

සිංහල පොදුවන ප්‍රසාද සංඛ්‍යා පිටපත

සිංහල සිමුන් I - 13 අංශයෙක්

ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පොදුවන - 2019

සිංහල පොදුවන -

$$2(n+2)a_{n+2} - 3na_{n+1} + (n-1)a_n = 0 \quad \text{සෙවී } a_0 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=0 \text{ න්ද}, \quad 2^2 a_2 - a_0 &= 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{1}{2^2} \\ \therefore n=2 \text{ න්ද} \quad \text{වැඩිදියුණු නොවේ} &\text{ (} 2^2 a_2 = \frac{1}{2^2} \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{1}{2^2} \text{)} \\ 2 < n \leq p \text{ න්ද} \quad \text{වැඩිදියුණු නොවේ} &\text{ සෙවී නොවේ} \\ \text{වැඩිදියුණු, } a_p = \frac{1}{2^p} \quad \text{වැඩිදියුණු, } a_{p+1} = \frac{1}{2^{p+1}} &\text{ (5)} \end{aligned}$$

$n=p-1$ න්ද පොදුවන ප්‍රකාශනය,

$$2(p+1)a_{p+1} - 3(p-1)a_p + (p-2)a_{p-1} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(p+1)a_{p+1} &= 3(p-1)a_p - (p-2)a_{p-1} \\ &= 3(p-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2^p} - (p-2) \cdot \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \\ &= \frac{3p-3 - 2(p-2)}{2^p} \end{aligned}$$

$$2(p+1)a_{p+1} = \frac{p+1}{2^p} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore a_{p+1} = \frac{1}{2^{p+1}}$$

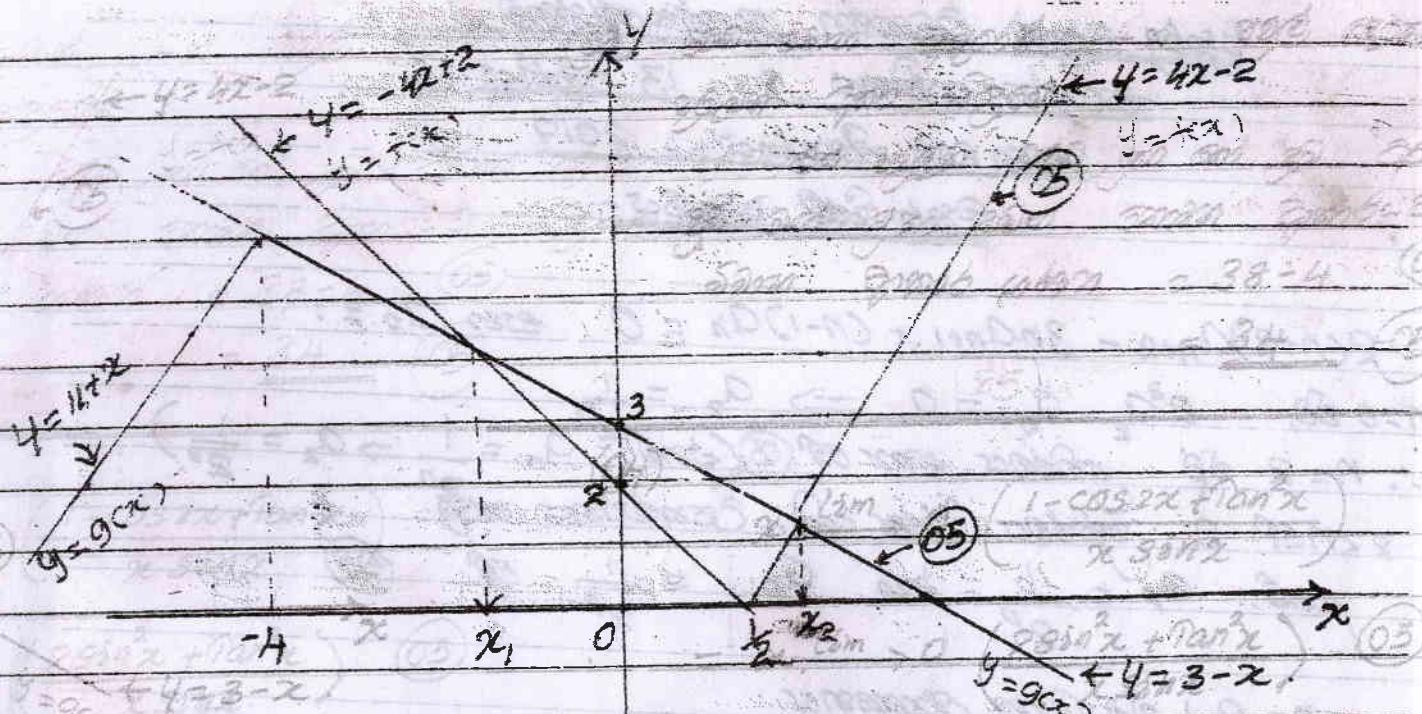
$2 < n \leq p$ න්ද පොදුවන නොවේ, $n=p+1$ න්ද පොදුවන නොවේ
වැඩිදියුණු න්ද, $n=2$ න්ද පොදුවන නොවේ න්ද පොදුවන නොවේ
වැඩිදියුණු නොවේ න්ද පොදුවන නොවේ න්ද. (5) 12

$$2(2x-1) = 4x-2, \quad x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = f(x) = 2|2x-1| = \begin{cases} -2(2x-1) = -4x+2, & x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 2(2x-1) = 4x-2, & x \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$7-(x+4) = -x+3, \quad x \geq -4$$

$$y = g(x) = 7-|x+4| = \begin{cases} 7+(x+4) = x+11, & x \leq -4 \\ 7-(x+4) = -x+3, & x > -4 \end{cases}$$



$$2|2x-1| + |x+4| \leq 7$$

$$2|2x-1| \leq 7 - |x+4|$$

$$\therefore f(x) \leq g(x) \quad (05)$$

$f(x) \leq g(x)$ නම් සඳහා $x_1 \leq x \leq x_2$ නොවු.

x_1 ; $y = 3 - x$ හෝ $y = -4x + 2$ නොවු.

$$3 - x_1 = -4x_1/2 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = 3 - x \text{ හෝ } y = 4x - 2 \quad (05)$$

$$3 - x_2 = 4x_2 - 2 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{සැසැ} -\frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq 1 \quad (05)$$

25

(03)

සිද්ධාන්ත

A සැසැ

B සැසැ

සිද්ධාන්ත

B සැසැ

A සැසැ සැසැ සැසැ සැසැ A සැසැ සැසැ සැසැ B සැසැ සැසැ සැසැ

B සැසැ සැසැ සැසැ සැසැ A සැසැ සැසැ සැසැ

A සැසැ සැසැ සැසැ B සැසැ සැසැ සැසැ

= 18 (05)

A සැසැ සැසැ සැසැ B සැසැ සැසැ

= 20 + 18

= 38 (05)

නො නො සැක්ස සැක්ස පෙන්වනු ලබයි 202 මල්

නො නො සැක්ස.

නො නො සැක්ස නො නො සැක්ස පෙන්වනු ලබයි

නො නො නො සැක්ස සැක්ස සැක්ස සැක්ස සැක්ස

නො නො සැක්ස සැක්ස = 38 - 4 ⑤

$$= \underline{34} \quad ⑤$$

25

$$x \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} 0 \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x + \tan^2 x}{x \sin x} \right)$$

$$= x \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} 0 \left(\frac{2 \sin^2 x + \tan^2 x}{x \sin x} \right) \quad ⑤$$

$$= x \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} 0 \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) + \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right\} \quad ⑤$$

$$= 2 x \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} 0 \frac{\sin x}{x} + x \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} 0 \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad ⑤$$

$$= 2 \times 1 + 1 \times \frac{1}{1} \quad ⑤$$

25

$$\frac{x^2}{2^2} - \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{2x}{4} - \frac{2y}{9} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{9x}{4y}; P \in \{2\sec \theta, 3\tan \theta\}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_P = \frac{18 \sec \theta}{12 \tan \theta} = \frac{3 \sec \theta}{2 \tan \theta} \quad ⑤$$

P @ x = 2secθ හි තුළ ප්‍රතිචාර නො නො සැක්ස

$$(4 - 3 \tan \theta) = \frac{3 \sec \theta}{2 \tan \theta} (x - 2 \sec \theta)$$

$$2y \tan \theta - 3x \sec \theta + b = 0 \quad ① \quad ⑤$$

P @ x = 2secθ හි තුළ තුළ ප්‍රතිචාර නො නො සැක්ස

$$(4 - 3 \tan \theta) = - \frac{2 \tan \theta}{3 \sec \theta} (x - 2 \sec \theta)$$

$$3y \sec \theta + 2x \tan \theta - 13 \sec \theta \tan \theta = 0$$

24

(2) 25

$$25 \sec \theta = 4$$

$$3 \tan \theta = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sec \theta = 2$$

$$\tan \theta = \sqrt{3} \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$\therefore (4, 3\sqrt{3})$ point of intersection

$$(1) 24, \quad 2\sqrt{3}y - 6x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3} = 0 \quad (25)$$

$(4, 3\sqrt{3})$ point of intersection

$$6y + 2\sqrt{3}x - 2\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$13y + x - 13 = 0 \quad (25)$$

25

(06)

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{1+a^2x^2-1}}{ax} \right\}; \quad ax = \tan \theta \text{ and}$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\sec \theta - 1}{\tan \theta} \right\}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \sin^2 \theta/2}{2 \sin \theta/2 \cos \theta/2} \right) \quad (05)$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} (\tan \theta/2) = \theta/2$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (03), \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} ax$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{a}{1+a^2x^2} \quad \leftarrow (05)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{d\theta} \times \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{1+a^2x^2} = \frac{a}{2(1+a^2x^2)} \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{(1+a^2x^2)} = \frac{2}{a} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{1+a^2x^2}-1}{ax} \right\} + C \quad (05)$$

OBA නිස්සැස් 2 පෝин් (05)

2π රාජ වෙති තුළු වේ (05)

සම් මි පිටපත තුළු (05)

PQ පිටපත මෙයි පිටපත = $\pi y^2 dx$.

$$= \frac{\pi}{a} x^2 (a-x) dx \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore \text{සම් මි පිටපත පිටපත} = \int_{0}^{a} \frac{\pi}{a} x^2 (a-x) dx \quad (05)$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4a} \right]_0^a \quad (05)$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a^4}{4a} \right] \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \pi a^3 \quad (05)$$

25

1) $12x + 5y - 12 = 0$ සහ $3x - 4y + 3 = 0$. ගීන් සෞක්‍රාන්තික පිටපත පිටපත වේ.

මෙම පිටපත මෙහෙයුම සූල්‍යු පිටපත වේ (05).

මෙම පිටපත මෙහෙයුම සූල්‍යු පිටපත වේ.

$$12x + 5y - 12 = \pm (3x - 4y + 3) \quad (05)$$

$$\sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} \quad \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$$

$$5(12x + 5y - 12) = \pm 13(3x - 4y + 3) \quad (05)$$

(+) පිටපත

$$(60 - 39)x + (25 + 52)y - 60 - 39 = 0$$

$$21x + 77y - 99 = 0 \quad (05)$$

(-) පිටපත

$$(60 + 39)x + (25 - 52)y - 60 + 39 = 0$$

$$99x - 27y - 21 = 0$$

$$33x - 9y - 7 = 0 \quad (05)$$

$\therefore 33x - 9y - 7 = 0$ නිවාර්තන පිටපත වේ (05)

$12x + 5y - 12 = 0$ සහ $3x - 4y + 3 = 0$ ගීන් සෞක්‍රාන්තික පිටපත වේ (05)

විනිශ්චය. (05)

(09) AB ઓફાન્ડ ફેન્ = 4

∴ એકાઉન્ડ ઓફાન્ડ ફેન્ = 4 (05)

$$\therefore CO = 4 \sin 60^\circ = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore C = (-2\sqrt{3}, 0) \quad (05) \quad \text{જો એવી ઓફ ઓફાન્ડ હોય તો}$$

$$G = (0, -\frac{2}{3}) \quad (05)$$

$$\text{એકાઉન્ડ ઓફાન્ડ ફેન્ આંતર } AG = CG = \frac{2}{3} \times 2\sqrt{3} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (05)$$

∴ એવી ઓફાન્ડ સુધીનું

$$(x=0)^2 + (y + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}})^2 = \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \quad (05)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + \frac{4}{3}y + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{16}{3} = 0$$

$$\underline{13x^2 + 13y^2 + 4y - 4\sqrt{3} = 0} \quad [2]$$

(10)

$$(cos^2\theta + sin^2\theta)^3 = 1$$

$$cos^6\theta + 3cos^4\theta sin^2\theta + 3cos^2\theta sin^4\theta + sin^6\theta =$$

$$cos^6\theta + sin^6\theta = 1 - 3cos^2\theta sin^2\theta (cos^2\theta + sin^2\theta)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot sin^2 2\theta$$

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{(1 - cos 4\theta)}{2}$$

$$\therefore cos^6\theta + sin^6\theta = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} cos 4\theta \quad (05)$$

$$cos^6\theta + sin^6\theta - \frac{1}{2} sin 4\theta = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} cos 4\theta - \frac{1}{2} sin 4\theta = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} cos 4\theta - \frac{4}{8} sin 4\theta = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$3cos 4\theta - 4sin 4\theta = 5 \quad (05)$$

$$\frac{3}{5} cos 4\theta - \frac{4}{5} sin 4\theta = 1$$

$$\cos(4\theta + \alpha) = 1 \quad \alpha = \cos^{-1} \frac{3}{5} = \sin^{-1} \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos(4\theta + \alpha) = \cos 0 \quad (05)$$

$$4\theta + \alpha = 2n\pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{4}$$

$$\theta = \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cos^{-1} \frac{3}{5}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (05)$$

25

(11)

$$(a) \quad x^2 + ax + b = 0 \quad \text{எனில் } \alpha \text{ மற்றும் } \beta \text{ ஆகியன்,}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -a \quad \text{மற்றும் } \alpha\beta = b \quad (05)$$

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

$$= \frac{\beta^2 + \alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{(\alpha\beta)^2} \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{(-a)^2 - 2b}{b^2} \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore \alpha^{-2} + \beta^{-2} = a^2 - 2b \quad (10)$$

30

$$\gamma = (\alpha - 1)^2, \quad \mu = (\beta - 1)^2 \quad \text{எனில் } \alpha \text{ மற்றும் } \beta \text{ ஆகியன்,}$$

$$(x - \gamma)(x - \mu) = 0$$

$$x^2 - (\gamma + \mu)x + \gamma\mu = 0 \quad \text{--- 1} \quad (05)$$

$$\gamma + \mu = (\alpha - 1)^2 + (\beta - 1)^2$$

$$= (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - 2(\alpha + \beta) + 2$$

$$\gamma + \mu = a^2 - 2b + 2a + 2 \quad (05)$$

$$\gamma\mu = (\alpha - 1)^2 (\beta - 1)^2$$

$$= (\alpha\beta - (\alpha + \beta) + 1)$$

$$\gamma\mu = (b + a + 1)^2 \quad (05)$$

$$\text{∴ 1st, } x^2 - (a^2 - 2b + 2a + 2)x + (a + b + 1)^2 = 0 \quad (10) \quad 2$$

2

$$(\alpha - 1)^{-2}, (\beta - 1)^{-2} \quad \text{எனில் } \alpha \text{ மற்றும் } \beta \text{ ஆகியன்,}$$

$$(y - \frac{1}{\gamma})(y - \frac{1}{\mu}) = 0 \quad \text{எனில் } \alpha \text{ மற்றும் } \beta \text{ ஆகியன்.} \quad (05)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \text{ എന്നും } x, \quad \text{② സൗഖ്യസ്ഥിതിയെക്കുറഞ്ഞാണ്.}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{y} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$\text{② നി, } \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^2 - (a^2 - 2b + 2a + 2) \frac{1}{y} + (a+b+1)^2 = 0 \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$\therefore (a-1)^{-2} \text{ എന്ന } (b-1)^{-2} \text{ പരി വരുത്തണമെന്നും,}$$

$$(a+b+1)^2 y^2 - (a^2 - 2b + 2a + 2)y + 1 = 0 \quad \text{⑩}$$

25

$$(b) \quad g(x) = ax^3 + 5x^2 - 10x + c$$

$$g\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = a\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + 5\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 10\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + c = 0 \quad (\because (3x-1) g(x) \text{ എന്നും കാണുന്നു.)$$

⑤

$$a + 15 - 90 + 27c = 0$$

$$a + 27c = 75 \quad \text{①} \quad \text{⑩}$$

$$g(x) \equiv \phi(x)(x-3) - 144 \quad \text{⑤} \quad (\phi(x) \text{ എന്ന രേഖപരിഗ്രാമം.)$$

$$ax^3 + 5x^2 - 10x + c = \phi(x)(x-3) - 144$$

$$x=3 \text{ ദാഡി, } 27a + 45 - 30 + c = -144$$

$$27a + c = -159 \quad \text{②} \quad \text{⑩}$$

$$\text{①} \times 27 - \text{②} \quad 728c = 2184$$

$$c = 3 \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$\therefore a = -6 \quad \text{⑤}$$

40

$$g(x) = -6x^3 + 5x^2 - 10x + 3 \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$= (3x-1)(-2x^2 + x - 3)$$

$$g(x) = -(3x-1)(2x^2 - x + 3) \quad \text{⑩}$$

15

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ എന്നാൽ } 2x^2 - x + 3 > 0 \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$(2x^2 - x + 3 \text{ ഒരു } Ax < 0 \text{ ഫലാഭിഷ്ടം}) \quad \therefore \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$\therefore x > \frac{1}{3} \text{ ദാഡി, } -(3x-1) < 0 \text{ ദാഡി.} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$\therefore x > \frac{1}{3} \text{ ദാഡി } g(x) < 0 \text{ ദാഡി.} \quad \text{⑤}$$

15

150

(12)

(a) (i) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 පොකීමන අංකිත සංඛ්‍යා මැලුව 4 එක නොවායි 20.

එහි 25 වි නිරූප සංඛ්‍යා මැව තේම නැති, දෙසැන දෙන රුහු 25 විය යුතුයි.

∴ ඉන්නි සංඛ්‍යා මැව නොවා නොවීම 1, 3, 4, 6 වෙතින් ඇත.

මෙම සංඛ්‍යා නිරූප නැති අංකිත ගණනා = 4C_2 ⑤

මෙම සංඛ්‍යා නිරූප එකිනෙකු නැලු නැති අංකිත ගණනා = ${}^2C_2 \times {}^4C_2$ ⑤
 $= 12$

∴ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 පොකීමන, අංකිත 5 වි නොවායි 25 වි

වෙතැන සංඛ්‍යා ගණනා = 12 ⑤ [15]

(ii) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 0 පොකීමන, අංකිත 5 වි නොවායි 5 වි, 25 වි

නිරූප සංඛ්‍යා නොගත්තියා

(1) දිගුවා දිගුව රුහු 50 විට (2) දිගුවා දිගුව රුහු 25 විට
 නො අංකිත නො නිවැරදිය.

(1) ඉන්නි දිගුව භූග්‍ර 1, 2, 3, 4 අංකිත නොවායි.

මෙම පෙනු එකිනෙකු නිවැරදි ගණනා = ${}^{31} \times {}^4C_3 \left[\frac{(4 \times 2 \times 3)}{and.} \right]$
 $= 24$ ⑤

(2) ඉන්නි දිගුව භූග්‍ර 1, 3, 4, 0 දිගුවා නොවායි.

මෙම පෙනු එකිනෙකු නිවැරදි ගණනා = $3 \times 3 \times 2$ (0 පොකීමන්)
 $= 18$ ⑤

∴ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 පොකීමන, අංකිත නොවායි 5 වි නොවී

නැතින්ම 25 වි වෙතැන සංඛ්‍යා ගණනා = 24 + 18

= 42 ⑤

$$(b) \pi(2x-5) = x^2 - 3x + 2$$

$$x^2 - (3\pi + 2\pi)x + (2 + 5\pi) = 0 \quad \text{භාවිතක්ෂාය නොවා ඇත.}$$

$$\text{දෙක්සර් නිවැරදි} \quad \left[-(3\pi + 2\pi) \right]^2 - 4 \times 1 (2 + 5\pi) \geq 0 \quad \text{විය යුතුයි.} \quad ⑤$$

$$4\pi^2 - 8\pi + 1 \geq 0 \quad ⑤$$

$$\pi^2 - 2\pi + \frac{1}{4} \geq 0$$

$$(\pi - 1)^2 - \frac{3}{4} \geq 0$$

$$(\pi - 1)^2 \geq \frac{3}{4} \quad ⑤$$

$$\pi - 1 \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \pi - 1 \leq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (05)$$

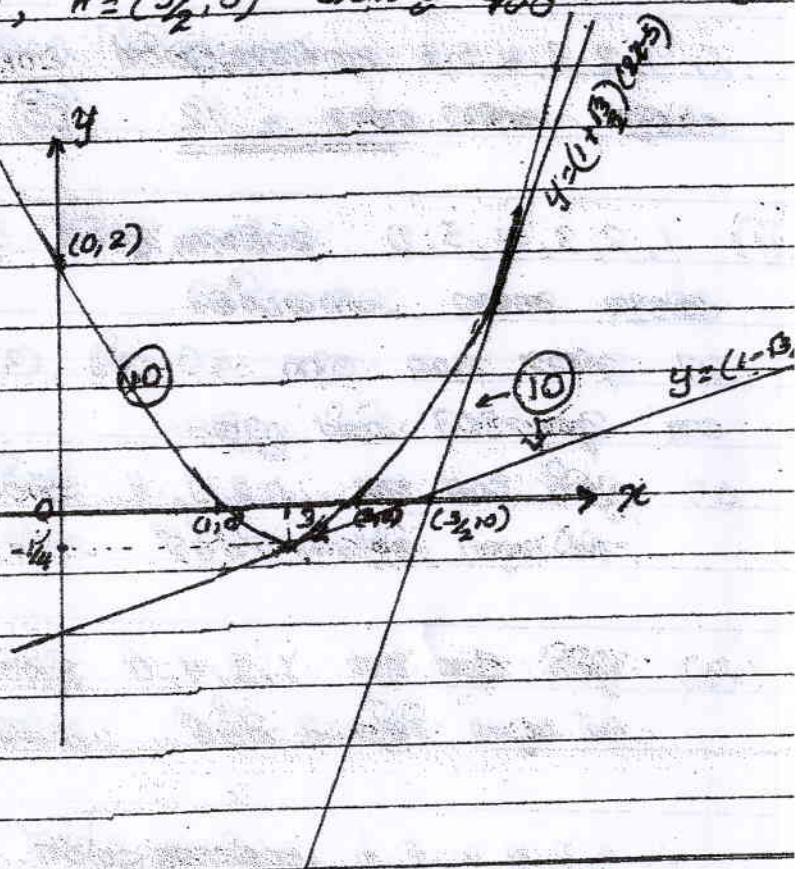
$$\pi \geq 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \pi \leq 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (05)$$

$\therefore \pi$ का मान अपेक्षित है। $\pi \leq 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \pi \geq 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$y = x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x-1)(x-2) = \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$y = \pi(2x-5)$ का ग्राफ़, $A \equiv \left(\frac{5}{2}, 0\right)$ वहाँ से दिया गया है 27 दि.

असमिक्षा?



(C)

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{(r-1)^2}, \quad f(r+1) = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$f(r) - f(r+1) = \frac{1}{(r-1)^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{r^2 - (r-1)^2}{r^2(r-1)^2} = \frac{2r-1}{r^2(r-1)^2} \quad (05)$$

$$U_r = f(r) - f(r+1) \text{ का अर्थ क्या?}$$

$$\text{तो } U_r = \frac{2r-1}{r^2(r-1)^2} \quad (05)$$

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

~~$$r=2 : U_2 = f(2) - f(3)$$~~

~~$$r=3 : U_3 = f(3) - f(4)$$~~

~~$$r=4 : U_4 = f(4) - f(5)$$~~

⋮

~~$$r=n-1 : U_{n-1} = f(n-1) - f(n)$$~~

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

 $(r > 1, r \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$

+ (10)

$$\sum_{r=2}^n U_r = f(2) - f(n+1) \quad (05) \quad \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{r=2}^n \left(\frac{2r-1}{r^2(r-1)^2} \right) = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n^2} \quad 05 \cdot (05)$$

[35]

$$\sum_{r=2}^n \left(\frac{2r-1}{r^2(r-1)^2} \right) = S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \quad (05)$$

$$S_n > \frac{9999}{10000}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{n^2} > \frac{9999}{10000} \quad (05)$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{10^4}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{10^2} \Rightarrow n > 100 \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore S_n > \frac{9999}{10000} \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ since } n = 101 \quad 05 \cdot (05)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = 1$$

$\left(n \xrightarrow{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0 \right) \quad (05)$

$$\therefore \sum_{r=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2r-1}{r^2(r-1)^2} \right) \text{ is a convergent series. Thus}$$

(05)

∴ Required answer is 1. 05. (05)

[15]

(13)

$$(a) f(x) = x^2(8-x), x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) = f'(x) = 6x - 3x^2 \quad (05)$$

$$= -3x(x-2)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f'(x) = 6 - 6x \quad (05)$$

$$= 6(1-x) \quad [10]$$

$$\text{To find critical points, } \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = 0 \quad (05)$$

$$\text{Ans, } -3x(x-2) = 0$$

$$x=0, x=2 \quad (05)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(f(x)) = 6(1-x) \quad (05)$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x)\right)_{x=0} = 6 > 0 \therefore x=0 \text{ is a local maximum point.} \quad (05)$$

$$x=0 \text{ at } f(x)=0$$

$$\therefore \text{local max point at } (0,0) \text{ (05)} \quad (05)$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x)\right)_{x=2} = -6 < 0 \therefore x=2 \text{ is a local minimum point.} \quad (05)$$

$$x=2 \text{ at } f(x)=4$$

$$\therefore \text{local min point at } (2,4) \text{ (05)} \quad (05)$$

$$x=1 \text{ at } \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x)\right)_{x=1} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx} f(x)\right)_{x=1} = 3$$

$$\therefore x=1 \text{ is a local maximum point. (05)}$$

$$x=1 \text{ at } f(x)=2$$

$$\therefore \text{local maximum point at } (1,2) \text{ (05)} \quad (05)$$

* $\begin{cases} \text{Find the equation of the tangent line at } x=2 \\ \text{at } f(x)=4 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \text{Given } y = f(x) \\ \text{at } x=2, y=4 \end{cases}$

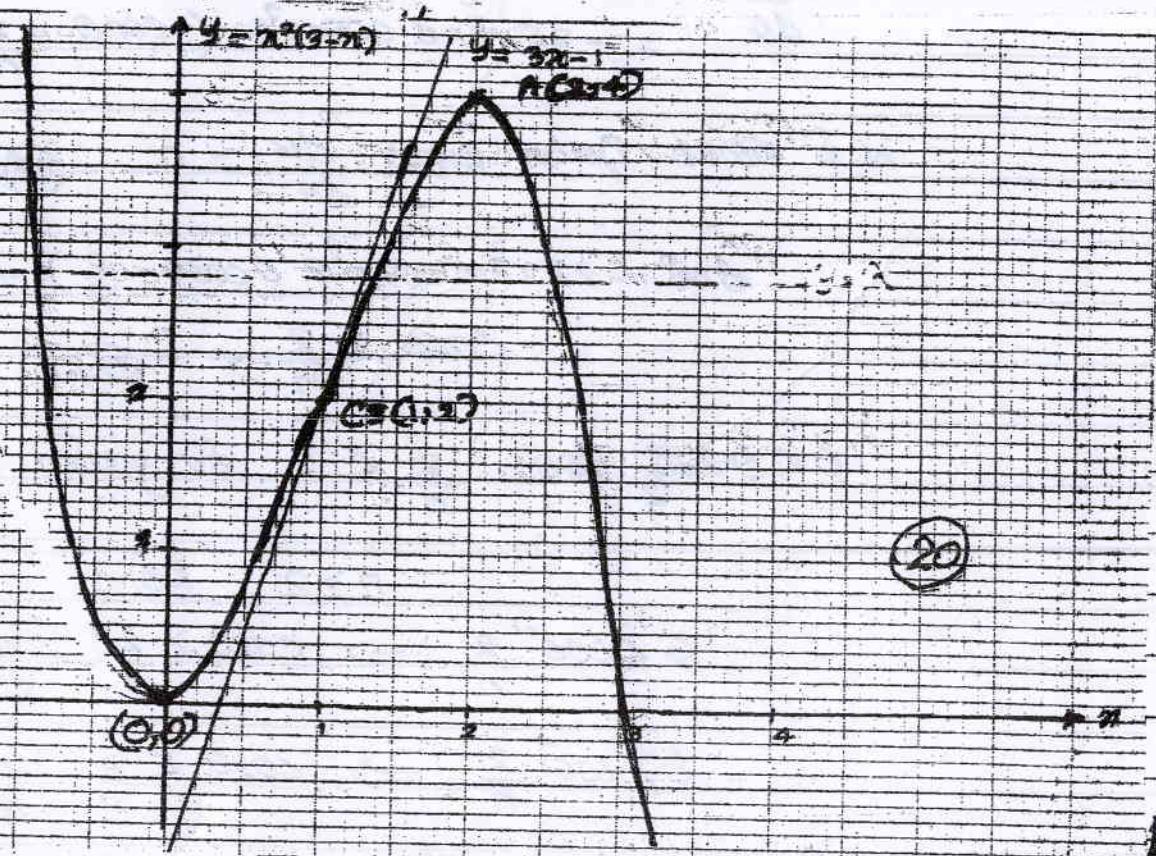
$\begin{cases} \text{Slope of the tangent line at } x=2 \\ \text{at } f'(x)=3 \end{cases}$

$\frac{y-2}{x-1} = 3 \Rightarrow y = 3x - 1 \text{ or}$

$x=3 \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad \therefore (3,0)$ මෙහි ප්‍රාග්ධන වේ. ⑤

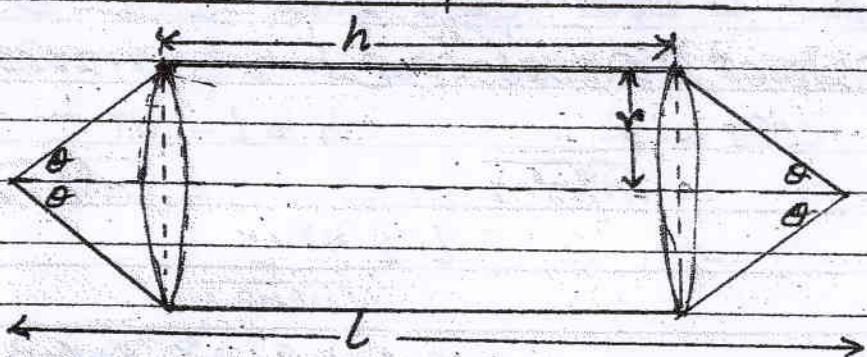
$$f(x) = x^2(3-x)$$

$x \rightarrow \pm\infty; f(x) \rightarrow \pm\infty$ යුතු. ⑤



⑥

E



මෙයින් $\cos \theta = r \cos \alpha$, මෙයින් නිශ්චල දෙස = $r \cosec \theta$
නීතිමත් දෙස = $h \Rightarrow l = h + 2r \cos \alpha$

$$\therefore h = l - 2r \cos \alpha \quad ⑤ \quad ⑤$$

$$\text{මෙයින් ප්‍රාථම ප්‍රාග්ධන} = \pi r \cdot r \cosec \theta = \pi r^2 \cosec \theta$$

$$\text{මෙයින් ප්‍රාථම ත්‍රේ} = 2\pi r^2 \cosec \theta \quad ⑤$$

$$\text{මෙයින් ත්‍රේ} = 2\pi r h \sigma$$

$$= 2\pi r (l - 2r \cos \alpha) \sigma \quad ⑤$$

$$\therefore \text{end point of } \theta \text{ is } W = 2\pi r^2 n \sigma \cosec \theta + 2\pi r \sigma (l - 2r \cos \theta)$$

$$W = 2\pi r \sigma (n \sigma \cosec \theta - 2r \cos \theta + l) \quad (05)$$

$$\frac{dw}{d\theta} = 2\pi r (-n \sigma \cosec \theta \cos \theta + 2r \cosec^2 \theta)$$

$$= -2\pi r^2 n \sigma \cosec^2 \theta (\cos \theta - \frac{2}{n}) \quad (05)$$

$$W \text{ is stable when } \frac{dw}{d\theta} = 0 \quad (05)$$

$$-2\pi r^2 n \sigma \cosec^2 \theta (\cos \theta - \frac{2}{n}) = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{n} \quad (05)$$

$$0 < \theta < \pi, \text{ so } \frac{2}{n} < 1 \text{ is true.}$$

$$\therefore n > 2 \quad (05)$$

$$\theta < \cos^{-1} \frac{2}{n} \Rightarrow \cos \theta > \frac{2}{n} \quad \because \frac{dw}{d\theta} < 0 \quad (05)$$

$$\theta > \cos^{-1} \frac{2}{n} \Rightarrow \cos \theta < \frac{2}{n} \quad \because \frac{dw}{d\theta} > 0 \quad (05)$$

Thus W is stable when $\theta < \cos^{-1} \frac{2}{n}$. (05)

Now W is stable when $h = l - 2r \cos \theta > 0$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{n} \quad h = l - \frac{4r}{\sqrt{n^2 - 4}} > 0$$

$$l > 4r$$

$$\sqrt{n^2 - 4}$$

$$\therefore r < \frac{l}{4} (n^2 - 4)^{1/2} \quad (05)$$

\therefore When $n > 2$, $r < \frac{l}{4} (n^2 - 4)^{1/2}$ is the condition for stability.

Ans! Hence W is stable when $r < \frac{l}{4} (n^2 - 4)^{1/2}$.

(14)

(a)

$$\frac{x^2+x+1}{(x-1)^2(x^2+4)} = \frac{A}{(x-1)} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+4} \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$x^2+x+1 = A(x-1)(x^2+4) + B(x^2+4) + (Cx+D)(x-1)^2$$

$$\boxed{x^3} \Rightarrow A+C=0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\boxed{x^2} \Rightarrow -A+B-2C-2D=1 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\boxed{x} \Rightarrow 4A+C-2D=1 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\boxed{x^0} \Rightarrow -4A+4B+D=1 \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$A = 9/25, B = 3/5, C = -9/25, D = 1/25 \quad \textcircled{10}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2+x+1}{(x-1)^2(x^2+4)} = \frac{9}{25(x-1)} + \frac{3}{5(x-1)^2} - \frac{9x}{25(x^2+4)} + \frac{1}{25(x^2+4)} \quad \textcircled{01}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2+x+1}{(x-1)^2(x^2+4)} dx = \frac{9}{25} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx - \frac{9}{25} \int \frac{x}{x^2+4} dx + \frac{1}{25} \int \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$= \frac{9}{25} \ln|x-1| - \frac{3}{5(x-1)} - \frac{9}{50} \ln|x^2+4| + \frac{1}{50} \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{2} + C \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2+x+1}{(x-1)^2(x^2+4)} dx = \frac{9}{50} \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2+4} \right| - \frac{3}{5(x-1)} + \frac{1}{50} \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{2} + C \quad \textcircled{05}$$

C సమాంగమి. [5]

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x+\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$x = \sin \theta$$

$$dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \pi/2$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0 \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \quad \textcircled{05} \quad \textcircled{10}$$

$$\theta = \pi/2 - \beta \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$d\theta = -d\beta$$

$$I = \int_{\pi/2}^{0} -\cos(\pi/2 - \beta) d\beta \quad \textcircled{05} \quad \theta = \pi/2, \beta = 0 \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$\int_{\pi/2}^{0} 8\sin(\pi/2 - \beta) + \cos(\pi/2 - \beta) d\beta \quad \theta = 0, \beta = \pi/2 \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta + \sin \beta} d\beta \quad (05)$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \quad (05) \quad [25]$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta \quad (05)$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 d\theta \quad (05)$$

$$2I = [\theta]_0^{\pi/2} \quad (05) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\underline{I = \frac{\pi}{4}} \quad (05) \quad [20]$$

$$(C) \int \sec^6 x dx = \int \sec^4 x \cdot \sec^2 x dx \quad (05) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \sec^4 x, \frac{du}{dx} = 4 \sec^3 x \tan x \\ du = 4 \sec^3 x \tan x dx \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int \sec^6 x dx = \sec^4 x \tan x - \int \tan x \cdot 4 \sec^3 x \sec x \tan x dx \quad (05)$$

$$= \sec^4 x \tan x - 4 \int \sec^4 x \tan^2 x dx.$$

$$= \sec^4 x \tan x - 4 \int \sec^4 x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx.$$

$$5 \int \sec^6 x dx = \sec^4 x \tan x + 4 \int \sec^4 x dx. \quad \text{---} \quad (05)$$

$$\int \sec^4 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \cdot \sec^2 x dx \quad (05)$$

$$= \sec^2 x \tan x - \int \tan x \cdot 2 \sec x \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$= \sec^2 x \tan x - 2 \int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx \quad (05)$$

$$= \sec^2 x \tan x - 2 \int (\sec^4 x - \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$3 \int \sec^4 x dx = \sec^2 x \tan x + 2 \int \sec^2 x dx$$

$$= \sec^2 x \tan x + 2 \tan x \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} \text{st}, \int \sec^6 x dx = \frac{8 \sec^4 x \tan x}{3} + \frac{4 \sec^2 x \tan x}{3} + \frac{8 \tan x}{3} \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$$\int \sec^6 x dx = \frac{1}{5} (\sec^4 x \tan x + \frac{4}{3} \sec^2 x \tan x + \frac{8}{3} \tan x) + C \text{ } \textcircled{10}$$

C question answer.

14

150

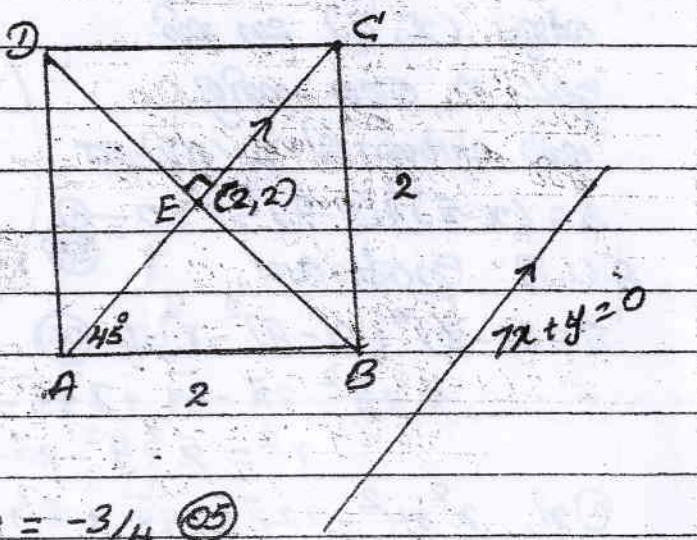
15)

$$m_{AC} = -7 \quad \therefore m_{BD} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$m_{AB} = m \text{ and}$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \left| \frac{-7-m}{1+7m} \right| \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$$\pm 1 = \frac{7+m}{1-7m} \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$



$$(+) 1-7m = 7+m \Rightarrow m = -3/4 \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$$(-) -1+7m = 7+m \Rightarrow m = 4/3 \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$$m_{AD} = 4/3 \text{ and } m_{BD} = -3/4 \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$$AB \text{ का समीकरण } -3y+4x+c_1=0 \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

सेक्टर ABC का क्षेत्रफल 2 एवं वर्ग ABC का क्षेत्रफल 2 है।

$$\text{क्षेत्रफल } = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$\left| \frac{-3x+4x-2+c_1}{\sqrt{3^2+4^2}} \right| = 1 \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$$\frac{-6+8+c_1}{5} = \pm 1 \Rightarrow c_1 = 14 = \pm 5 \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$$c_1 = 9 \text{ and } c_1 = 19 \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$$\therefore AB \text{ का समीकरण } 4x-3y+19=0 \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$$CD \text{ का समीकरण } 4x-3y+9=0 \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$$AD \text{ का समीकरण } 4y+3x+c_2=0$$

$$\left| \frac{4y+3x-2+c_2}{5} \right| = 1 \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$$c_2+2 = \pm 5 \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$$c_2 = 3 \text{ and } c_2 = -7 \text{ } \textcircled{05}$$

$\therefore AD \text{ നിർദ്ദേശം } 4y+3x+3=0 \text{ നിഃ. } \textcircled{05}$

$BC \text{ നിർദ്ദേശം } 4y+3x-7=0 \text{ നിഃ. } \textcircled{05}$

$\therefore \text{സൗജ്യപരിഗണിക്കുന്നത് } 4x-3y+9=0, 4y+3x+3=0,$
 $4x-3y+9=0 \text{ എന്ന } 4y+3x-7=0 \text{ നിഃ. }$

75

(b)

$S=0$ നിഃവാസിനായി

കേന്ദ്രം (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) എന്ന് ചെറിയ

രിഖാർ r ഒരു അളവാണ്.

ചുവാൻ വിവരം $|BC|=2r$

$$S = (x-\bar{x})^2 + (y-\bar{y})^2 - r^2 = 0 \quad \textcircled{01}$$

$A(1,1)$ പോലീ ആണ്,

$$S = (\bar{x}-1)^2 + (\bar{y}-1)^2 - r^2 = 0 \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - 2\bar{x} - 2\bar{y} + 2 - r^2 = 0$$

$$r^2 = \bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - 2\bar{x} - 2\bar{y} + 2 \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$\textcircled{01}, \bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - 2\bar{x} - 2\bar{y} + \bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - r^2 = 0 \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$B(2,3)$ പോലീ എന്ന വിവരം $= 2r$

$$\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - 4\bar{x} - 6\bar{y} + \bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - r^2 = 4r^2 \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - 4\bar{x} - 6\bar{y} + 13 = 5r^2$$

$$= 5(\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 - 2\bar{x} - 2\bar{y} + 2) \quad \textcircled{01}$$

$$4\bar{x}^2 + 4\bar{y}^2 - 8\bar{x} - 12\bar{y} - 3 = 0 \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$\therefore S=0$ നിഃവാസി കേന്ദ്രം $4x^2 + 4y^2 - 8x - 12y - 3 = 0$ നിഃ. B

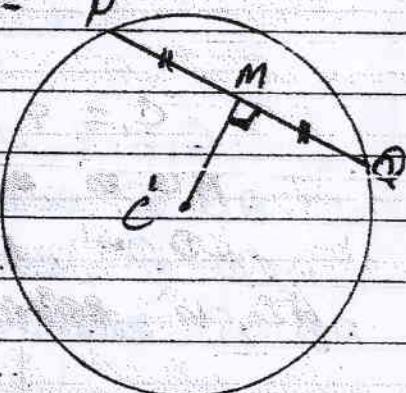
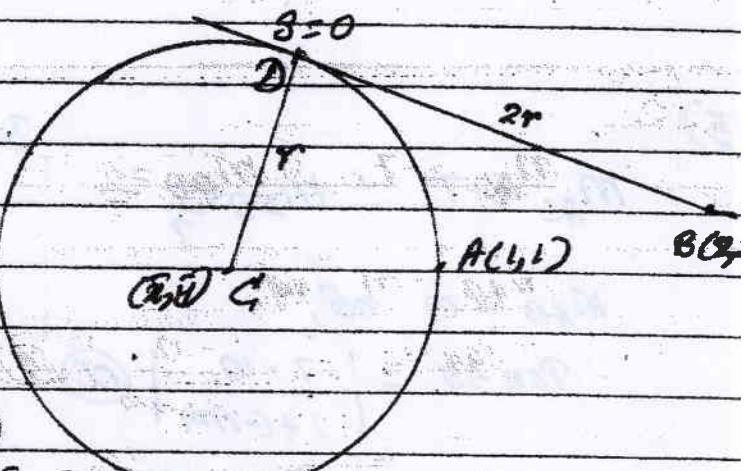
$$S' = 4x^2 + 4y^2 + 6x + 4y + 3 = 0 \quad - P$$

$$S' = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + y + \frac{3}{4} = 0$$

$$S' \text{ കേന്ദ്രം } C' = \left(-\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$\text{രിഖാർ } r' = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$r' = \frac{5}{4} \quad \textcircled{05}$$



$$PQ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad \therefore PM = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \quad (05)$$

$$CM = \left[\left(\frac{5}{4} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{16} - \frac{3}{64}} = \frac{\sqrt{97}}{8} \quad (05)$$

$M \in (x', y')$ गति.

M को वृद्धि वर्णन करें।

$$\left(x' + \frac{3}{4} \right)^2 + \left(y' - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{97}}{8} \right)^2 \quad (05)$$

(x, y) का वर्णन करें।

$$\left(x + \frac{3}{4} \right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{97}{64} = 0 \quad (10)$$

135

150

16)

$$(a) y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{4\cos x + 3\sin x}{3\cos x - 4\sin x} \right]$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{4/5 \cos x + 3/5 \sin x}{3/5 \cos x - 4/5 \sin x} \right] \quad (05)$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\cos x \sin \alpha + \sin x \cos \alpha}{\cos x \cos \alpha - \sin x \sin \alpha} \right], (\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}) \quad (10)$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\sin(x+\alpha)}{\cos(x+\alpha)} \right] \quad (05)$$

$$= \tan^{-1}(\tan(x+\alpha)) \quad (05)$$

$$y = x + \alpha \quad (05)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \quad (05)$$

135

$$(b) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + \cos 2x}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} \cos x} \quad (05) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \sec x dx \quad (05)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx}{(\sec x + \tan x)} \quad (10)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{(\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x) dx}{\sec x + \tan x} \quad (05)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln |\tan x + \sec x| + C \quad (10)$$

[35]

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln |\tan x + \sec x| \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\cos 2x}} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln |\tan x + \sec x| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+\cos 2x}} \quad (10)$$

[20]

$$(C) \quad \sec \theta - \tan \theta = -(12+1) \quad (1) \quad \theta \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1 \quad (05)$$

$$(\sec \theta - \tan \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta) = 1 \quad (05)$$

$$\sec \theta + \tan \theta = -1 \quad (05)$$

$$\sec \theta + \tan \theta = -(12-1) \quad (2) \quad (05)$$

$$(1) + (2) \Rightarrow 2\sec \theta = -2\sqrt{2} \quad (05)$$

$$\sec \theta = -\sqrt{2} \quad (05)$$

$$(2) - (1) \Rightarrow 2\tan \theta = 2 \quad (05)$$

$$\tan \theta = 1 \quad (05)$$

$$\sec \theta = -\sqrt{2} \text{ and } \tan \theta = 1 \text{ can be obtained when}$$

when when $\theta \in (0, 2\pi)$ at $\frac{\pi}{4}$ $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$. (10)

$\therefore \theta$ in quadrant II $\theta = 2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ (10)

[1]

(17)

$$(a) \quad \cos \theta = \frac{\cos^2 \theta/2 - \sin^2 \theta/2}{\cos^2 \theta/2 + \sin^2 \theta/2} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta/2}{1 + \tan^2 \theta/2} \quad (05)$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{2 \sin \theta/2 \cos \theta/2}{\cos^2 \theta/2 + \sin^2 \theta/2} = \frac{2 \tan \theta/2}{1 + \tan^2 \theta/2} \quad (05)$$

$$y = \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{5 + 4 \cos \theta} = \frac{1 + \frac{2 \tan \theta/2}{1 + \tan^2 \theta/2}}{5 + 4 \left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta/2}{1 + \tan^2 \theta/2} \right)} \quad (05)$$

(17)

$$(a) \quad y = \frac{1 + 2 \tan \theta_{1/2} + \tan^2 \theta_{1/2}}{9 + \tan^2 \theta_{1/2}} \quad (05)$$

$$y = \frac{(1 + \tan \theta_{1/2})^2}{9 + \tan^2 \theta_{1/2}} \quad (05)$$

15

$$9y + 4 \tan^2 \theta_{1/2} = 1 + 2 \tan \theta_{1/2} + \tan^2 \theta_{1/2} \quad (05)$$

$$(4y - 1) \tan^2 \theta_{1/2} - 2 \tan \theta_{1/2} + 9y - 1 = 0 \quad (05)$$

BGR 25m

$$(2)^2 - 4(4y-1)(9y-1) \geq 0 \quad (05)$$

$$1 - (9y^2 - 10y + 1) \geq 0$$

$$y(9y - 10) \leq 0$$

$$y(y - 10/9) \leq 0 \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq y \leq \frac{10}{9} \quad (05)$$

$$0 \leq \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{5 + 4 \cos \theta} \leq \frac{10}{9} \quad (05)$$

130

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

$$2 \cdot 2 \tan x + \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = k \quad (05)$$

$$4 \tan x + 1 - \tan^2 x - k(1 + \tan^2 x) = 0 \quad (05)$$

$$(1+k) \tan^2 x - 4 \tan x + (k-1) = 0 \quad (05)$$

15

Q20) సమానంగా $\tan x_1, \tan x_2$ గాలి.

$$\tan x_1 + \tan x_2 = \frac{4}{1+k} \quad (05); \quad \tan x_1 \cdot \tan x_2 = \frac{k-1}{k+1} \quad (05)$$

$$\tan(x_1 + x_2) = \frac{\tan x_1 + \tan x_2}{1 - \tan x_1 \cdot \tan x_2} \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{4/k+1}{1 - (k-1)/(k+1)} \quad (05) = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$\therefore \tan(x_1 + x_2) = 2 \quad (05)$$

25

(17)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) L.H.S. &= (b+c) \frac{\tan A}{2} - (b-c) \frac{\cot A}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(b+c) \frac{\tan^2 A/2}{2} - (b-c)}{\tan A/2} \quad (05) \\
 &= \frac{-b(1-\tan^2 A/2) + c(1+\tan^2 A/2)}{\tan A/2} \\
 &= \frac{-b(1-\tan^2 A/2) + c}{(1+\tan^2 A/2)} \quad (05) \\
 &= \frac{-b \cos A + c}{\frac{1}{2} \sin A} \quad (05) \\
 &= \frac{-2b \cos A + 2c}{\sin A} \\
 &= \left\{ -2b \cos A + 2 \frac{b \sin C}{\sin B} \right\} \frac{1}{\sin A} \quad (05) \left(\because \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2b(-\sin B \cos A + \sin C)}{\sin A \sin B} \quad (05) \\
 &= \frac{2b(-\sin B \cos A + \sin(A+B))}{\sin A \sin B} \\
 &= \frac{2b \frac{\sin A \cos B}{\sin A \sin B}}{\sin A \sin B} \quad (05) \\
 &= \frac{-2b \cos B}{\sin A} \\
 \therefore (b+c) \frac{\tan A}{2} - (b-c) \frac{\cot A}{2} &= 2b \cos B \quad (05) \quad [35]
 \end{aligned}$$

(C)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y &= A + B \quad ; \quad A = \cos^{-1} x, \\
 \cos(A+B) &= \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B \quad (05) \quad \cos A = x \\
 &= xy - \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)} \\
 A+B &= \cos^{-1}(xy - \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)}) \quad (05) \quad \therefore 0 < A < \pi/2 \\
 \therefore \cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y &= \cos^{-1}(xy - \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)}) \quad (05) \quad B = \cos^{-1} y \quad (05) \\
 &\quad ; \quad \cos B = y \\
 &\quad ; \quad \sin B = \sqrt{1-y^2} \\
 &\quad ; \quad 0 < B < \pi/2 \quad [20] \quad [130]
 \end{aligned}$$

සිංහල පරිජාත ආචාර්ය සුද්ධිකාලීන පිටපත

සොරෝන වැවිලාස II - 13 ගූග්‍රීස්

වෛද්‍ය මත ප්‍රෙශ්‍ය - 2019

බඳුනු දින තැබ්දිය

1) $A \rightarrow B$ වේදිලිය

$$\uparrow V^2 = U^2 + 2as \text{ ගුණීයාවි,}$$

$$V^2 = (\sqrt{10})^2 - 2 \times 10(-2)$$

$$V^2 = 100$$

$$V = \pm 10 \quad (05)$$

B නී මුද්‍යෝද යොමු කළ ඇතුළත්

වේදිලිය $\downarrow 10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ ගී. (05)

ක්‍රියා නී යොමු කළ ඇතුළත්, ගුණීයාව ප්‍රෙශ්‍ය $\uparrow V'$ නී,

$$\frac{V'}{-10} = -e \quad (05) \quad \therefore V' = 10e$$

$B \rightarrow A$ වේදිලිය $\uparrow V^2 = U^2 + 2as$ ගුණීයාවි,

$$0 = (10e)^2 - 2 \times 10 \times 2 \quad (05)$$

$$e^2 = \frac{4}{10}$$

$$e = \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

\therefore තෙයෙන්, මුද්‍යෝද නී යොමු කළ සොරෝනය $= \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$ (05)

125

2) පැදිඩිය සැර්වරු A-B-C

භාෂ්‍ය අනුව තු මැඟ

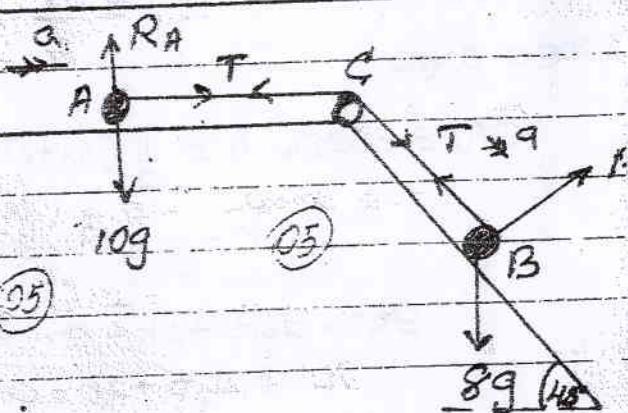
$A \Rightarrow F = ma$ ගුණීයාව.

$$T = 10g \quad (1) \quad (05)$$

BD

$\downarrow F = ma$ ගුණීයාව.

$$8g \sin 45^\circ = T = 8g \quad (2) \quad (05)$$



$$① + ② \text{ get, } 18a = 8g \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$a = \frac{2\sqrt{2}g}{9} \text{ ms}^{-2} \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore T = 10 \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}g}{9}$$

$$T = \frac{20\sqrt{2}g}{9} \text{ N} \quad (25)$$

25

(03)

OADE ප්‍රධාන හමු.

සොයුනු ලැබුවේ තු, එහි හෝ මා

සොයුනු ලැබුවේ නො යොමු කළ නො යොමු කළ නො යොමු කළ නො යොමු කළ නො යොමු කළ

වන්න. t_2 මෙහෙයුවේ හෝ මෙහෙයුවේ වූ

BDE A \equiv BFG D

$\therefore BE = BF$ යුතු.

සොයුනු ලැබුවේ $t_1 + t_2$ යුතු.

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(t_1 + t_2)$ මෙහෙයුවේ මුදල යොමු කළ ඇති නො යොමු කළ.

OADE ප්‍රධාන හමු: h

$$h = OAC \text{ ප්‍රධාන } - BED \text{ ප්‍රධාන} \quad (25)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(t_1 + t_2)}{2} \right] \times u - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(t_2 - t_1)}{2} \right] v$$

$$h = \frac{1}{4} [u(t_1 + t_2) - v(t_2 - t_1)] \quad — ① \quad (25)$$

උරුව ඇතුළු

$$OADE \text{ ප්‍රධාන } h = \frac{1}{2} (u+v)t$$

$$g = \frac{u-v}{t} \therefore v = u - gt$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} (2u - gt)t$$

$$gt^2 - 2ut + 2h = 0 \quad \text{සොයුනු ලැබුවේ } t_1 \text{ මීටුරු නො යොමු කළ }$$

$$b: t_2 = \frac{2h}{g}$$

25
25

$$\therefore t_2 = \frac{2h}{g} \quad (25)$$

25



ස්ථාන තුළුම් වෙනත් පිරියක් නොවේ.

ස්ථාන තුළුම් වෙනත් පිරියක් නොවේ.

තේ මෙය නොවන යොමු කළ ඇති පිරියක්,

$$10mV = m \cdot u \quad (25)$$

$$\therefore V = u/10 \quad (25)$$

$$\text{විශ්චාල ප්‍රමාණය} = \frac{1}{2} m u^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10mV^2 \quad (25)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \left(u^2 - \frac{10u^2}{100} \right)$$

$$= \frac{9mu^2}{20} \quad (25)$$

25

$$\text{බෝරු ලේඛන } u = 48 \text{ kmh}^{-1} = \frac{48 \times 1000}{3600} \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{40}{3} \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

මෙයේ දෙක් නො H නැර,

$$H = PV \quad (P \text{ සානු ප්‍රතිශත්‍යා තෙවෙයි.)$$

$$20 \times 10^3 = P \times \frac{40}{3} \Rightarrow P = 1500N \quad (25)$$

~~P~~ → R සානු ප්‍රතිශත්‍යා තෙවෙයි.

$$\rightarrow F = ma \text{ යොමුවා.}$$

$$P - R = 1000a$$

$$1500 - R = 1000 \times 0 \quad \therefore R = 1500N \quad (25)$$

~~F~~ → G නීතිය නොව = F නොව යොමු.

$$\rightarrow F = ma \text{ යොමුවා.}$$

$$-(R + F) = 1000a \quad (a \text{ නීතිය නොවා.)$$

$$\therefore a = -\frac{(1500 + F)}{1000} \text{ ග්‍ර.} \quad (25)$$

24.

$$\rightarrow V^2 = u^2 + 2as \text{ our goal,}$$

$$0 = \left(\frac{40}{3}\right)^2 - 2 \frac{(1500+F)}{1000} \times 30 \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{6F}{100} = \frac{1600}{9} - 90 = \frac{780}{9}$$

$$F = \frac{780 \times 100}{9 \times 6} \quad (25)$$

$$\therefore \text{Force down} = 1462.86 \text{ N} \approx 1463 \text{ N}$$

[25]

$$(06) \quad \vec{OA} = 2\pi i + 3\mu j$$

$$\vec{OB} = 3\pi i - 2\mu j$$

$$\vec{OC} = 2i + j \quad \therefore$$

$$\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = 0 \quad (\vec{OA} \perp \vec{OB})$$

$$(2\pi i + 3\mu j) \cdot (3\pi i - 2\mu j) = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$6\pi^2 - 6\mu^2 = 0$$

$$6(\pi + \mu)(\pi - \mu) = 0$$

$$\pi \mu > 0 \quad \text{and}, \quad \pi = \mu \quad (25)$$

$BC \perp AC$ ~~and~~,

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{BC} \cdot \vec{AC} &= (2i + j - 3\pi i + 2\mu j) \cdot (-2\pi i + j) = -2\pi^2 \\ &= (2i + 3\pi i + j + 2\mu j) \cdot (2i - 2\pi i + j) = \\ &= * (2-3\pi)(2-2\pi) + (1+2\mu)(1-3\mu) = \end{aligned}$$

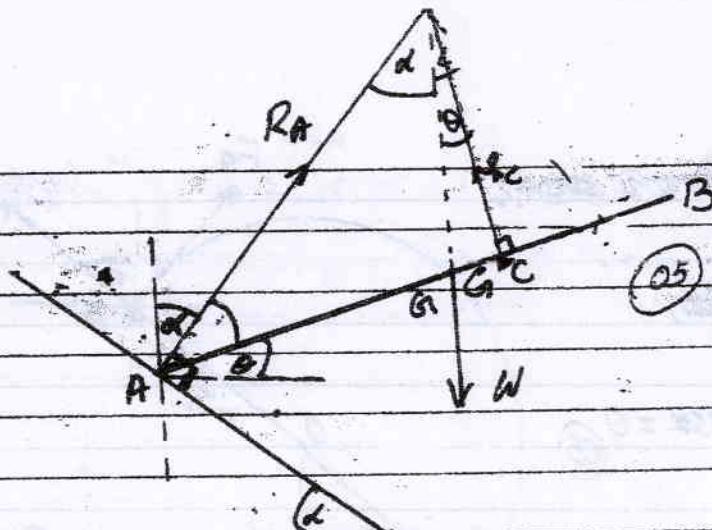
$$6(\pi^2 - \mu^2) - 10\pi - \mu + 5 = 0$$

$$\pi = \mu \quad \text{and}, \quad -11\pi = -5$$

$$\pi = \mu = \frac{5}{11} \quad (25) + (25)$$

[25]

$$* = [(2-3\pi)\frac{i}{2} + (1+2\mu)j] \cdot [(2-2\pi)\frac{i}{2} + (1-3\mu)\frac{j}{2}]$$



R_A , R_C முன் வீசுவதை எடுத்து
விடுவதை காட்டுகிறேன்.

$$\sin \theta = \frac{7}{25}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{24}{25}, \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

இதில் போதுமானதான், $\frac{R_A}{\sin(180-\theta)} = \frac{R_C}{\sin(180-\alpha)} = \frac{W}{\sin(\theta+\alpha)}$ (05)

$$R_A = \frac{WS \sin \theta}{\sin \alpha \cos \theta + \cos \alpha \sin \theta} \\ = \frac{W \cdot \frac{7}{25}}{\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{24}{25} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{7}{25}}$$

$$= \frac{35W}{72+28} = \frac{35W}{100}$$

$$\therefore R_A = \underline{\underline{\frac{7W}{20}}} \quad (05)$$

$$R_C = \frac{WS \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \theta + \cos \alpha \sin \theta} \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{W \cdot \frac{3}{5}}{\frac{100}{125}} = \frac{75W}{100}$$

$$\therefore R_C = \underline{\underline{\frac{3W}{4}}} \quad (05)$$

25

(08) സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന ശൈലി,

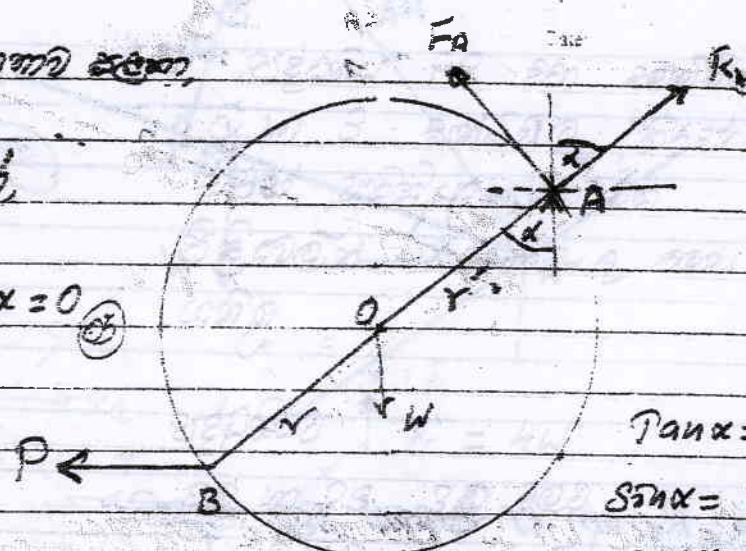
A പ്രവാഹമുണ്ട്,

$$W \cdot r \sin \alpha - P \cdot 2r \cos \alpha = 0 \quad (05)$$

$$P = \frac{W}{2} \tan \alpha$$

$$= \frac{W}{2} \times \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\underline{P = \frac{2W}{3}} \quad (05)$$



$$\tan \alpha = 4/3$$

$$\sin \alpha = 4/5$$

$$\cos \alpha = 3/5$$

$$\text{സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന } \omega = \gamma$$

$$R_A \cos \alpha + F_A \sin \alpha - W = 0$$

$$3R_A + 4F_A = 5W \quad (05)$$

$$\rightarrow R_A \sin \alpha - F_A \cos \alpha = P = 0$$

$$4R_A - 3F_A = \frac{10W}{3} \quad (05)$$

$$(05) \times 3 + (05) \times 4 \quad 25R_A = \frac{85W}{3}$$

$$\therefore R_A = \frac{85W}{75}$$

$$R_A = \frac{17W}{15} \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore 4F_A = 5W - 3R_A \\ = 5W - \frac{51W}{15}$$

$$4F_A = \frac{24W}{15}$$

$$\therefore F_A = \frac{6W}{5} \quad (05)$$

സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന പോലെ അടിസ്ഥാന പരിഗണന

$$\mu = \frac{F_A}{R_A} = \frac{2W}{3} \times \frac{\frac{17W}{15}}{\frac{24W}{15}} = \frac{6}{17} \quad (05)$$

(09) ദശാവലി പുനരീബ്ലോക്ക് ചെയ്യുന്നത്.

05

ചുമർ 3 മീറ്റർ @ 5600 മി

2625 വരുമ്പിൽ 20000

ഘട്ടത്തോട് XQ മീ 40 സേറ്റ്
നൽകുന്നു.

$$\text{ഘട്ടഭാരം } T = 4W$$

PQ മീ P3 20 സേറ്റ്

$$24Q + 2W - T = 0$$

$$24Q + 2W = 4W$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{4Q = W}} \quad (05)$$

PQ എൻ, \vec{P} ഗിൽ നിശ്ചിയാണ,

$$X_Q \cdot 2a \cos 45^\circ - Y_Q \cdot 2a \sin 45^\circ - W \cdot a \sin 45^\circ = 0 \quad (05)$$

$$2X_Q - 2W - W = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{X_Q = \frac{3W}{2}}} \quad (05)$$

RQ എൻ \vec{R} ഗിൽ നിശ്ചിയാണ,

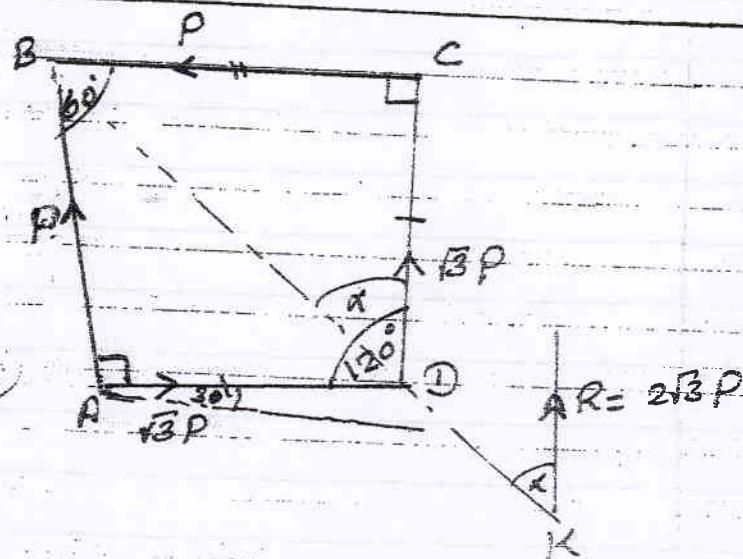
$$T \cdot a \sin 45^\circ + X_Q \cdot 2a \sin 45^\circ + Y_Q \cdot 2a \cos 45^\circ - W \cdot a \cos 45^\circ = 0 \quad (05)$$

$$-\bar{T} + \frac{3W \times 2}{2} + 2W - W = 0$$

$$\bar{T} = 4W$$

$$\therefore \text{AB എൻഡിംഗ് ഫോറ്മേഷൻ} = 4W \quad (05)$$

12:



CB എഡേസ് അംഗൾ

ഡിഗ്രിയാണ്.

$$X = P + PC \cos 60^\circ - \sqrt{3}P$$

$$\cos 30^\circ$$

$$X = \frac{3P}{2} - \frac{3P}{2}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{X = 0}} \quad (05)$$

\vec{DC} ഒരു വാദ്യഗണക.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore Y &= \sqrt{3}P + P \sin 60^\circ + \sqrt{3}P \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}P}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}P}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}P}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$Y = 2\sqrt{3}P \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore \text{വാദ്യഗണക വരുപ്പ് വിലക്കുസ്സ്} = \sqrt{x^2 + Y^2} = \sqrt{0 + (2\sqrt{3}P)^2} \\ = 2\sqrt{3}P \quad (05)$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{BC}{CD}$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{BC}{BD}$$

$\nwarrow B$ ഘട്ടം നൽകുന്നു,

$$2\sqrt{3}P \cdot BK \sin \alpha = \sqrt{3}P \cdot BC + \sqrt{3}P \cdot AB \quad (05)$$

$$2\sqrt{3}P \cdot BK \cdot \frac{BC}{BD} = 2\sqrt{3}P \cdot BC \quad (BC = AB)$$

$$BK = BD$$

\therefore വാദ്യഗണക വരുപ്പ് വിലക്കുസ്സ് BD ~~ആണ്~~ 2

D നട്ടെ 2000P.

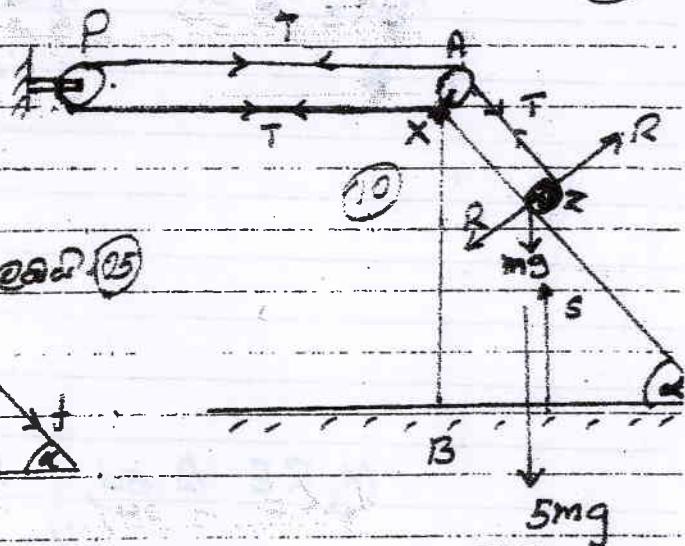
\therefore വാദ്യഗണക വരുപ്പ് വിലക്കുസ്സ് DC ആണ്.

(12)

(a)

நிலை பட்டு கீழ்வரும் என்று மதிப்பீடு செய்யலாம்
ஏதும் இல்லை என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும் (5)

$$W = \cancel{2mg}, \quad Z = \cancel{5mg}$$



$$a_{z,E} = \cancel{\frac{F}{m}}, \quad a_{z,w} = \cancel{\frac{f}{m}}$$

$$\text{Q1. } \therefore f = 2F \quad (5)$$

20

$$\therefore a_{z,E} = \frac{-2F}{m} \quad (2)$$

$$F = ma$$

$$(1) \text{ எப்படியா } \leftarrow 2T = 5mg + m(F - 2F\cos\alpha) \quad (10)$$

$$Z \downarrow \quad mg\sin\alpha - T = m(2F - F\cos\alpha) \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) + 2 \cdot (2) \quad 2mg\sin\alpha &= 2m(2F - F\cos\alpha) + 5mg \\ &\quad + m(F - 2F\cos\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$2g\sin\alpha = 4F - 2F\cos\alpha + 5F + F - 2F\cos\alpha$$

$$10F - 4F\cos\alpha = 2g\sin\alpha.$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{g\sin\alpha}{5-2\cos\alpha} \quad (5)$$

30

(iii)

$$(2) \text{ st. } T = m[g\sin\alpha - F(2-\cos\alpha)] \quad (5)$$

$$= m \left[g\sin\alpha - \frac{g\sin\alpha(2-\cos\alpha)}{5-2\cos\alpha} \right]$$

$$T = \frac{mg\sin\alpha(3-\cos\alpha)}{(5-2\cos\alpha)} \quad (5)$$

1C

$$M_2 RE \Delta \text{ od}, V_2 \sin 30^\circ = V \sin(30 - \alpha) \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore V_2 = 2V \sin(30 - \alpha)$$

$$V_2 = 2V / (\sin 30 \cos \alpha - \cos 30 \sin \alpha)$$

$$V_2 = 2V \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4V^2 - u^2}{2V} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}u}{2 \cdot 2V}$$

$$V_2 = V \left(\sqrt{4V^2 - u^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}u}{2} \right) \quad (05)$$

$$M_3 RE \Delta \text{ od}, R M_3 E = \beta$$

$$\frac{u}{\sin \beta} = \frac{v}{\sin 30^\circ} \Rightarrow \sin \beta = \frac{u}{2V} = \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{V_3}{\sin [180 - (\beta + 30)]} = \frac{v}{\sin 30^\circ}$$

$$V_3 = 2V \sin(\beta + 30^\circ) \quad (05)$$

$$= 2V (\sin \beta \cos 30^\circ + \cos \beta \sin 30^\circ)$$

$$= 2V \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{u}{2V} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4V^2 - u^2}}{2V} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}u}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{4V^2 - u^2}}{2} \right) \quad (05)$$

$$\text{total time } T = \frac{d}{V_1} + \frac{d}{V_2} + \frac{d}{V_3} \quad (05)$$

$$T = d \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{V^2 - u^2}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{4V^2 - u^2} - \sqrt{3}u} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}u + \sqrt{4V^2 - u^2}} \right] \quad (05)$$

$$Y = \frac{4\mu R}{R^2} (R-z) \quad (05)$$

Date _____

[10]

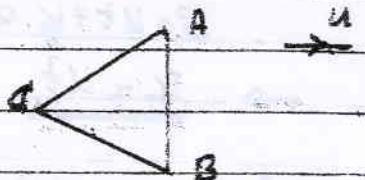
(b)

M - මැදුරු සංස්කරණ

R - පූරුෂ මාස

E - ගෝනීය

$$VR,E = \vec{u}, \quad VM,R = V$$



$$VM,E = VM,R + VR,E$$

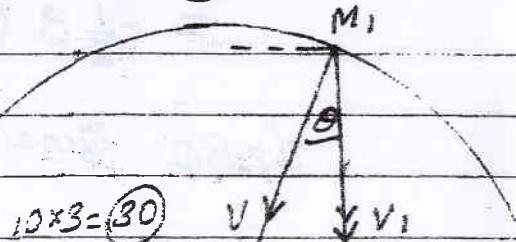
$$A-B \text{ තිබුනා } \rightarrow V_1 = V + \vec{u} \quad (05)$$

$$B-C \text{ තිබුනා } \cancel{V_2 = V + \vec{u}} \quad (05)$$

$$C-A \text{ තිබුනා } \cancel{V_3 = V + \vec{u}} \quad (05)$$

$RM,E \Delta \alpha$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{u}{v} \quad (05)$$



$RM_2E \Delta \alpha$,

සෙවන සංස්කරණ \vec{BC}

බෙතේ සංස්කරණ නිය,

මැදුරු සංස්කරණ ප්‍රාග්‍රහණ

සෙවන \vec{BC} මැදුරු සංස්කරණ

α නිය,

$$\alpha = RM_2E$$

$$RM_2E \Delta \alpha \quad \sin \theta \text{ සෙවන සංස්කරණ}$$

$$\frac{u}{v} = \frac{v}{v} = \frac{u}{v} \quad (05)$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{u}{v} \quad \sin(180-30) = \sin(30-\alpha)$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{u \sin 30^\circ}{v} = \frac{u}{2v} \quad \therefore \alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{2v}\right) \quad (05)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{v^2 - u^2}/2v$$

C නිය සෙවන සංස්කරණ සංස්කරණ නිය නිය

සංස්කරණ $M_1 \hat{E} M_2$ නිය. $\therefore M_1 \hat{E} M_2 = 120^\circ$

[10]

$$M_1ER \Delta \alpha, \quad V_1 = \sqrt{V^2 - u^2}$$

S 620005

(11) (a)

Q-P 200000

$$S = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2 \quad a = -g$$

$$\rightarrow x = ut \quad \therefore \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$\uparrow y = vt - \frac{1}{2} gt^2 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{05}$$

[10]

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} gt^2 + vt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} g \left(t^2 - \frac{2vt}{g} + \frac{v^2}{g^2} - \frac{v^2}{g^2} \right) \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} g \left(t - \frac{v}{g} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{g}$$

Y-axis eqns $t = \frac{v}{g}$ at max. $\textcircled{05}$

$$\therefore \textcircled{21}, y_{\text{max}} = \frac{v^2}{g} - \frac{1}{2} g \frac{v^2}{g^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{g}$$

$$\therefore H = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{g} \quad \textcircled{05}$$

Q-P 200000 B. at max. H, $x = R$ on $y = 0$ $\textcircled{05}$

$$\textcircled{21}, \quad 0 = vt - \frac{1}{2} gt^2 \quad \textcircled{05}$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{2v}{g}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad R = \frac{2uv}{g} \quad \textcircled{05}$$

[30]

$$2gH = v^2 \quad \text{on} \quad 2uv = Rg$$

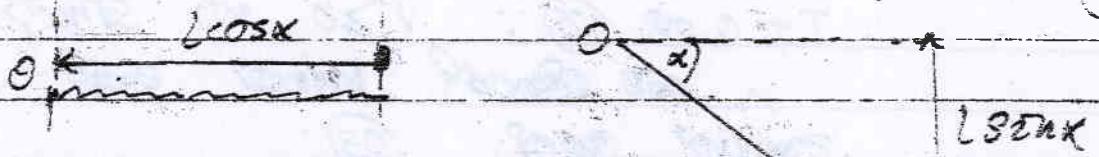
$$v = \sqrt{2gH} \quad , u = \frac{Rg}{2\sqrt{2gH}}$$

$$\textcircled{01} \quad \frac{x}{u} = t \quad \textcircled{22} \quad \text{Q-P 200000}$$

$$y = \frac{xu}{u} - \frac{g}{2} \frac{x^2}{u^2} = \frac{1}{u^2} (uvx - \frac{gx^2}{2})$$

$$= \frac{8gH}{u^2} \left[\frac{Rg}{2} x - \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]$$

2)



විෂය නො සඳහා, අනුග්‍රහ ලැබා ඇත්තේ පෙන්වනු ලබයි.

∴ නැත්තු තුළම තෙක්මතාව නො (10)

$$\text{නොගැනීම යොමු කළු } V = \sqrt{2gL \sin \alpha} \quad (\checkmark^2 = \checkmark^2 + 2gL \sin \alpha) \quad \boxed{10}$$

දෝරු තෙක්මතා නො නොවා ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ප නො යොමු ය

OP නේ මුද්‍රණ කිරීම යොමු. (05)

$$U = V \cos \alpha = \cos \alpha \sqrt{2gL \sin \alpha} \quad (05)$$

(මෙය අනුග්‍රහ තෙක්මතා නොවා නොවා නොවා නොවා.)

~~සෑම නොවා.~~

යෙහි නොවා යොමුවා,

$$\frac{1}{2} m V^2 - mgL \cos \theta =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m U^2 - mgL \sin \alpha \quad \boxed{20}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (V^2 - U^2) = gL (\sin \alpha + \cos \theta)$$

$$V^2 = 2gL (\sin \alpha + \cos \theta + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$V^2 = 2gL (-\sin \alpha + \cos \theta + (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) \sin \alpha)$$

$$V = \sqrt{2gL (\cos \theta - \sin^2 \alpha)} \quad \boxed{10}$$

~~40~~

$$F = ma \quad \text{ගුණුවා},$$

$$T - mg \cos \theta = \frac{mv^2}{L} \quad \boxed{10}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{v^2 + 2gL \sin^2 \alpha}{2gL} \quad \boxed{05}$$

$$T = \frac{mv^2}{L} + mg \left(\frac{v^2 + 2gL \sin^2 \alpha}{2gL} \right) \quad \boxed{05}$$

$$T = \frac{3mv^2}{2L} + mg \sin^2 \alpha \quad \boxed{05}$$

~~25~~

$$\therefore T \neq 0 \text{ අය } \textcircled{25} : V^2 \geq g \cdot R \Rightarrow g \geq \frac{V^2}{R}$$

වෙත නිමිත්පාදනය කළ විට මෙය නිවැරදිව නොවුතු වේ.
 නොවුතු වේ.
 15
150

(13)

සෑම තුළ පිහිටා ඇත,
කානු පෙනෙන තුළ නිස්සා සෑම
වෙනුමෙන් සැලැස්.

$$T_1 = mg + T_2 \quad \textcircled{25}$$

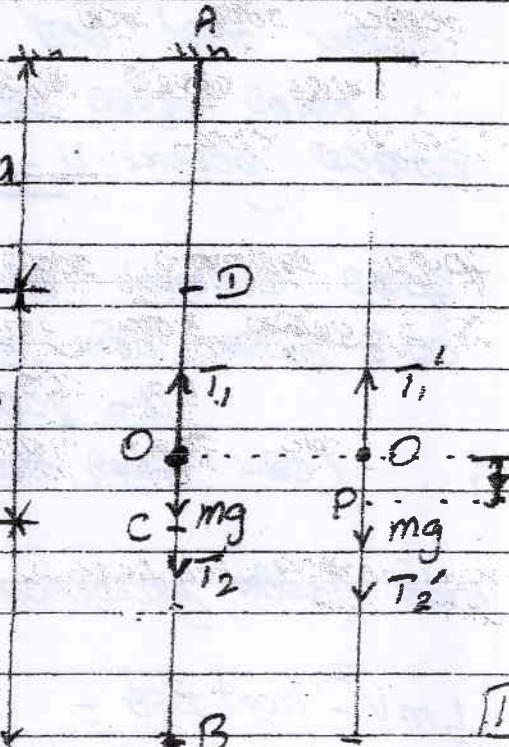
$$AO = L \text{ මෝ,$$

$$\frac{3mg}{a} (L-a) = mg + \frac{6mg(3a-a)}{a} a \quad \textcircled{25}$$

$$3(L-a) = a + 12a - 6L$$

$$9L = 16a$$

$$AO = L = \frac{16a}{9} \quad \textcircled{25}$$



$$\therefore AO = \frac{16a}{9} \text{ මෝ } BO = \frac{11a}{9} \quad \textcircled{25}$$

$$\therefore AO > a, BO > a.$$

වෙත නිමිත්පාදනය කළ විට

$$AD = a \quad \therefore OD = \frac{16a}{9} - a = \frac{7a}{9} \quad \textcircled{25}$$

වෙත නිමිත්පාදනය කළ විට

වෙත නිමිත්පාදනය කළ විට

$$T_1' = \frac{3mg}{a} \left(\frac{7a}{9} + x \right) \quad \textcircled{10}$$

$$\text{වෙත නිමිත්පාදනය කළ විට } T_2' = \frac{6mg}{a} \left(\frac{2a}{9} - x \right)$$

$$\therefore CO = \frac{2a}{9}$$

$$\sqrt{F} = ma \Rightarrow T_2' + mg - T_1' = ma \quad \textcircled{10}$$

$$\frac{6mg}{a} \left(\frac{2a}{9} - x \right) + mg - \frac{3mg}{a} \left(\frac{7a}{9} + x \right)$$

$$\therefore \ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -99x$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 99x = 0 \quad (5) \text{ මෙයි සංස්කීර්ණ තුළ නැතුව}$$

නිර්මාණ නේ දෝගෝ විවිධ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා නොවේ. නොවේ හෝ නොවේ හෝ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා නොවේ හෝ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා නොවේ. (5)

දැන දෝගෝ C හි නී ප්‍රතික්‍රියා නොවේ යුතුවේ නැතුවේ. දෝගෝ C හි නොවේ නොවේ නැතුවේ නොවේ. AP = a නොවේ නොවේ නොවේ නැතුවේ. (5) ප්‍රතික්‍රියා නොවේ නොවේ, A හි නොවේ නොවේ නොවේ නැතුවේ.

$$D \text{ හි } \text{cons} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - mqa + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6mg \cdot \frac{a^2}{a} \quad (5)$$

$V = 0$ වේ D හි දෝගෝ නොවේ නැතුවේ.

$$\therefore D \text{ හි } \text{cons} = 2mga \quad (5)$$

$$C \text{ හි } \text{cons} = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 - 2mga + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3mg \frac{a^2}{a} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m(u^2 - ga) \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}m(u^2 - ga) = 2mga$$

$$u^2 = 5ga \quad (5) \quad | 55$$

\therefore මුදා නොවේ නොවේ නොවේ නොවේ නොවේ නොවේ

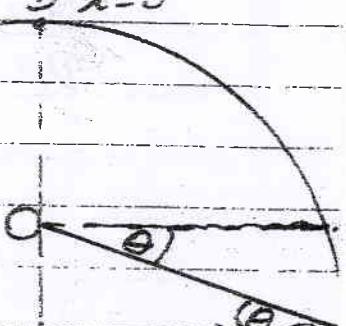
$$\sqrt{5ga} \quad (5)$$

විවිධ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා නොවේ 0 නොවේ

D හි ප්‍රතික්‍රියා නොවේ නොවේ.

$$\therefore \text{විවිධ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා } OD = \frac{16a}{9} - a$$

$$= \frac{7a}{9} \quad (5)$$



$$OC = a - \frac{7a}{9} = \frac{2a}{9} \quad (5) \quad C \dot{x} = u$$

$$\text{Given, } \sin \theta = \frac{2a/9}{7a/9} = 2/7 \quad (5)$$

\therefore పటమ్ లో D ను వర్తించిస్తోస్తా

$$\text{ద్వారా } \cos \theta = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{99}} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{99}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 3 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \quad (5)$$

150

(24)

(a)

$$\vec{OA} = \vec{a}, \vec{OB} = \vec{b}$$

$$\frac{\vec{OP}}{\vec{PA}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2\vec{OP} = 3\vec{PA} \quad (5)$$

$$2\vec{OP} = 3(\vec{PO} + \vec{OA})$$

$$5\vec{OP} = 3\vec{OA}$$

$$\therefore \vec{OP} = \frac{3}{5} \vec{OA} = \frac{3}{5} \vec{a} \quad (5)$$

10

$$\frac{\vec{AQ}}{\vec{QB}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2\vec{AQ} = 3\vec{QB} \quad (5)$$

$$2(\vec{AO} + \vec{OQ}) = 3(\vec{QO} + \vec{OB})$$

$$5\vec{OQ} = 3\vec{OB} + 2\vec{OA}$$

$$\vec{OQ} = \frac{2}{5} \vec{a} + \frac{3}{5} \vec{b} \quad (5)$$

10

$$\frac{\vec{BD}}{\vec{DA}} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 4\vec{BD} = \vec{DA} \quad (5)$$

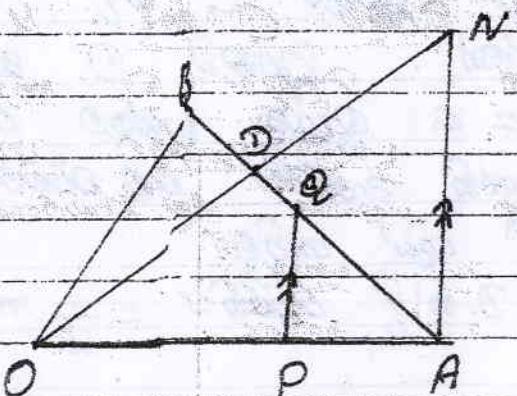
$$4(\vec{BD} + \vec{OQ}) = \vec{DO} + \vec{OA}$$

$$5\vec{OQ} = \vec{OA} + 4\vec{OB}$$

$$\vec{OQ} = \frac{1}{5} \vec{a} + \frac{4}{5} \vec{b} \quad (5)$$

O, D, N లో ఉన్న రేఖల జిమ్మెంటు, $\vec{ON} = 7\vec{OD}$ a.

$$\vec{ON} = \frac{7}{5} \vec{a} + \frac{42}{5} \vec{b}$$



(17)

(b)(a)

AN en PQ என்க வேண்டும்.

$$\vec{AN} = \mu \vec{PQ}$$

$$\vec{AO} + \vec{ON} = \mu(\vec{OP} + \vec{OQ})$$

$$\vec{ON} = \mu \left(\frac{-3a}{5} + \frac{2a}{5} + \frac{3b}{5} \right) + a$$

$$\vec{ON} = \left(1 - \mu \right) a + \frac{3\mu b}{5} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{25}$$

① முற கி,

$$\left(1 - \mu \right) a + \frac{3\mu b}{5} = \frac{2a}{5} + \frac{4b}{5} \quad \textcircled{25}$$

$$\frac{1-\mu}{5} = \frac{2}{5} ; \quad \frac{3\mu}{5} = \frac{4\mu}{5}$$

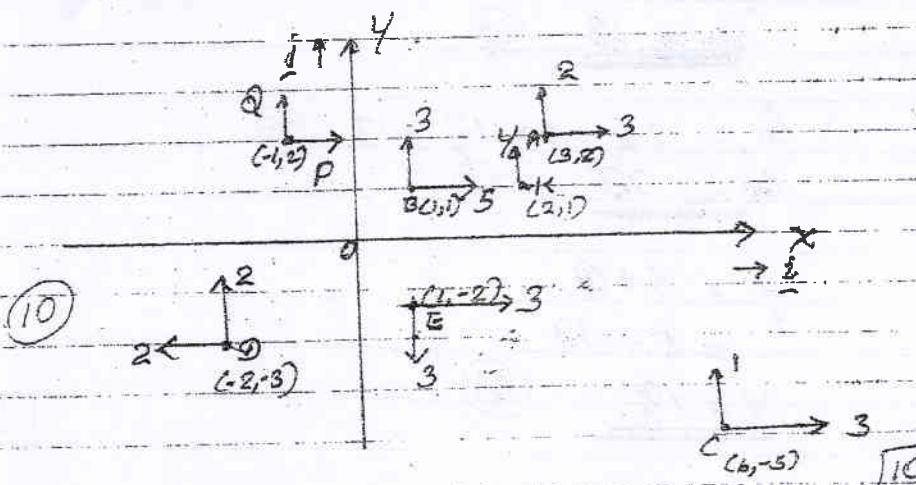
$$\mu + \mu = 5 \quad \textcircled{25} \quad 3\mu - 4\mu = 0 \quad \textcircled{25}$$

$$7\mu = 20$$

$$\mu = \frac{20}{7} \quad \textcircled{25} ; \quad \mu = \frac{15}{7} \quad \textcircled{25}$$

$$\therefore \vec{ON} = \frac{3}{7}a + \frac{12}{7}b \quad \textcircled{25} \quad \boxed{50}$$

(b)



00 வகுவில் எவ்வளவு கூறு R நோ?

$$R = (3+5+3+3-2+0) \cdot 2^2 + (2+3-3+1+$$

(05)

வகுவில் எவ்வளவு கூறு R நோ?

$$R = (12+P)i + (5+Q)j \quad (25)$$

5. கீழ்க்கண்ட நிலைகள்

$$\begin{aligned} M &= (2 \times 3 - 3 \times 2) + (3 \times 1 - 5 \times 1) + (1 \times 6 + 3 \times 5) \\ &+ (-3 \times 1 + 3 \times 2) - (2 \times 2 + 2 \times 3) - (0 \times 2 + 0 \times 1) \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$M = 12 - 2P - Q \quad (25)$$

(i) கீழ்க்கண்ட நிலைகள் கொண்டு வரை கீழ்க்கண்ட நிலைகள்

$$R = Q \text{ மற்றும் } G = P \text{ என.} \quad (25)$$

$$2(12), 12+P = 0, \quad P = -12 \quad (25)$$

$$5+Q = 0, \quad Q = -5 \quad (25)$$

35

(ii) $R = (12, 1)$ மற்றும் $G = (5, 0)$ கொண்டு வரை கீழ்க்கண்ட நிலைகள்

$$Y = 5+Q \quad (25), \quad X = 12+P = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$\therefore P = -12$$

நேர்த்தியின் வகை

$$24 = 12 - (2x - 12 + Q) \quad (25)$$

$$2(5+Q) = 36 - Q$$

$$3Q = 26$$

$$Q = 13 \quad (25)$$

$$\therefore G = 12 - 2x - 12 - 13 \quad (25)$$

$$G = \underline{\underline{23}} \quad (25)$$

$$Y = 5+Q$$

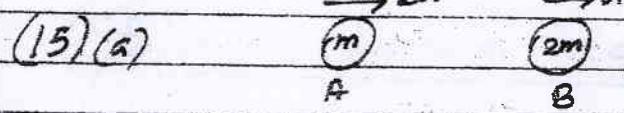
$$= 5+13$$

$$Y = \underline{\underline{18}} \quad (25)$$

35

150

(19)



(i) A മുണ്ടിൽ പോലെ ഒരു തീവ്രതയിൽ പാറുന്നു. അതിൽ പാരമായി വിലക്കാൻ കാരണമാണ്.

$$mV_A + 2m \cdot \frac{3u}{2} = m \cdot 2u + 2m \cdot u \quad (10)$$

$$\therefore V_A = u \quad (25)$$

പാരമായി വിലക്കാൻ കാരണമാണ്.

$$\frac{u - 3u/2}{2u - u} = -e \quad (10)$$

$$2u - u$$

$$e = \frac{1}{2} \quad (25)$$

A മുണ്ടിൽ പോലെ ഒരു തീവ്രതയിൽ പാരമായി വിലക്കാൻ കാരണമാണ്.

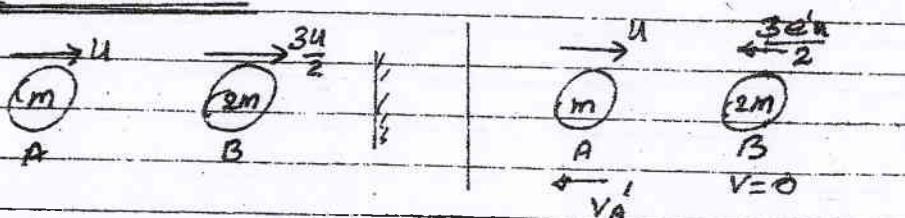
(ii) ഏറ്റവും കുറവായ വിലക്കാൻ കാരണമാണ് പരമാഖ ശൈലി.

$$\Delta KE = \frac{1}{2} [m(2u)^2 + 2m(u)^2 - m(u^2) - 2m(\frac{3u}{2})^2] \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} mu^2 (4 + 2 - 1 - 9/2)$$

$$\Delta KE = \frac{1}{4} mu^2 \quad (25)$$

(15)



കുറവായ വിലക്കാൻ കാരണമാണ് e' ആണ്.

$$B \text{ മുണ്ടിൽ } V_B = \frac{3eu}{2} \quad (25) \quad (\text{ഇത് - യാഥിനാണ്})$$

ഉപരി പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വിലക്കാൻ കാരണമാണ് പരമാഖ ശൈലി.

$$2m \cdot \frac{3eu}{2} - mu = 0 + mv'_A \quad (10)$$

$$\therefore V_A' = (3e - 1)u \quad (25)$$

(20)

போலி மின் பிரச்சனை.

$$\frac{V_A - 0}{-u - \frac{3e'u}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$2V_A' = u + 3e'u$$

$$2(3e - 1)u = \frac{2}{2}(2u + 3e'u)$$

$$12e' = 3e' + 6$$

$$9e' = 6$$

$$e' = \frac{2}{3} \quad (25)$$

\therefore B and C are in the ratio 3 : 2
ஒத்துவிட விகிதம் = $\frac{2}{3}$ (35)

$$(iv) A similar form you will have $V_A' = (3 \times \frac{2}{3} - 1)$
 $= u \quad (25)$$$

(10)

(15)

(6)

25

B

R_D

10

G

W

R_B

A

A given initial, (30°, 25m)

$$R_B \cdot 2L = w \cdot L \cos(\theta + \alpha) \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore R_B = \frac{w \cos(\theta + \alpha)}{2} \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

C in at 0° given 0° your angle,

$$\frac{R_D}{\sin(\alpha + \theta)} = \frac{w}{\sin(180 - \theta)} = \frac{R_B}{\sin(180 - \alpha)} \quad (1)$$

$$R_B = \frac{w \sin \alpha}{\sin \theta} \quad (2) \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore (1) \text{ in } (2) \text{ of, } \frac{w \cos(\theta + \alpha)}{2} = \frac{w \sin \alpha}{\sin \theta} \quad (2)$$

$$\cos(\theta + \alpha) \sin \theta = 2 \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos \theta \cos \alpha \sin \theta - \sin^2 \theta \sin \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin \alpha (2 + \sin^2 \theta)}{\tan \alpha} &= \cos \theta \cos \alpha \sin \theta \\ \tan \alpha &= \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{2 + \sin^2 \theta} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2 + \cos 2\theta} \quad (2) \quad (2)$$

(16)

(a)

AB 30° 2 30°

B 30° 30°

$$R_A, R_B \sin 30^\circ - w \cdot 2 \cos 30^\circ = 0 \quad (25)$$

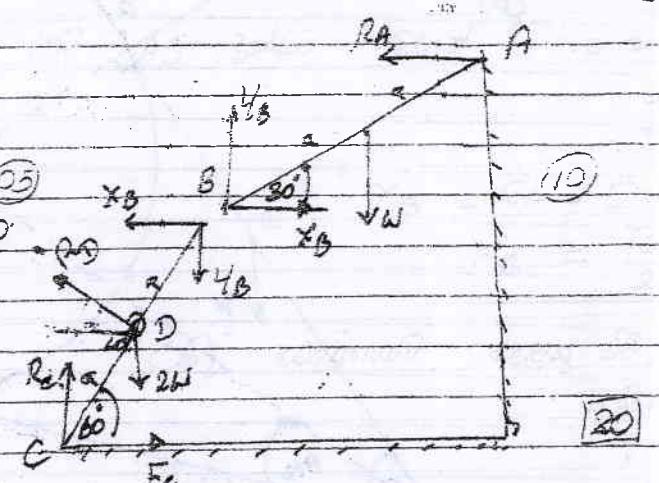
$$R_A = \frac{w a \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$R_A = \frac{\sqrt{3} w}{2} \quad (25)$$

25° 30° 30° C 30°

30°

30°



$$(i) R_D (2a \sin 60^\circ + 2a \sin 30^\circ) + R_D \cdot a - w (2a \cos 60^\circ + a \cos 30^\circ) - 2w \cdot a \cos 60^\circ = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}w}{2} \times 2a \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + R_D \cdot a - wa \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - 2wa \times \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$R_D = w \left[\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \right] + w - \frac{\sqrt{3}w}{2} (\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

$$= \frac{w}{2} (2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 - 3 - \sqrt{3})$$

$$R_D = \frac{w}{2}$$

(25)

(25) നിരുത്തിയാൽ 15

$$(ii) 25^{\text{ഡിഗ്രി}} \rightarrow F_C - R_A - R_D \sin 60^\circ = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$F_C = \frac{\sqrt{3}w}{2} + \frac{w}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$F_C = \frac{3\sqrt{3}w}{4} \quad (25)$$

$$R_C + R_D \cos 60^\circ - 2w - w = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$R_C = 3w - \frac{w}{4}$$

$$R_C = \frac{11w}{4} \quad (25)$$

(2)
(2)

(20)

(20)

(23)

(ii) AB 30020 පෙන්වනු, $\uparrow Y_B = W = 0$

$$\underline{Y_B = W} \quad (23)$$

$$X_B = R_A = 0$$

$$\underline{X_B = \frac{\sqrt{3}W}{2}} \quad (23) \quad (10)$$

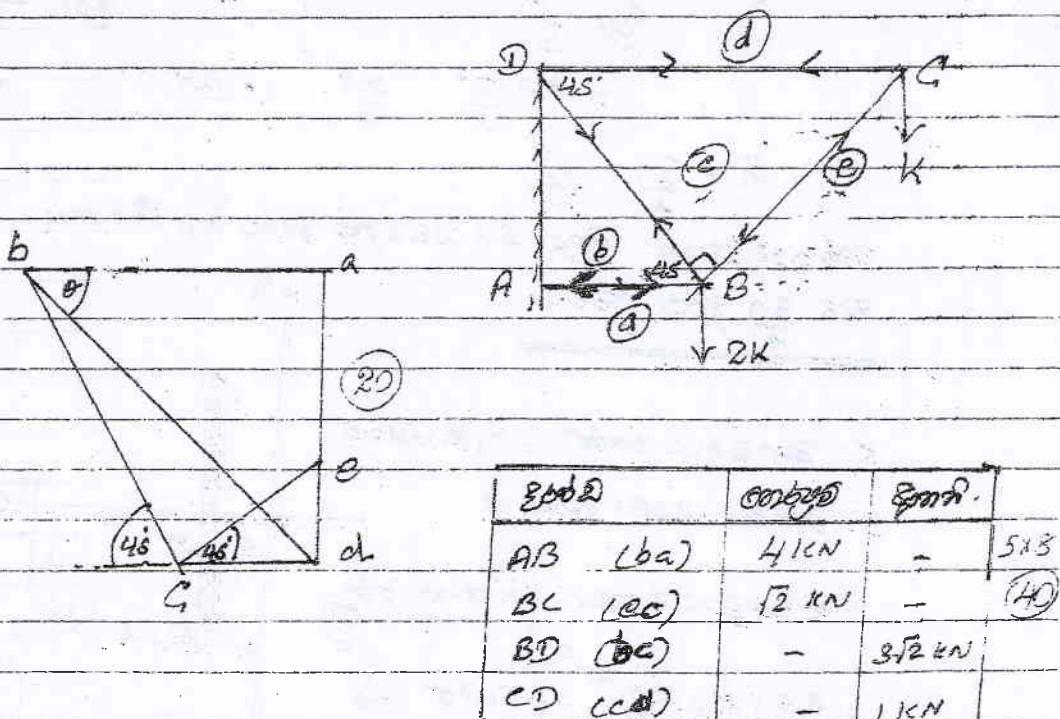
C හි පෙන්වනු ඇතුළු දී, $F_c \leq \mu R_e$ (23)

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}W}{4} \leq \mu * \frac{11W}{4}$$

$$\therefore \mu \geq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{11} \quad (23)$$

$\therefore C$ හි පෙන්වනු නොගැනීම් $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{11}$ ම පෙන්වනු ඇතුළු. (23) (15)

(b)

A හි යුතුවන් බා තෙරි පෙන්වනු. $\therefore A$ නිස්පාදන = 41 kN B හි යුතුවන් b d තෙරි පෙන්වනු. $\therefore (\sqrt{3}^2 + 4^2) = 5 \text{ kN}$

$$\boxed{75} \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} 3/4.$$

07)

PG గోడానికి

$$\text{అంగాల} = \pi(x^2) \tan^2 dx$$

(ఉపరి కొనసాగు వివరాలు)

$$\tan x = \frac{a}{h}$$

∴ అంగాల కుటుంబము

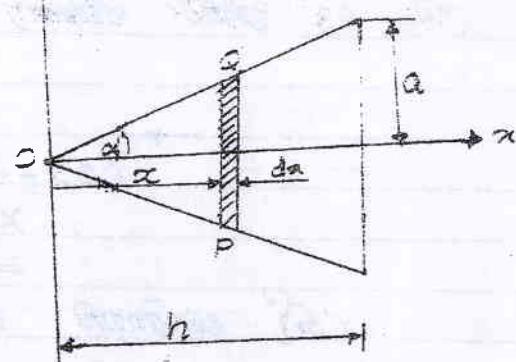
$$= \int_0^h \pi r^2 \tan^2 x \cdot x^2 dx \quad (25)$$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{a^2}{h^2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^h = \frac{1}{3} \pi a^2 h^2 \quad (25)$$

అంగాల కుటుంబ విస్తరణ లో అంగాల కుటుంబ కుటుంబ

ఏకానిక పరిమాణము (25)

x



$$\bar{x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \pi a^2 h^2 = \int_0^h \pi r^2 \tan^2 x \cdot x^2 \cdot x dx = \pi \cdot \tan^2 x \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^h \quad (25)$$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{a^2}{h^2} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^h = \frac{\pi a^2 h^2}{4} \quad (25)$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{3h}{4} \quad (25)$$

అంగాల కుటుంబ కుటుంబ లో అంగాల కుటుంబ కుటుంబ కుటుంబ

జీఎస్ శాఖలు.

[35]

y

$$\text{KL గోడానికి కుటుంబ} = \pi(a^2 - x^2) dx$$

5. భూమిపురుషాలు వివరాలు

$$\therefore \text{భూమిపురుషాలు కుటుంబ} = \int_0^a \pi(a^2 - x^2) dx$$

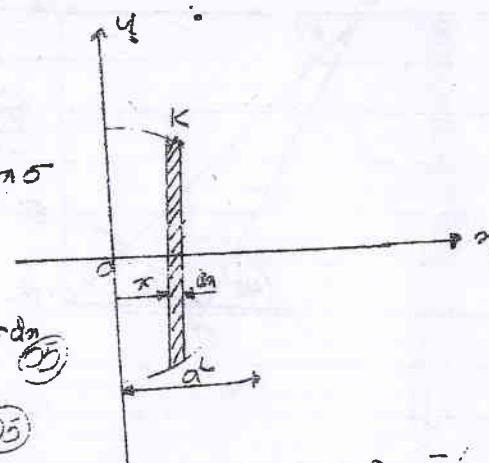
$$= \pi \cdot \left[a^2 x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^a = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3 \quad (25)$$

జీఎస్ శాఖలు లో అంగాల కుటుంబ కుటుంబ కుటుంబ కుటుంబ కుటుంబ కుటుంబ

అంగాల కుటుంబ కుటుంబ కుటుంబ.

$$\therefore \bar{x} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3 = \left[\pi(a^2 - x^2) dx \right]_0^a - \pi \cdot \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^a = \pi \cdot \frac{a^4}{4}$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{3a}{4}, \text{ జీఎస్ శాఖలు కుటుంబ కుటుంబ కుటుంబ కుటుంబ కుటుంబ కుటుంబ}$$



(35)

$$C \text{ ප්‍රාගුණ රේඛීය} = \frac{1}{3} \pi a^2 (3a) = \pi a^3$$

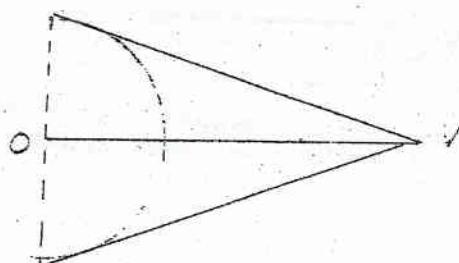
$$\text{සිංහල ස්වරුව සහ } M = \rho \pi a^3$$

$$A \text{ ප්‍රාගුණය රේඛීය} = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3$$

$$\text{තුළ මූලික ස්කෑම} = \frac{2}{3} M. \quad (25)$$

R නේ ප්‍රාගුණ ස්කෑම නොව; එහි ස්කෑම තුළ, නීත් සැපයා නොව ඇත්තා.

ගොනී	භාවත්වය	ස්කෑම ප්‍රාගුණය (C පිශී)
කේඛ C	M $\quad (25)$	$3a^3 \quad (25)$
තුළ මූලික H	$\frac{2}{3}M \quad (25)$	$\frac{2}{3}a^3 \quad (25)$
R නේ ප්‍රාගුණ	$(M - \frac{2}{3}M) = M/3 \quad (25)$	\bar{x}''



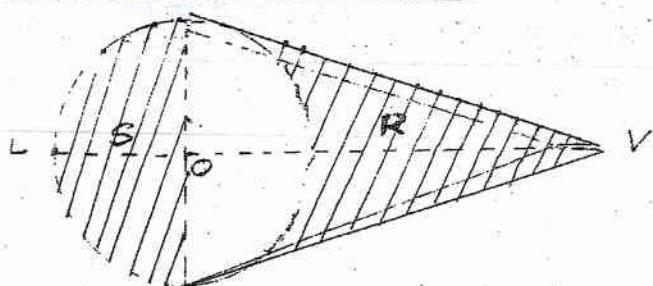
$$(i) \frac{M}{3} \bar{x}'' = M \cdot \frac{3a}{4} - \frac{2}{3} M \cdot \frac{3}{8} a = M \cdot \frac{a}{2} \quad (25)$$

$$\bar{x}'' = \frac{3a}{2}$$

R ගොනී ප්‍රාගුණය M/3 න් නීත් ස්කෑම නොව ඇත්තා.

තුළ මූලික උග්‍ර ස්කෑම $\frac{3a}{2}$ යොදා ඇති. $\quad (25)$

40



ගොනී	ස්කෑමය	ස්කෑම ප්‍රාගුණ
R	$M/3$ $\quad (25)$	$a + b \cdot \frac{c}{2} = 3a/2$
H	$2M/3$ $\quad (25)$	$5a/8$
S	M	\bar{x}'''

13 ගොනී

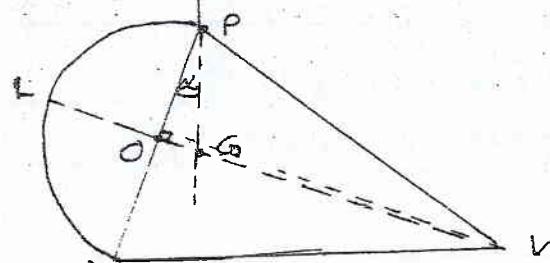
25

S නෙත තියුව - 1 විභා සම්මත අර්ථ එහි ප්‍රකාශන නොව - 10
- ම සිදු කිරීමේ තියෙන්

$$\text{G} \quad m \bar{x}'' = \frac{M}{3} \cdot \frac{5a}{2} + \frac{2M}{3} \cdot \frac{5a}{3} = \frac{M}{6} \cdot 5a \quad (1)$$

$$\bar{x}'' = \frac{5a}{2} \quad (2)$$

S ප්‍රාග්ධනයේ ප්‍රකාශන නොව - 10 ම සිදු කිරීමේ තියෙන් $\frac{5a}{2}$ නොව - 25

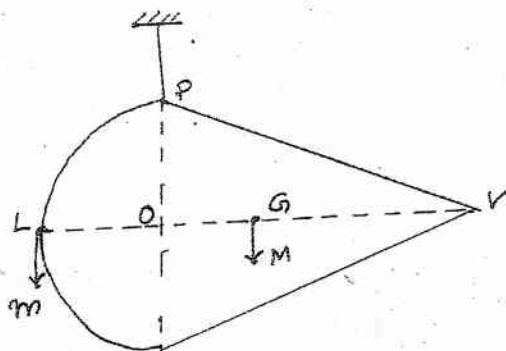


$$(i) \tan x = \frac{OG}{PO} = \frac{5a/2 - a}{a} = \frac{3}{2} \quad (3)$$

∴ ප්‍රාග්ධනය නොව නොවනු ලබයි $\cot^{-1} \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow 60^\circ$ (4)

10

(ii)



$$m \cdot a = M \cdot \frac{3}{2} a$$

$$m = \frac{3M}{2}$$

25

25

අත්තිත තුළය තියුව නොවනු ලබයි $\frac{3M}{2}$ නොවනු ලබයි $\frac{3M}{2}$ නොවනු ලබයි

150