

(05)

(05) i. ආකෂික මධ්‍යස්ථය ලිඛන -- -- -- 0-02

ii. ඉතිරිවී තිබිය යුතු ලිඛන -- -- -- 0-02

iii. ප්‍රවේශන භාග්‍යය -- -- -- 0-01

iv. යුරෝපීය කේන්ද්‍රය උත්ප්‍රේරකයක් ලෙස
කේන්ද්‍රයට පහළින් සිටින විට
ලෙස නිමයේ පහළ කෙළවරින්
නිකුත් වන බැවින් ආලෝකය -- 0-02

(b) i. නිමයේ බර (Mg) = ප්‍රවේශන
ලිඛනයේ බර (mg) -- 0-01

$$Mg = (V + ah) \rho g \quad \text{--- -- -- 0-01}$$

(ii) $Mg = (V + ah) \rho g$

$$V + ah = \frac{M}{\rho}$$

$$h = \left(\frac{M}{\rho} \right) \frac{1}{a} - \frac{V}{a} \quad \text{--- -- -- 0-01}$$

M , a හා V නියත නිසා -- -- -- 0-01

$$h \propto \frac{1}{\rho}$$

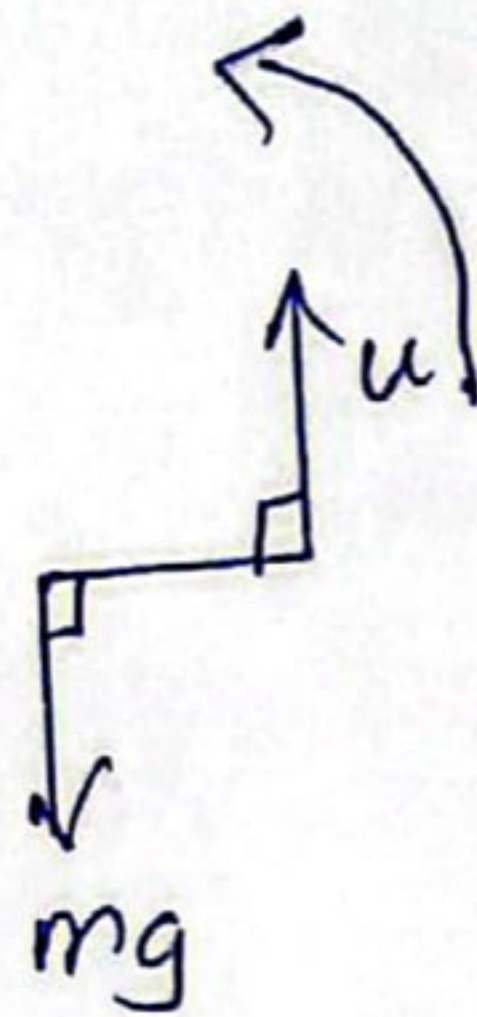
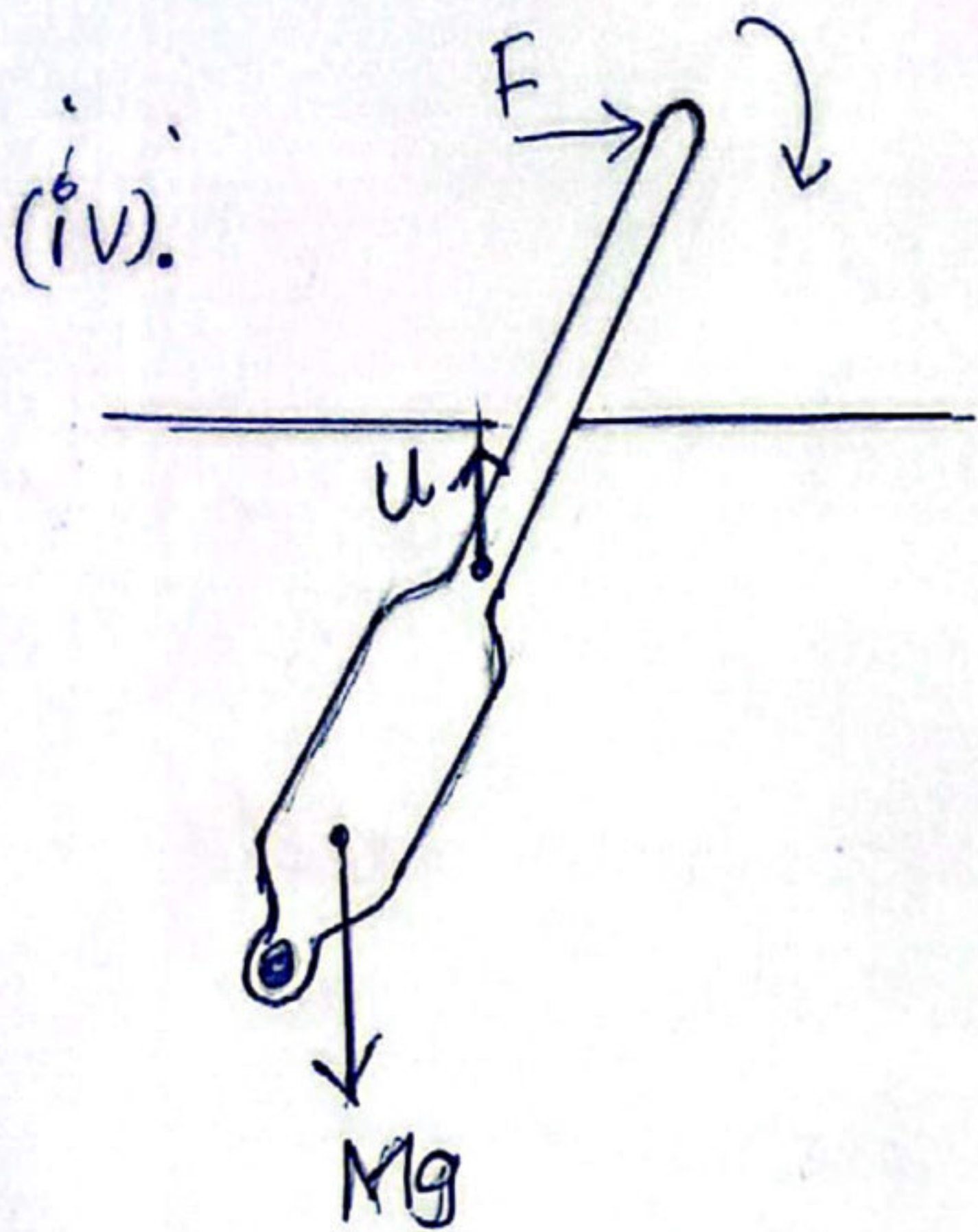
ප්‍රතිලෝම සම්බන්ධයක් -- -- -- 0-01

(iii) නිකුත්වන ආලෝකයේ ප්‍රවේශන -- -- -- 0-01

ප්‍රවේශන භාග්‍යය හා නිමයේ ලෙස
පහළ ප්‍රතිලෝම සම්බන්ධයක් පවතින නිසා -- 0-01

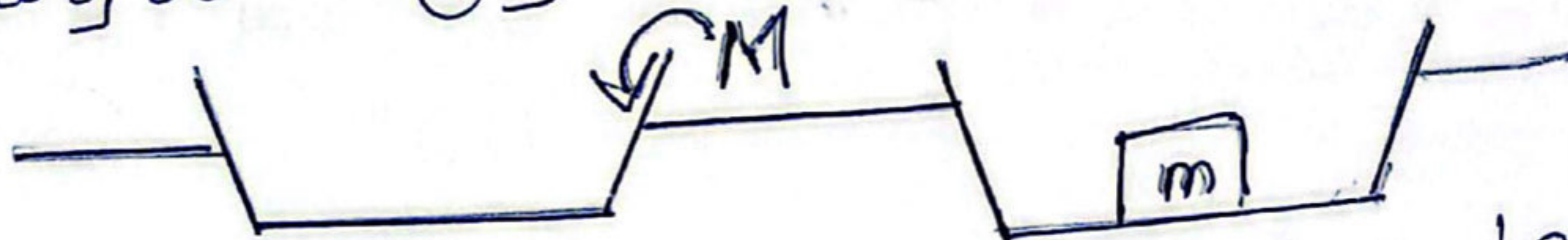
(iv)





F ന്റെ ത്വരണമുള്ള
 ഉപരിയെ ത്വരണമുള്ള
 ഉത്തരം തിരിച്ചറിയുക --- (01)
 U യും Mg ന്റെ ചുരുക്ക
 മെട്രിക്കൽ കൃത്യതയ്ക്ക്
 തുല്യമായ ത്വരണമുള്ള
 ത്വരണമുള്ള ത്വരണമുള്ള --- (01)
 ത്വരണമുള്ള ത്വരണമുള്ള ത്വരണമുള്ള

കുറച്ചു, ത്വരണമുള്ള ത്വരണമുള്ള ത്വരണമുള്ള --- (01)



തെളിയിക്കുക - M
 ത്വരണമുള്ള ത്വരണമുള്ള - m

തെളിയിക്കുക

$$Mg = \frac{V}{5} \rho_w g \quad \text{--- (A)}$$

$$M = \frac{V}{5} \rho_w \quad \text{--- (01) --- (01)}$$

$$(M+m)g = \frac{7V}{10} \rho_w g \quad \text{--- (B)}$$

$$M+m = \frac{7V}{10} \rho_w \quad \text{--- (01)}$$

$$M+m-M = \frac{7V}{10} \rho_w - \frac{V}{5} \rho_w$$

$$m = \frac{7V \rho_w - 2V \rho_w}{10} = \frac{5V \rho_w}{10} = \frac{V \rho_w}{2}$$

$$M = \frac{V \rho_w}{5}$$

$$5 \times 10^3 = \frac{V \rho_w}{5}$$

$$V \rho_w = 5 \times 5 \times 10^3 \dots \dots \textcircled{01}$$

$$m = \frac{V \rho_w}{2} = \frac{25 \times 10^3}{2} = 12.5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg} \dots \textcircled{01}$$

(* විකල්ප ක්‍රමයක් භාවිතයෙන්
නම් තවදුරටත් ලෙස දෙන්න)

(ii) වායු බුබුළු සහිත ජලයේ ජනනය වන
සෙවීමට $\dots \rho_w \dots \textcircled{02}$

$$1 \text{ m}^3 \text{ දී වායු පරිමාව} \dots = 4 \times 10^8 \times 2 \times (10^3)^3 \dots \textcircled{01}$$

$$= 8 \times 10^1$$

$$= 0.8 \text{ m}^3$$

ජල පරිමාව
ජල ඝනත්වය

$$= 1 - 0.8$$

$$= 0.2 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 1000 \text{ kg m}^{-3} \times 0.2 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 200 \text{ kg}$$

වායු බුබුළු ප්‍රදේශයේ
ඝනත්වය

$$= \frac{\text{ඝනත්වය}}{\text{පරිමාව}}$$

$$= \frac{200 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ m}^3}$$

$$= 200 \text{ kg m}^{-3} \dots \textcircled{01}$$

මොහොත හැකි පරිදි ධ්‍රැවණය
කෙරෙහි $\dots = V \rho_w g$

$$1000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

බෝවුරු හිලි ඇති තරම (පොරොත්)

$$M = 5000 \text{ kg}$$

$$Mg' = \frac{V}{5} \rho_w g$$

$$V = \frac{5000 \times 5}{1000}$$

$$= 25 \text{ m}^3 \dots \text{ (01)}$$

$$\text{උෂ්ම බ්‍රික්කු කෙරුම} = V \rho_w g$$

$$= 25 \times 200 \times 10 \dots \text{ (01)}$$

$$= 50 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$= 5 \times 10^4 \text{ N} \dots \text{ (01)}$$

$$\text{බෝවුරු උෂ්ම බ} = (m + M)g$$

$$= 12.5 \times 10^3 + 5 \times 10^3$$

$$= 17.5 \times 10^4 \text{ N} \dots \text{ (01)}$$

$$17.5 \times 10^4 > 5 \times 10^7 \dots \text{ (01)}$$

$$\therefore \text{බෝවුරු මෙම තුළඟයෙහි කළේ} \dots \text{ (01)}$$

$$\frac{30}{30}$$

No: _____ Date: / /

⑥ (I) (a) $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$ ✓ (e1)

$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$ ✓ (e1)

(b) $P = P_1 + P_2$ ✓ (e1)

$P = 30 + (-10)$

$P = 20 D$ ✓ (e1)

$P = -\frac{1}{f}$

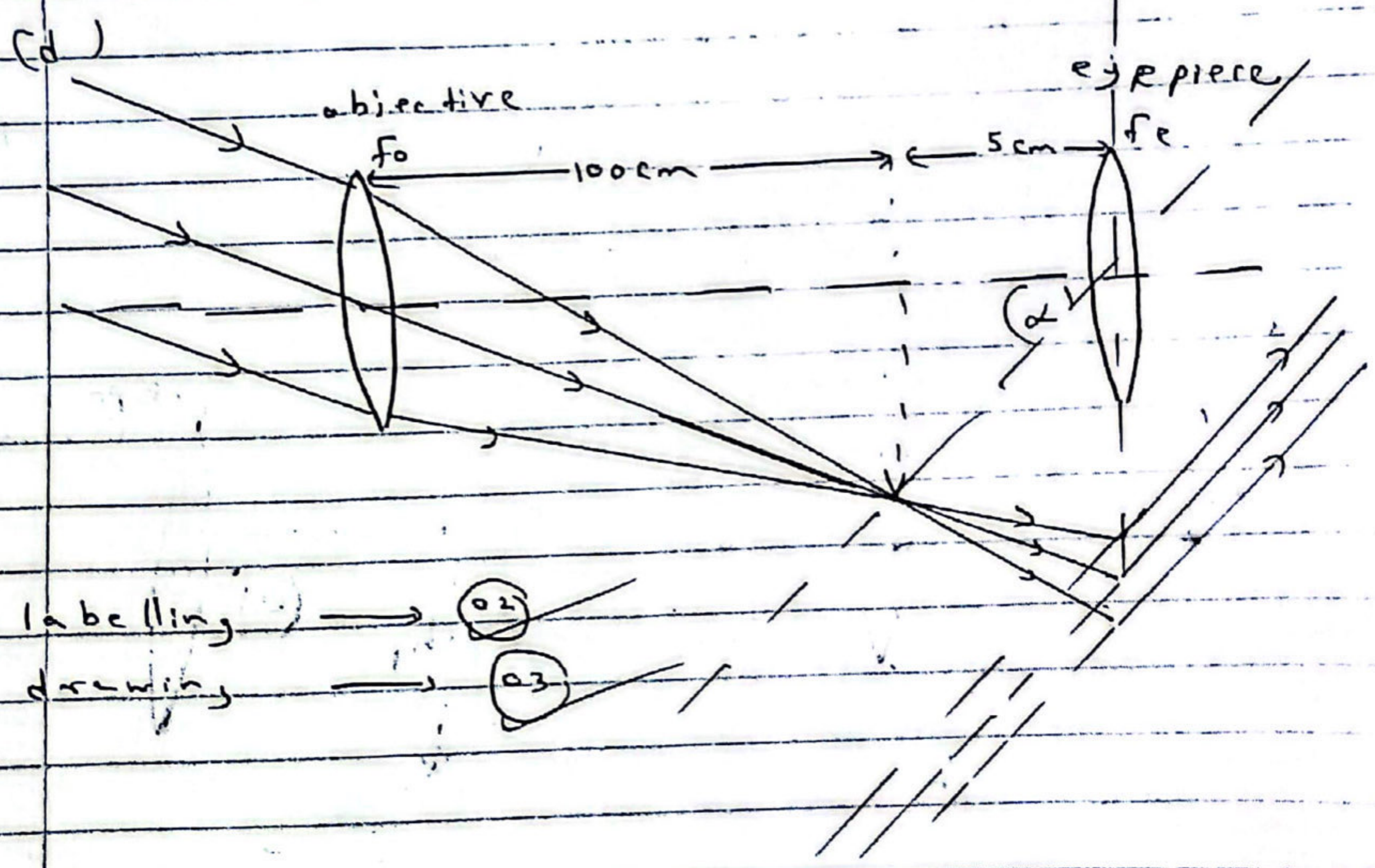
$20 = -\frac{1}{f}$

$f = -0.05 m$

$f = -5 cm$ ✓ (e1)

type = convex ✓ (e1)

(c) 100 cm convex lens ✓ (e1)
or
convex lens L

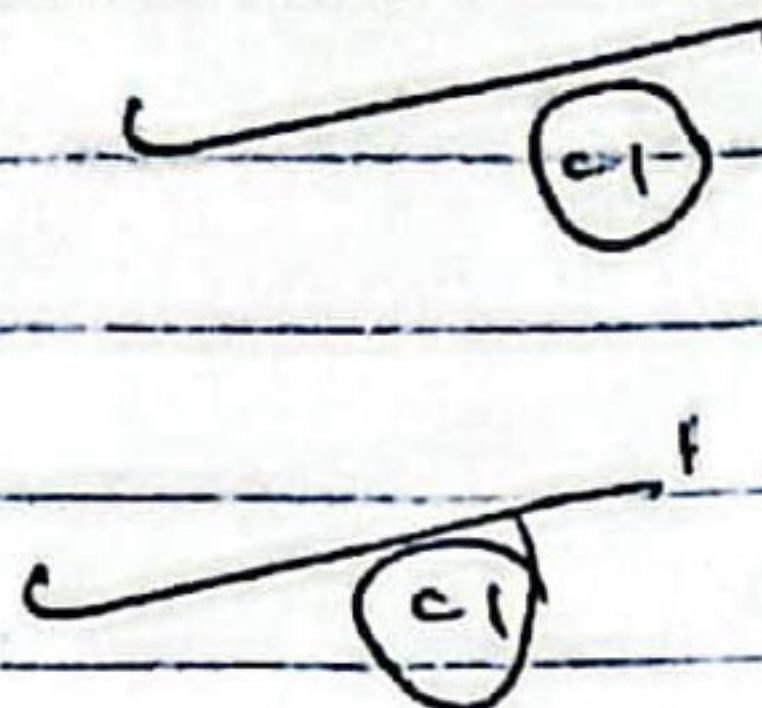


labelling → (e2)
drawing → (e3)

(e) $M = \frac{x_1}{x}$

$$M = \frac{\left(\frac{h}{5}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{100}\right)}$$

$$M = 20$$



(II) (a) virtual, inverted, magnified

(b) To increase the angular magnification

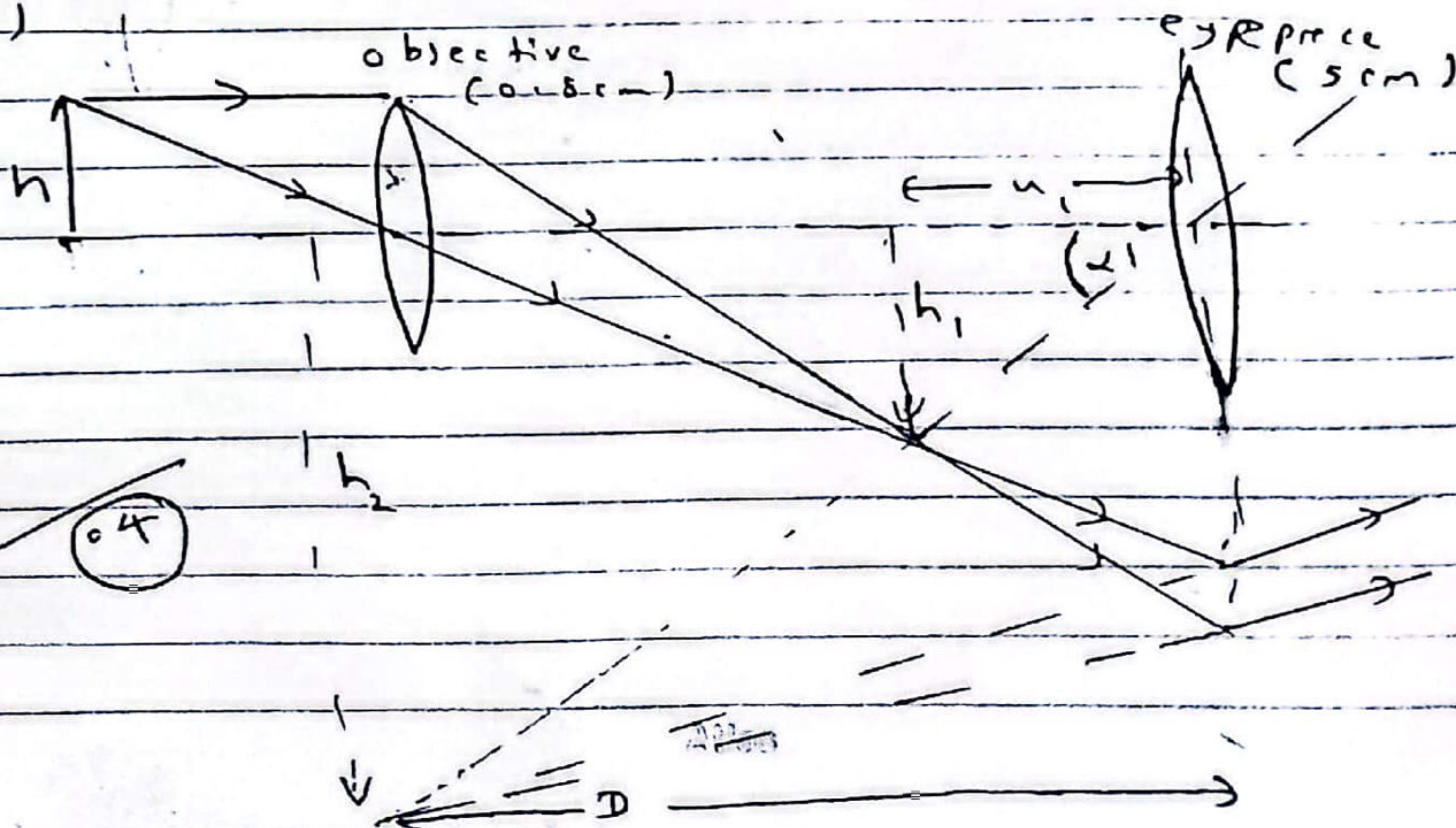
To view a detailed final image

(c) $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$

$$\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = -\frac{1}{0.8}$$

$$v = -4 \text{ cm}$$

(d)



No: _____

Date: ____/____/____

(e) for eye piece,

$$\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{u_1} = -\frac{1}{5} \quad (e1)$$

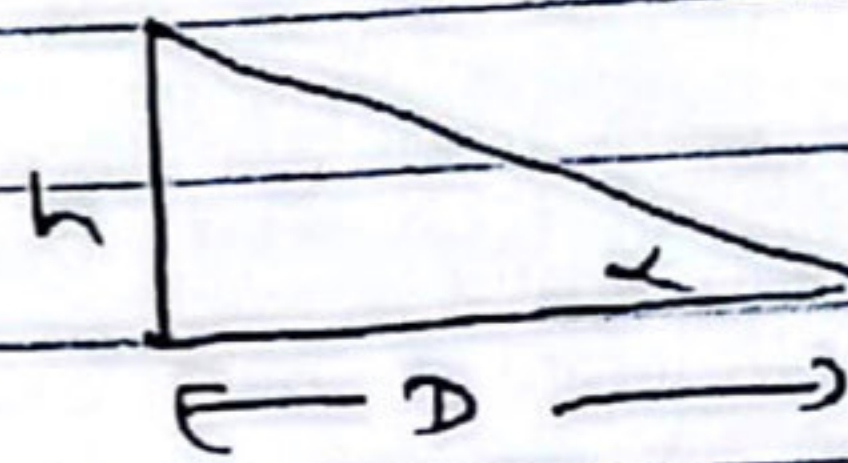
$$u_1 = \frac{25}{6} \text{ cm}$$

$$u_1 = 4.17 \text{ cm} \quad (e1)$$

$$M = \frac{\alpha'}{\alpha}$$

$$M = \left(\frac{h_2}{D} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{h}{D} \right)$$



$$M = \frac{h_2}{h}$$

$$M = \left(\frac{h_1}{h} \right) \left(\frac{h_2}{h_1} \right)$$

$$M = m_o \times m_e$$

$$M = \left(\frac{25}{\frac{25}{6}} \right) \times \left(\frac{4}{1} \right)$$

$$M = 24$$

30
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Atlas

7

No.

Date: / /

(A)

(i)

$$\text{upthrust } (u) = V \rho g$$

$$= 1200 \times 1.3 \times 10$$

$$= 15600 \text{ N}$$

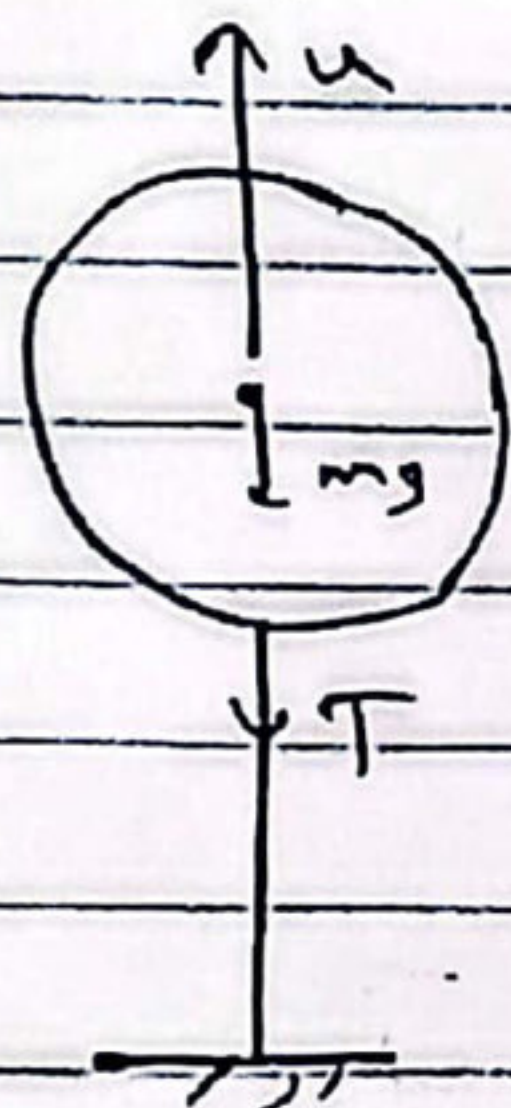
(ii)

mass of air inside
the balloon

$$= 1200 \times 0.8$$

$$= 960 \text{ kg}$$

(iii)



$$u = mg + T$$

$$15600 = 960 + 4000 + T$$

$$T = 2000 \text{ N}$$

(iv)

$$\frac{F}{A} = Y \cdot \frac{e}{L}$$

$$e = \frac{FL}{YA}$$

$$e = \frac{2000 \times 3}{1 \times 10^8 \times 3 \times (1 \times 10^{-3})^2}$$

$$e = 0.02 \text{ m}$$

(v)

elastic energy stored
per unit volume

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{stress} \times \text{strain}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2000}{3 \times (1 \times 10^{-3})^2} \times \frac{0.02}{3}$$

$$= 2.22 \times 10^6 \text{ J m}^{-3}$$

Ans

$$(b) (a) Q = \frac{\pi}{8} \frac{r^4 \Delta p}{\eta l} \quad (c2)$$

Q = rate of volume flow of liquid

r = internal radius of the tube

Δp = pressure difference across the tube

η = viscosity of the liquid

l = length of the tube

(c5)

$$(b) (i) \text{ flow rate } (Q) = A v$$

$$6 \times 10^{-6} = 3 \times (2 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times v \quad (c1)$$

$$v = 0.5 \text{ m s}^{-1} \quad (c1)$$

$$(ii) \text{ mass flow rate} = A v \rho$$

$$= 6 \times 10^{-6} \times 1000$$

$$= 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg s}^{-1} \quad (c2)$$

$$(iii) Q = \frac{\pi}{8} \frac{r^4 \Delta p}{\eta l}$$

$$6 \times 10^{-6} = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{(2 \times 10^{-3})^4 \times \Delta p}{3 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.5} \quad (c2)$$

$$\Delta p = 1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa} \quad (c1)$$

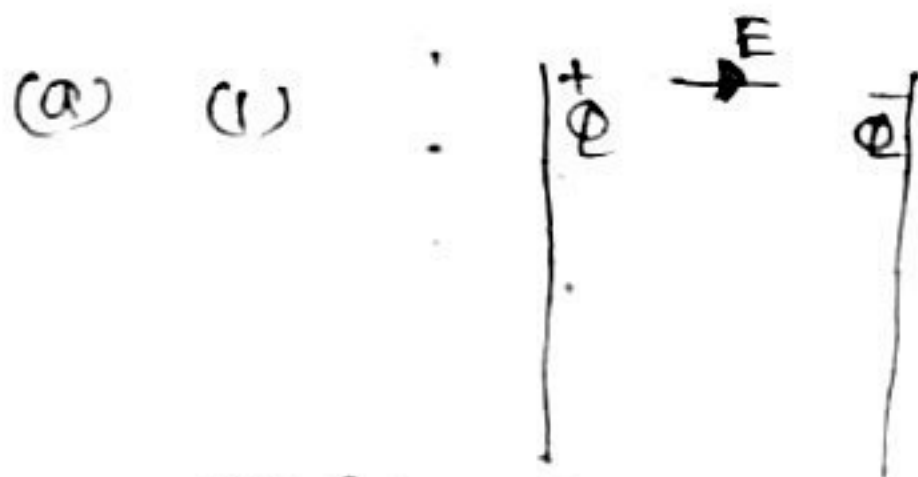
$$(iv) \text{ minimum power needed} = Q \cdot \Delta p$$

$$= 6 \times 10^{-6} \times 1.5 \times 10^3$$

$$= 9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W} \quad (c2)$$

30
30

Alga



തളിർ ദൂരീകരണ മൂലം.

$$E = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon} = \frac{Q}{A\epsilon} \quad \text{--- (1)} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

തീവ്ര മൂലബലം മൂലം.

$$E = \frac{V}{d} \quad \text{--- (2)} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

① in ②

$$\frac{V}{d} = \frac{Q}{A\epsilon} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

when $Q = CV$

$$\frac{V}{d} = \frac{CV}{A\epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{A\epsilon}{d} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

when $\epsilon = k\epsilon_0$ or $\epsilon = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0$ --- (2)

$C = \frac{Ak\epsilon_0}{d}$

or

$C = \frac{A\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}{d}$

(ii) $C = \frac{Ak\epsilon_0}{d}$

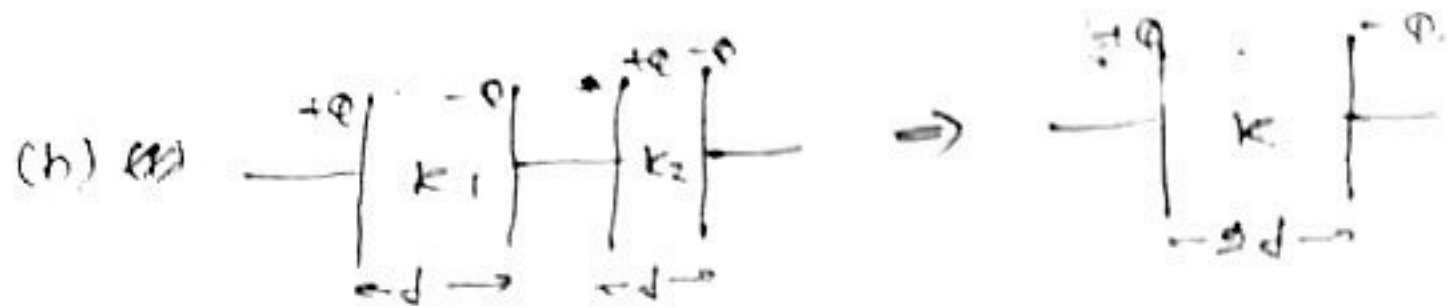
$$= \frac{1 \times 10^{-4} \times 4 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}}{0.5 \times 10^{-3}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$= 7.08 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{7.08 \text{ pF}}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(iii) താഴെ പറയുന്ന വ്യക്തി.

$$7.08 \text{ pF} > 2 \text{ pF} \text{ തീർച്ച.} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$



$$Q = CV \quad \text{ଅବସ୍ଥା}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{Q}{C_1} \quad V_2 = \frac{Q}{C_2}$$

$$V = V_1 + V_2 \quad \text{ଅବସ୍ଥା}$$

$$\frac{Q}{C} = \frac{Q}{C_1} + \frac{Q}{C_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$

$$\frac{2d}{Ak\epsilon_0} = \frac{d}{Ak_1\epsilon_0} + \frac{d}{Ak_2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\frac{2}{k} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}$$

$$\frac{2}{k} = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{k_1 k_2}$$

$$\boxed{K = \frac{2k_1 k_2}{(k_1 + k_2)}}$$

ଉତ୍ତର ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଏ

— (5)

$$(1) \quad k_1 = 4 \quad k_2 = 12 \quad \text{ଅବସ୍ଥା}$$

$$K = \frac{2 \times 4 \times 12}{(4 + 12)} = 6$$

— (2)

$$(ii) \quad C_1 = \frac{AK\epsilon_0}{d}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 10^{-4} \times 6 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}}{0.5 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 10.62 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F}$$

$$= 10.62 \text{ pF}$$

— (2)

(ii) එකම පරිමාණය වේ.

$$10.62 \text{ PF} > 2 \text{ PF} \text{ බැවින්} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

(c) (i) $k_1 = 4 \text{ m}$ $k_2 = 6 \text{ m}$ වේ

$$k = \frac{2k_1 k_2}{(k_1 + k_2)}$$

$$k = \frac{2 \times 4 \times 6}{(4 + 6)} = 4.8 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$(ii) C_2 = \frac{A k \epsilon_0}{d}$$

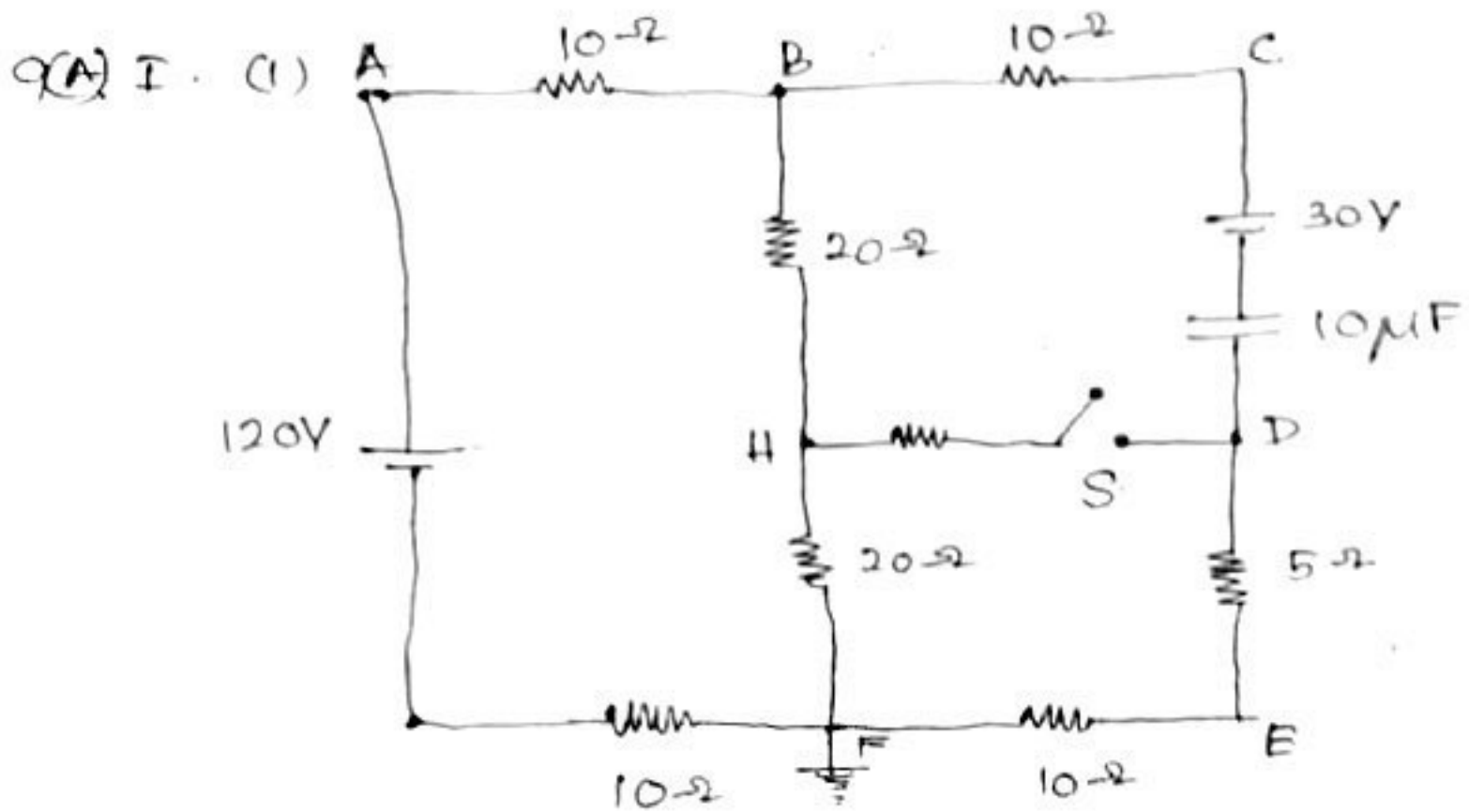
$$= \frac{1 \times 10^{-9} \times 4.8 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}}{0.5 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 8.496 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$= 8.5 \text{ PF} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

(iii) එකම පරිමාණය වේ.

$$8.5 \text{ PF} > 2 \text{ PF} \text{ බැවින්} \quad \text{--- ①}$$



(a) (i) $120 = I (10 + 20 + 20 + 10)$
 $I = \frac{120}{60} = \underline{\underline{2A}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$

(ii) $V_{AH} = IR$
 $V_{AF} = 2 (10 + 20)$
 $= \underline{\underline{60V}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$

(iii) C @ කැප්සිටර් එකෙහි වෝල්ටే.

$V_A = 100V$
 $\therefore V_B = 100 - 2 \times 10$
 $= 80V$
 $V_B = V_C$ බැවින්
 $V_C = \underline{\underline{80V}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$

D @ කැප්සිටර් එකෙහි වෝල්ටේ.

$V_D = 0V \quad \text{--- (1)}$

(iv) ඩාරිනක්ටර්ස් දිගු පරිච්ඡේදය වෝල්ටේ.

$V = V_C - 30$
 $V = 80 - 30 = 50V. \quad \text{--- (1)}$

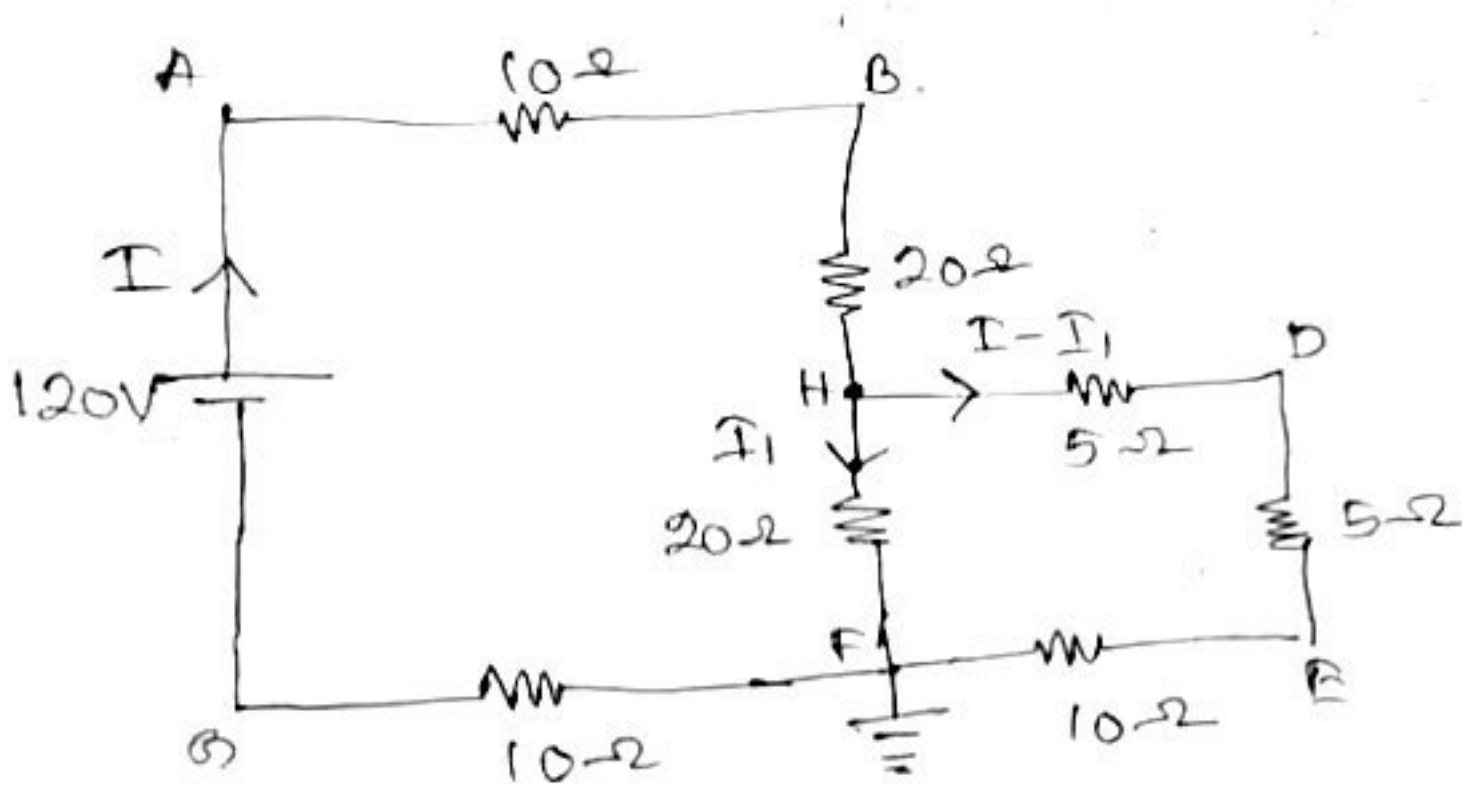
චාජිතයෙහි ගබඩා වූ ශක්තිය E නම්

$$E = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 \text{ මගින්}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10^{-6} \times 50^2 \text{ — (2)}$$

$$E = \underline{\underline{1.25 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J}}} \text{ — (1)}$$

(b) S ඝණනය සංවිධානය වීම,



H F අතර සමාන ප්‍රතිරෝධය. R_1 හි

$$\frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20}$$

$$R_1 = \underline{\underline{10\Omega}} \text{ — (1)}$$

(i) $V = IR$ භාවය ඉස්මතු කරගෙන සෙවීම
 $120 = I_1 (10 + 20 + 10 + 10)$

$$I = \frac{120}{50} = \underline{\underline{2.4 \text{ A}}} \text{ — (2)}$$

(ii) $V_C = V_B$
 $= 0 - 10 \times 2.4 + 120 - 10 \times 2.4$
 $= \underline{\underline{72 \text{ V}}} \text{ — (1)}$

V_D හෝම.

$$V_H = 10 \times 2.4 = \underline{24V}$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{24}{20} = 1.2A \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(I - I_1) = \underline{1.2A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_D &= V_H - (I - I_1) \times R \\ &= 24 - 1.2 \times 5 \\ &= \underline{18V} \end{aligned} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

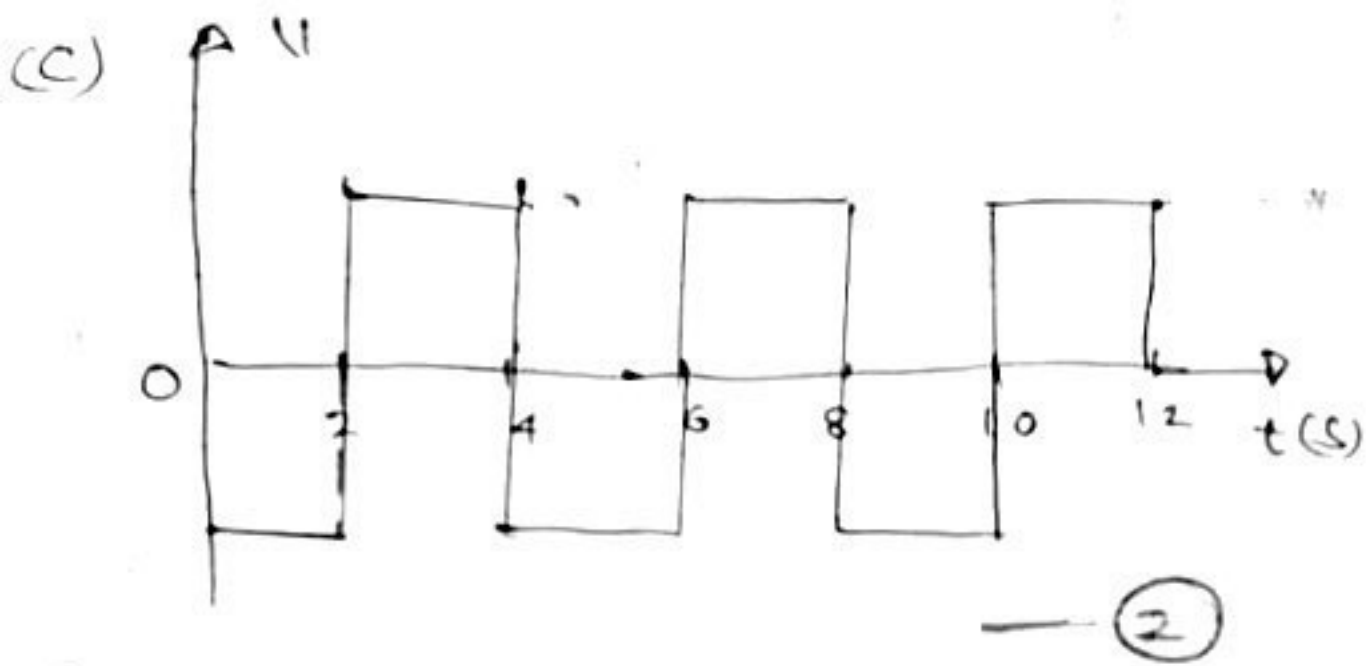
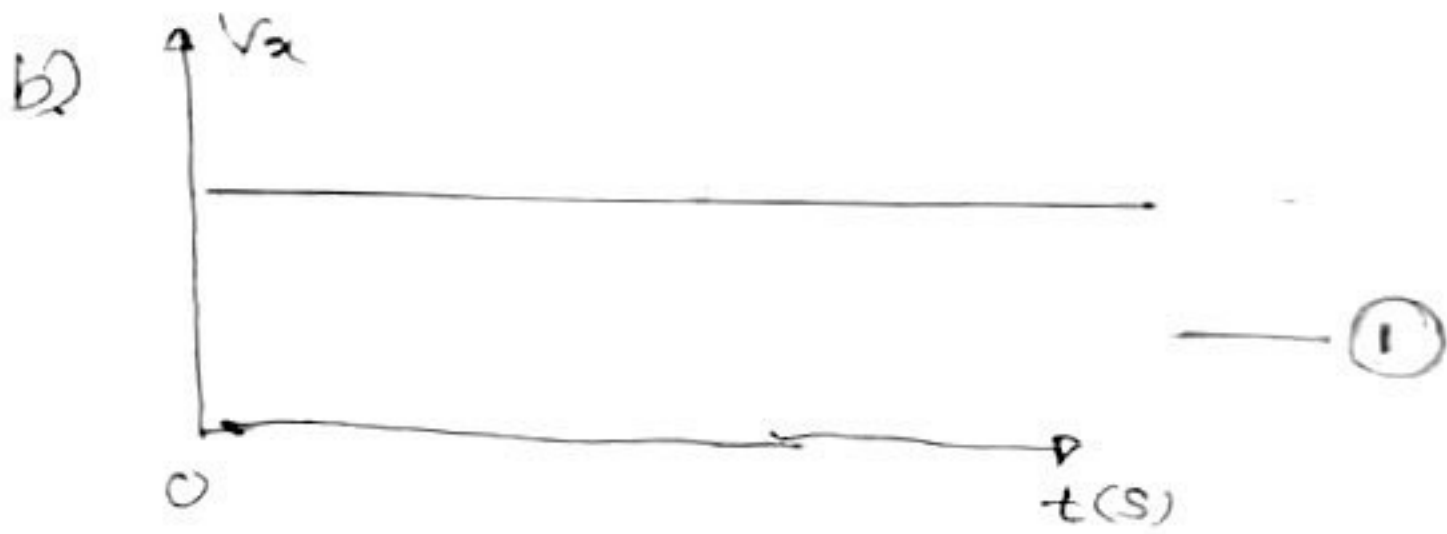
(iii) ඩාර්නුකය හරහා ගිණි දැක්වෙන්නේ V_1 හි

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= V_C - 30 - 18 \\ &= 72 - 48 \\ &= \underline{24V} \end{aligned} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

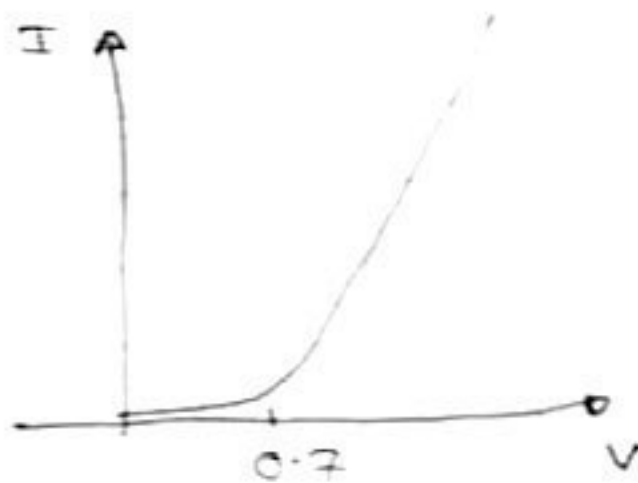
$\therefore$ ඩාර්නුකය හරහා ගිණි දැක්වෙන්නේ E_2 හි

$$\begin{aligned} E_2 &= \frac{1}{2} CV^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10^{-6} \times 24^2 \quad \text{--- (2)} \\ &= \underline{2.88 \times 10^{-3} J} \quad \text{--- (1)} \end{aligned}$$

- a) (i) $A \rightarrow B$ ——— (1)
 (ii) $B \rightarrow A$ ——— (1)



9 (B) (i)



$$V_i = 0.7V$$

$$V_e = 0.2V$$

— (2)

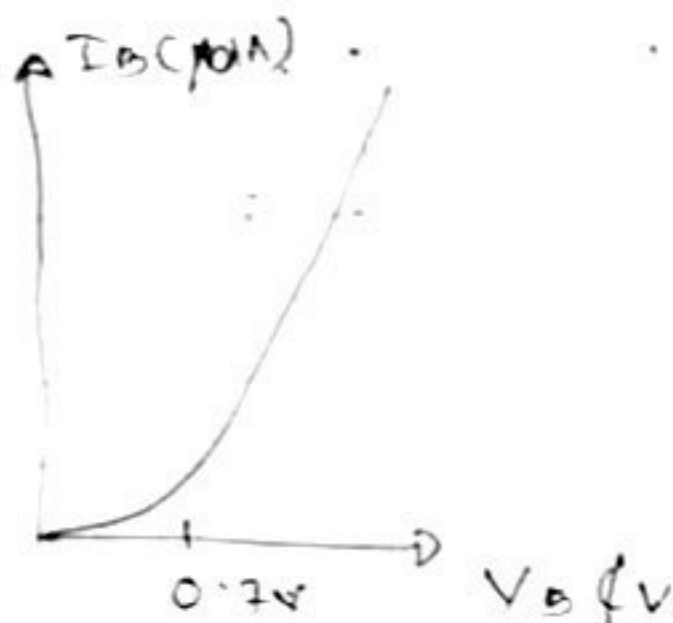
එම නමුත්, අවමයෙන් වාරික දැක්වීම, ~~එම~~
 ප්‍රකාශයේ නිර්වචන

— (2)

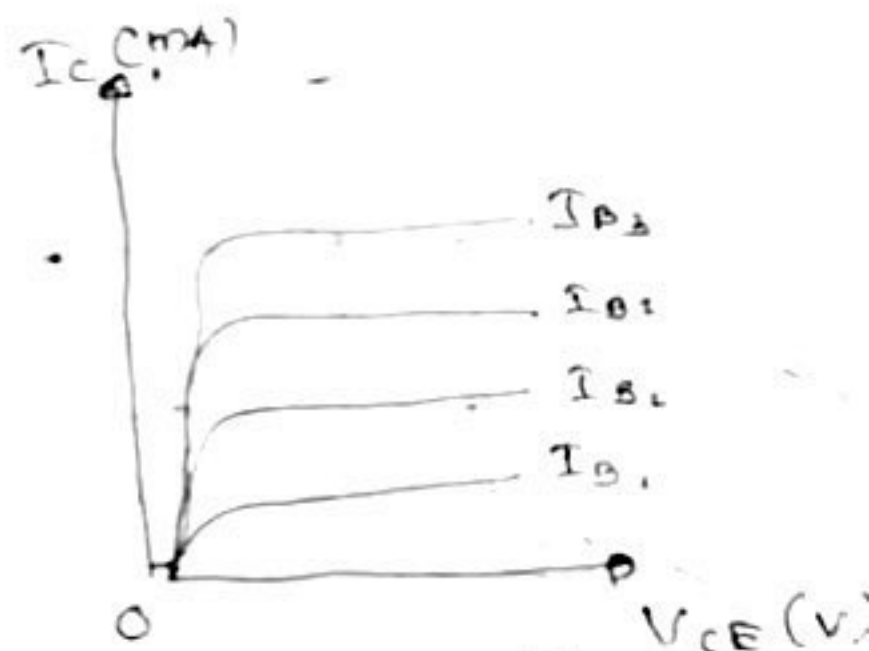
එම නමුත්, අවමයෙන් වාරික දැක්වීම ප්‍රකාශයේ නිර්වචන

— (2)

(ii)



— (2)



— (2)

(iii) a) C_1 හා C_2 වාරිකයන් වල ආරෝපණය,

C_1 - සරලයා ප්‍රත්‍යාස්ථ චාලිතය ආරෝපණය වීමෙන්
 ප්‍රධාන තුළට දැක්වීම වැඩිවේ.

— (1)

C_2 - ප්‍රත්‍යාස්ථ ප්‍රත්‍යාස්ථ චාලිතය ආරෝපණය වීමෙන්
 ප්‍රධාන තුළට දැක්වීම වැඩිවේ.

— (1)

නිමැවීමේ නිමැවීමේ දින →

(b)

$$\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B} = \frac{6 \times 10^{-3}}{30 \times 10^{-6}} = 200$$

— (2)

$$(c) \quad V_{CC} = I_B R_B + V_{BE}$$

$$12 = 30 \times 10^{-6} \times R_B + 0.6$$

$$\frac{11.4}{30 \times 10^{-6}} = R_D$$

$$R_B = \underline{380 \text{ k}\Omega} \quad - (2)$$

$$(f) \quad V_{CC} = I_C R_C + V_{CE}$$

$$10 = 6 \times 10^{-3} \times 1 \times 10^3 + V_{CE} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$12 = 6 + V_{CE}$$

$$V_{CE} = \underline{\underline{GV}} \quad - (1)$$

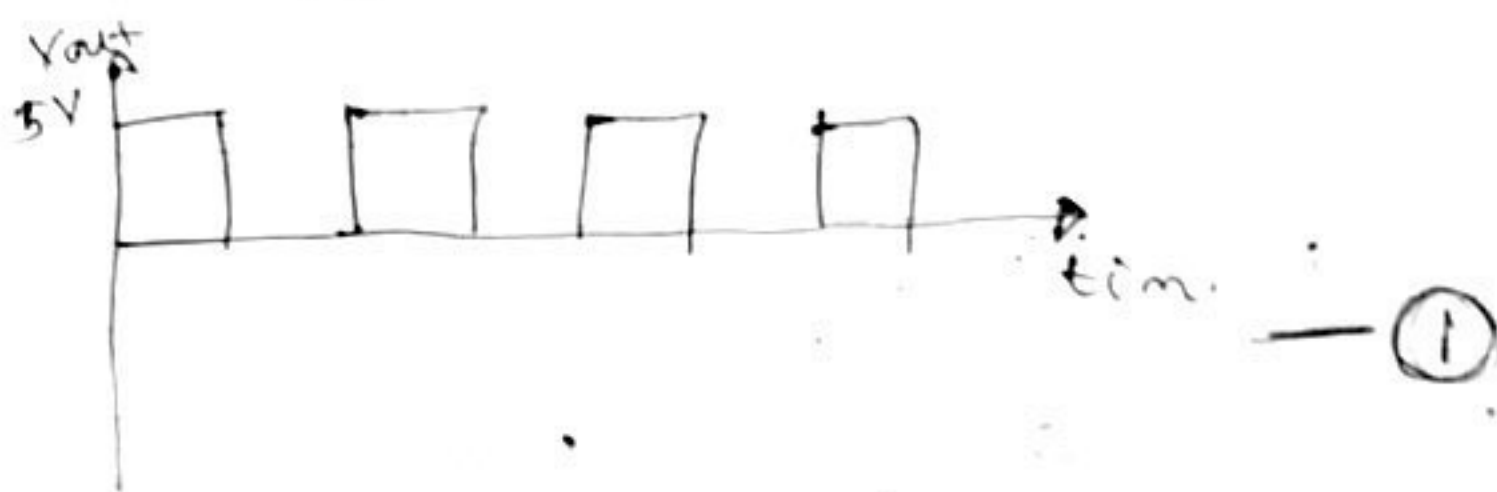
(b) ଚାଷଜୀବିତାଙ୍କ ସମିତିର ଦ୍ଵାରା ଗ୍ରହଣୀୟ ନୁହେଁ.

$V_{in} = 0 \text{ V}$ නිසා, ප්‍රාග්ධන ස්වරූපයේ පෙර පෙර දැක්වූ ලෙස ක්‍රියා කරයි.

$\therefore V_{out} = 5V$ — (1)

$V_{in} = 5V$ හි , ලාභකර්ථක 'විවෘත' තත්ත්වයේ
 පරිසරයේ පවතින බව පෙන්වන්න.

$$\therefore V_{out} = 0V \quad \text{--- (1)}$$



(C) ટ્રાન્ઝિસ્ટરને સંતૃપ્ત કરવા માટે,

$$V_{CE} = 0.$$

$$V_E = 0 \text{ એટલે } V_C = 0.$$

$$V_{CC} = I_C R_C$$

$$5 = I_C \times 5 \times 10^3$$

$$I_C = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

$$= 1 \text{ mA}$$

— ①

$$\beta = 5 \text{ એટલે}$$

$$\frac{I_C}{I_B} = 5$$

$$I_B = \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{5} = 0.2 \text{ mA} \quad \text{— ①}$$

$$V_{in} = 5 \text{ V થી}$$

$$V_{in} = I_B R_B$$

$$5 = 0.2 \times 10^{-3} \times R_B$$

$$R_B = \underline{25 \text{ k}\Omega} \quad \text{— ①}$$

~~જો~~
A = 0, B = 0 થી $V_C = 0$ એટલે
 $V_{out} = 5 \text{ V}$ થશે.

A અને B = 5 V થી ~~જો~~ સંતૃપ્ત કરવામાં આવશે.
 $V_{out} = 0 \text{ V}$ થશે.

A	B	V_{out}	
0	0	5V	1
0	1	5V	0
1	0	0V	0
1	1	0V	0

∴ NOR ફંક્શન
મળે છે. — ①

— ②

10 A)

உணர்வு

என யெவ்வா

ප්‍රාග් ජනක චරිතය ප්‍රකාශය අංක 01/02/2019
 වී සිදු වූ දින 01 වේ 01

ii) $\frac{\text{කොටස් 1000000}}{\text{මුදල්}} = \frac{\text{කොටස් 1000000}}{\text{මුදල්}} + \frac{\text{මුදල් 1000000}}{\text{මුදල්}}$

$$\Delta V_{\text{env}} = \Delta V_{\text{eq}} + \Delta V_{\text{azn}} - @ (02)$$

$$V_{rem} = V_{rem} + V_{3\alpha} - o(62)$$

$$\tau_{\text{err}} = \tau_{\text{exp}} + 3\alpha. \quad - \text{ @ (02)}$$

III ବେଢ଼ିଆ ଗୋଦାନ

$$V_2 = V_1 (1 + \sigma_{\text{ବସ୍ତୁ}} \Delta \theta) \text{ ଯେଉଁଠି } - \text{e. (01)}$$

$$A_{2L} = A_{1L0} (1 + r_{6\%} \Delta \theta) \quad - \text{ @-(01)}$$

$$A_1(1+2\alpha\theta)l = A_1 l_0 (1 + r_{bcfc}\theta) \quad \leftarrow @. (v2)$$

$$\underline{\underline{l = l_0 \frac{(1 + r_{fc} Q)}{(1 + 2\alpha Q)} = l_0 \frac{(1 + r Q)}{1 + 2\alpha Q} - Q \cdot (0.2)}}$$

$$\underline{IV} \quad l = \frac{\log(1 + r\theta)}{1 + 2\alpha\theta}$$

$$l = \frac{10 \times 10^{-2} (1 + 1.82 \times 10^{-4} \times 10)}{1 + 2 \times 10^{-5} \times 10} = \frac{10^{-1} (1 + 0.00182)}{1 + 2 \times 10^{-4}} - @. (02)$$

$$= \frac{0.1 + 0.000182}{1.0002} \approx \frac{0.100182}{1.0002} \approx 0.10016$$

$$^2 \underline{1.0016 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m.}} \approx \underline{10.016 \text{ cm}} \quad - \quad @-(02)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v) \Delta V_{\text{ବାୟୁ}} &= V \gamma_{\text{ବାୟୁ}} \Delta \theta \\
 &= 1000 \times 1.82 \times 10^{-4} \times 100 \\
 &= 18.2 \text{ cm}^3 \quad - \text{ @. (01)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta V_{\text{ଉଦ୍‌ଗ୍ରହ}} &= V 3\alpha \Delta \theta \\
 &= 100 \times 3\alpha \times 100 \\
 &= 3 \times 10^5 \alpha \text{ cm}^3 \quad - \text{ @. (01)}
 \end{aligned}$$

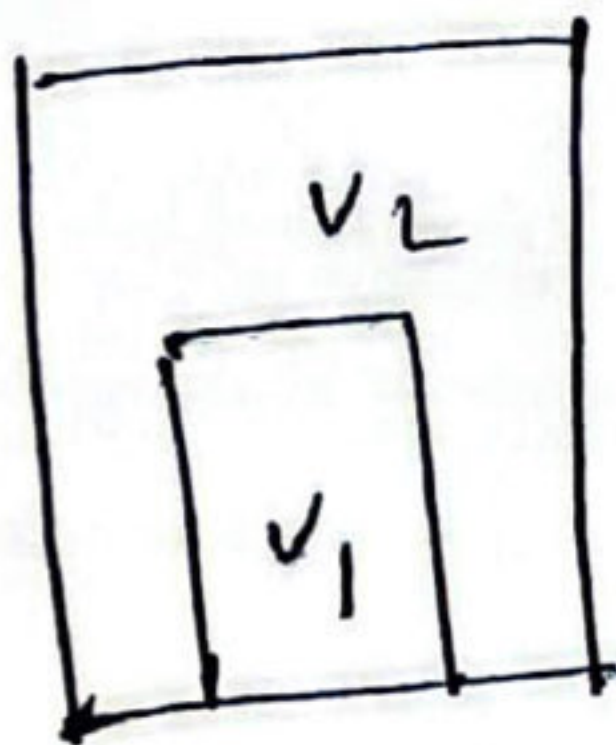
$$15.2 = \Delta V_{\text{ବାୟୁ}} - \Delta V_{\text{ଉଦ୍‌ଗ୍ରହ}} \quad - \text{ @. (01)}$$

$$15.2 = 18.2 - 3 \times 10^5 \alpha$$

$$3 \times 10^5 \alpha = 18.2 - 15.2 = 3$$

$$\alpha = 10^{-5} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1} \quad - \text{ @. (01)}$$

VI



ଓରିଜିନାଲ୍ ସିଲିନ୍ = V_1
 ଶୀତଳ ସିଲିନ୍ = V_2

ଶୀତଳ ସିଲିନ୍ ଓ ଓରିଜିନାଲ୍ ସିଲିନ୍

$$\Delta V_{\text{ଉଦ୍‌ଗ୍ରହ}} = \Delta V_{\text{ଓରିଜିନାଲ୍}} + \Delta V_{\text{ଶୀତଳ}} \quad - \text{ @. (02)}$$

$$(V_1 + V_2) \times 3\alpha \Delta \theta = V_1 3\alpha \Delta \theta + V_2 \gamma \Delta \theta \quad - \text{ @. (02)}$$

$$(V_1 + V_2) 3 \times 8 \times 10^{-6} = V_1 \times 3 \times 4 \times 10^{-6} + V_2 \times 1.8 \times 10^{-4} \quad - \text{ @. (02)}$$

$$(V_1 + V_2) \times 24 \times 10^{-2} = V_1 \times 12 \times 10^{-2} + 1.8 V_2$$

$$0.24 V_1 + 0.24 V_2 = 0.12 V_1 + 1.8 V_2$$

$$0.24 V_1 - 0.12 V_1 = 1.8 V_2 - 0.24 V_2$$

$$0.12 V_1 = 1.56 V_2$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{1.56}{0.12} = \underline{\underline{13}} \quad - \text{ @. (02)}$$

(xi). $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$ ----- 0.01

(ii). $E = mc^2$ ----- 0.01

$E = hf$ ----- 0.01

$c = f\lambda$ ----- 0.01

$$hf = mc^2$$

$$h \frac{c}{\lambda} = mc^2$$

$$mc = p$$

$$\frac{h}{\lambda} = p$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

(iii) $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$ ----- 0.01

$$\lambda = \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{(9.11 \times 10^{-31})(10^6 \times 10^2)}$$

$$= \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{9.11 \times 10^{-23}}$$

$$= 0.72 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} \text{ ----- 0.01}$$

അമിത തീവ്രതയിൽ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തുക $(\lambda_2) = \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{(50 \times 10^3 \times 4 \times 10^2)}$ ----- 0.01

$$= \frac{6.6}{2} \times 10^{-35}$$

$$= 3.3 \times 10^{-35} \text{ m} \text{ ----- 0.01}$$

അമിത താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തുക $3.3 \times 10^{-35} \lll 7.2 \times 10^{-12}$ ----- 0.01

അമിത താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തുക $3.3 \times 10^{-35} \lll 7.2 \times 10^{-12}$ ----- 0.01

විකිරණ තරංග ලෙස හැසිරිය නොහැක --- (201)

(b)(i). ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝනය ලබාගත් විභව අන්තරය නරක වා: 0 = 'e' කල කාර්යය

$$\frac{1}{2} m_e u^2 = eV \quad \text{--- (202)}$$

(ii). ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝනයේ ගම්‍යතාව = ස්කන්ධය $\times$ ප්‍රවේගය
 $= m_e \times u$

$$u = \sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m_e}} \quad \text{නිසා}$$

$$\text{ගම්‍යතාව} = m_e \times \sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m_e}} \quad \text{--- (203)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2eV m_e} \quad \text{--- (204)}$$

(iii) ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝනයේ ඩිබ්‍රෝග්ලි තරංග දිගය $\lambda = \frac{h}{m_e \times u}$

$$= \frac{h}{\sqrt{2eV m_e}} \quad \text{--- (205)}$$

(iv). $\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2eV m_e}}$

$$= \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 3600 \times 7.1 \times 10^{-31}}}$$

$$= \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{16 \times 36 \times 182 \times 10^{-50}}}$$

$$= \frac{6.6 \times 0.07 \times 10^{-34}}{4 \times 6 \times 10^{-25}}$$

$$= 0.01925 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$= 1.93 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} //$$

$$= 1.93 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} //$$

$$= 1.93 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} //$$

(V) $C = f\lambda$ ----- (01)

$\lambda = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^{14}}$ ----- (01)

$= 6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$ ----- (01)

කාමාන්ත ආලෝකය තරංග
 ආයාමයට දරන අනුපාතය $= \frac{6 \times 10^{-8}}{1.93 \times 10^{-11}}$ ----- (01)

$= \frac{6}{1.93} \times 10^3$

$= 3098$

$= 3 \times 10^3$ ----- (01)

(Vi) i. විකේදන බලය (විකේදනය) ----- (02)
 ii. විකේදන බලය (විකේදනය) වැඩිවීම ----- (02)

ii. ප්‍රතිබිම්බ තිරයකින් ඉතා ඉතා දුරින්
 නිකේෂණය වීම ----- (02)

හෝ නිරූපණය ඉදිරිපසින්

$\frac{30}{30}$