

01. (a) $\alpha + \beta = -b$ $\alpha\beta = c$
 $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 - 2\alpha^2\beta^2$
 $= [(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta]^2 - 2(\alpha\beta)^2$
 $= (b^2 - 2c)^2 - 2c^2$
 $= b^4 - 4b^2c + 4c^2 - 2c^2$
 $= b^4 - 4b^2c + 2c^2$

$\alpha^4\beta^4 = (\alpha\beta)^4 = c^4$

එබැවින් $\alpha^4 \cdot \beta^4$ පිළිගත යුතුය

$x^2 \cdot (b^4 - 4b^2c + 2c^2)x + c^4 = 0$ — (1)

$\frac{\alpha^4}{\beta^4} + 1 = \frac{\alpha^4 + \beta^4}{\beta^4} = \frac{b^4 - 4b^2c + 2c^2}{\beta^4}$

එබැවින් $\frac{\beta^4}{\alpha^4} + 1 = \frac{b^4 - 4b^2c + 2c^2}{\alpha^4}$

එනම් $\frac{b^4 - 4b^2c + 2c^2}{x} = y$ ලෙස ගනිමු

එනම් $\frac{b^4 - 4b^2c + 2c^2}{y} = x$

එනම් (1) න් $\left(\frac{b^4 - 4b^2c + 2c^2}{y}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{(b^4 - 4b^2c + 2c^2)^2}{y^2} + c^4 = 0$

අවසර කළයුතුය

$c^4y^2 - (b^4 - 4b^2c + 2c^2)^2y + (b^4 - 4b^2c + 2c^2)^2 = 0$

(b) $f(x)$, $(x - \alpha)$ න් පෙළඹීම ලබාදීම $Q(x)$ හි පවා R හි

$f(x) = (x - \alpha)Q(x) + R$

$\Rightarrow f(\alpha) = 0 \quad Q(\alpha) + R = R$

$f(x)$, $(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$ න් පෙළඹීම ලබාදීම $Q(x)$ හි

$f(x) = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)Q(x) + Ax + B$; $\alpha \neq \beta$ නම්

$\left. \begin{aligned} f(\alpha) &= A\alpha + B \\ f(\beta) &= A\beta + B \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow A = \frac{f(\beta) - f(\alpha)}{(\beta - \alpha)}$ හෝ

$B = \frac{\beta f(\alpha) - \alpha f(\beta)}{\beta - \alpha}$

$f(x) = x^3 + kx^2 + k$ යන පරිදි

$\alpha = 1$, $\beta = -2$ නම් $\alpha = -2$, $\beta = 1$ වන විට $B = 0$ යන පරිදි

එනම් $B = \frac{-2f(1) - f(-2)}{-3}$

$\Rightarrow -2f(1) - f(-2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow -2f(1) = f(-2)$

$\Rightarrow -2(1 + k + k) = -8 + 4k + k$

$\Rightarrow -4k - 2 = -8 + 5k$

$\Rightarrow 9k = 6$

$\Rightarrow k = \frac{2}{3}$

02. (a) ගැහැණු ළමයි 7 අතරින් තේරෙනු ලබන 3 ක් ගැනීමේ විධි කණ්ඩායමක් 7C_3

විවිධ ළමයි 8 අතරින් තේරෙනු ලබන 3 ක් ගැනීමේ විධි කණ්ඩායමක් 8C_3

අවසර කළයුතුය

${}^7C_3 \times {}^8C_3$

$= \frac{7!}{2!5!} \times \frac{8!}{3!5!}$

$= \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5!}{2 \times 1 \times 5!} \times \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5!}{3 \times 2 \times 1 \times 5!}$

$= 21 \times 56$

$= 1176$

(ii) කණ්ඩායමට ලබාදීම ලබාදීම 808 ළමයි තේරෙනු ලබන විට ගැනීමේ විධි කණ්ඩායමක්

ගැහැණු ළමයි 3 තේරෙනු ලබන

විවිධ ළමයි 1 ගැහැණු ළමයි 4

විවිධ ළමයි 2 ගැහැණු ළමයි 3

විවිධ ළමයි 3 ගැහැණු ළමයි 2

$\therefore$ අවසර කළයුතුය

$= {}^8C_0 \cdot {}^7C_3 + {}^8C_1 \cdot {}^6C_2 + {}^8C_2 \cdot {}^5C_1 + {}^8C_3 \cdot {}^4C_0$

$= 1 \times \frac{7!}{2!5!} + \frac{8!}{1!7!} \times \frac{6!}{2!4!} + \frac{8!}{2!6!} \times \frac{5!}{1!4!}$

$+ \frac{8!}{3!5!} \times \frac{4!}{0!4!}$

$= (1 \times 21) + (8 \times 35) + (28 \times 35) + (56 \times 21)$

$= 21 + 280 + 980 + 1176 = 2457$

(iii) 15 තේරෙනු ලබන විට ගැනීමේ විධි කණ්ඩායමක්

විධි කණ්ඩායමක් ${}^{15}C_5$

විවිධ ළමයි 808 ළමයි හා ගැහැණු ළමයි 3 තේරෙනු ලබන විට ගැනීමේ විධි කණ්ඩායමක්

විධි කණ්ඩායමක් ${}^{15}C_5$

$\therefore$ අවසර කළයුතුය

$= {}^{15}C_5 \cdot {}^{15}C_5$

$= \frac{15!}{10!5!} \cdot \frac{15!}{10!5!}$

$= \frac{15!}{5!10!} (15 \times 14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 11)$

$= \frac{13 \times 12 \times 11 \times 10!}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \times 10!} (210 - 20)$

$= \frac{13 \times 12 \times 11}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} \times 190$

$= 13 \times 209$

$= 2717$

(b) $(1+x)^n$ හි ප්‍රධානම අනුයාත පදයන් තුන nC_r

${}^nC_{r+1}$, ${}^nC_{r+2}$ යන පද

වෙල ${}^nC_r = 45$, ${}^nC_{r+1} = 120$, ${}^nC_{r+2} = 210$ බව දී ඇත

$$\frac{{}^nC_r}{{}^nC_{r+1}} = \frac{\frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}}{\frac{n!}{(n-r-1)!(r+1)!}} = \frac{(n-r-1)!(r+1)!}{(n-r)!r!} = \frac{(n-r-1)(r+1)}{r}$$

$$\frac{{}^nC_r}{{}^nC_{r+1}} = \frac{35}{120} \quad \text{හෝ} \quad \frac{r+2}{n-r-1} = \frac{35}{120}$$

$$\text{එනම් } 8r+8=3n-3r \quad \text{හෝ} \quad 7r+14=3n-4r-4$$

$$11r-3n=-8 \quad \text{--- (1)} \quad 11r-4n=-18 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ හා } \textcircled{2} \text{ න් } n=10 \text{ වෙල } r=2$$

$$\text{එවිට } {}^{10}C_2 = 45, {}^{10}C_3 = 120, {}^{10}C_4 = 210$$

(c) විය හැක්කේ,

${}^nC_r, {}^nC_{r+1}, {}^nC_{r+2}$ යන පදයන් අනුක්‍රමය වේ යයි

සිතමු. එවිට $n > 0$

$$\text{එවිට } \frac{{}^nC_r}{{}^nC_{r+1}} = \frac{{}^nC_{r+1}}{{}^nC_{r+2}} \quad \text{එනම්} \quad \frac{n-r}{r+1} = \frac{r+1}{r+2}$$

$$(n-r)(r+2) = (r+1)(r+1)$$

$$nr+2n-r^2-2r = nr+n-r^2-2r-1$$

$$\Rightarrow n=1$$

එනම් විශේෂයෙන්

අනුයාත පදයන් තුන අනෙකුත් පදයන්

පිහිටා නොගනී.

03. (a) $f(n) = 5^{n+1} \cdot 2^{n+1} \cdot 3^{n+1}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ යයි සිතමු.

$n=1$ වෙල $f(1) = 5^2 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3^2 = 25 \cdot 4 \cdot 9 = 90$

$\therefore f(1)$ හි 6 ක් බෙදේ.

$\therefore n=1$ වෙල ප්‍රතිඵලය 6 න් බෙදේ.

$n=p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ වෙල ප්‍රතිඵලය 6 න් බෙදේ.

එවිට $f(p) = 5^{p+1} \cdot 2^{p+1} \cdot 3^{p+1} = 6k$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

එනම් $f(p+1) = 5^{p+2} \cdot 2^{p+2} \cdot 3^{p+2}$

$$= 5(5^{p+1}) \cdot 2(2^{p+1}) \cdot 3(3^{p+1})$$

$$= 5(5^{p+1} \cdot 2^{p+1} \cdot 3^{p+1}) + 6(2^p \cdot 3^p)$$

$$= 30k + 6(2^p \cdot 3^p)$$

$$= 6(5k + 2^p \cdot 3^p)$$

$$= 6m, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$n=p$ වෙල $f(n)$ 6 න් බෙදේ නම් $n=p+1$ වෙල $f(n)$ 6 න්

බෙදේ.

$\therefore$ එවිට අනුයාත ප්‍රතිඵලය අනුය $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ සඳහා

$$f(n) = 5^{n+1} \cdot 2^{n+1} \cdot 3^{n+1}, \quad 6 \text{ න් බෙදේ}$$

(b) (i) n වන පිහිටුමේ විය

$$(1+x)^n = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 x + {}^nC_2 x^2 + \dots + {}^nC_n x^n$$

$${}^nC_1 x^1 + {}^nC_2 x^2 + \dots + {}^nC_n x^n$$

$$x=1 \text{ වෙල}$$

$$2^n = 1 + {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_2 + {}^nC_3 + \dots + {}^nC_n$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n {}^nC_i$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n {}^nC_i = 2^n - 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n {}^nC_i = \frac{(n+1)-1}{2} = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n {}^nC_i = \frac{n}{2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n {}^nC_i = \frac{n}{2} < 2^n - 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n {}^nC_i < 2^n$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n {}^nC_i > \frac{n-1}{2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$(ii) U_r = \frac{2^{r-1}}{(r+1)(r+2)} - \frac{2^{r-2}}{(r+1)(r+2)}$$

$$= 2^{r-1} \left(\frac{1}{r+2} - \frac{1}{r+1} \right) \quad \text{පළමු පදය}$$

$$= 2^{r-1} \left(\frac{2}{r+2} - \frac{1}{r+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2^r}{r+2} - \frac{2^{r-1}}{r+1}$$

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

$$\therefore f(r) = \frac{2^r}{r+2}$$

$$r=1 \text{ වෙල } U_1 = f(1) - f(0)$$

$$r=2 \text{ වෙල } U_2 = f(2) - f(1)$$

$$r=3 \text{ වෙල } U_3 = f(3) - f(2)$$

$$r=n \text{ වෙල } U_n = f(n) - f(n-1)$$

$$r=n \text{ වෙල } U_n = f(n) - f(n-1)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{r=1}^n U_r = f(n) - f(0) = S_n$$

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$$S_n = \frac{2^n}{n+2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_n = \frac{2^n}{n} \left(\frac{n}{n+2} \right) - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{එනම් } \frac{2^n}{n} > \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore S_n > \frac{n(n+1)}{2(n+2)} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{එවිට } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ වෙල } \frac{n(n+1)}{2(n+2)} - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\text{එනම් } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{n}{2}$$

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$$\text{එනම් } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$(x_1 + \omega x_2 + \omega^2 x_3)(x_1 + \omega^2 x_2 + \omega x_3)$$

$$= x_1^2 + \omega^2 x_2^2 + \omega^2 x_3^2 + (\omega^2 + \omega) x_1 x_2 + (\omega^2 + \omega) x_1 x_3$$

$$+ (\omega^2 + \omega) x_2 x_3$$

$$= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + \omega^2 (1 + \omega^2) x_2 x_3$$

$$= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + \omega^2 x_2 x_3$$

$$= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + \omega^2 x_2 x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(x + \Delta x) \cdot \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(x + \Delta x) \cdot \cos x} \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad (\because \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1) \\ &= \sec^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan(\sin^{-1} x) = \sec^2(\sin^{-1} x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}; 0 < x < 1 \text{ වේ}$$

(b) $U = f(\cos x)$ යනු පවතින බැවින් $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\frac{dU}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) = -\tan x$$

එම නිසා අපේ

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \\ &= -\tan x \cdot \frac{dy}{du} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= -\sec^2 x \cdot \frac{dy}{du} - \tan x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right) \\ &= -\sec^2 x \cdot \frac{dy}{du} - \tan x \cdot \frac{d}{du} \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right) \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \\ &= -\sec^2 x \cdot \frac{dy}{du} - \tan x \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} \cdot (-\tan x) \\ \tan x \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= -\sec^2 x \cdot \frac{dy}{du} + \tan^2 x \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} \\ \therefore \sin^3 x \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \cos^2 x \sin x \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} - \cos x \cdot \frac{dy}{du} \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{4}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2} \right); \frac{dy}{dt} = 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2} \right)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{2(t^2 + 1)}{(t^2 - 1)}$$

සාමාන්‍ය t_0 වන ලක්ෂ්‍යයේදී C හි ඇඳී ඇති ලක්ෂ්‍යයේ

$$\text{අනුපාතය} = \frac{-(1/t_0^2)}{2(t_0^2 + 1)}$$

සාමාන්‍ය t_0 වන ලක්ෂ්‍යයේදී C හි පවතින ඇඳී ඇති ලක්ෂ්‍යයේ ස්පර්ශකය

$$\begin{aligned} y - a(t_0^2 - 1) &= \frac{-(1/t_0^2)}{2(t_0^2 + 1)} \left\{ x - \frac{a}{2} (t_0^2 + 1) \right\} \\ &= 4(t_0^2 + 1)t_0^2 - 4a(t_0^2 + 1)(t_0^2 - 1) \\ &= -2t_0^2(t_0^2 - 1)x + a(t_0^2 - 1)(t_0^2 + 1) \\ 4(t_0^2 + 1)t_0^2 y - 4a(t_0^4 - 1) &= -2(t_0^2 - 1)t_0^2 x + a(t_0^4 - 1) \\ 2(t_0^2 - 1)t_0^2 x + 4(t_0^2 + 1)t_0^2 y &= 5a(t_0^4 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

පමණ අභිලක්ෂය $(13a, 0)$ වන බැවින් එහි

$$-26(t_0^2 - 1)t_0^2 x = 5a(t_0^4 - 1)$$

$$(t_0^2 - 1)(3t_0^2 + 20t_0 + 5) = 0$$

$$(t_0^2 - 1)(t_0 + 1)(5t_0 + 1)t_0 = 0$$

$$t_0 = \pm 1 \text{ වන } t_0 = -\frac{1}{5} \text{ වන } t_0 = -5$$

එකමගින් $(-13a, 0)$ සිට C හි පවතින අභිලක්ෂය සමාන්තර ඇඳී

නැත. එම නිසා අභිලක්ෂය සමාන්තර $\pm 1, -5$ හෝ $-\frac{1}{5}$ වේ.

06. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} &= \frac{A}{x - a} + \frac{B}{x + a} + \frac{C}{(x - a)^2} + \frac{D}{(x + a)^2} \\ \Rightarrow 1 &= A(x + a)^2(x - a) + B(x - a)^2(x + a) \\ &\quad + C(x + a)^2 + D(x - a)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = a \text{ වන } C = \frac{1}{4a^2}$$

$$x = -a \text{ වන } D = \frac{1}{4a^2}$$

$$x^3 \text{ හි සංගුණක සමපාදනයෙන්}$$

$$0 = A + B \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

සාමාන්‍ය සමපාදනයෙන්

$$1 = a^3 A + a^3 B + a^2 C + a^2 D$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = a^3 (B - A) + a^2 \times \frac{1}{4a^2} + a^2 \times \frac{1}{4a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 (B - A) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow B - A = \frac{1}{2a^3} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{(1) හා (2) සිට } B = \frac{1}{4a^3} \text{ හෝ } A = \frac{1}{4a^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} &= \frac{1}{4a^2(x + a)} - \frac{1}{4a^2(x - a)} + \frac{1}{4a^2(x + a)^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4a^2(x - a)^2} \end{aligned}$$

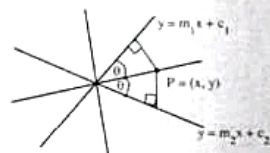
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} &= \frac{1}{4a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x + a} - \frac{1}{4a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x - a} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x + a)^2} + \frac{1}{4a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x - a)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4a^2} \ln|x + a| - \frac{1}{4a^2} \ln|x - a| - \frac{1}{4a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x + a} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x - a} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a^2} \ln \left| \frac{x + a}{x - a} \right| - \frac{1}{4a^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{(x - a)(x + a)} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a^2} \ln \left| \frac{x + a}{x - a} \right| - \frac{1}{2a^2(x^2 - a^2)} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} t \cdot 2^t dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} t \cdot d \left(\frac{2^t}{\ln 2} \right) \\ &= 2 \left\{ \left(\frac{t \cdot 2^t}{\ln 2} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} - \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2^t}{\ln 2} dt \right\} \\ &= 2 \left\{ \left(\frac{t \cdot 2^t}{\ln 2} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} - 2 \left(\frac{2^t}{(\ln 2)^2} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2} \cdot 2^{\sqrt{2}}}{\ln 2} - \frac{2 \cdot 2^{\sqrt{2}}}{(\ln 2)^2} + \frac{2}{(\ln 2)^2} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^2} \right) + \frac{2}{(\ln 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

07.



$y = m_1x + c_1$ හා $y = m_2x + c_2$ යන සමාන්තර රේඛා දෙක අතර ඇති කෝණය θ සඳහා $\tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} \right|$ වන බව පෙන්වන්න.

$$\frac{y - m_1x - c_1}{\sqrt{1 + m_1^2}} = \pm \frac{y - m_2x - c_2}{\sqrt{1 + m_2^2}}$$

$$\text{එවිට } (y - m_1x - c_1) \sqrt{1 + m_2^2} = \pm (y - m_2x - c_2) \sqrt{1 + m_1^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_1 &= (a_2 - a_1)y = (a_2m_1 - a_1m_2)x + (a_2c_1 - a_1c_2) \\ \ell_2 &= (a_2 + a_1)y = (a_2m_1 + a_1m_2)x + (a_2c_1 + a_1c_2) \end{aligned}$$

එවිට $a_1 = \sqrt{1 + m_1^2}$ හා $a_2 = \sqrt{1 + m_2^2}$ වේ.

(b) (i) $y = 2^x (x > 0) \Rightarrow \ln y = x \ln 2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = (\ln 2) dx$$

$$\text{එවිට } \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int (\ln 2) dx \Rightarrow y = 2^x \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

(ii) (1) සිට $\int 2^x dx = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + C$ (අභිලක්ෂය සමාන්තර)

(iii) $\int_{-1}^1 2^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 1$ පෙන්වන්න.

$$t = \sqrt{1-x^2} \text{ යනුවෙන්}$$

$$t = \sqrt{1-x^2} \text{ වන විට } \begin{cases} x = -1 \text{ වන විට } t = 0 \\ x = 1 \text{ වන විට } t = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{එවිට } dt = \frac{dx}{2t} \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$$

$$\therefore 1 = \int_0^1 2^t \cdot 2t dt$$

$$\left(\frac{x_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right) = -1$$

$$\mu (y_2 - y_1) = -\lambda (x_2 - x_1) \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + \lambda^2 \frac{(x_2 - x_1)^2}{(y_2 - y_1)^2} = 14 [(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 = 14 (y_2 - y_1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 14 (y_2 - y_1)$$

$$\text{එබැවින් } \mu = \pm 14 (x_2 - x_1)$$

06. පිහිටි ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයේ සා ධන අංකයක් ලෙස

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c} \quad \text{පව.}$$



i අවස්ථාව ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයේ උස (i) දිගුව

$$AD = AB \sin B = AC \sin C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin B}{AC} = \frac{\sin C}{AB}$$

$$\text{සේම} \quad \frac{\sin A}{BC} = \frac{\sin C}{AB}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin A}{BC} = \frac{\sin B}{AC} = \frac{\sin C}{AB}$$

$$\text{එබැවින්} \quad \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

ii අවස්ථාව B ධන අංකයේ උස (ii) දිගුව

$$AD = AB \sin B = AC \sin C$$

$$AB \sin 90^\circ = AC \sin C$$

$$\Rightarrow AB \sin B = AC \sin C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

iii අවස්ථාව ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයේ උස (iii) දිගුව

$$AD = AB \sin (\pi - B) = AC \sin C$$

$$AB \sin B = AC \sin C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$\text{එබැවින් ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයේ උස (iii) දිගුව}$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

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$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ah}{c} (\cot \phi - \cot C) = \frac{h}{\sin B} \quad \text{--- I}$$

$$\frac{ah}{b} (\cot \phi - \cot B) = \frac{h}{\sin A} \quad \text{--- II}$$

$$\frac{ah}{a} (\cot \phi - \cot A) = \frac{h}{\sin C} \quad \text{--- III}$$

sin නිවැරදි

$$\frac{ah}{c} (\cot \phi - \cot C) = \frac{ah}{b} (\cot \phi - \cot B) = \frac{ah}{a} (\cot \phi - \cot A)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad & \cos x + \cos y = 1 \\ & \sin x + \sin y = t \\ & x + y = \pi; x, y, z \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore t \geq 0$$

$$\text{(i)} \quad 1 = 2 \sin \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow t = \tan \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

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

$$\text{(ii)} \quad 1 + t^2 = 2 + 2 \cos(x-y) \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\therefore 1 \leq \cos(x-y) \leq 1$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq t^2 \leq 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{3} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$t^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x - y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan x = \tan y = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y = \frac{\pi}{3} = z$$
