3	0	3	4	$= {}^8C_1 \times \frac{7!}{3!4!} = 280$ (5)
2	1	4	3	$= {}^8C_1 \times \frac{7!}{4!3!} = 280$ (5)

1	2	5	2	$= {}^8C_1 \times \frac{7!}{5!2!} = 168$	5
0	3	6	1	$= {}^8C_1 \times \frac{7!}{6!} = 56$	5

தேவையான வழிகள்

$$= 280 + 280 + 168 + 56$$

$$= 784$$

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(b). $r \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$U_r = \frac{4(2r+7)}{(2r+1)(2r+3)(2r+5)}$$

$$U_r = f(r) - f(r+1)$$

$$\frac{4(2r+7)}{(2r+1)(2r+3)(2r+5)} = \frac{A}{2r+1} + \frac{B}{2r+3} - \frac{A}{2r+3} - \frac{B}{2r+5} \quad 5$$

$$\therefore 4(2r+7) = A(2r+3)(2r+5) + (B-A)(2r+1)(2r+5) - B(2r+1)(2r+3)$$

$$= (4A+4B)r + 10A - 2B$$

Any Method

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 r இன் அடுக்குகளின் குணங்களை ஒப்பிட

$$r: \quad 8 = 4A + 4B \Rightarrow 2 = A + B$$

$$r^0: \quad 28 = 10A + 2B \Rightarrow 14 = 5A + B$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 5 \end{array} \right\} A = 3, \quad B = -1$$

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$$U_r = f(r) - f(r+1) \quad \text{இங்கு} \quad f(r) = \frac{3}{2r+1} - \frac{1}{2r+3} \quad 5$$

$$r=1; \quad U_1 = f(1) - f(2)$$

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$$r=2; \quad U_2 = f(2) - f(3)$$

$$r=n-1; \quad U_{n-1} = f(n-1) - f(n)$$

5

$$r = n; \quad U_n = f(n) - f(n+1)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^n U_r = f(1) - f(n+1) \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{r=1}^n U_r = f(1) - f(n+1)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{2n+3} + \frac{1}{2n+5}$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{2n+3} + \frac{1}{2n+5} \quad (5) \quad r \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=1}^n U_r \quad (5)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{2n+3} + \frac{1}{2n+5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \quad (5)$$

\therefore முடிவிலி தொடர் $\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} U_r$ ஆனது ஒருங்கும் அதன் கூட்டுத்தொகை $\frac{4}{5}$.

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$$1 = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (U_r + kU_{r+1})$$

$$= (1+k) \left(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} U_r \right) - kU_1 \quad (5)$$

$$= (1+k) \left(\frac{4}{5} \right) - k \left(\frac{12}{35} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{7}{16} \quad (5)$$

15

13.(a) Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & -2 \\ 1 & a+2 \end{pmatrix}$. Show that A^{-1} exists for all $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

The matrices $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and $R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ are such that $A = PQ^T + R$. Show that $a = 1$.

For this value of a , write down A^{-1} and hence, find the values of x and y such that

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) Let $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$. Show that $z\bar{z} = |z|^2$ and hence, show that $|z+w|^2 = |z|^2 + 2\text{Re}(z\bar{w}) + |w|^2$.

Deduce that $|z+w|^2 + |z-w|^2 = 2(|z|^2 + |w|^2)$ and give a geometric interpretation for it when the points representing z, w and 0 in the Argand diagram are non-collinear.

(c) Let $z = -1 + \sqrt{3}i$. Express z in the form $r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$, where $r > 0$ and $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$.

Let $z^m = a_m + ib_m$, where $a_m, b_m \in \mathbb{R}$ for $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Write down $\text{Re}(z^m z^n)$ in terms of a_m, a_n, b_m and b_n for $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Considering z^{m+n} and using De Moivre's theorem, show that $a_m a_n - b_m b_n = 2^{m+n} \cos(m+n) \frac{2\pi}{3}$, for $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

(a) $|A| = a(a+2) + 2 = a^2 + 2a + 2 = (a+1)^2 + 1 \neq 0$ for all $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

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∴ எல்லா $a \in \mathbb{R}$ இற்கு A^{-1} உண்டு

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$$A = PQ^T + R$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} a & -2 \\ 1 & a+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -5 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

5

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$a = 1$ and $a + 2 = 3$. ∴ $a = 1$

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When $a=1$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\therefore \begin{matrix} \text{5} \\ x=1 \end{matrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{5} \\ y=3 \end{matrix}$$

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(b) Taking $z = x + iy$; $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$z\bar{z} = (x + iy)(x - iy) = x^2 - i^2 y^2 = x^2 + y^2 = |z|^2$$

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$$\begin{aligned} |z+w|^2 &= (z+w)\overline{(z+w)} \quad \text{5} \\ &= (z+w)(\bar{z} + \bar{w}) \quad \text{5} \\ &= z\bar{z} + z\bar{w} + \bar{z}w + w\bar{w} \quad \text{5} \\ &= |z|^2 + z\bar{w} + \bar{z}w + |w|^2 \\ &= |z|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z\bar{w}) + |w|^2 \quad \text{5} \end{aligned}$$

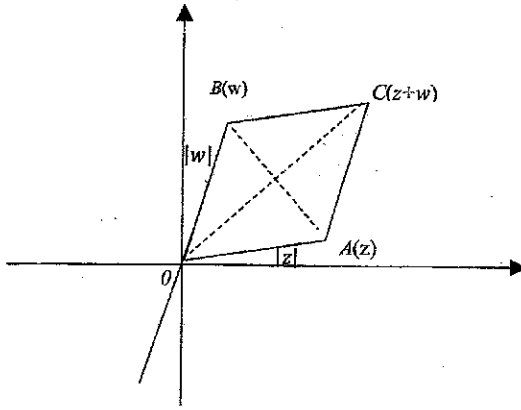
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Note that $|z-w|^2 = |z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z\bar{w}) + |w|^2$ by

5

$$\therefore |z+w|^2 + |z-w|^2 = 2(|z|^2 + |w|^2)$$

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If z, w and 0 are non-collinear, then $OC^2 + AB^2 = 2(OA^2 + OB^2)$.

($\because OC = |z + w|$ and $AB = |z + w|$.)

ஒரு இணைகரத்தில் மூலை விட்டங்களின் வர்க்கங்களின் கூட்டுத் தொகையானது அதன் பக்க நீளங்களின் வர்க்கங்களின் கூட்டுத் தொகைக்கு சமனாகும்.

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(c) $z = -1 + \sqrt{3}i = 2 \left(\frac{-1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$

5

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இங்கு $r = 2$, and $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

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$\text{Re}(z^m z^n) = \text{Re}[(a_m + ib_m)(a_n + ib_n)] = a_m a_n - b_m b_n$ ----- (1)

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$z^m z^n = z^{m+n} = \left[2 \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right]^{m+n} = 2^{m+n} \left[\cos \frac{2(m+n)\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2(m+n)\pi}{3} \right]$

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$\therefore \text{Re}(z^m z^n) = 2^{m+n} \cos(m+n) \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ----- (2)

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(1) and (2) $\Rightarrow a_m a_n - b_m b_n = 2^{m+n} \cos(m+n) \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

15

14.(a) Let $f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{(x+2)^2}$ for $x \neq -2$.

Show that $f'(x)$, the derivative of $f(x)$, is given by $f'(x) = \frac{-2(x+1)}{(x+2)^3}$ for $x \neq -2$.

Hence, find the interval on which $f(x)$ is increasing and the intervals on which $f(x)$ is decreasing. Also, find the coordinates of the turning point of $f(x)$.

It is given that $f''(x) = \frac{2(2x+1)}{(x+2)^4}$ for $x \neq -2$. Find the coordinates of the point of inflection of the graph of $y = f(x)$.

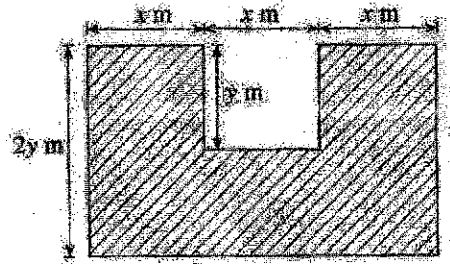
Sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$ indicating the asymptotes, the turning point and the point of inflection.

State the smallest value of k for which $f(x)$ is one-one on $[k, \infty)$.

(b) The shaded region shown in the figure is of area 45 m^2 .

It is obtained by removing a rectangle of length $x \text{ m}$ and width $y \text{ m}$ from a rectangle of length $3x \text{ m}$ and width $2y \text{ m}$. Show that the perimeter $L \text{ m}$ of the shaded region is given by $L = 6x + \frac{54}{x}$ for $x > 0$.

Find the value of x such that L is minimum.



(a) For $x \neq -2$, ஆக $f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{(x+2)^2}$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x+2)^2(2) - 2(2x+3)(x+2)}{(x+2)^4} \quad (20)$$

$$= \frac{2(x+2)[x+2-2x-3]}{(x+2)^4}$$

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

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$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \quad (5)$$

	$-\infty < x < -2$	$-2 < x < -1$	$-1 < x < \infty$
$f'(x)$ இன் குறி	(-)	(+)	(-)
$f(x)$ is	குறைவடைகின்றது ↘	அதிகரிக்கின்றது ↗	குறைவடைகின்றது ↘

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∴ $f(x)$ ஆனது $(-2, -1]$ and இல் அதிகரிக்கின்றது அத்துடன்
 $(-\infty, -2), [-1, \infty)$ இல் குறைவடைகின்றது

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திரும்பற் புள்ளி $(-1, 1)$ ஆனது ஓரிட உயர்வாகும்

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$$f''(x) = \frac{2(2x+1)}{(x+2)^4}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1}{2} \quad 5$$

	$-2 < x < -\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2} < x < \infty$
$f''(x)$ இன் குறி	(-)	(+)
குவிவுத்தன்மை	கீழ்நோக்கி குவிந்தது	மேல்நோக்கி குவிந்தது

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∴ the point of inflection is $\left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{8}{9}\right)$ விபத்தி புள்ளியாகும்

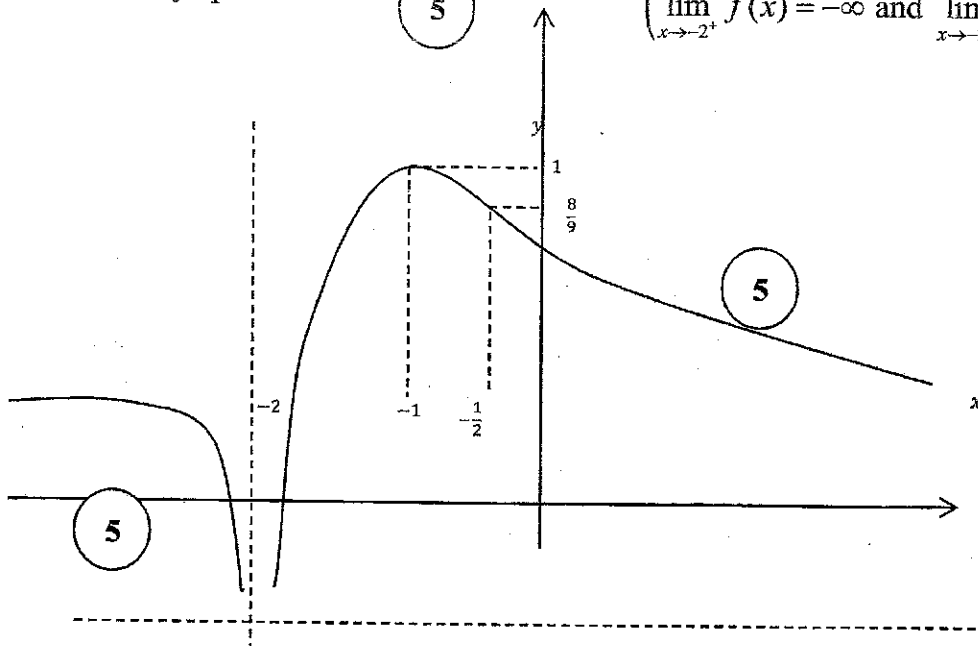
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x - intercept: $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$ 5

5

Horizontal Asymptote: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0 \quad \therefore y = 0$

Vertical Asymptote : $x = -2$ 5 $\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = -\infty \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = -\infty\right)$



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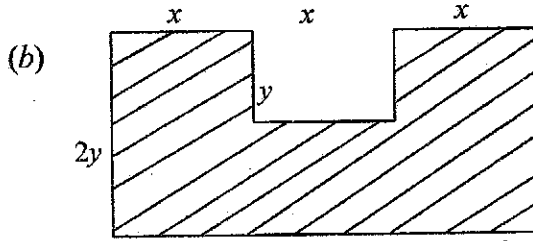
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$f(x)$ ஆனது $[k, \infty)$ இன்மேல் ஒன்றுக்கொன்றானது ஆக k , இன்

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மிகக்குறைந்த பொறுமானம் $k = -1$.

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for $x > 0$, $y > 0$

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நிழற்றிய பிரதேசத்தின் பரப்பு $45 = (3x)(2y) - xy$

$$\therefore 45 = 5xy$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{9}{x}$$

5

$$L = 6x + 6y$$

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$$= 6x + \frac{54}{x} \quad \text{for } x > 0$$

5

$$\frac{dL}{dx} = 6 - \frac{54}{x^2} = \frac{6(x^2 - 9)}{x^2} = \frac{6(x-3)(x+3)}{x^2}$$

5

$$\frac{dL}{dx} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = 3$$

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For $0 < x < 3$, $\frac{dL}{dx} < 0$ and

For $x > 3$, $\frac{dL}{dx} > 0$.

5

$\therefore L$ is minimum when $x = 3$.

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15.(a) Find the values of the constants A , B and C such that

$$x^2 + x + 2 = A(x^2 + x + 1) + (Bx + C)(x + 1) \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Hence, write down $\frac{x^2 + x + 2}{(x^2 + x + 1)(x + 1)}$ in partial fractions and find $\int \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{(x^2 + x + 1)(x + 1)} dx$.

(b) Show that $1 + \sin 2x = 2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)$ and hence, show that $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin 2x} dx = 1$.

(c) Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2 \cos 2x}{(1 + \sin 2x)^2} dx$. Using integration by parts, show that $I = -\frac{\pi^2}{8} + J$, where $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx$.

Using the relation $\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$ and the result in (b), evaluate J and show that $I = \frac{\pi}{8}(2 - \pi)$.

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x + 2 &= A(x^2 + x + 1) + (Bx + C)(x + 1) \\ &= (A + B)x^2 + (A + B + C)x + A + C \end{aligned}$$

x இனது அடுக்குகளின் குணகங்களை ஒப்பிட:

$$x^0: \quad z = A + C$$

$$x: \quad 1 = A + B + C \quad (5)$$

$$x^2: \quad 1 = A + B$$

$$\therefore A = 2, \quad B = -1 \quad \text{and} \quad C = 0. \quad (5)$$

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$$\frac{x^2 + x + 2}{(x^2 + x + 1)(x + 1)} = \frac{2}{x + 1} - \frac{x}{x^2 + x + 1} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{(x^2 + x + 1)(x + 1)} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{x + 1} dx - \int \frac{x}{x^2 + x + 1} dx \quad (5)$$

$$= 2\ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} \tan^{-1} \frac{(x+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} + C$$

$x^2+x+1 > 0$

$$= 2\ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{(2x+1)}{\sqrt{3}} + C, \text{ where } C \text{ is an arbitrary constant.}$$

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(b)

$$2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x\right)^2$$

$$= (\cos x + \sin x)^2$$

$$= 1 + 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$= 1 + \sin 2x$$

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$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin 2x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \left(\tan\left(\frac{-\pi}{4}\right) - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2}(-1-1)$$

$$= 1 \quad (5)$$

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(C) $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2 \cos 2x}{(1 + \sin 2x)^2} dx$

$$= x^2 \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{1 + \sin 2x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{\pi^2}{4} \times \frac{1}{1+0} \quad (5) + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx$$

$$= \frac{-\pi^2}{8} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx$$

$$= \frac{-\pi^2}{8} + J. \quad (5)$$

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$$J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}{1 + \sin 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin 2x} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore 2J = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin 2x} dx \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore J = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{-\pi^2}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}(2 - \pi) \quad (5)$$

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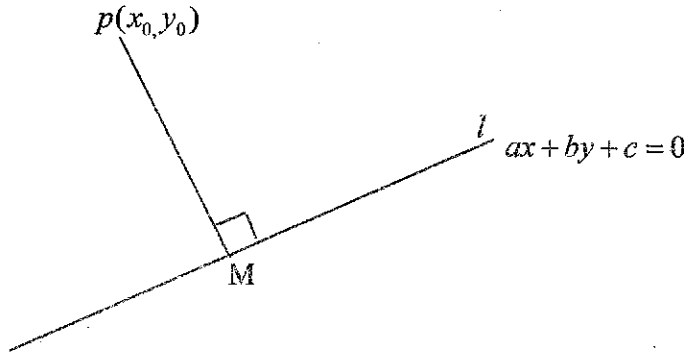
16. Let $P \equiv (x_0, y_0)$ and l be the straight line given by $ax+by+c=0$. Show that the perpendicular distance from P to l is $\frac{|ax_0+by_0+c|}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$.

Let l_1 and l_2 be two straight lines given by $4x-3y+8=0$ and $3x-4y+13=0$, respectively. Show that l_1 and l_2 intersect at $A \equiv (1, 4)$.

Also, show that the parametric equations of the bisector of the acute angle between l_1 and l_2 can be written as $x=t$ and $y=t+3$, where $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Hence, show that the equation of any circle touching both straight lines l_1 and l_2 , and lying in the region between l_1 and l_2 that contains the acute angle, is given by $(x-t)^2+(y-t-3)^2=\frac{1}{25}(t-1)^2$, where $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \neq 1$.

From among the above circles, find the equations of the circles that intersect the circle centred at A of radius 1, orthogonally.



இங்கு $a^2+b^2 \neq 0$

நேர்கோடு PM இன் சமன்பாடு $(y-y_0) = \frac{a}{b}(x-x_0)$ (5)

P இனூடாக செல்வதும் l இற்கு செங்குத்தானதுமான கோட்டிலுள்ள யாதாயினும் ஒரு புள்ளி

(x_0+at, y_0+bt) for $t \in \mathbb{R}$. இனால் தரப்படும். (5)

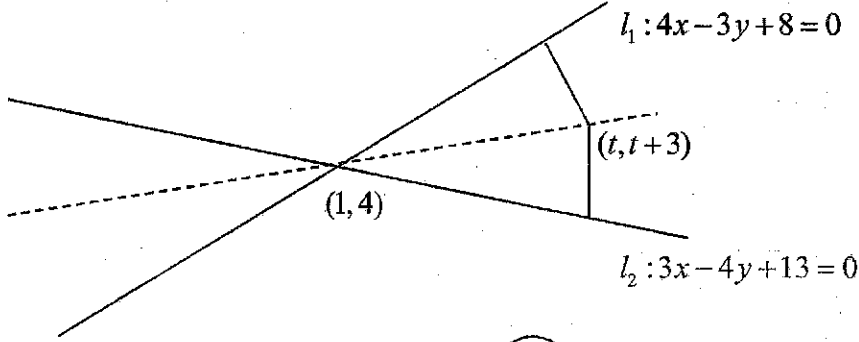
M ஆனது l இல் உள்ளது; $a(x_0+at)+b(y_0+bt)+c=0$ (5)

$$\therefore t(a^2+b^2) = -ax_0+by_0+c$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{-(ax_0+by_0+c)}{a^2+b^2}$$
 (5)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{தேவையான தூரம் } PM &= \sqrt{a^2t^2 + b^2t^2} && (5) \\ &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} |t| \\ &= \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} && (5) \end{aligned}$$

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(5) (5)

A இன் ஆள்கூறுகளை l_1 and l_2 இல் பிரதியிட, l_1 and l_2 ஆனது $A = (1, 4)$ இல் இடைவெட்டும்

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கோண இரு கூறாக்கிகள் $\frac{4x - 3y + 8}{5} = \pm \frac{3x - 4y + 13}{5}$ இனால் தரப்படும்

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The angle bisectors are $\underbrace{x + y - 5 = 0}_{m=-1}$ and $x - y + 3 = 0$.

(5) (5)

Let θ be the acute angle between l_1 and $x_1 + y - 5 = 0$

$$\text{Then, } \tan \theta = \left| \frac{\frac{4}{3} - (-1)}{1 + \frac{4}{3}(-1)} \right| = 7 > 1$$

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5

\therefore கூர்ங்கோண இரு கூறாக்கி $x - y + 3 = 0$

5

கூர்ங்கோண இரு கூறாக்கி பரமனத்தில் கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

Let $x = t$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

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Then $y = x + 3 = t + 3$.

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தேவையான வட்டத்தின் மையம் கூர்ங்கோண இரு கூறாக்கியில் இருக்க வேண்டும்

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 \therefore மையம் $(t, t+3)$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$ எனும் வடிவில் இருக்கும்

$$\text{ஆரை} = \frac{|4t - 3(t+3) + 8|}{5} = \frac{|t-1|}{5}$$

5

5

 \therefore சமன்பாடு

$$(x-t)^2 + (y-(t+3))^2 = \frac{1}{25}(t-1)^2$$

5

That is $(x-t)^2 + (y-t-3)^2 = \frac{1}{25}(t-1)^2$, where $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

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நிமிர்கோணத்தில் இடைவெட்டும் வட்டங்களுக்கு பைதகரசு தேற்றத்தை பிரயோகிக்க

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$$(t-1)^2 + (t+3-4)^2 = 1^2 + \frac{1}{25}(t-1)^2$$

$$\therefore (t-1)^2 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow t-1=5 \text{ or } t-1=-5$$

$$\therefore t=6 \text{ or } t=-4$$

5

5

 \therefore Equation of circle that intersects S orthogonally an $(x-6)^2 + (y-9)^2 = 1$, $(x+4)^2 + (y-7)^2 = 1$

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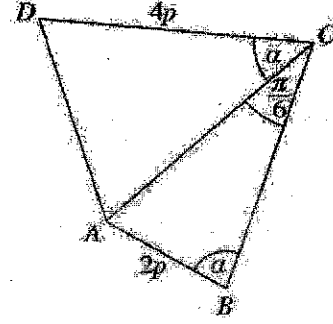
17. (a) Write down $\cos(A+B)$ in terms of $\cos A$, $\cos B$, $\sin A$ and $\sin B$, and obtain a similar expression for $\sin(A-B)$.

Let $k \in \mathbb{R}$ and $k \neq 1$. By separately considering the cases $k > 1$ and $k < 1$, express

$2k \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2 \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ in the form $R \cos(\theta + \alpha)$, where $R (> 0)$ in terms of k , and $\alpha (0 < \alpha < 2\pi)$ are real constants to be determined.

Hence, solve $2k \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2 \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = |k-1|$.

(b) In the quadrilateral $ABCD$ shown in the figure $AB = 2p$, $CD = 4p$, $\hat{ACB} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ and $\hat{ABC} = \hat{ACD} = \alpha$. Show that $AD^2 = 16p^2(\sin^2 \alpha - \sin 2\alpha + 1)$.



Hence, show that if $AD = 4p$, then $\alpha = \tan^{-1}(2)$.

(c) Solve, $\tan^{-1}(\ln x^{\frac{2}{3}}) + \tan^{-1}(\ln x) + \tan^{-1}(\ln x^2) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ for $x > 1$.

(a) $\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$ (5)

$\sin(A-B) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - (A-B)\right)$ (5)

$= \cos\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right) + B\right)$

$= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right) \cos B - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right) \sin B$ (5)

$= \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$ (5)

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$2k \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2 \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

$= 2k \left(\cos \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + 2 \left(\sin \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$ (10)

$= k(\cos \theta - \sqrt{3} \sin \theta) + (\sqrt{3} \sin \theta - \cos \theta)$ (5)

$= (k-1)(\cos \theta - \sqrt{3} \sin \theta)$

$= 2(k-1) \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \theta \right)$ (5)

$= 2(k-1) \cos(\theta + \beta)$ where $\beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ (5)

$$\text{when } k > 1 \quad 2k \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2 \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2(k-1) \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{where } R = 2(k-1) \text{ and } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}. \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{when } k < 1 \quad 2k \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2 \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= 2(1-k) \cos\left(\pi + \theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ &= 2(1-k) \cos\left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{where } R = 2(k-1) \text{ and } \alpha = \frac{4\pi}{3}. \quad (5)$$

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$$2k \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2 \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = |k-1|$$

when $k > 1$

$$2(k-1) \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = k-1$$

$$\therefore \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\therefore \theta = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (5)$$

when $k < 1$

$$2(1-k) \cos\left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = 1-k$$

$$\therefore \cos\left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (5)$$

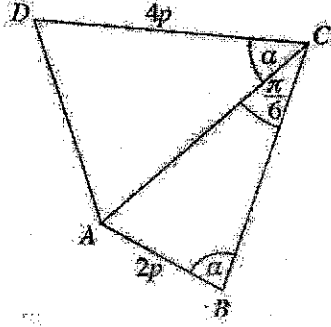
$$\theta + \frac{4\pi}{3} = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\therefore \theta = 2n\pi - \frac{4\pi}{3} \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

(5)

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(b) முக்கோணம் ABC : இற்கு சைன் விதி



$$\frac{b}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2p}{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} \Rightarrow b = 4p \sin \alpha \quad (5)$$

Cosine Rule for the triangle ACD :

$$\begin{aligned} AD^2 &= b^2 + (4p)^2 - 2b(4p) \cos \alpha \quad (10) \\ &= 16p^2 \sin^2 \alpha + 16p^2 - 2(4p)^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ &= 16p^2 (\sin^2 \alpha - \sin 2\alpha + 1) \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

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If $AD = 4p$, the ADC is an isosceles triangle, we have

$$\sin^2 \alpha - \sin 2\alpha + 1 = 1$$

$$\sin \alpha (\sin \alpha - 2 \cos \alpha) = 0 \quad (5)$$

Since $\sin \alpha \neq 0$,

$$\sin \alpha = 2 \cos \alpha \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 2 \quad \cos \alpha \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = 2$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}(2) \quad (5)$$

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(c)

For $x > 1$

$$\underbrace{\tan^{-1}\left(\ln x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{\tan^{-1}(\ln x)}_{\beta} + \underbrace{\tan^{-1}(\ln x^2)}_{\theta} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\beta + \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \quad (5)$$

$$\tan(\beta + \theta) = \cot \alpha \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\tan \beta + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \beta \tan \theta} = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\ln x + \ln x^2}{1 - \ln x \ln x^2} = \frac{1}{\ln x^{\frac{2}{3}}} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\ln x^3}{1 - 2(\ln x)^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3} \ln x}$$

Taking $t = \ln x$

$$3x \frac{2}{3} t^2 = 1 - 2t^2 \quad (5)$$

$$4t^2 = 1$$

$$\ln x = t = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\because t \neq \frac{-1}{2} \text{ as } t = \ln x \text{ and } x > 1)$$

$$\therefore x = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (5)$$

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Verification

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\ln\left(e^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\ln e^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) + \tan^{-1}(\ln e) \doteq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}_{\frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}} \doteq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{5}{6} \\ &= \frac{5}{6} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$