

α) $a + \beta = p \Rightarrow \alpha(1) = q$
 $a(a + \beta) = \beta(a + \beta)$ αααα αααα
 ααααα $x^2 - ax + b = 0$ ααα ααα
 ααα $a = a(a + \beta) + \beta(a + \beta)$
 $= (a + \beta)^2 = p^2$ αα
 $b = \beta(a + \beta) - \beta(a + \beta)$
 $= \alpha\beta(a + \beta) = qp^2$
 αααα ααααα
 $x^2 - p^2x + qp^2 = 0$

αα) αααα x, y αααα
 $2x^2 + \lambda xy + 3y^2 - 5y - 2 =$
 $(ax + by + c)(px + qy + r)$ ααα ααα
 $x = 0 \Rightarrow 3y^2 - 5y - 2$
 $= (by + c)(qy + r)$ (ααα y αααα)
 αααα $3y^2 - 5y - 2 = (3y + 1)(y - 2)$
 $\therefore b = 3, c = 1, q = 1 \Rightarrow r = -2$
 $\therefore$ αααα x, y αααα
 $2x^2 + \lambda xy + 3y^2 - 5y - 2 =$
 $(ax + 3y + 1)(px + y - 2)$ αα
 ααα $y = 0$ αα αααα x αααα
 $2x^2 - 2 = (ax + 1)(px - 2)$
 ααααα ααααα αααααααα
 $2 = ap \Rightarrow -2a + p = 0$
 $a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = \pm 1$ αα ααααα
 $p = \pm 2$ αα
 $2x^2 + \lambda xy + 3y^2 - 5y - 2 =$
 $= (-x + 3y + 1)(-2x + y - 2)$ ααα
 $= (x + 3y + 1)(2x + y - 2)$ ααα ααα
 λy αα ααααα ααααααα $\lambda = \pm 7$ αα

αα) $\frac{2x^3 - x + 3}{x(x-1)^2} = A + \frac{B}{x} + \frac{C}{x-1} + \frac{D}{(x-1)^2}$
 ααα A, B, C αα D ααα αα
 $\frac{2x^3 - x + 3}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{A(x^3 - 2x^2 + x) + B(x^2 - 2x + 1) + C(x^2 - x) + Dx}{x(x-1)^2}$
 ααααα ααααα αααααααα
 $A = 2, -2A + B + C = 0,$
 $A - 2B - C + D = -1 \Rightarrow B = 3$
 ααααα $C = 1$ αα $D = 4$ αα
 $\therefore \frac{2x^3 - x + 3}{x(x-1)^2} = 2 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{4}{(x-1)^2}$

αα) $U_n = 1 \cdot n + 2(n-1) + \dots +$
 $(n-1) \cdot 2 + n \cdot 1$

$U_n = \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(n+2)$ αα

αααα

$n = 1$ αα

$0 \in L.H.S. = U_1 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$

$0 \in R.H.S. = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 1$

$\therefore 0 \in L.H.S. = 0 \in R.H.S.$

$\therefore n = 1$ αα ααααα ααα αα

$n = p$ αα ααααα ααααα ααααααα ααα

αα $U_p = \frac{1}{6} p(p+1)(p+2)$

$\therefore n = p + 1$ αα U_{p+1}

$= 1 \cdot (p+1) + 2 \cdot p + \dots + p \cdot 2 + (p+1) \cdot 1$

$= 1 \cdot p + 2(p-1) + \dots + p \cdot 1$
 $+ (1+2+\dots+(p+1)) \cdot 1$

$= U_p + (1+2+\dots+(p+1))$

$= \frac{1}{6} p(p+1)(p+2) + \frac{1}{2} (p+1)(p+2)$

$+ \frac{1}{6} (p+1)(p+2)(p+3)$

$\therefore n = p + 1$ αα ααααα ααα αα

αααα ααααα ααααα ααα

ααα αα ααααα n αααα

$U_n = \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(n+2) = 0$

αααα αα ααααα n αααα

$\frac{1}{U_n} = \frac{6}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$

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

$= V_n - V_{n+1}$

ααα $V_n = \frac{3}{n(n+1)}$

$\frac{1}{U_1} = V_1 - V_2$

$\frac{1}{U_2} = V_2 - V_3$

.....

.....

$\frac{1}{U_{n-1}} = V_{n-1} - V_n$

$\frac{1}{U_n} = V_n - V_{n+1}$

ααααα ααα αααααααα

x හි අගය	15 < x < 25	x = 25	25 < x < 50
$\frac{dI(x)}{dx}$	(-)	0	(+)

x හි අගය 15 සිට 25 දක්වා වැඩිවත් T(x) අඩුවේ.
x හි අගය 25 සිට 50 දක්වා වැඩිවත් T(x) වැඩිවේ.
x හි අගය 25 සිට T(x) වැඩි වේ.

∴ බෙහෙවින් උණුසුම් T(25) වේ.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{එනම් මෙයින් පැහැදිලි වන්නේ} &= \frac{25}{40} + 1 - \frac{\sqrt{625 - 225}}{50} \\ &= \frac{5}{8} + 1 - \frac{20}{50} \\ &= 0.625 + 1 - 0.400 \\ &= 1.225 \text{ h} \end{aligned}$$

05. (අ) $I = \int_1^5 \frac{1}{x^3 + x^3} dx$

$y = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ ලෙස චේදනය කළ විට $dy = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} dx$

එනම් $3y^2 dy = dx$

$x = 1$ සිට $y = 1$, $x = 8$ සිට $y = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{එවිට } I &= 3 \int_1^2 \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = 3 \left[\tan^{-1} y \right]_1^2 \\ &= 3 \left\{ \tan^{-1} 2 - \tan^{-1} 1 \right\} \\ &= 3 \left\{ \tan^{-1} 2 - \pi/4 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

(ඔ) $I = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \cos x \, dx$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) \, dx$$

$$= \left[e^{-2x} \sin x \right]_0^{\pi} + 2 \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \sin x \, dx$$

$$= 2I \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$J = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \sin x \, dx$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \frac{d}{dx} (-\cos x) \, dx$$

$$= \left[-e^{-2x} \cos x \right]_0^{\pi} - 2 \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \cos x \, dx$$

$$= e^{-2\pi} + 1 - 2I \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{① හි ② ට } I &= \frac{1}{5} (e^{-2\pi} + 1) \\ I &= \frac{2}{5} (e^{-2\pi} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

(ආ) $\frac{x^2 - 5x}{(x-1)(x+1)^2}$

$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2}$$

එවිට A, B හි C සඳහා වේ

∴ A = -1 හි C = -3

$x = 0$ සිට $0 = 1 + B - 3 = B - 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 - 5x}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} dx &= \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - 3 \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= -\ln|x-1| + 2\ln|x+1| - \frac{3}{x+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

D යනු අවම වශයෙන්

06. අවම වශයෙන් සමීකරණ

$y = mx + c$ ලෙස ගනිමු.

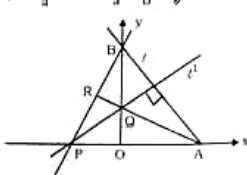
(a, 0) හි (0, b) ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් සහ සැලකීම

$0 = am + c$ හි $b = c$ වේ.

∴ $m = -\frac{b}{a}$

∴ අවම වශයෙන් සමීකරණය

$y = -\frac{b}{a}x + b = \frac{b}{a} \left(\frac{a}{x} + \frac{y}{b} \right) = 1$



I හි සමීකරණය $\frac{x}{h} + \frac{y}{k} = 1$ වැටේ.

$A = (h, 0)$ හි $B = (0, k)$

I හි සමීකරණය

$\frac{x}{h} + \frac{y}{k} = 1$ ලෙස ගනිමු. I $\frac{1}{h}$, $\frac{1}{k}$ වැටේ.

$$\left(\frac{k}{h} \right) \left(\frac{h}{k} \right) = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{k}{h} = -\frac{h}{k} = 1 \text{ ලෙස ගනිමු}$$

එනම් $h = k$

එවිට $k^1 = ht$, $h^1 = -kt$ වේ.

එනම් $P = (-kt, 0)$ හි $Q = (0, ht)$

එවිට ලැබෙන්නේ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AQ හි සමීකරණය} \quad \frac{y-0}{x-0} &= \frac{ht-0}{0-(-kt)} = -1 \\ \Rightarrow y &= -x + ht \end{aligned}$$

HP හි සමීකරණය $\frac{y-h}{x-0} = \frac{k-0}{0-(-kt)} = \frac{1}{t}$

$$\Rightarrow yt - kt = x$$

$$\Rightarrow yt - x = kt$$

$R = (x_0, y_0)$ හි සිට $y_0 = t(h - x_0)$ හි

$$x_0 = t(y_0 - kt)$$

∴ $\frac{y_0}{h - x_0} = \frac{x_0}{y_0 - kt}$, $x_0 = h$ හි $y_0 = k$ වේ.

එනම් $x_0^2 + y_0^2 - hx_0 - ky_0 = 0$

එනම් R ලක්ෂ්‍යය $x^2 + y^2 - hx - ky = 0$ රේඛාවේ මතකි.

07. C_1 හි C_2 රේඛාවල ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් r_1 හි r_2 වන විට රේඛාවල ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලෙස ගනිමු.

එවිට $C_1 = (-g_1, -f_1)$, $r_1 = \sqrt{g_1^2 + f_1^2} - c_1$ වේ.

$C_2 = (-g_2, -f_2)$, $r_2 = \sqrt{g_2^2 + f_2^2} - c_2$

රේඛාවල ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් වේ.

$|C_1 C_2|^2 = r_1^2 + r_2^2$

එනම් $(g_1 - g_2)^2 + (f_1 - f_2)^2 = (g_1^2 + f_1^2 - c_1^2) + (g_2^2 + f_2^2 - c_2^2)$

එනම් $2g_1 g_2 + 2f_1 f_2 = c_1^2 + c_2^2$

(p, 0) ලක්ෂ්‍යයේ ස්පර්ශකය r රේඛාවේ ලක්ෂ්‍යය වේ.

$(x-p)^2 + y^2 = r^2$

එනම් $x^2 + y^2 - 2px + p^2 - r^2 = 0$

$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 21 = 0$ රේඛාවේ ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලෙස ගනිමු.

$2(-p)(-4) = 21$, $p^2 = r^2$

එනම් $r^2 = p^2 - 8p + 21$ --- (1)

එවිට $x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 6y + 9 = 0$ රේඛාවේ ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලෙස ගනිමු.

$|z+2| = \sqrt{(p-(-2))^2 + (0-(-3))^2}$

$$= \sqrt{(p+2)^2 + 3^2} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$r^2 \pm 4r + 4 = p^2 + 4p + 4 + 9$

$r^2 \pm 4r = p^2 + 4p + 9$ --- (3)

--- (4)

$r = \pm 3(p-1)$ --- (5)

එවිට,

--- (6)

$8p^2 - 10p + 9 = p^2 - 8p + 21$

$4p^2 - 5p - 6 = 0$

$(4p+3)(p-2) = 0$

$p = -3/4$ හි $p = 2$

$p = 2$ සිට $r = 3$ වන විට ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් වේ.

$p = -3/4$ සිට $r = 3$ වන විට ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් වේ.

$r = \frac{21}{4}$

∴ $p = 2$, $r = 3$ සිට $r = 21/4$ වන විට ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් වේ.

$3 + 2 = \sqrt{(2+2)^2 + 9} = 5$

එනම් ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් වේ.

එවිට රේඛාවේ ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් වේ.

$(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 9$

එනම් $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$

$p = \frac{3}{4}$ හි $r = 21/4$ සිට $r = 21/4$ වන විට ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් වේ.

$\left| \frac{21}{4} + 2 \right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{4} + 2 \right)^2 + 9}$

$\frac{13}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{16} + \frac{144}{16}}$

∴ රේඛාව ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් වේ.

--- (7)

එනම් ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් වේ.

එවිට රේඛාවේ ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් වේ.

$(x+3)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{21}{4} \right)^2$

එනම් $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3x - 54 = 0$

එනම් $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - 27 = 0$

එනම් $x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 54 = 0$

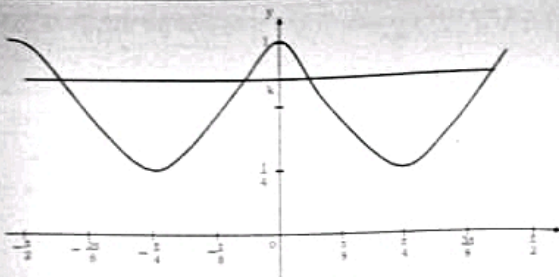
එනම් $x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 54 = 0$

එනම් $x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 54 = 0$

එනම් $x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 54 = 0$

එනම් $x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 54 = 0$

එනම් $x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 54 = 0$



ආ. L.H.S

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1 + \cos(2x) + \sin(2x)}{1 + \cos(2x) + \sin(2x)} \\ &= \frac{1 + \sin(2x) + \cos(2x)}{1 + \sin(2x) + \cos(2x)} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sin(2x))^2 + \cos^2(2x)}{(1 + \sin(2x))^2 + \cos^2(2x)} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sin(2x))^2 + \cos^2(2x)}{(1 + \sin(2x))^2 + \cos^2(2x)} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sin(2x))^2 + \cos^2(2x)}{(1 + \sin(2x))^2 + \cos^2(2x)} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sin(2x))^2 + \cos^2(2x)}{(1 + \sin(2x))^2 + \cos^2(2x)} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sin(2x))^2 + \cos^2(2x)}{(1 + \sin(2x))^2 + \cos^2(2x)} \end{aligned}$$

ආ. R.H.S

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8(\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x) \\ &= 8(\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x) \\ &= 8(\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x) \\ &= 8(\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x) \\ &= 8(\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x) \\ &= 8(\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8(\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x) \\ &= 8(\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x) \\ &= 8(\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x) \\ &= 8(\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x) \\ &= 8(\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos 4x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0; \pi/2; 3\pi/2$$

$$y \text{ වල } = \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \text{ වලි}$$

$$\cos 4x = 1$$

$$k < \frac{1}{4} \text{ and } k > 1 \text{ වලි}$$

$$y = \cos^6 x + \sin^6 x \Rightarrow y = k \text{ වලි}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{4} \text{ වල } y = k \text{ වලි}$$

$$y = \cos^6 x + \sin^6 x \text{ වලි}$$

$$x = \pi/4 \text{ වල } k = \pi/4 \text{ වලි}$$

$$\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x = k \text{ වලි}$$

$$k = 1 \text{ වල } y = k \text{ වලි}$$

$$k < 1 \text{ වල } y = k \text{ වලි}$$

$$4\sin^2 x + 12 \sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x + 5 = 0$$

$$2(1 - \cos 2x) + 6 \sin 2x - \cos^2 x + 5 = 0$$

$$\cos 2x + 1 + 5 = 0$$

$$\cos 2x + 1 + 5 = 0$$

$$\cos 2x + 1 + 5 = 0$$

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$$\cos 2x + 1 + 5 = 0$$

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$$\cos 2x + 1 + 5 = 0$$

$$\cos 2x + 1 + 5 = 0$$

$$\cos 2x + 1 + 5 = 0$$

$$\cos 2x + 1 + 5 = 0$$

$$\cos 2x + 1 + 5 = 0$$

$$12 \sin 2x - 5 \cos 2x + 13 = 0$$

$$\frac{12}{13} \sin 2x - \frac{5}{13} \cos 2x = -1$$

$$\frac{12}{13} \cos 2x - \frac{5}{13} \sin 2x = 1$$

$$\cos \alpha = 5/13, \sin \alpha = 12/13 \text{ වලි}$$

$$\cos \alpha \sin \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \in (0, \pi/2)$$

$$\text{අ.} \cos \alpha \cos 2x - \sin \alpha \sin 2x = 1$$

$$\cos(2x + \alpha) = 1$$

$$2x + \alpha = 2n\pi \Rightarrow 2x = 2n\pi - \alpha$$

$$x = n\pi - \alpha/2$$

$$n = 1 \text{ වල } x = \pi - \alpha/2$$

$$n = 2 \text{ වල } x = 2\pi - \alpha/2$$

$$n = 3 \text{ වල } x = 3\pi - \alpha/2$$

$$n = 4 \text{ වල } x = 4\pi - \alpha/2$$

$$n = 5 \text{ වල } x = 5\pi - \alpha/2$$

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