







OA වර්ගයේ අර්ධය  $\frac{y}{x} = m$  වේ.

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{r \sin \theta}{r \cos \theta}$$

$$y = x \tan \theta \text{ වේ.}$$

AB වර්ගයේ අර්ධය

$$x - y - 1 = 0 \text{ වේ. } B \text{ හි } x - y - 1 = 0 \text{ වේ. } A \text{ හි } x - y - 1 = 0 \text{ වේ.}$$

$$B \text{ හි } x = 2 \cos \theta, y = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$2 \cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore OB \text{ වර්ගයේ අර්ධය } \frac{y}{x} = m \text{ වේ.}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-1 + 2 \cos \theta}{1 + 2 \sin \theta}$$

$$y(1 + 2 \sin \theta) = x(-1 + 2 \cos \theta)$$

$$AB \text{ හි අර්ධය}$$

$$\frac{y - 2 \sin \theta}{x - 2 \cos \theta} = \frac{-1 + 2 \cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta}{1 + 2 \sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta}$$

$$OB \text{ හි අර්ධය}$$

$$y \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-1 + 2 \sin \theta}{1 + 2 \cos \theta} (x - \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$y(2 \cos \theta + 1) + x(1 + 2 \sin \theta) - \frac{1}{2}(2 \cos \theta + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$y(2 \cos \theta + 1) + x(1 + 2 \sin \theta) - \frac{1}{2}(4 \cos^2 \theta + 4 \cos \theta + 1) = 0$$

$$y(2 \cos \theta + 1) + x(1 + 2 \sin \theta) - \frac{1}{2}(6 + 4 \cos \theta + 4 \sin \theta) = 0$$

$$y(2 \cos \theta + 1) + x(2 \sin \theta + 1) - (3 + 2 \cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta) = 0$$

OA හි AB වර්ගයේ අර්ධය

$$\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{(1 - \cos \theta)}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{(2 \cos \theta - 1)}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{(1 + \sin \theta)}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{(2 \sin \theta + 1)}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$

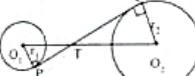
$$\frac{3 \cos \theta - 1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta + 3 \sin \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta + 1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{3 \cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{3 \cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{3 \cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2(\cos \theta - 2 \cos \theta)}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{(3 + 2 \sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta)}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$

OA, AB හි OB හි අර්ධය



$$PO \text{ හි } S_1 = x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c_1 = 0$$

$$S_2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2g_2x + 2f_2y + c_2 = 0$$

මෙහි අර්ධය

$$\frac{O_1T}{T O_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \text{ වේ. } T \text{ හි } S_1 = 0 \text{ වේ.}$$

T හි අර්ධය

$$T = \left( \frac{g_1 r_2 - g_2 r_1}{r_1 + r_2}, \frac{f_1 r_2 - f_2 r_1}{r_1 + r_2} \right)$$

මෙහි T හි අර්ධය

$$\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$

$S_1 = 0$  හි  $S_2 = 0$  හි අර්ධය

$$\frac{O_1T}{T O_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

T හි අර්ධය

$$T = \left( \frac{g_1 r_2 - g_2 r_1}{r_1 + r_2}, \frac{f_1 r_2 - f_2 r_1}{r_1 + r_2} \right)$$

මෙහි T හි අර්ධය

$$x^2 + y^2 - 18x + 6y + 86 = 0 \text{ හි } x^2 + y^2 + 18x - 6y + 74 = 0$$

$$(x - 9)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 2^2 \text{ හි } (x + 9)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 4^2$$

T හි අර්ධය

$$\left( \frac{9 \times 4 - 9 \times 3}{2 + 4}, \frac{-3 \times 4 + 3 \times 2}{2 + 4} \right) = (3, -1) m$$

$$\left( \frac{2 \times 9 + 4 \times (-9)}{2 + 4}, \frac{-2 \times (-3) + 4 \times 3}{2 + 4} \right) = (27, -9)$$

T හි අර්ධය

$$y + 1 = 0 \text{ හි } 4y + 3x - 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{|-3 \cdot 9m + 3m + 1|}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}} = 2$$

$$(6 + 18m)^2 = 4(1 + m^2)$$

$$36(1 + 3m)^2 = 4(1 + m^2)$$

$$9(1 + 6m + 9m^2) = 1 + m^2$$

$$9 + 54m + 81m^2 = 1 + m^2$$

$$80m^2 + 54m + 8 = 0$$

$$40m^2 + 27m + 4 = 0$$

$$m = \frac{-27 \pm \sqrt{27^2 - 640}}{80}$$

$$m = \frac{-27 \pm \sqrt{729 - 640}}{80}$$

$$m = \frac{-27 \pm \sqrt{89}}{80}$$

T හි අර්ධය

$$y + 9 = m(x - 27)$$

$$y = m(x - 27) - 9$$

$$y = m(x - 27) + 9$$

$$(x - 9)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 2^2$$

$$(x - 9)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 2^2$$

$$m = \frac{-27 \pm \sqrt{27^2 - 640}}{80}$$

$$m = \frac{-27 \pm \sqrt{729 - 640}}{80}$$

$$m = \frac{-27 \pm \sqrt{89}}{80}$$

T හි අර්ධය

$$x + 9 = \frac{-27 + \sqrt{89}}{80} (x - 27)$$

$$y + 9 = \frac{-27 - \sqrt{89}}{80} (x - 27)$$

ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයේ

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

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

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

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

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

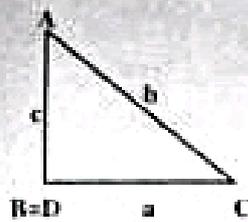


$$AD = AB \sin B = AC \sin C$$

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

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

(ii)



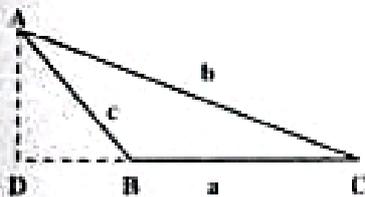
ABC ତ୍ରିଭୁଜଟି ଖଣ୍ଡିତ କରାଯାଇଛି ଯେ

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

$$AB \sin B = AC \sin C \quad (\because B = 90^\circ)$$

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

(iii)



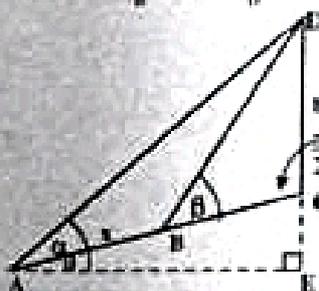
ABC ତ୍ରିଭୁଜଟି ଖଣ୍ଡିତ କରାଯାଇଛି ଯେ

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

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

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍,  $\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$

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



ACD ତ୍ରିଭୁଜଟିରୁ କିଛି ସମ୍ପର୍କ  
 ଲାଭ ହେବ।

$$\frac{AD}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta)} = \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{AD \sin \alpha}{\cos \theta}$$

ABD ତ୍ରିଭୁଜଟିରୁ କିଛି ସମ୍ପର୍କ  
 ଲାଭ ହେବ।

$$\frac{AD}{\sin(\pi - \beta)} = \frac{h}{\sin(\beta - \alpha)} \Rightarrow AD = \frac{h \sin \beta}{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{h \sin \beta \sin \alpha}{\sin(\beta - \alpha) \cos \theta}$$

(ii)  $d = DE = AD \sin(\alpha + \theta)$  ଯେ

$$AD = \frac{h \sin \beta}{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}$$

$$d = \frac{h \sin \beta \sin(\alpha + \theta)}{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}$$

(b) (i)  $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = 1$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

ଏହା ଲାଭ ହେବ ଯେ

$$\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\theta = n\pi + (1 + (-1)^n) \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$n = 0 \text{ ଥିଲେ } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ ଓ } n = 1 \text{ ଥିଲେ } \theta = \pi$$

(ii)  $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} = \sin \alpha$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}, \quad \beta = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} \text{ ଥିଲେ}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ଓ } \tan \beta = \frac{1}{3} \text{ ଥିଲେ}$$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍,  $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$

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

$$= \frac{1}{7}$$



$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}}$$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍  $\alpha - \beta = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}}$

ତେଣୁ  $\alpha - \beta = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}}$

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{50} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$$

\*\*\*