අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය (නව විෂය නිර්දේශය)

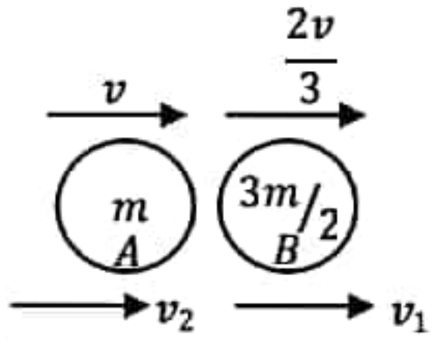
අනාවරණ පරීක්ෂණය - 2023

සංයුක්ත ගණිතය - II

පිළිතුරු පත්‍රය

**13 ශ්‍රේණිය**

01.




$e = {}^{3}/_{4}$

ගැ.ස.නි. යෙදූ විට

$\frac{3m}{2}v_1 + mv_2 = \frac{3m}{2}\left(\frac{2V}{3}\right) + mv$

$\frac{3v_1}{2} + v_2 = 2v$

$3v_1 + 2v_2 = 4v$ ← (1)

නිව්ටන්ගේ ප්‍රත්‍යාගති නියමය යෙදූ විට,

$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{3}{4}\left(v - \frac{2v}{3}\right)$

$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{v}{3}\right)$

$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{v}{4}$ ← (2)

(2) × 2 + (1)

$5v_1 = 4v + \frac{v}{2}$

$5v_1 = \frac{9v}{2}$

$v_1 = \frac{9v}{10}$ $\quad v_2 = \frac{9v}{10} - \frac{v}{4}$

$v_2 = \frac{13v}{20}$

ඉතිරිවන ශක්තිය $= \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{3m}{2}v_1^2$

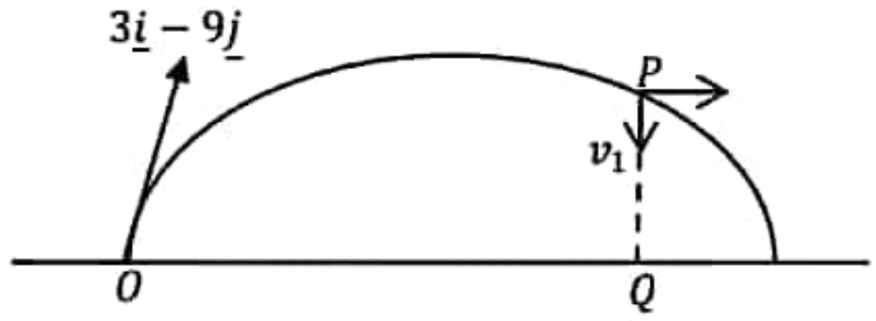
$= \frac{1}{2}m\frac{169v^2}{400} + \frac{1}{4}3m\frac{81v^2}{100}$

$= \frac{(169+486)}{800}mv^2$

$= \frac{655mv^2}{800}$



02. $O$ සිට $P$ දක්වා චලිතයට




$S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ යෙදූ විට

$OQ = 3t$

$\uparrow S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ යෙදූ විට

$\frac{OQ}{3} = 9t + \frac{1}{2}(-10)t^2$

$\frac{3t}{3} = 9t - 5t^2$

$5t^2 - 8t = 0$

$t(5t - 8) = 0 \quad ; \quad t \neq 0$ නිසා

$t = {}^{8}/_{5}$ ඒකක

$\uparrow v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ යෙදූ විට

$v_1^2 = 81 + 2(-10)PQ$

$= 81 - 20 \times \frac{OQ}{3}$

$= 81 - 20 \times \frac{3t}{3}$

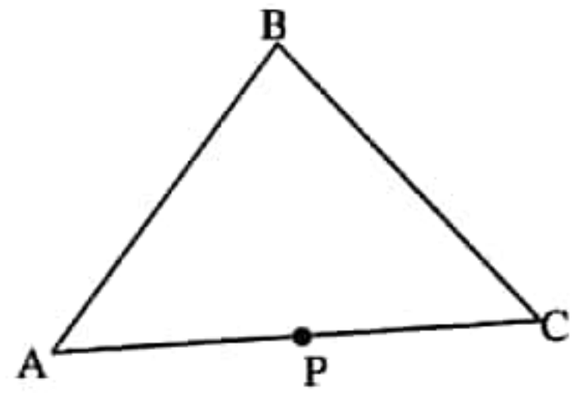
$= 81 - 20 \times \frac{8}{5}$

$= 81 - 32 = 49$

$v_1 = 7$ ඒකක

$P$ හිදී ප්‍රවේගය $= 3\underline{i} - 7\underline{j}$

03.




$\overrightarrow{AP} = K\overrightarrow{AC} \quad K \in R$

$14\underline{i} + 2\underline{j} = K\ (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC})$

$14\underline{i} + 2\underline{j} = K\ \left[3\underline{i} + 4\underline{j} + 4\underline{i} + \lambda\underline{j}\right]$ (05)

$14\underline{i} + 2\underline{j} = K\ \left[7\underline{i} + (4+\lambda)\underline{j}\right]$

$(14 - 7k)\underline{i} + [2 - K(4+\lambda)]\,\underline{j} = 0$ (05) $\quad \underline{i}, \underline{j} \neq 0$ බැවින්

$14 - 7K = 0$ සහ $2 - K(4+\lambda) = 0$ විය යුතුය.

$K = 2 \qquad \lambda = -3$

I. $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = \left(3\underline{i} + 4\underline{j}\right).\left(4\underline{i} - 3\underline{j}\right)$

$= 12 - 12$

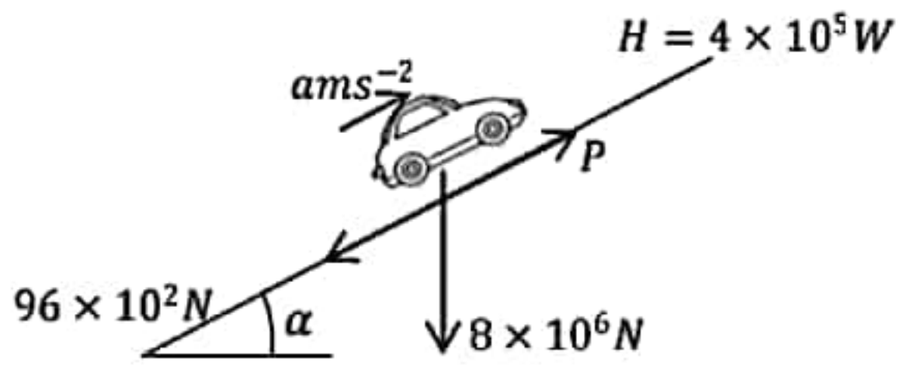
$= 0$ (05)

$\therefore AB \perp BC$

$\frac{AP}{AC} = \frac{2}{1}$

$AC : CP = 1 : 1$ (05)

04.



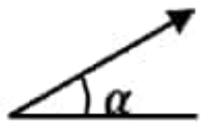

(05) $72 \times \frac{5}{18} ms^{-1}$

$= 20 ms^{-1}$

$H = PV$

$4 \times 10^5 = P \times 20$

(05) $2 \times 10^4 = P$




$F = ma$

$P - 96 \times 10^2 - 8 \times 10^6 sin\alpha = 8 \times 10^5\, a$ (05)

$2 \times 10^4 - 96 \times 10^2 - 8 \times 10^6 \times \frac{1}{800} = 8 \times 10^5\, a$

$200 - 960 - 100 = 8 \times 10^3\, a$ (05)

$-960 + 100 = 8 \times 10^3\, a$

$-860 = 8 \times 10^3\, a$

$-107.5 \times 10^{-3} = a$

(05) $ms^{-2}$



05. $F = ma$ යන්න,

$C$ ට $\downarrow$ $Mg - T_2 = Mf$ ← (1) (05)

$B$ ට $\rightarrow$ $T_2 - T_1 - \mu Mg = Mf$ ← (2) (05)

$A$ ට $\uparrow$ $T_1 - mg = mf$ ← (3) (05)

$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3}$ $\quad Mg - mg - \mu Mg = (2M + m)f$

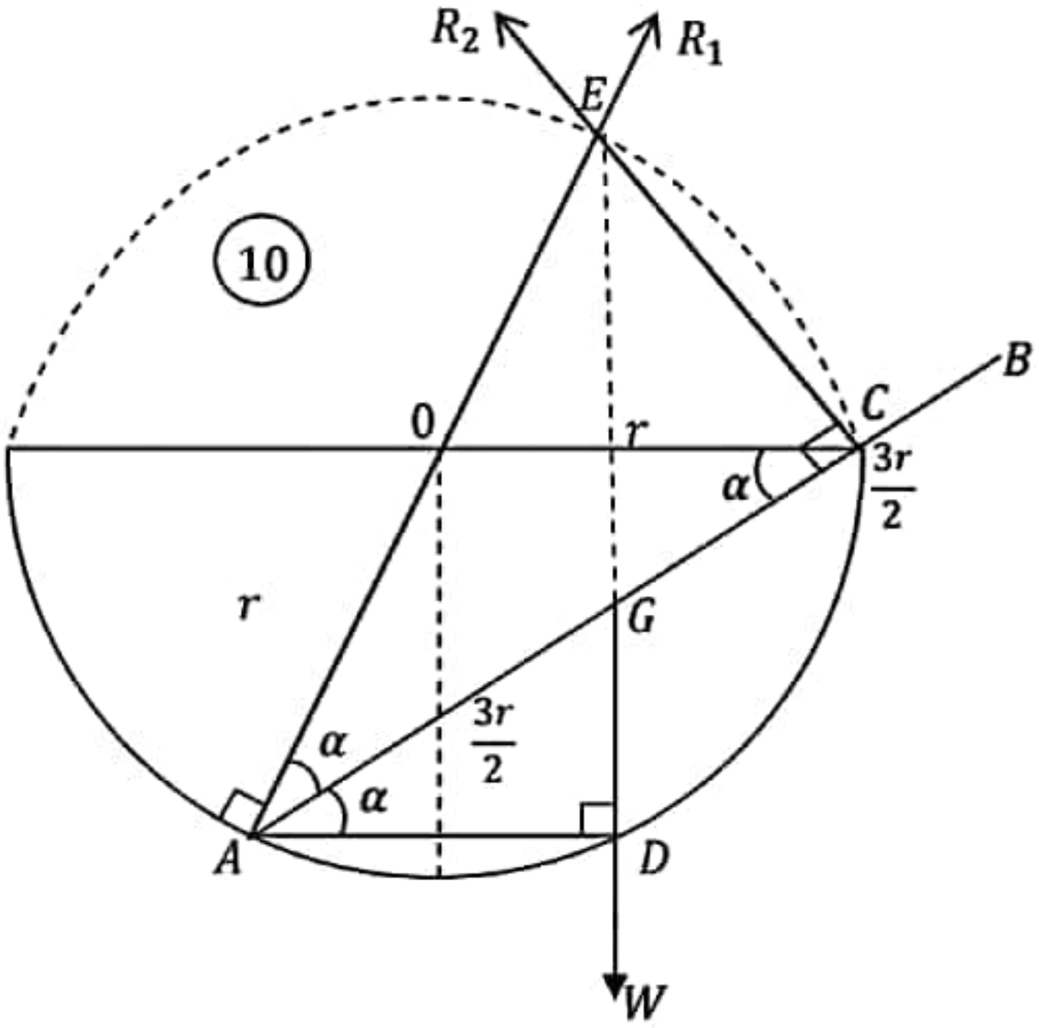
$$f = \frac{Mg - mg - \mu Mg}{2M + m}$$

$C$ පහලට චලිත වීමට නම් $f > 0$ විය යුතුය. $2M + m > 0$ නිසා

$Mg - mg - \mu Mg > 0$ විය යුතුය.

$M - m > \mu M$ // $\textcircled{05}$

06.




$AD = AG\cos\alpha = AE\cos 2\alpha$ $\textcircled{05}$

$\frac{3r}{2}\cos\alpha = 2r\cos 2\alpha$

$3\cos\alpha = 4(2\cos^2\alpha - 1)$ $\textcircled{05}$

$3\cos\alpha = 8\cos^2\alpha - 4$ $\textcircled{05}$

$8\cos^2\alpha - 3\cos\alpha - 4 = 0$

07. $m$ ට $F = ma$ යන්න.

↑ $T\cos\theta - mg = 0$

$T\cos\theta = mg$ ← ① $\textcircled{05}$

← $T\sin\theta = m(6l\sin\theta\, w^2)$

$T = 6mlw^2$ ← ② $\textcircled{05}$

$3m$ ට ↑ $F = ma$ යෙදූ විට

$T - 3mg = 0, \quad T = 3mg$ ← ③ $\textcircled{05}$

① හා ③ න් $3mg\cos\theta = mg$

$\cos\theta = {}^1/_3$

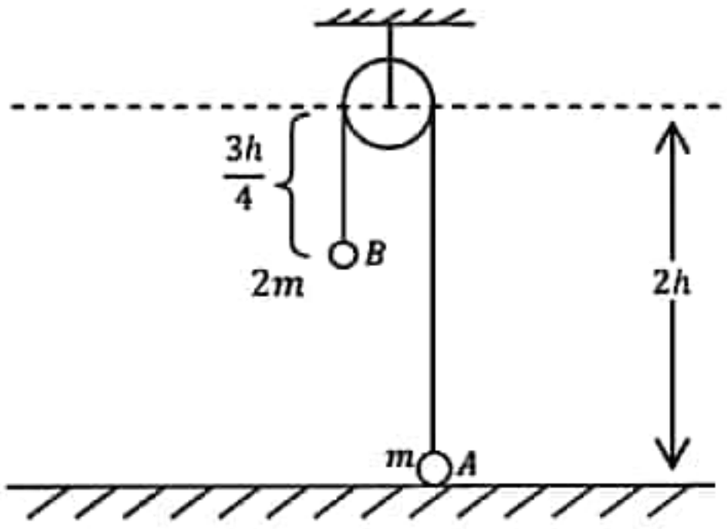
$\theta = \cos^{-1}({}^1/_3)$ $\textcircled{05}$

②, ③ න් $3mg = 6ml\, w^2$

$\frac{g}{2l} = w^2$

$\sqrt{\frac{g}{2l}} = w$ $\textcircled{05}$

08.

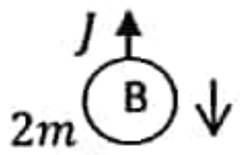



තන්තුව තදවීමට මෙහොතකට පෙර $B$ හි වේගය $V_1$

$$\downarrow \quad V^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$V_1^2 = 0 + 2g \times {}^{3h}/_{4}$$

$$V_1 = \sqrt{\frac{3gh}{2}} \quad (05)$$

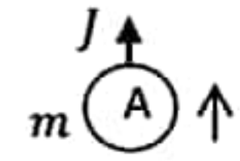



$V_1$ තන්තුව ගැස්සීමෙන් මොහොතකට පසු

$\downarrow V_2$

$$I = \Delta(mv)$$

$$-J = 2mV_2 - 2mV_1 \leftarrow (1)$$



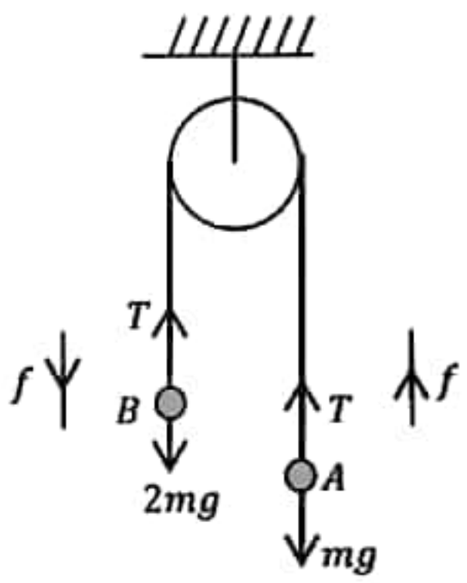

$\uparrow V_2$

$$J = mV_2 - 0$$

$$J = mV_2 \leftarrow (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \rightarrow \quad 0 = 3mV_2 - 2mV_1 \Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{2V_1}{3}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{3gh}{2}} \quad (05)$$




$F = ma$ යන්න,

$B$ ට $\downarrow 2mg - T = 2mf$ (03)

$A$ ට $\uparrow T - mg = mf$ (04)

(05)

$$(3) + (4) \Rightarrow \quad (05)\ mg = 3mf$$

$$\frac{g}{3} = f$$

$B$ අංශුව පොළවේ වදින ප්‍රවේගය $V_3$ නම්,

$$\downarrow \quad V^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$V_3^2 = V_2^2 + 2f\left(2h - \frac{3h}{4}\right)$$

$$V_3^2 = \frac{4}{9}\frac{3gh}{2} + 2\left(\frac{+g}{3}\right)\frac{5h}{4}$$

$$V_3^2 = \frac{2gh}{3} + \frac{5gh}{6}$$

$$V_3^2 = \frac{9gh}{6}$$

$$V_3 = \sqrt{\frac{3gh}{2}} \quad (05)$$

09. $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A\cap B)}{P(B)}$ (05)

$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{P(A\cap B)}{^3/_4}$

(05) $\frac{3}{16} = P(A \cap B)$

$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ (05)

$\frac{11}{16} = P(A) + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{16}$

$\frac{11}{16} + \frac{3}{16} - \frac{3}{4} = P(A)$

$\frac{2}{16} = P(A)$

(05) $\frac{1}{8} = P(A)$

$P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{16}$ $\quad P(A).P(B) = \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{32}$

$P(A \cap B) \neq P(A).P(B)$

$\therefore$ $A$ හා $B$ ස්වායත්ත නොවේ. (05)

10. මධ්‍යස්ථ පන්තිය = 40 – 50 (05)

$Md = L_1 + \frac{C_m}{f_m}\left(\frac{N}{2} - f_1\right)$

$46 = 40 + \frac{10}{65}\left(\frac{131+f_1+f_2}{2} - (42 + f_1)\right)$

$6 = \frac{2}{13}\left[\frac{131+f_1+f_2-84-2f_1}{2}\right]$

$78 = 47 + f_2 - f_1$

$f_2 - f_1 = 31$ ← (1) (05)

$f_1 + f_2 + 131 = 210$

$f_1 + f_2 = 79$ ← (2) (05)

(1) + (2) $2f_2 = 110$

$f_2 = 55$ (05)

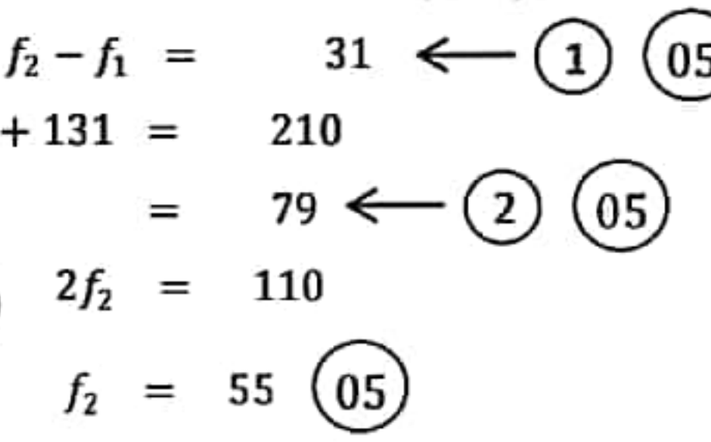
(2) ත් $f_1 = 79 - 55$

$f_1 = 24$ (05)



**B කොටස**

11. (a)




(i)

10

20




(ii)

10

$\frac{3u - v}{t} = g$

5

$4ut = 3a$

$= \frac{3a}{4u}$ (05)

10

අංශුව උපරිම උසට කාලය $T$ නම්,

(ii) න් $T = \frac{3u}{g}$ (05)

$\therefore$ 0 සිට තිරස් දුර $4u \times \frac{3u}{g}$

$\frac{12u^2}{g}$ (05)

$\therefore$ 0 කණුවේ සිට තිරස් දුර $\frac{12u^2}{g} - 3a$ (05)

$\frac{12u^2}{g} - 3 \times \frac{8u^2}{9g}$ (05)

$\frac{36u^2 - 8u^2}{3g}$ (05)

$\frac{28u^2}{3g}$ 25

$(3u + v)\frac{t}{2} = 2a$ (10)

$(3u + 3u - gt)\frac{t}{2} = 2a$ (05)

$(6u - gt)\frac{t}{2} = 2a$

$\left(6u - g.\frac{3a}{4u}\right)\frac{3a}{4u} = 4a$ (05)

$(24u^2 - 3ga)\frac{3a}{16u^2} = 4a$ (05)

$-64u^2 + 72u^2 = 9ag$

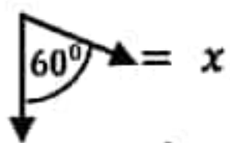
$8u^2 = 9ag$

25

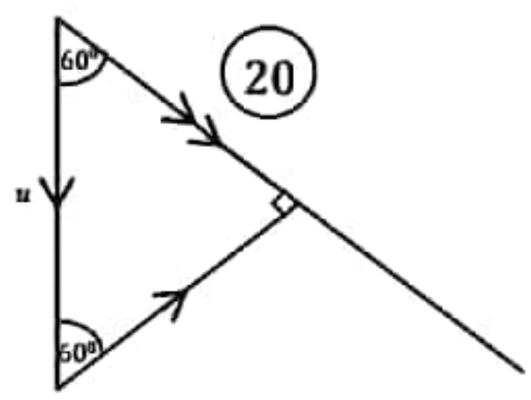
(b) $B$ = බෝට්ටුව, $W$ = ජලය , $M$ = පිහිනුම් කරු

$V_{(B,W)} = \uparrow u$ , $V_{(M,W)} = x$ , $V_{(M,W)} = V$ , $V_{(M,B)} = V$ (10)

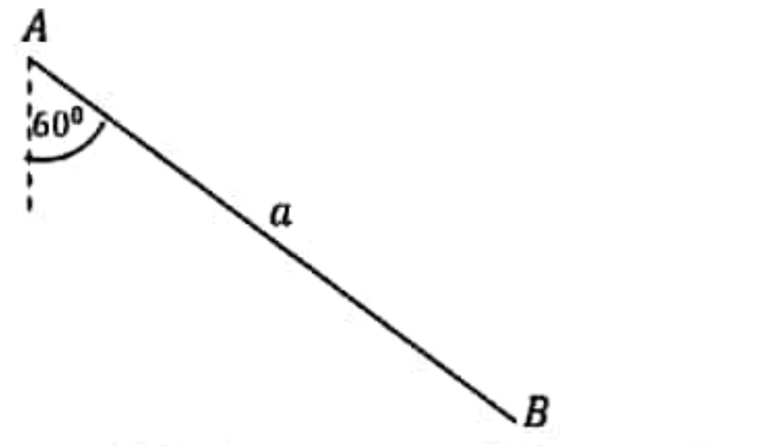
$V_{(M,B)} = V_{(M,W)} + V_{(W,B)}$ (10)




$= x + u\downarrow$




20




පිහිනිය යුතු දිශාව උතුරින් නැගෙනහිර $30^0$ ක් දිශාවට $u\cos 30^0$ වේගයෙන් පිහිනිය යුතුය. (10)

ගතවන කාලය $= \frac{a}{u\cos 60^0}$

$= \frac{2a}{u}$ (10)

පිහිනිය යුතු දුර $= \frac{a}{u\cos 60^0}$

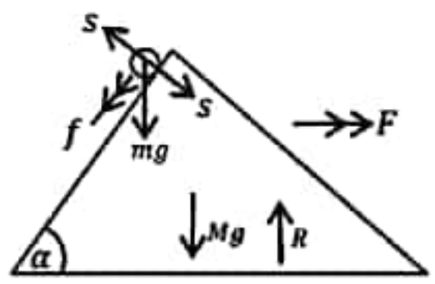
$= \frac{2a}{u}$

පිහිනිය යුතු දුර $\frac{2a}{u} \times u\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (10)

$\underline{\sqrt{3}a}$

70

12. (a)




බල සඳහා (05)

$P$ අංශුවට $\swarrow$ $F = ma$ යෙදීමෙන්

$mg\ \sin\alpha = m(f - F\cos\alpha) \longrightarrow$ (01)

පද්ධතියට $\longrightarrow$ $F = ma$ (10)

$0 = MF + m(F - f\cos\alpha)$ (10)

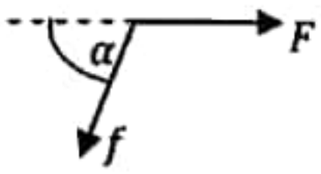
$\therefore \frac{F}{f} = \frac{m\cos\alpha}{M+m}$ (05)

(01) න් $Mg\sin\alpha = m\left(f - \frac{mf - \cos^2\alpha}{M+m}\right)$

$\therefore f = \frac{(M+m)g\sin\alpha}{M + m\sin^2\alpha}$ (05)

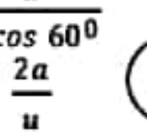
F ලබා ගැනීමට (05)

පොළවට සාපේක්ෂව අංගුවේ ත්වරණය $a_{P,E} =$




ත්වරණය සඳහා (05)

$P$ ආනත තලය දිගේ $a$ දුරක් පහලට චලිත වීමට කාලය $t$ නම්,




$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$ යෙදීමෙන්

$a = \frac{1}{2}ft^2$ (10)

$\therefore t^2 = \frac{2a}{f}$

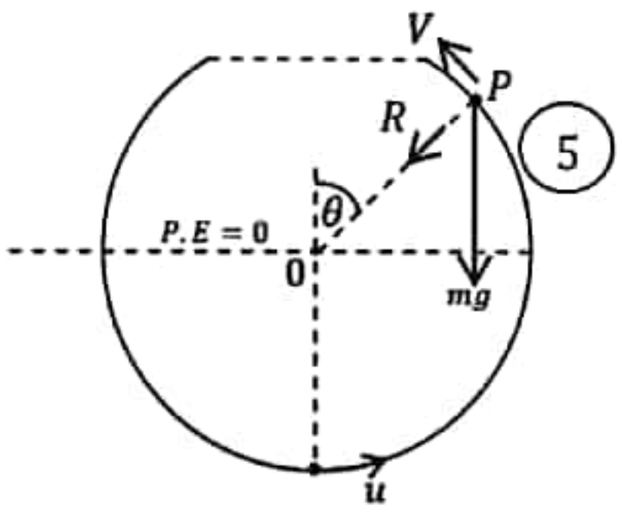
$\longrightarrow$ කුෂ්ඤයට $S = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$ (15)

$S = 0 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{F}{f}2a$

$= \frac{ma\cos\alpha}{M+m}$

70

(b)




5

ශක්ති සංස්තිති නියමයෙන්,

$\frac{1}{2}mV^2 + mg\ a\ cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 - mga$ (25)

$V^2 = u^2 - 2ga(1 + cos\theta)$

✓ $F = ma$ යෙදීමෙන් (15)

$R + mg\ cos\theta = \frac{m}{a}(u^2 - 2ga(1 + cos\theta))$

$R = -mg\ cos\theta + \frac{mu^2}{a} - 2mg(1 + cos\theta)$ (5)

$R = m\left(\frac{u^2}{a} - g(2 + 3cos\theta)\right)$

පාත්‍රයේ ගැටියට ළඟා වන විට $cos\theta = \frac{1}{4}$ (5) බැවින්

$R = m\left(\frac{u^2}{a} - g\left(2 + \frac{3}{4}\right)\right)$

$R = m\left(\frac{u^2}{a} - \frac{11g}{4}\right)$

$R = m\left(\frac{u^2}{a} - \frac{11g}{4}\right)$ (10)

$11ga > 4u^2$ බැවින්

$4u^2 - 11ga < 0$

$4a\frac{R}{m} < 0$ (10)

$\therefore\ R < 0$ (5)

අංශුව පාත්‍රය හැර යයි. 80

14 (a) $A, C, B$ ඒක රේඛීය නිසා

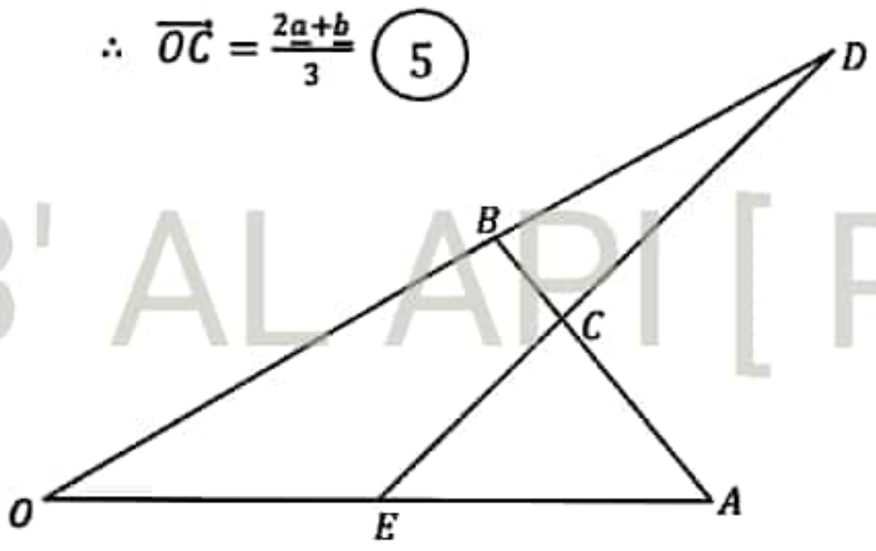
$2(\overrightarrow{AO} + \overrightarrow{OC}) = \overrightarrow{CO} + \overrightarrow{OB}$ (5)

$2\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{CB}$ (5)

$2(-\underline{a} + \overrightarrow{OC}) = \overrightarrow{CO} + \underline{b}$ 15

$3\overrightarrow{OC} = 2\underline{a} + \underline{b}$

$\therefore\ \overrightarrow{OC} = \frac{2\underline{a}+\underline{b}}{3}$ (5)




$\overrightarrow{OE} = \mu\underline{a}, \overrightarrow{OD} = \lambda\underline{b}$

$\overrightarrow{EC} = \overrightarrow{EO} + \overrightarrow{OC}$ (5)

$\overrightarrow{CE} = -\mu\underline{a} + \frac{2\underline{a}+\underline{b}}{3}$

$\overrightarrow{CE} = \frac{(2-3\mu)\underline{a}+\underline{b}}{3}$ (10)

$\overrightarrow{ED} = \overrightarrow{EO} + \overrightarrow{OD}$

$\overrightarrow{ED} = \overrightarrow{EO} + \overrightarrow{OD}$

$= -\mu\underline{a} + \lambda\underline{b}$ (10)

$E, C, D$ ඒක රේඛීය නිසා

$\overrightarrow{EC} = \alpha\overrightarrow{ED}$ ලෙස ගනිමු. (5)

$\frac{\underline{a}(2-3\mu)+\underline{b}}{3} = \alpha(-\mu\underline{a} + \lambda\underline{b})$

$\underline{a}[-3\mu + 2 + 3\alpha\mu] + \underline{b}[1 - 3\alpha\lambda] = 0$ (10)

$a \neq 0\ ,\ b \neq 0\ , a \nparallel \underline{b}$

$1 - 3\alpha\lambda = 0$ සහ $-3\mu + 3\alpha\mu + 2 = 0$ වේ.

$\alpha = \frac{1}{3}\lambda$ වේ. එවිට $\mu = \frac{2\lambda}{3\lambda - 1}$ වේ.

$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{2\lambda}{3\lambda-1} \Rightarrow 12\lambda - 4 = 10\lambda$ (10)

$2\lambda = 4$

$\lambda = 2$

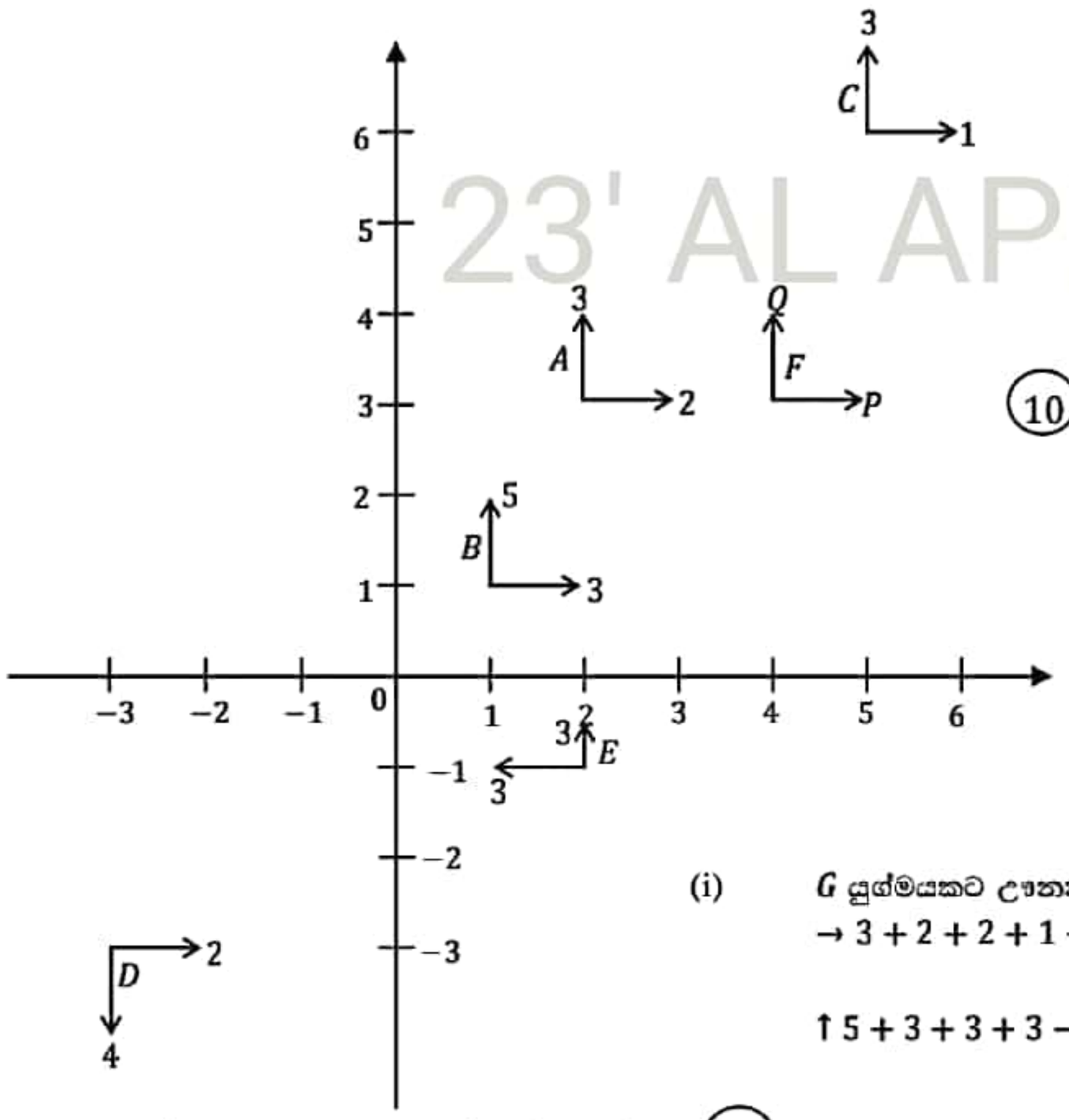
$\therefore \alpha = \frac{1}{6}$ (10)

එවිට $EC = \alpha\, ED$ බැවින් $EC = \frac{1}{6} ED$

$\therefore EC \div CD = 1 : 5$ වේ. (5)

80

(b)




10



(i) $G$ යුග්මයකට ඌනනය වේ නම්

$\rightarrow 3 + 2 + 2 + 1 - 3 + P = 0$ (5)

$P = -5$ (5)

$\uparrow 5 + 3 + 3 + 3 - 4 + Q = 0$ (5)

$Q = -10$ (5)

(ii) $\rightarrow$ විභේදනය සඳහා ශූන්‍ය බැවින් $P = -5$ (10)

(1 , 2) ලක්ෂ්‍යය වටා සූර්ණය $3 \times 1 + 3 \times 1 - 2 \times 1 + Q \times 3 - P \times 1 + 3 \times 4 - 1 \times 4 - 3 \times 3 + 3 \times 1 + 2 \times 5 + -4 \times 4 = 0$ (20)

$3 + 3 - 2 + 3Q + 5 + 12 - 4 - 9 + 3 + 10 + 16 = 0$

$Q = -27$ (10)

70

$P = -5$ සහ $Q = -10$ විට $G$ හි අගය

$G_o = 5 \times 1 - 3 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 - 2 \times 3 - 10 \times 4 + 5 \times 3 + 3 \times 5 - 1 \times 6 + 3 \times 2 - 3 \times 1 + 2 \times 3 + 4 \times 3$

$= 5 - 3 + 6 - 6 - 40 + 15 - 6 + 6 - 3 + 6 + 12$ (10)

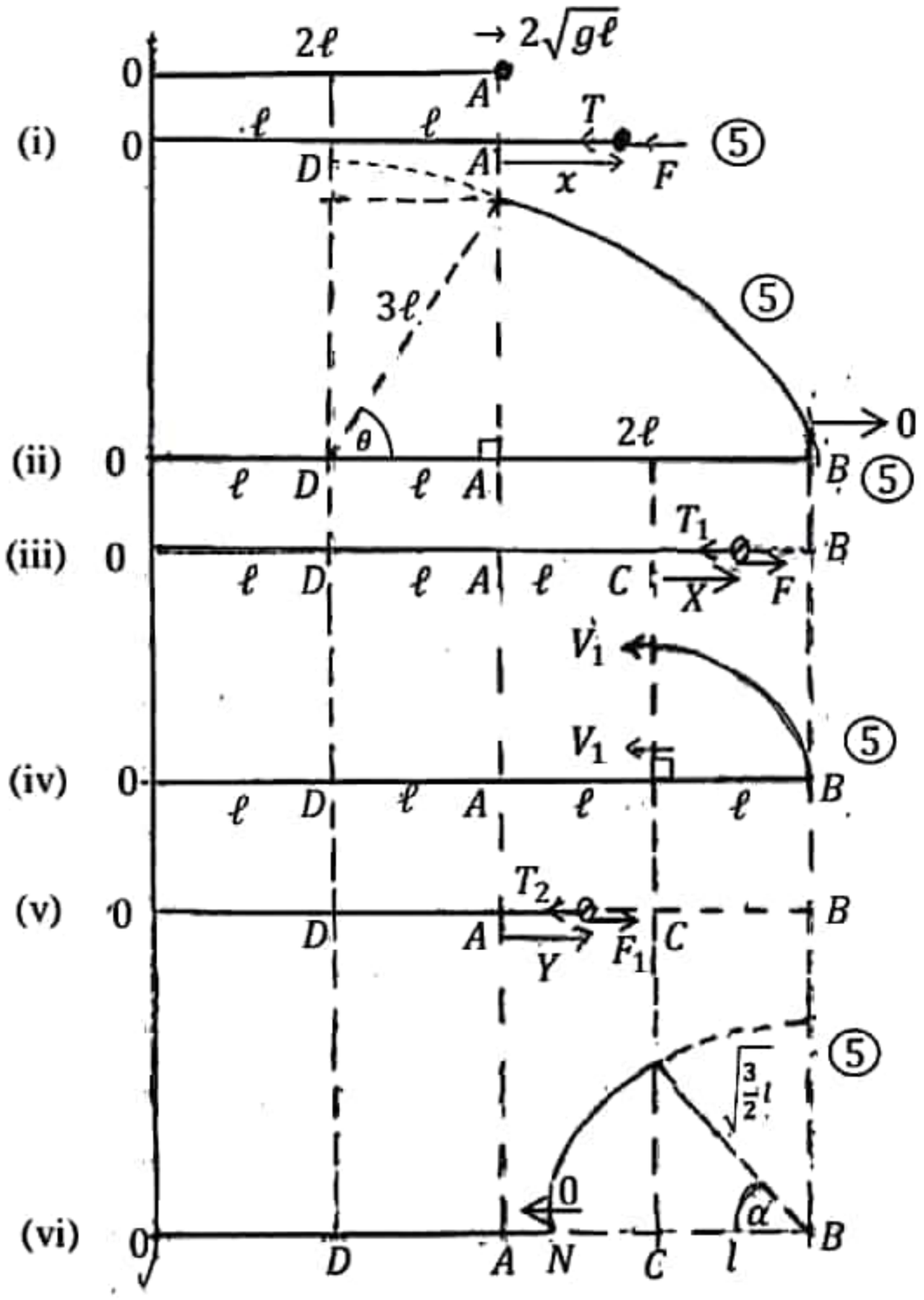
$= 7$

$\uparrow Y = 5 + 3 + 3 - 4 + 3 - \frac{37}{3}$ (5)

$Y = -\frac{-7}{3}$

75

13.




$BN = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\,l$

(i) $T = \frac{mgx}{2\ell}$ ⑤ , $F = \frac{1}{2}mg$ ⑤

අංශුවට $\rightarrow F = m\underline{a}$

$-T - F = m\ddot{x}$ ⑤

$-\frac{mgx}{2\ell} - \frac{1}{2}mg = m\ddot{x}$

$-\frac{g}{2\ell}(x+\ell) = \ddot{x}$ ⑤

$\ddot{x} + \frac{g}{2\ell}(x+\ell) = 0$ , $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{2l}}$

$\ddot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x + \ell = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\ell$ වන $D$ ලක්ෂ්‍යය ත්වරණ නාභියයි. ⑤

$V^2 = \omega^2(a^2 - x_1^2)$ අනුව, $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{2l}}$

⑤ $x_1 = \ell$ විට $V = 2\sqrt{g\ell}$ , විස්තාරය $= a$ යැයි ගනිමු.

$\therefore 4gl = \frac{g}{2\ell}(a^2 - \ell^2)$ ⑤

$8\ell^2 = a^2 - \ell^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = 9\ell^2 \Rightarrow a = 3\ell, a > 0$ ⑤

| 25 | (i) හි රූපයේ ලකුණු 05 ඇතුළත්ව |
|---|---|

| 20 | |
|---|---|

(ii) කේන්ද්‍රය $D$ හා විස්තාරය $3\ell$ වන වෘත්තය නිර්මාණය කරමු.

$A - B$ දක්වා සරල අනුවර්ති චලිත කාලය $t_1$ නම්, $t_1 = \frac{\theta}{\omega}$

$cos\theta = \frac{\ell}{3\ell} \Rightarrow cos\theta = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \theta = cos^{-1}\,1/3$ ⑤

$\therefore\ t_1 = \frac{1}{\omega}cos^{-1}\frac{1}{3}$ ⑤

$t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2\ell}{g}}cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$

| 15 | (ii) හි රූපයේ ලකුණු 05 ඇතුළත්ව |
|---|---|

(iii) $T_1 = \frac{mg(X+\ell)}{2\ell}$ , $F = \frac{1}{2}mg$ , $0 \leq \times \leq \ell$ ⑤

අංශුවට $\rightarrow F = m\underline{a}$

$F - T_1 = mX$ ⑤

$\frac{1}{2}mg - \frac{mg}{2l}(X+\ell) = m\ddot{X}$ ⑤

$\frac{-g}{2\ell}(X+\ell-\ell) = m\ddot{X} \Rightarrow \ddot{X} + \frac{g}{2l}X = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{X} + \omega^2 X = 0 , \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{2\ell}}$ ⑤

එනම් $B$ සිට $C$ දක්වා චලිතයද සරල අනුවර්ති වේ.

$B - C$ දක්වා සරල අනුවර්ති චලිතයේ කිරණ නාභිය $\ddot{X} = 0 \Rightarrow X = 0 \Rightarrow$ එනම්, ⑤

$C$ ලක්ෂ්‍යය ත්වරණ නාභියයි. $V^2 = \omega^2(a^2 - x^2)$ අනුව,

$x = \ell$ විට $V = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \omega^2(A_1^2 - \ell^2)$

$\therefore A_1 = \ell$ (විස්තාරය)

⑤

35 රූපයේ ලකුණු 05 ඇතුළත්ව

(iv) කේන්ද්‍රය $C$ හා විස්තාරය $\ell$ වූ වෘත්තය නිර්මාණය කරමු.

$B - C$ දක්වා සරල අනුවර්ති කාලය $t_2$ නම්, ⑤

$t_2 = \frac{\pi/2}{\omega} = \frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2\ell}{g}}$ ⑤

$C$ හිදී අංශුවේ ප්‍රවේගය $V_1$ නම්, $V_1 = \ell\omega = \ell\sqrt{\frac{g}{2\ell}} = \sqrt{\frac{g\ell}{2}}$ ⑤

20 රූපයේ ලකුණු 05 ඇතුළත්ව


$C$ හිදී අංශුව අහුලාගත් පසු ප්‍රවේගය $V_2 \leftarrow$ යැයි ගනිමු.

පෙර පසු

$V_2 = \frac{V_1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{g\ell}{2}}$ ⑤



(v) $T_2 = \frac{mgy}{2\ell}$ , $0 < y < \ell$ වේ. $F_1 = \frac{1}{2}2mg = mg$ ⑤

අංශුවට $\rightarrow \underline{F} = m\underline{a} \Rightarrow F_1 - T_2 = 2m\ddot{y}$ ⑤

$mg - \frac{mgy}{2\ell} = 2m\ddot{y}$

$\frac{g}{2} - \frac{gy}{4\ell} = \ddot{y} \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = \frac{-g}{4\ell}(y - 2\ell) \Rightarrow \ddot{y} + \frac{g}{4\ell}(y - 2l) = 0$

$y - 2\ell = z \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = \ddot{z} \Rightarrow \ddot{z} + \Omega^2 z = 0$ , $\Omega = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}}$ ⑤ වන සරල අනුවර්ති චලිතයකි.

$\ddot{y} = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2\ell$ වන $B$ ලක්ෂ්‍යය ත්වරණ නාභියයි.

$v^2 = \Omega^2(a^2 - x^2)$ අනුව, $x = -\ell$ විට $V_2 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{g\ell}{2}}$ , විස්තාරය $A_2$ නම්,

20

$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{g\ell}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{g\ell}{2} (A_2^2 - (-\ell)^2) \Rightarrow A_2^2 = \ell^2 + \frac{\ell^2}{2} = \frac{3\ell^2}{2} \Rightarrow A_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\ell$ ⑤

(vi) කේන්ද්‍රය $B$ හා විස්තාරය $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\ell$ වන වෘත්තය නිර්මාණය කරමු.

$BN = A_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\ell \Rightarrow \ell < \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\ell < 2\ell \Rightarrow \ell < BN < 2\ell$ එනම් $CA$ අතර $N$ ලක්ෂ්‍යකදී අංශුවේ ප්‍රවේගය ශූන්‍ය වේ. ⑤

$cos\alpha = \frac{\ell}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\ell} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow \alpha = cos^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ ⑤

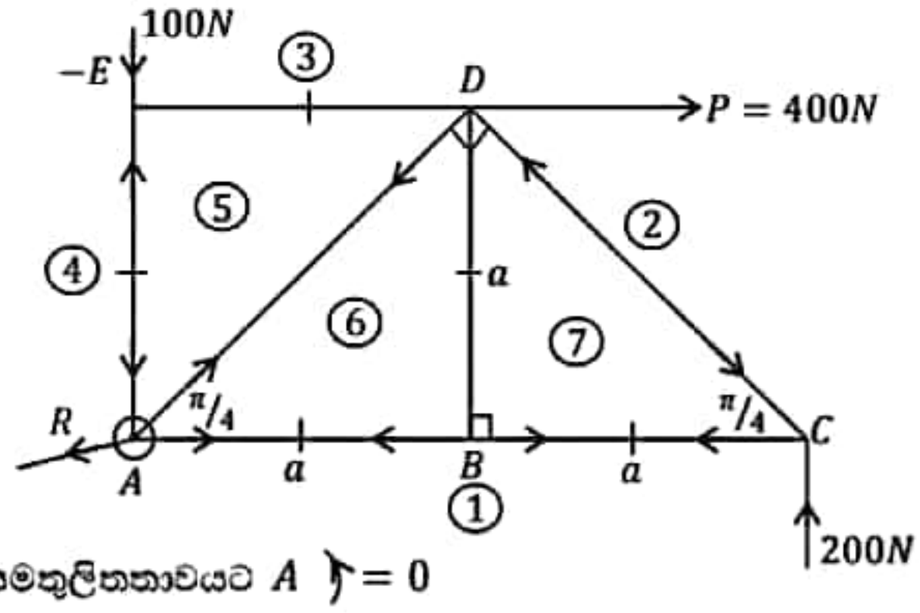
$C-N$ දක්වා ස.අ.ව. කාලය $t_3 = \frac{\alpha}{\Omega} = \frac{\cos^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}}\cos^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

කාලාවර්තය $T = t_1 + t_2 + t_3$

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{2l}{g}}\left[\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \sqrt{2}\cos^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$ 15 රූපය සමඟ

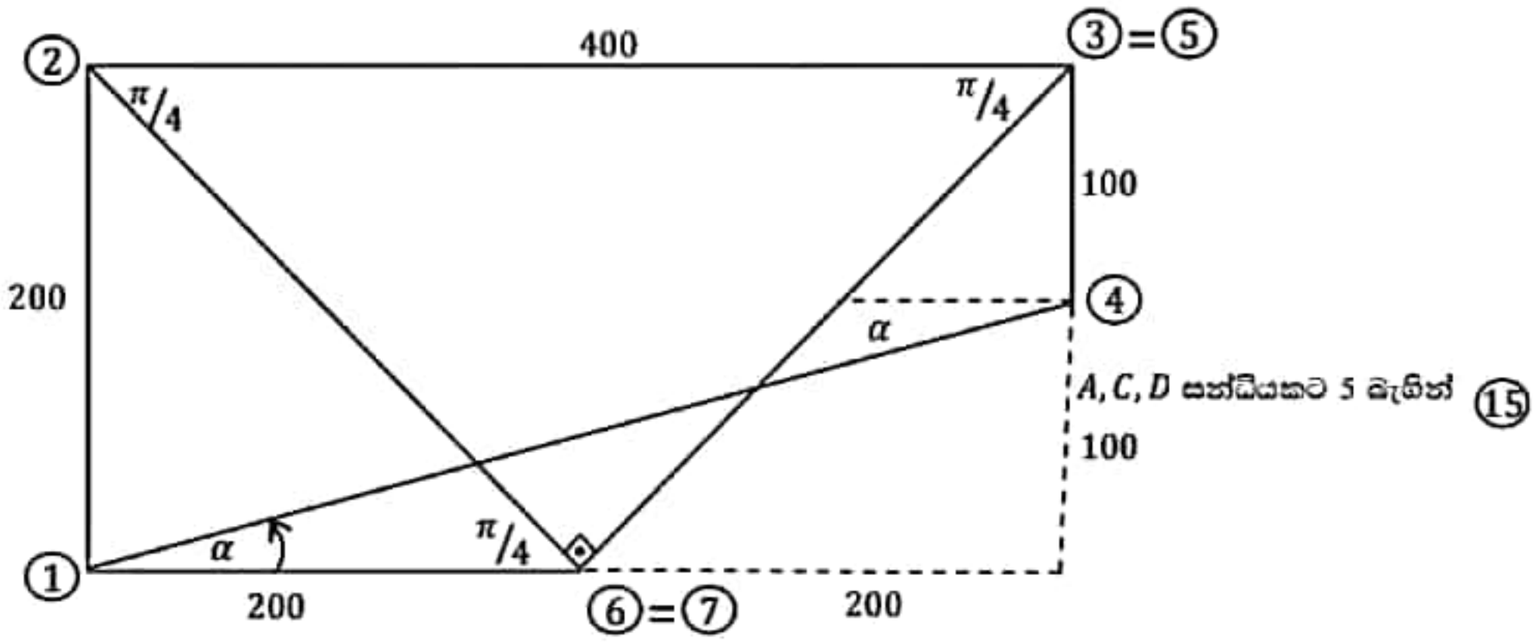


15. (a)




සමතුලිතතාවයට $A$ $\curvearrowright = 0$

$200(2a) = p(a) \Rightarrow P = 400N$ ⑤




$A$ අසව්වේ ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවේ විශාලත්වය = ① ④ දුර $= \sqrt{400^2 + 100^2} = 100\sqrt{17}\,N$ ⑤

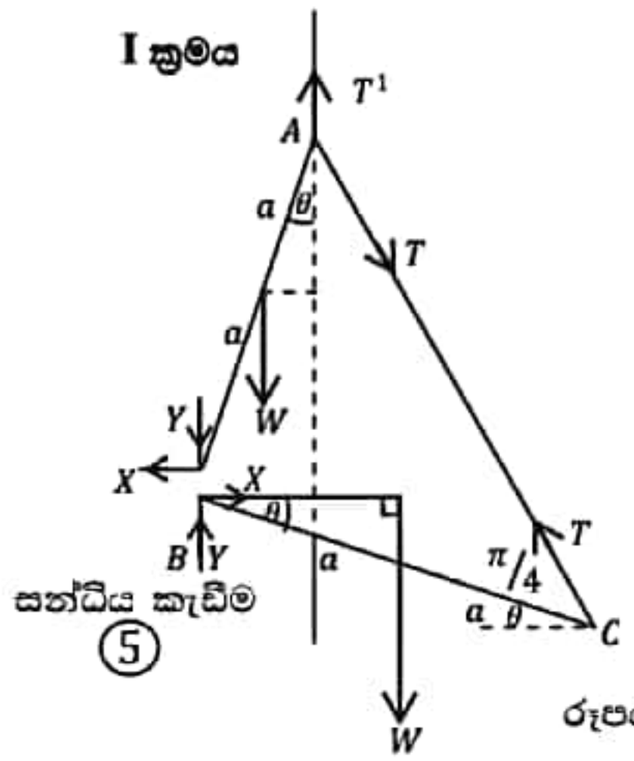
දිශාව $\tan\alpha = \frac{100}{400} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ (තිරස සමඟ සාදන කෝණය) ⑤

| | දඬු | ආතති $(N)$ | තෙරපුම් $(N)$ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ① ⑥ | $AB$ | 200 | - | ⑤ + ⑤ |
| ① ⑦ | $BC$ | 200 | - | ⑤ + ⑤ |
| ② ⑦ | $CD$ | - | $200\sqrt{2}$ | ⑤ + ⑤ |
| ③ ⑤ | $DE$ | ප්‍රත්‍යාබලය | ශූන්‍ය වේ. | |
| ④ ⑤ | $EA$ | - | 100 ⑤ ⑤ | දෙකටම ⑤ |
| ⑤ ⑥ | $AD$ | $200\sqrt{2}$ | - ⑤ ⑤ | |
| ⑥ ⑦ | $BD$ | ප්‍රත්‍යාබලය | ශූන්‍ය වේ. | |

85

(b)

**I ක්‍රමය**




සන්ධිය කැඩීම ⑤

රූපය ⑤

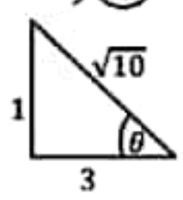
10

සමතුලිතතාවයට $A \circlearrowleft = 0$

$$W\,a\sin\theta = W(a\cos\theta - 2a\sin\theta)\ ⑤$$

$$3a\sin\theta = a\cos\theta$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{1}{3}\ ⑤$$




$$\cos\theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

10

$BC$ දණ්ඩේ සමතුලිතතාවයට $B \circlearrowleft = 0$

$$T\,2a\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = Wa\cos\theta\ ⑤$$

$$\sqrt{2}T = W\cos\theta$$

$$\sqrt{2}T = W\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow T = \frac{3W}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{3W}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

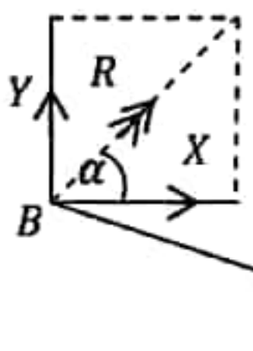
10

$BC$ දණ්ඩේ සමතුලිතතාවයට

$$\rightarrow X = T\cos\theta\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\theta\right) = \frac{3W}{2\sqrt{5}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\theta\right)\ ⑤$$

⑤

$$X = \frac{3W}{2\sqrt{10}}\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = \frac{3W}{10}\ ⑤$$




$$Y + T\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\theta\right) = W \Rightarrow Y = W - \frac{3W}{2\sqrt{5}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\theta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\theta\right)$$

⑤

$$Y = W - \frac{3W}{2\sqrt{10}}\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = W - \frac{3W(4)}{20} = \frac{2W}{5}$$

⑤

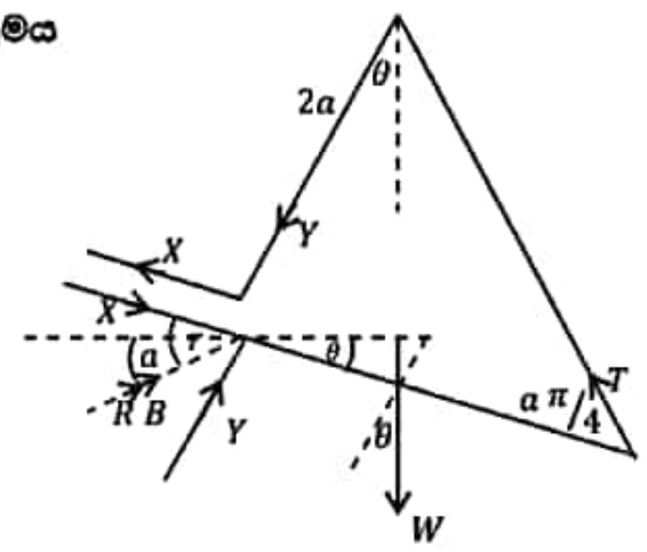
$$R = W - \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9W^2}{100} + \frac{4W^2}{25}} = \frac{5W}{10} = \frac{W}{2}\ ⑤$$

දිශාව $\tan\alpha = \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{2W/5}{3W/10} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$

⑤

35

**II ක්‍රමය**




$BC$ සමතුලිතතාවයට $\searrow X + W\sin\theta = \frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$X = \frac{3W}{2\sqrt{10}} - \frac{W}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{W}{2\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\nearrow Y + \frac{T}{\sqrt{2}} = W\cos\theta$$

$$Y = w\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{3W}{2\sqrt{10}} = \frac{3W}{2\sqrt{10}}$$

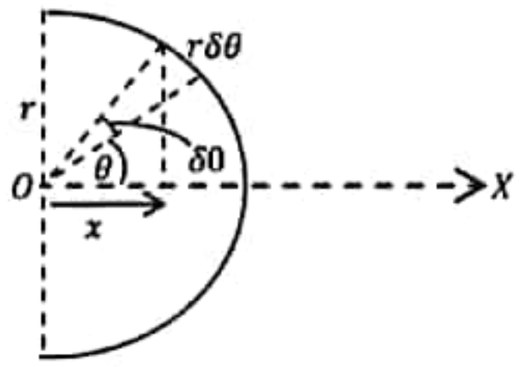
$$\tan\gamma = \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{3W/2}{W/2} = 3$$

$$\alpha = \gamma - \theta \Rightarrow \tan\alpha = \frac{\tan\gamma - \tan\theta}{1+\tan\gamma\ \tan\theta}$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{3-\frac{1}{3}}{1+3\times\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{9-1}{6}$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{4}{3}$$

16.




$OX$ වටා සමමිතික නිසා ස්කන්ධ කේන්ද්‍රය $OX$ මත පවතී. $G(\bar{X}, O)$

ඒකීය දිගක ස්කන්ධය $\rho$ යැයි ගනිමු. ⑤

සළකන ලද කුඩා කොටසේ ස්කන්ධය $\delta m = r\rho\delta\theta$

සළකන ලද කුඩා කොටසේ ස්කන්ධ කේන්ද්‍රයට $O - OX$ ඔස්සේ දුර $x = r\cos\theta$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{r^2\rho\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}\cos\theta\ d\theta}{r\rho\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta}$$

⑤

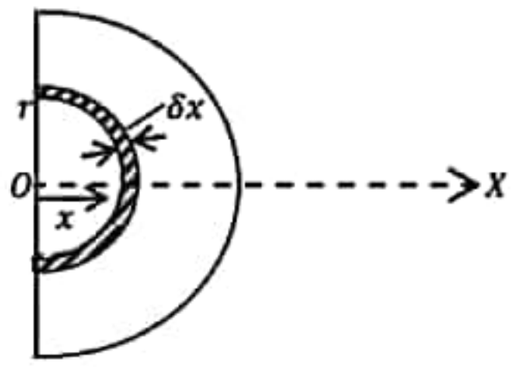
⑤

$$\bar{X} = \frac{r(\sin\theta)_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}}{(\theta)_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}} = \frac{r2\sin\pi/2}{2\,\pi/2}$$

⑤

$= \frac{2r}{\pi}$

20




$OX$ වටා සමමිතික නිසා ආස්තරයේ ස්කන්ධ කේන්ද්‍රය $OX$ මත පවතී. $G_1(\bar{X}_1, O)$

ඒකීය වර්ගඵලයක ස්කන්ධය $\sigma$ යැයි ගනිමු.

සළකන ලද $\delta x$ ඝනකම සහිත සිහින් අර්ධ වෘත්ත වාපයේ ස්කන්ධය $\delta m = \pi\sigma x\delta x$

එහි ස්කන්ධ කේන්ද්‍රයට $O - Ox$ ඔස්සේ දුර $x = \frac{2x}{\pi}$

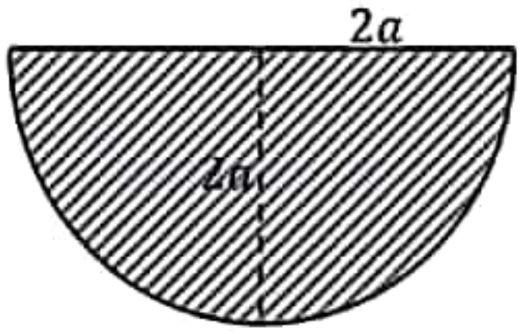
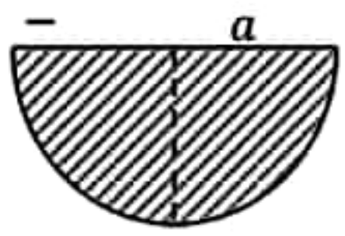
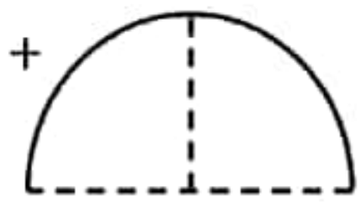
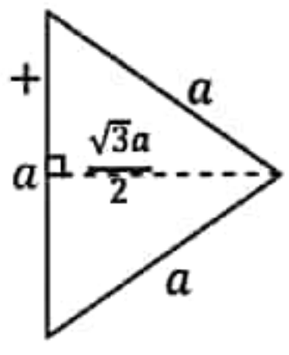
$$\bar{X}_1 = \frac{\int_0^r \frac{2x}{\pi}.\pi\sigma x\,.dx}{\int_0^r \pi\sigma x\,.dx} \quad ⑤ \quad ⑤$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = \frac{2\sigma\int_0^r x^2dx}{\pi\sigma\int_0^r xdx} = \frac{2}{3\pi}\frac{(x^3)_0^r}{\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)_0^r} \quad ⑤ = \frac{4}{3\pi}\frac{(r^3)}{r^2}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = \frac{4r}{3\pi} \quad ⑤$$

20

අර්ධ වෘත්ත වාපයේ හා ආස්තර වල පිළිවෙළින් රේඛීය ඝනත්වය හා පෘෂ්ඨීක ඝනත්වය $\rho$ යැයි ගනිමු.

| වස්තුව | ස්කන්ධය | $O - OX$ ඔස්සේ ස්කන්ධ කේන්ද්‍රයට දුර | $O - OY$ ඔස්සේ ස්කන්ධ කේන්ද්‍රයට දුර |
|---|---|---|---|
|   | $2\pi a^2\rho$ ⑤ | $2a$ ⑤ | $\frac{-8a}{3\pi}$ ⑤ |
|   | $\frac{\pi a^2}{2}\rho$ ⑤ | $a$ ⑤ | $\frac{-4a}{3\pi}$ ⑤ |
|   | $\pi a\rho$ ⑤ | $3a$ ⑤ | $\frac{2a}{\pi}$ ⑤ |
|   | $\frac{\sqrt{3}a^2\rho}{4}$ ⑤ | $\frac{-\sqrt{3}a}{3}$ ⑤ | 0 ⑤ |
| = මුළු වස්තුව | $\frac{a\rho}{4}(\sqrt{3}a + 4\pi + 6\pi a)$ ⑤ | $\bar{X}$ | $\bar{Y}$ |

$$\bar{X} = \frac{2\pi a^2\rho\ 2a - \frac{\pi a^2\rho}{2}a + \pi a\rho\ .3a + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2\rho\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}a}{3}\right)}{\frac{a\rho}{4}(\sqrt{3}a+4\pi+6\pi a)}$$ ⑤ + ⑤ ලවය 2 කකට 5 බැගින්

$$\bar{X} = \frac{4\left(4\pi a^2\ \frac{\pi a^2}{2} + 3\pi a - \frac{a^2}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{3}a+4\pi+6\pi a}$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{a(16\pi a - 2\ \pi a + 12\pi - a)}{\sqrt{3}a+4\pi+6\pi a}$$ ⑤

$$\bar{X} = \frac{a(14\pi a + 12\ \pi - a)}{\sqrt{3}a+4\pi+6\pi a}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{2\pi a^2\rho\ \left(\frac{-8a}{3\pi}\right) - \frac{\pi a^2\rho}{2}\left(\frac{-4a}{3\pi}\right) + \pi a\rho\left(\frac{2a}{\pi}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2\rho(0)}{\frac{a\rho}{4}(\sqrt{3}a+4\pi+6\pi a)}$$ ⑤ + ⑤ ලවය 2 කකට 5 බැගින්

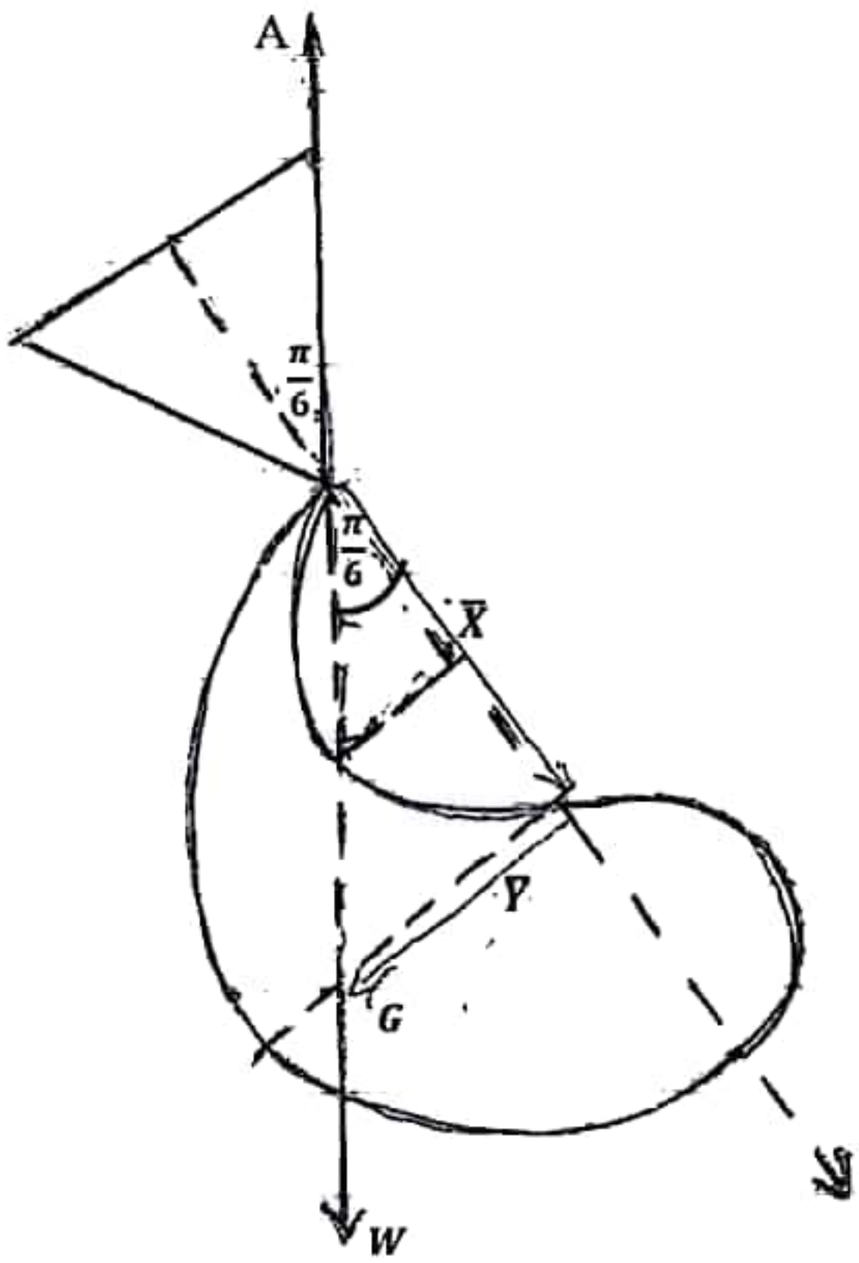
$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\frac{-16}{3}a^3\rho + \frac{2}{3}a^3\rho + 2a^2\rho}{\frac{a\rho}{4}(\sqrt{3}a+4\pi+6\pi a)}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{4(-14a^3\rho + 6a^2\rho)}{3a\rho(\sqrt{3}a+4\pi+6\pi a)}$$ ⑤

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{-4a(14a-6)}{3(\sqrt{3}a+4\pi+6\pi a)} = \frac{-8a(7a-3)}{3(\sqrt{3}a+4\pi+6\pi a)}$$

$= a > \frac{3}{7}$ බැවින් $7a - 3 > 0 \therefore \bar{Y} < 0$ වේ.

100




මාළුවාගේ බරෙහි ක්‍රියා රේඛාව $OA$ හරහා යයි නම්,

$$\tan\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{X}}$$ ⑤

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{X}}$$

$$\bar{X} = \sqrt{3}\bar{Y}$$

$$\frac{a(14\pi a+12\pi-a)}{(\sqrt{3}a+4\pi+6\pi a)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(+8a)(7a-3)}{3(\sqrt{3}a+4\pi+6\pi a)}$$ ⑤

$$\sqrt{3}(14\pi a + 12\pi - a) = +8(7a - 3)$$

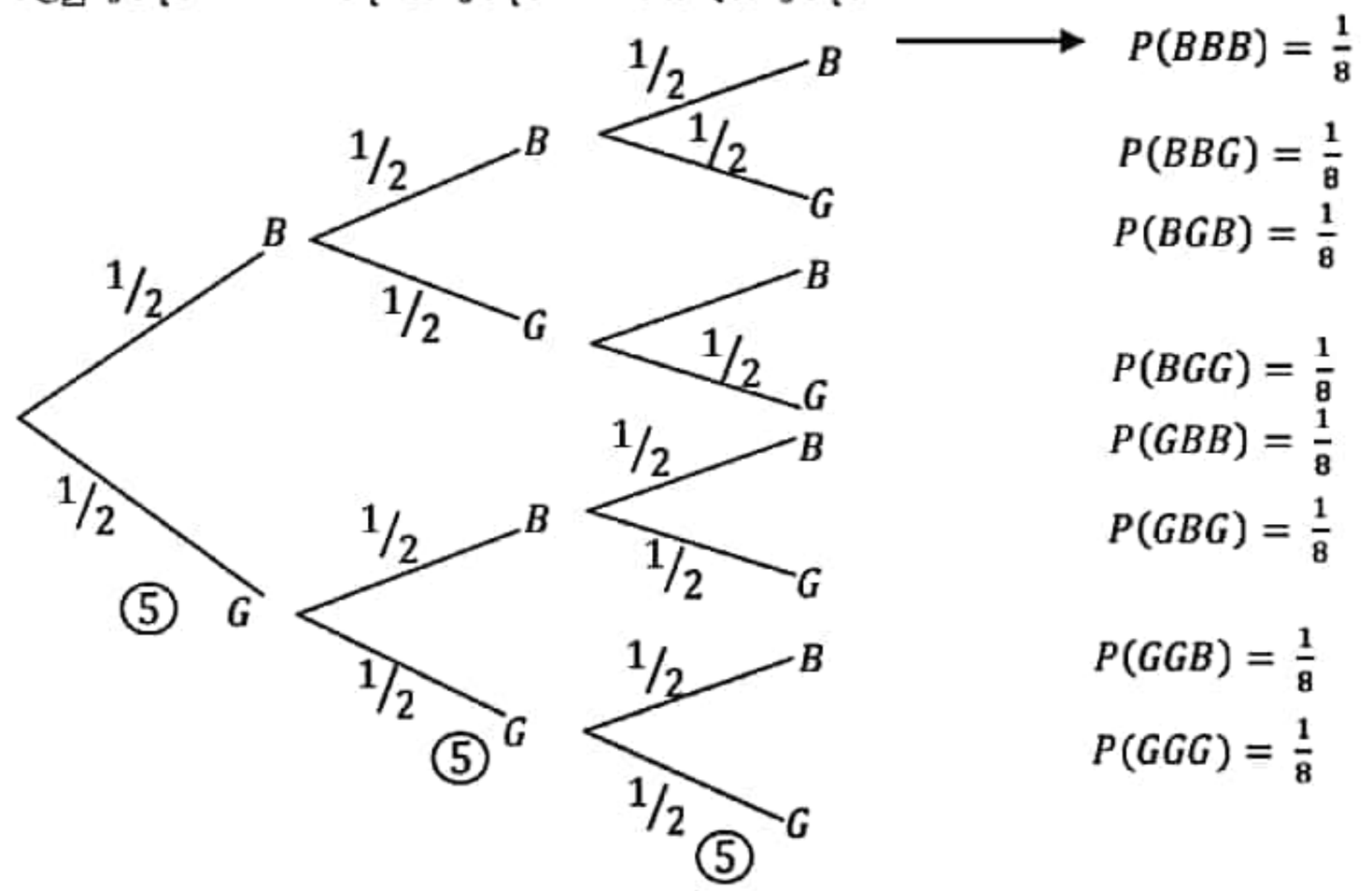
$$\sqrt{3}\ (2\pi)(6 + 7a) - \sqrt{3}a = 56a - 24$$

10

$$2\sqrt{3}\,\pi\,(6 + 7a) + 24 = \left(56 + \sqrt{3}\right)a$$

17. a. {පිරිමි ළමයෙකුගේ ඉපදීම} = $B$

{ගැහැණු ළමයෙකුගේ ඉපදීම} = $G$ $\quad P(B) = P(G) = \frac{1}{2}$




$P(BBB) = \frac{1}{8}$

$P(BBG) = \frac{1}{8}$

$P(BGB) = \frac{1}{8}$

$P(BGG) = \frac{1}{8}$

$P(GBB) = \frac{1}{8}$

$P(GBG) = \frac{1}{8}$

$P(GGB) = \frac{1}{8}$

$P(GGG) = \frac{1}{8}$

15

(i) {එක් ළමයෙක් පිරිමි වීම}$= A$

{අනෙක් දෙදෙනාම පිරිමි වීම}$= C$

$A = \{(BBB) \cup (BBG) \cup (BGB) \cup (GBB) \cup (BGG) \cup (GBG) \cup (GGB)\}$

$P(A) = 1 - P(GGG) = 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$ ⑤

$P(C|A) = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(A)}$ , $P(A) > 0$ ⑤

$P(C|A) = \frac{P(BBB)}{P(A)} = \frac{1/8}{7/8} = \frac{1}{7}$ ⑤ ⑤

25

(ii) {අනෙක් දෙදෙනාම ගැහැණු වීම}$= D$

$P(D|A) = \frac{P(A \cap D)}{P(A)} = P\frac{P[(BGG) \cup (GBG) \cup (GGB)]}{P(A)}$ ⑤

$P(D|A) = \frac{P[(BGG)+P(GBG)+P(GGB)]}{P(A)} = \frac{3/8}{7/8} = \frac{3}{7}$ ⑤ ⑤

15

(iii) {අනෙක් දෙදෙනාගෙන් එක් අයෙක් ගැහැණු හා අනෙකා පිරිමි වීම}$= E$

$P(E|A) = \frac{P(A \cap E)}{P(A)} = \frac{P[(BBG) \cup (BGB) \cup (GBB)]}{P(A)}$

$P(E|A) = \frac{P[(BBG)+P(BGB)+P(GBB)]}{P(A)} = \frac{3/8}{7/8} = \frac{3}{7}$ ⑤ ⑤

10

b. පන්ති ප්‍රාන්තර වල මධ්‍ය අගයන් $x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n$ නම් ද එම පන්ති ප්‍රාන්තර වලට අදාළ සංඛ්‍යාතයන් පිළිවෙලින් $f_1, f_2, f_3, \ldots, f_n$ නම් ද සමූහිත සංඛ්‍යාත ව්‍යාප්තියේ මධ්‍යනාය $\bar{x}$ යන්න $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i}$ ලෙස අර්ථ දක්වේ. ⑤

$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{\Sigma f(x-\bar{x})^2}{\Sigma f}$

$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{\Sigma f(c(u-\bar{u}))^2}{\Sigma f}$ ⑤

$= \frac{\Sigma f c^2(u-\bar{u})^2}{\Sigma f}$

$= \frac{c^2 \Sigma f(u^2-2u\bar{u}+\bar{u}^2)}{\Sigma f}$

$= c^2\left[\frac{\Sigma f u^2}{\Sigma f} - 2\bar{u}\frac{\Sigma f u}{\Sigma f} + \bar{u}^2\frac{\Sigma f}{\Sigma f}\right]$

$= c^2\left[\frac{\Sigma f u^2}{\Sigma f} - 2\bar{u}^2 + \bar{u}^2\right]$ ⑤

$\sigma_x^2 = c^2\left[\frac{\Sigma f u^2}{\Sigma f} - \bar{u}^2\right]$

$\sigma_x^2 = c^2\sigma_u^2$

$\therefore \sigma_x = |c|\sigma_u$ ⑤

$u = \frac{x-A}{c}$

$x = A + cu$

$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma f(A+cu)}{\Sigma f}$

$\bar{x} = A\frac{\Sigma f}{\Sigma f} + C\frac{\Sigma f u}{\Sigma f}$ ⑤ නිවැරදි සාධනයට

$\bar{x} = A + c\bar{u}$

$\therefore x - \bar{x} = c(u - \bar{u})$

20

පැළැටිවල උස ආසන්න සෙන්ටිමීටර් වලින් දී ඇති නිසා දත්ත පූර්ණ සංඛ්‍යාවලින් දී ඇත. එවිට ඉහත දී ඇති විච්ඡින්න පන්ති සැළකූ විට දත්තයක්, පන්ති ප්‍රාන්තරයක මායිමකට වැටීමේ දෝෂය වැළකේ. ⑤

| මධ්‍ය අගය $(x)$ | සංඛ්‍යාතය $(f)$ | $u = \frac{x-A}{C} = \frac{x-18}{5}$ | $fu$ | $fu^2$ | $F >$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 5 | -3 | -15 | 45 | 5 |
| 8 | 16 | -2 | -32 | 64 | 21 |
| 13 | 18 | -1 | -18 | 18 | 39 |
| 18 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| 23 | 23 | 1 | 23 | 23 | 89 |
| 28 | 11 | 2 | 22 | 44 | 100 |
| | $\Sigma f = 100$ | ⑤ | $\Sigma fu = -20$ ⑤ | $\Sigma fu^2 = 194$ ⑤ | |

$C = 5$ ද

$15.5 - 20.5$ පන්තියේ මධ්‍ය අගය $18 = A$ යැයි ගනිමු.

$\bar{u} = \frac{\Sigma fu}{\Sigma f} = \frac{-20}{100} = -0.2$ ⑤

මධ්‍යනාය $\bar{x} = A + c\bar{u} = 18 - 5(0.2) = 17cm$ ⑤

$\sigma_u^2 = \frac{\Sigma f u^2}{\Sigma f} - \frac{\Sigma f u^2}{\Sigma f} = \frac{194}{100} - (-0.2)^2 = 1.94 - 0.04 = 1.9cm$

සම්මත අපගමනය $\sigma_x = |c|\sigma_u = 5\sqrt{1.9} = 6.89cm$ ⑤ ⑤

මධ්‍යස්ථ පන්තිය $15.5 - 20.5$

$bm = 15.5, cm = 5, fm = 27, N = 100, F_{(m-1)} = 39$

මධ්‍යස්ථය $= bm + \frac{C_m}{F_m}\left(\frac{N}{2} - F_{(m-1)}\right)$

මධ්‍යස්ථය $= 15.5 + \frac{5}{27}(50 - 39) = 15.5 + \frac{55}{27} = 15.5 + 2.04 \underline{\Omega}\ 17.5cm$ ⑤

මාත පන්නිය :$15.5 - 20.5$

මාතය $M_0 = L_1 + \left(\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_1+\Delta_2}\right)C = 15.5 + \left(\frac{9}{9+4}\right)5$

$M_0 = 15.5 + \frac{45}{13} = 15.5 + 3.46 = 18.96 \underline{\Omega}\ 19cm$ ⑤

$17 < 17.5 < 19$

මධ්‍යනාය < මධ්‍යස්ථය < මාතය ⑤ බැවින්, ව්‍යාප්තිය සෘණ කුටික වේ. ⑤

60

# 23, AL API

## PAPERS GROUP

*The best group in the telegram*