

04. (අ) $x^2 + px + 1 = 0$ හි
 $(x - \alpha)(x - \beta) = x^2 + px + 1 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) = x^2 + px + 1 = 0$
 මෙයින් $(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma) = \gamma^2 + p\gamma + 1$ වේ
 $(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \delta) = \delta^2 + p\delta + 1$
 $\Rightarrow (\alpha - \gamma)(\beta - \gamma)(\alpha - \delta)(\beta - \delta)$
 $= (\gamma^2 + p\gamma + 1)(\delta^2 + p\delta + 1)$
 මෙහි $\alpha + \beta = -p, \alpha\beta = 1$,
 $\gamma + \delta = -1/p, \gamma\delta = 1$
 $(\alpha - \gamma)(\beta - \gamma)(\alpha - \delta)(\beta - \delta)$
 $= (\gamma^2 + p\gamma + 1)(\delta^2 + p\delta + 1)$
 $= \gamma^2\delta^2 + p^2\gamma\delta + \gamma^2 + p\gamma\delta^2$
 $+ p^2\gamma\delta + p\gamma + \delta^2 + p\delta + 1$
 $= (\gamma\delta)^2 + p\gamma\delta(\gamma + \delta) + p^2\gamma\delta$
 $+ p(\gamma + \delta) + (\gamma + \delta)^2 + 2\gamma\delta + 1$
 $= 1 + p \cdot 1 \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) + p^2 \cdot 1$
 $= 1 - 1 + p^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{p^2} + 1$
 $= p^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{p^2}$
 $= \left(p + \frac{1}{p}\right)^2$

ඉහත $\log_a b = x$ හි $\log_a a = y$ යන සම්බන්ධතාවය
 $\log_a b = a^x \Rightarrow a = b^{1/x}$
 $\log_a b = \left(b^{1/x}\right)^y$
 $b = b^{y/x}$
 $\therefore y = 1/x$

එමෙන්ම $\log_a x = 1/x$
 $\log_a 2001 = \frac{1}{\log_{2001} 2001} = \frac{1}{\log_{2001} 2001}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\log_{2001} 2001} = \frac{1}{\log_{2001} 2001}$

$= \log_{2001} 2 + \log_{2001} 3$
 $+ \dots + \log_{2001} 100$
 $= \log_{2001} (2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot 100)$
 $= \log_{2001} 100!$
 $= \frac{1}{\log_{100} 2001}$

02. (අ) $n = 1$ සිට $A_n = 1 - (1 - \beta)\alpha^{n-1}$ දක්වා
 $A_1 = 1 - (1 - \beta)\alpha^{1-1} = 1 - (1 - \beta) = \beta$
 $n = 1$ සිට දක්වා ඇති සියලුම අගයන්
 $n = p$ සිට දක්වා ඇති සියලුම අගයන් සඳහා
 $A_p = 1 - (1 - \beta)\alpha^{p-1}$ වේ
 $A_{p+1} = 1 - (1 - \beta)\alpha^p$
 $= (1 - \beta)\alpha^{p-1} \cdot (1 - \beta)\alpha$
 $= (1 - \beta)\alpha^{p-1} (1 - \beta)\alpha$
 $= (1 - \beta)^2 \alpha^p$
 $= 1 - (1 - \beta)\alpha^{p-1}$

$n = p + 1$ සිට දක්වා ඇති සියලුම අගයන්
 $A_n = 1 - (1 - \beta)\alpha^{n-1}$ වේ
 $\sum_{k=1}^n A_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (1 - (1 - \beta)\alpha^{k-1})$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^n 1 - (1 - \beta) \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha^{k-1}$
 $= n - (1 - \beta) \frac{(1 - \alpha^n)}{(1 - \alpha)}$

$k \cdot {}^nC_k = k \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$
 $= \frac{n(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!}$
 $= \frac{n(n-1)!}{(n-k)! (k-1)!}$
 $= n \cdot {}^{n-1}C_{k-1}$

$\sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot {}^nC_k = \sum_{k=1}^n n \cdot {}^{n-1}C_{k-1}$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot {}^nC_k \cdot x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^n n \cdot {}^{n-1}C_{k-1} \cdot x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$
 $= nx \sum_{k=1}^n {}^{n-1}C_{k-1} \cdot x^{k-1} (1-x)^{(n-1)-(k-1)}$
 $= nx \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} {}^{n-1}C_m \cdot x^m (1-x)^{(n-1)-m}$
 $= nx (x + (1-x))^{n-1}$
 $= nx$

$y = x + 2|x-1|, x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $= \begin{cases} x + 2(x-1) & x-1 \geq 0 \\ x + 2(1-x) & x-1 < 0 \end{cases}$
 $= \begin{cases} 3x - 2 & x \geq 1 \\ -x + 2 & x < 1 \end{cases}$

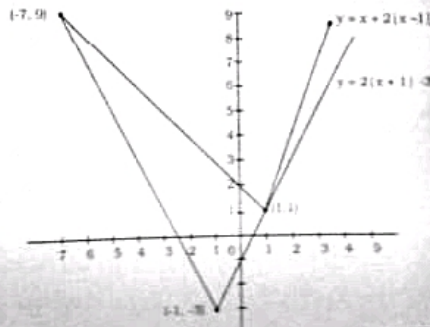
ඒ අයුරින් සමීක්ෂණය කළහොත් x හි අගය
 තුළින් $\{-7, 1\} \cup (1, \infty)$
 $y = x + 2|x-1|$ හි $y = 2|x+1| - 3$
 සමාන වන ස්ථාන සොයන්න.
 $x < -1$ සිට
 $x + 2|x-1| = 2|x+1| - 3$
 $x - 2|x-1| = -2|x+1| - 3$
 $x = -7$

$-1 \leq x < 1$
 $x - 2|x-1| = 2|x+1| - 3$ නිසා $x = 1$
 $1 \leq x$ සිට $3x - 2 = 2x - 1$ නිසා $x = 1$
 $\therefore x + 2|x-1| = 2|x+1| - 3$

$x = -7$ හෝ $x = 1$

04. (අ) G, B, G, B, G, B, ..., G, B හි සියලුම
 අගයන් සොයන්න.
 සියලුම අගයන් සොයන්න.
 සියලුම අගයන් සොයන්න.
 සියලුම අගයන් සොයන්න.

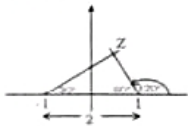
ඉහත $y = 2|x+1| - 3, x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $= \begin{cases} 2(x+1) - 3 & x+1 \geq 0 \\ -2(x+1) - 3 & x+1 < 0 \end{cases}$
 $= \begin{cases} 2x - 1 & x \geq -1 \\ -2x - 5 & x < -1 \end{cases}$



පිටුපසට හරවා ගන්න



Z හි වටා පිහිටි කෝණය සොයා ගැනීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වන පියවර සඳහන් කරන්න.



$$Z = 1 - 2 \cos 60^\circ \cdot \cos 60^\circ + 1 \cdot 2 \cos 60^\circ \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{5-1}{2-3} = \frac{(5-1)(2-3)}{(2-3)(2-3)}$$

$$= \frac{10+15-20-3}{13} = \frac{13-13}{13}$$

$$= 1+1 = \lambda(1+0) \text{ වෙල } \lambda = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{5-1}{2-3}\right)^3 = (1+0)^3$$

$$= (1+0^2)^3$$

$$= (1+20+0^2)^3$$

$$= (20^3) \quad (\because 0^2 = -1)$$

$$= 80^3 = -80 \text{ වෙල } \lambda = 0$$

04. (ii) $x = 1 - \sin t \quad y = 1 - \cos t$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 1 - \cos t, \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \sin t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1 - \cos t}{\sin t} = \frac{1}{1 - \cos t}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin t/2 \cos t/2}{2 \sin^2 t/2}$$

$$= \cot t/2 \quad (\because \sin t/2 \neq 0)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cosec}^2 t/2 \times \frac{1}{1 - \cos t}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cosec}^2 t/2 \times \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 t/2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{cosec}^4 t/2$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \times 4 \operatorname{cosec}^3 t/2$$

$$\left[\operatorname{cosec} t/2 \cot t/2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{\sin t/2}$$

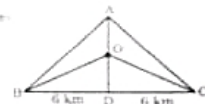
$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cosec}^4 t/2 \cot t/2 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 t/2}$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{cosec}^4 t/2 \right] \cot t/2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sin t/2}$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = -\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right) \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin t/2}$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right) \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = 0$$



OD = x වෙල වේලාව
එවිට OA = 16 - x හා OC = x^2 + 6^2

අනෙක් වෙලාවේදී (x) වෙල වේලාව
එවිට t = (16 - x) + 2\sqrt{x^2 + 36}

x වෙනස් වීමේ වේගය සොයා ගැනීම

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = -1 + \frac{2}{x} \sqrt{x^2 + 36} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times 2x$$

$$= -1 + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 36}}$$

$$= \frac{2x - \sqrt{x^2 + 36}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 36}}$$

$$= \frac{2x - \sqrt{x^2 + 36}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 36}}$$

$$= \frac{4x^2 - (x^2 + 36)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 36} (2x + \sqrt{x^2 + 36})}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2 - 36}{\sqrt{x^2 + 36} (2x + \sqrt{x^2 + 36})}$$

$$= \frac{3(x - 2\sqrt{3})(x + 2\sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{x^2 + 36} (2x + \sqrt{x^2 + 36})}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = 0, (x - 2\sqrt{3})(x + 2\sqrt{3}) = 0 \text{ වෙල}$$

$$\text{එවිට } x = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ වෙල } x = -2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} < 0, 0 < x < 2\sqrt{3} \text{ වෙල}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = 0, x = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ වෙල}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} > 0, 2\sqrt{3} < x < 16$$

$$\text{එවිට } 0 < x < 2\sqrt{3} \text{ වෙල } t \text{ අවම}$$

$$2\sqrt{3} < x < 16 \text{ වෙල } t \text{ වැඩිවේ}$$

$$x = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ වෙල } t \text{ අවම වේ}$$

$$\text{එවිට } t \text{ හි අවම වේලාව } 16 - 2\sqrt{3} \text{ km වේ}$$

05. (ii) $I = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$ හි $x = 2 \sin \theta$

$$\text{එවිට } dx = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \pi/6 \text{ වෙල}$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \theta = \pi/4$$

$$\text{එවිට } I = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{2 \cos \theta d\theta}{4 \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 \theta}}$$

$$= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cot \theta \Big|_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\cot \pi/4 - \cot \pi/6 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} (1 - \sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

(iii) $\int x \ln x dx$

$$= \int \ln x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[\ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_2^4 - \int_2^4 \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \ln x \right]_2^4 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_2^4$$

$$= \frac{16}{2} \ln 4 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{16}{2} - \frac{4}{2} \right)$$

$$= 8 \ln 4 - 2 \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{12}{2}$$

$$= 20 \ln 4 - \ln 2 - 3$$

$$= 2 \ln 128 - 3$$

(iv) $\frac{7x-x^2}{(2-x)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{2-x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$

$$7x-x^2 = A(x^2+1) + (Bx+C)(2-x)$$

$$x+2 = 14-1 = 5A \Rightarrow A=3$$

$$x^2 \text{ හි සංගුණක සමාන කරමින්}$$

$$1 = A-B \Rightarrow B=3$$

$$\text{එවිට } \frac{7x-x^2}{(2-x)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{2-x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

$$= \int \frac{3}{2-x} dx + \int \frac{3x-1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= -3 \ln |2-x| + \int \frac{3x}{x^2+1} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= -3 \ln |2-x| + \frac{3}{2} \ln |x^2+1| - \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= -3 \ln |2-x| + \frac{3}{2} \ln |x^2+1| - \tan^{-1} x$$

$$= -3 \ln |2-x| + \frac{3}{2} \ln |x^2+1| - \tan^{-1} x$$

$$= -3 \ln |2-x| + \frac{3}{2} \ln |x^2+1| - \tan^{-1} x$$

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$$= -3 \ln |2-x| + \frac{3}{2} \ln |x^2+1| - \tan^{-1} x$$

