

01. (a) $f(x) = x^2 + bx + c$ හා $g(x) = x^2 + qx + r$ යන ද්විපදයන්
 α, β යනු $g(x) = 0$ හි මූලයන් වේ.
 $\alpha + \beta = -q$ ——— ①
 $\alpha\beta = r$ ——— ②
 $f(\alpha) \cdot f(\beta) = (\alpha^2 + b\alpha + c)(\beta^2 + b\beta + c)$
 $= \alpha^2\beta^2 + b\alpha^2\beta + c\alpha^2 + b\alpha\beta^2$
 $+ b^2\alpha\beta + bc\alpha + c\beta^2 + bc\beta + c^2$
 $= (\alpha\beta)^2 + b\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) + c(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$
 $+ bc(\alpha + \beta) + b^2\alpha\beta + c^2$
 $= r^2 + brq + c(q^2 - 2r) - bcq + b^2r + c^2$
 $= c^2 - 2cr + r^2 + brq + cq^2 - bcq + b^2r$
 $= (c - r)^2 - br(q - b) + cq(q - b)$
 $= (c - r)^2 - (q - b)(br - cq)$
 $= (c - r)^2 - (b - q)(cq - br)$

$f(x) = 0$ හා $g(x) = 0$ යන ද්විපදයන් වේ නම්
 $f(\alpha) = 0$ නම් $f(\beta) = 0$ වේ.
එනිසා $f(\alpha) \cdot f(\beta) = 0$ වේ.
එනම් $(c - r)^2 - (b - q)(cq - br) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (c - r)^2 = (b - q)(cq - br)$
එනිසා $(b - q), (c - r)$ හා $(cq - br)$
අනුපාතික වේ.

එ. ව. යනු $f(x) = 0$ හි මූලයන් වේ.
 $a + b = -c$ ——— ③ හා $ab = c$ ——— ④
③ හා ④ න් $a(\beta + b) = r + c$ ——— ⑤
 $a^2\beta b = cr$ ——— ⑥
 a යනු $f(x) = 0$ හා $g(x) = 0$ හි මූලයන් වේ.
 $a^2 + ba + c = 0$ හා $a^2 + qa + r = 0$
එනිසා $(q - b)a = c - r$
අන් $b \neq q$ නම් $c - r \neq 0$ $a = \frac{c - r}{q - b}$
අන් ⑥ න් $\beta + b = \frac{(c + r)(q - b)}{c - r}$ හා
⑥ න් $\beta b = \frac{cr(q - b)^2}{(c - r)^2}$

එ. ව. හි මූලයන් වේ.

$$x^2 - \frac{(c + r)(q - b)}{(c - r)}x + \frac{cr(q - b)^2}{(c - r)^2} = 0$$

- (b) $p(x)$, $q(x)$ යනු $(x - a)$ මගින් බෙදිය හැකි $Q(x)$ හා
පසු R වේ.
 $p(x) = (x - a)Q(x) + R$ වේ.
එනිසා $p(a) = R$
 $p(-1) = -a + b + c = 4 \Rightarrow a + b + c = -4$ ——— ①
 $p(1) = a + b + c = 0 \Rightarrow a + b + c = 0$ ——— ②
 $p(2) = 8a + 2b + c = 4$ ——— ③
① හා ② න් $a + b = -2$ ——— ④ හා $c = 2$
 $c = 2$, ③ හි ආදායමක්
 $8a + 2b = 2$
 $\Rightarrow 4a + b = 1$ ——— ⑤
④ හා ⑤ $3a = 3 \Rightarrow a = 1$
එනිසා ④ න් $b = -3$
එනිසා $p(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x - 1)(x^2 + x + 2)$
 $= (x - 1)^2(x + 2)$
 $p(x)$ හි මූලයන් $(x - 1)$ හා $(x + 2)$ වේ.

02. B - 7 C - 5
(ii) 12 වෙනස් වස්තුන් සිට 5 වෙනස් වස්තුන් තෝරා ගැනීමේ ක්‍රමය
 $= {}^{12}C_5$
 $= \frac{12!}{7!5!}$
 $= \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = 792$

- (ii) එ. ව. වස්තුන් තෝරා ගැනීමේ ක්‍රමය
 $= {}^{12}C_5 = 792$
එ. ව. වස්තුන් 5 ක් තෝරා ගැනීමේ ක්‍රමය
 $= {}^7C_5 = \frac{7!}{2!5!} = 21$
එනිසා මුළු ක්‍රමයන් $= 792 - 21 = 771$

- (iii) විකල්ප ක්‍රමය B C
4 1
3 2
2 3
1 4
එනිසා මුළු ක්‍රමයන් $= 792 - 21 = 771$
 $= {}^7C_4 \times {}^5C_1 + {}^7C_3 \times {}^5C_2 + {}^7C_2 \times {}^5C_3 + {}^7C_1 \times {}^5C_4$

$$\Rightarrow |z_1 + z_2| \leq 18$$

Arg $(z_1) = \text{Arg}(z_2)$ වේ

$$\therefore |z_1 + z_2| \text{ වැඩිම අගය} = 18 \text{ වේ}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \text{Arg } z_1 < \pi$$

$|z_1 + z_2|$ වැඩිම අගය ගන්නා විට

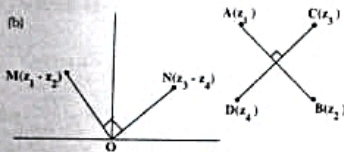
$$\frac{\pi}{2} < z_2 < \pi \text{ වේ}$$

Arg $(z_2) = \text{Arg}(z_1)$ බැවින්

$$z_2 = \lambda z_1, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\text{එවිට } \frac{|z_2|}{|z_1|} = \lambda \Rightarrow \frac{5}{13} = \lambda$$

$$z_2 = \frac{5}{13}(-12 + 5i) = \frac{-60}{13} + \frac{25}{13}i$$



BA//OM DC//ON වේ

BA=OM වෙලෙ DC=ON වෙලෙ ද

M හි N වෙලෙ සම වේ

M හි සිට $z_1 - z_2$ හි N හි සිට $z_3 - z_4$ දුර සමාන වේ

එවිට OM $\perp$ ON

එවිට $|\text{Arg}(z_1 - z_2) - \text{Arg}(z_3 - z_4)| = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{Arg} \left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_3 - z_4} \right) = \text{Arg}(z_1 - z_2) - \text{Arg}(z_3 - z_4)$$

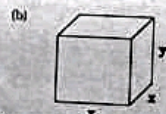
$$\text{එවිට } \left| \text{Arg} \left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_3 - z_4} \right) \right| = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\therefore \left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_3 - z_4} \right)$ ඉහත අගය ගන්නා වේ

05. (a) $y = \frac{1}{2}(\sin^{-1} x)^2$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2(\sin^{-1} x) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin^{-1} x \quad \text{--- (1)}$$



(b)

x විෂයෙහි (1) වලින් නැවත අවකල්‍ය කරමු

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{(-2x)}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - 1 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

x විෂයෙහි (2) වලින් නැවත අවකල්‍ය කරමු

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + (-2x) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 3x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

x විෂයෙහි (3) වලින් නැවත අවකල්‍ය කරමු

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + (-2x) \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 3x \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$$

$$-3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$$

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^4y}{dx^4} - 5x \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 4 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$x=0 \text{ විට } \text{--- (1) } \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{x=0} = 0$$

$$x=0 \text{ විට } \text{--- (2) } \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)_{x=0} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)_{x=0} = 1$$

$$x=0 \text{ විට } \text{--- (3) } \left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} \right)_{x=0} = 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} \right)_{x=0} = 0$$

$$x=0 \text{ විට } \text{--- (4) } \left(\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} \right)_{x=0} = 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} \right)_{x=0} = 4$$

අවම වශයෙන් වලින් වැඩිම දිග x cm වැඩි දිග y cm

$$\text{වඩා දිගු වීම}$$

$$\text{අවම වශයෙන් වඩාම වීම} = x^2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{අවම වශයෙන් වලින් 1 cm}^2 \text{ හි වැඩිම p වැඩි වීම}$$

$$\text{එවිට වලින් වැඩිම වීම} = px^2$$

$$\text{අවම වශයෙන් වලින් වැඩිම වීම} = 4xy$$

$$\text{එවිට වලින් වැඩිම වීම} = 4xy \times 8p = 32pxy$$

$$\text{එවිට වලින් වැඩිම වීම} = c = px^2 + 32pxy$$

$$\text{එවිට } x^2y = 256 \text{ වැඩිම y} = \frac{256}{x^2}$$

$$\text{එවිට } c = px^2 + 32px \cdot \frac{256}{x^2}$$

$$c = px^2 + 32 \times 256p \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{dc}{dx} = 2px + 32 \times 256p \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2p}{x^2} [x^3 - 32 \times 128] = \frac{2p}{x^2} [x^3 - 2^5 \times 2^7]$$

$$= \frac{2p}{x^2} [x^3 - 2^{12}]$$

$$\text{එවිට } \frac{dc}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 = 2^{12} \Rightarrow x = 2^4 = 16$$

$$\frac{dc}{dx} < 0 \quad x < 16 \quad \frac{dc}{dx} > 0 \quad x > 16$$

$$\therefore x = 16 \text{ විට } c \text{ වැඩිම වීම}$$

$$\therefore \text{වැඩිම } c \text{ වැඩිම } x = 16 \text{ විට } y = \frac{256}{16^2} = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{වැඩිම } c \text{ වැඩිම } x = 16 \text{ විට } y = 1 \text{ cm වැඩි වීම}$$

$$16 \text{ cm වැඩි වීම වැඩිම වීම 1 cm වැඩි වීම}$$

06. $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{5-4 \sin x}$

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2} \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1+t^2}}{5 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{2 dt}{5 + 5t^2 + 2t}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2 dt}{5t^2 + 2t + 5}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2 dt}{5t^2 + 2t + 5}$$

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$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2 dt}{5t^2 + 2t + 5}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2 dt}{5t^2 + 2t + 5} = \frac{2}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t^2 + \frac{2}{5}t + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + 1 \cdot \frac{16}{25}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{5}}$$

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$$= \frac{2}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{5}}$$

$$B = \frac{-3}{-1} = 3$$

$$C = \frac{-8}{1} = -8$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 13 = A(x-2)(x-3) + B(x-3) + C(x-2)^2$$

x^2 හි සංගුණක සැසිවීමෙන්

$$A + C = 1$$

$$A = 9$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 10x + 13}{(x-2)^2(x-3)} dx$$

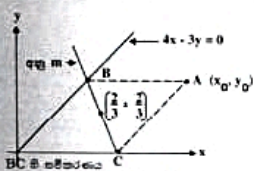
$$= \int \frac{9}{(x-2)} dx + \int \frac{3}{(x-2)^2} dx - \int \frac{8}{(x-3)} dx$$

$$= 9 \ln|x-2| + \frac{3(x-2)^{-1}}{-1} - 8 \ln|x-3|$$

$$= 9 \ln|x-2| - 8 \ln|x-3|$$

$$- \frac{3}{(x-2)} + C$$

07. (ii)



$$y - \frac{2}{3} = m \left(x - \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$3y = 3mx - 2m + 2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$4x - 3y = 0 \Rightarrow 3y = 4x$$

$$4x = 3mx - 2m + 2$$

$$x(4 - 3m) = 2(-m + 1)$$

$$x = \frac{2(-m + 1)}{(4 - 3m)}$$

$$y = \frac{4x}{3} = \frac{4 \cdot 2(-m + 1)}{3(4 - 3m)} = \frac{8}{3} \left[\frac{m-1}{3m-4} \right]$$

$$B = \left[\frac{2(m-1)}{(3m-4)}, \frac{8}{3} \left(\frac{m-1}{3m-4} \right) \right]$$

$$C = \left(\frac{2(m-1)}{3m}, 0 \right)$$

$$(ii) OB^2 = \frac{4(m-1)^2}{(3m-4)^2} + \frac{64(m-1)^2}{9(3m-4)^2}$$

මෙයින් OB සිතීම

$$OB = \sqrt{\frac{100(m-1)^2}{9(3m-4)^2}} = \frac{10(m-1)}{3(3m-4)}$$

$$OC^2 = \frac{4(m-1)^2}{9m^2} \Rightarrow OC = \frac{2(m-1)}{3m}$$

(iii) $ABOC$ කෝණයෙන් බැලීම

$$OB = OC \Rightarrow \frac{10(m-1)}{3(3m-4)} = \frac{2(m-1)}{3m}$$

$$\frac{10(m-1)}{3(3m-4)} = \frac{2(m-1)}{3m} \Rightarrow m = 1$$

$$10m + 6m = 78$$

$$4m = -8 \Rightarrow m = -2$$

$$m = -2 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$A = (x_0, y_0)$ යම්

$$m = -2 \Rightarrow B = \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right) \quad C = (1, 0)$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow B = \left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{8}{15} \right) \quad C = \left(\frac{2}{3}, 0 \right)$$

$$m = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_0}{2} = \frac{3+1}{2} \Rightarrow x_0 = 8$$

$$\frac{y_0}{2} = \frac{4+0}{2} \Rightarrow y_0 = 4$$

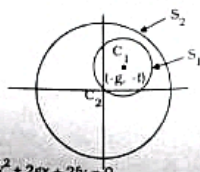
$$\text{එවිට } A = \left(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right)$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{4}{15}$$

$$y_0 = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\text{එවිට } A = \left(-\frac{4}{15}, \frac{8}{15} \right)$$

08.



$$S_1 = x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy = 0$$

හි කේන්ද්‍රය C_1 හි අරය r_1 නම්

$$S_2 = x^2 + y^2 - 4r^2 = 0$$

කේන්ද්‍රය C_2 හි අරය r_2 නම්

$$S_1 = x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy = 0$$

C_2, O සිටින්නේ නම්

$$C_1 = (-g, -f) \quad C_2 = (0, 0) \quad r_1 = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2}$$

$$r_2 = 2|r|$$

එවිට g හි අගය සිතීම

$$r_1 + r_2 = C_1 C_2 = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2}$$

$$\text{එනම් } \sqrt{g^2 + f^2} + 2|r| = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 0$$

එනම් O සිටින්නේ නම්

g, f හි අගය සිතීම

එවිට g හි අගය සිතීම

$$C_1 C_2 = |r_2 - r_1|$$

$$\text{එනම් } \sqrt{g^2 + f^2} = |2|r| - \sqrt{g^2 + f^2}|$$

$$g^2 + f^2 = 4|r|^2 - 4|r|\sqrt{g^2 + f^2} + g^2 + f^2$$

$$|r| = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2}$$

එනම් $r^2 = g^2 + f^2$ නම්

$S_1 = 0$ හි $S_2 = 0$ සහ

$$S_1 - S_2 = 0$$

එනම් $gx + fy + 2r^2 = 0$

එනම් $gx + fy + 2r^2 = 0$

$$y = \frac{f}{g}x \Rightarrow fx - gy = 0$$

$$\text{එනම් } r^2 = g^2 + f^2$$

$$\text{එනම් } x = \frac{-2g}{g^2 + f^2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{-2f}{g^2 + f^2}$$

$\therefore$ කේන්ද්‍රය $(-\frac{2g}{g^2 + f^2}, -\frac{2f}{g^2 + f^2})$

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C_2, O සිටින්නේ නම්

$$C_1 = (-g, -f) \quad C_2 = (0, 0) \quad r_1 = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2}$$

$$r_2 = 2|r|$$

එවිට g හි අගය සිතීම

$$r_1 + r_2 = C_1 C_2 = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2}$$

$$\text{එනම් } \sqrt{g^2 + f^2} + 2|r| = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 0$$

එනම් O සිටින්නේ නම්

g, f හි අගය සිතීම

එවිට g හි අගය සිතීම

$$C_1 C_2 = |r_2 - r_1|$$

$$\text{එනම් } \sqrt{g^2 + f^2} = |2|r| - \sqrt{g^2 + f^2}|$$

$$g^2 + f^2 = 4|r|^2 - 4|r|\sqrt{g^2 + f^2} + g^2 + f^2$$

$$|r| = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2}$$

එනම් $r^2 = g^2 + f^2$ නම්

$S_1 = 0$ හි $S_2 = 0$ සහ

$$S_1 - S_2 = 0$$

එනම් $gx + fy + 2r^2 = 0$

එනම් $gx + fy + 2r^2 = 0$

$$y = \frac{f}{g}x \Rightarrow fx - gy = 0$$

$$\text{එනම් } r^2 = g^2 + f^2$$

$$\text{එනම් } x = \frac{-2g}{g^2 + f^2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{-2f}{g^2 + f^2}$$

$\therefore$ කේන්ද්‍රය $(-\frac{2g}{g^2 + f^2}, -\frac{2f}{g^2 + f^2})$

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$$\text{එනිසා } OB = \frac{a \sin (C - \theta)}{\sin C}$$

$$\text{එනිසා } \frac{a \sin (C - \theta)}{\sin C} = \frac{c \sin \theta}{\sin B}$$

$$\frac{a (\sin C \cos \theta - \cos C \sin \theta)}{\sin C} = \frac{c \sin \theta}{\sin B}$$

$$\frac{\sin C \cos \theta - \cos C \sin \theta}{\sin C \sin \theta} = \frac{c}{a \sin B}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sin C}{\sin B \sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\sin (\pi - A + B)}{\sin B \sin A} = \frac{\sin (A + B)}{\sin B \sin A}$$

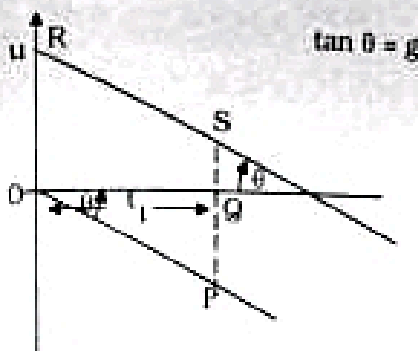
$$= \frac{\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B}{\sin B \sin A}$$

$$= \cot B + \cot A$$

$$\therefore \cot \theta = \cot A + \cot B + \cot C$$

*** ***

8. (a)



എ-യു രേഖാ രേഖാശാലയിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ എത്തിക്കൽ
A എ-യുവിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും B എ-യുവിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും
(OPQ Δ) ന്റെ B എ-യുവിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും B എ-യുവിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും
(ORSQ Δ) ന്റെ h ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും h ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും
ഇതിനാൽ h ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും h ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും

$$ORSQ \Delta + OPQ \Delta = ORSP \Delta$$

$$ORSP \Delta = OR \times OQ$$

$$\therefore h = u \times t_1 \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{h}{u}$$

$$(b) (w, d) = (u, v) \cdot (w, d) = w$$

$$(w, d) = (w, d) + (d, w)$$

$$= w \cos \theta + u \sin \theta$$

$$= w \cos \theta + u \sin \theta$$

$$(w, d) = (w \sin \theta - u) + (w \cos \theta - v)$$

രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും h ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും

രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും h ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും

രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും h ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും

$$\sin \theta = \frac{h}{w} ; \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ ന്റെ}$$

$$\sin \theta < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{h}{w} < 1 \Rightarrow u < w$$

$$\text{രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും h ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും}$$

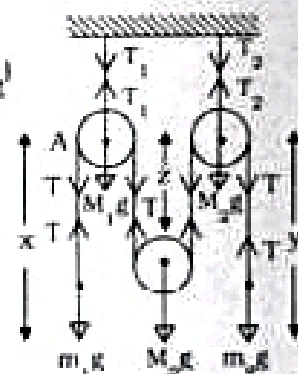
$$= \frac{d}{w \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} - v} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{w^2 - u^2} - v}$$

82. $x + y + 2z = 0$ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും h ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും

$$\vec{x} + \vec{y} + 2\vec{z} = 0 \text{ ന്റെ}$$

$$\downarrow f_1 = \vec{x}, \downarrow f_2 = \vec{y}$$

$$\text{രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ } \vec{z} = \frac{(\vec{f}_1 + \vec{f}_2)}{2}$$



$$(a) (m_1^d E) = \downarrow f_1$$

$$(m_1^d E) = \downarrow f_2$$

$$(M_3^d E) = \uparrow \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2}$$

$$F = m_3 g \text{ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ}$$

$$\downarrow m_1 g - T = m_1 f_1 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\downarrow m_2 g - T = m_2 f_2 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\uparrow 2T - M_3 g = M_3 \frac{(f_1 + f_2)}{2} \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\text{① ന്റെ } f_1 = g - \frac{T}{m_1}$$

$$\text{② ന്റെ } f_2 = g - \frac{T}{m_2}$$

③ ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ

$$2T - M_3 g = \frac{M_3}{2} \left[g - \frac{T}{m_1} + g - \frac{T}{m_2} \right]$$

$$\frac{4T}{M_3} - 2g = 2g - \frac{T}{m_1} - \frac{T}{m_2} \left(+ \frac{M_3}{2} \text{ ന്റെ} \right)$$

$$T \left[\frac{4}{m_3} + \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right] = 4g$$

$$T \left[\frac{4m_1 m_2 + M_3 (m_1 + m_2)}{M_3 m_1 m_2} \right] = 4g$$

$$T = \frac{4 m_1 m_2 M_3 g}{4 m_1 m_2 + M_3 (m_1 + m_2)}$$

$$T_1 = 2T + M_1 g ; T_2 = 2T + M_2 g$$

രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും h ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും

$$T_1 + T_2 = 4T + g (M_1 + M_2)$$

$$= \frac{16 m_1 m_2 M_3 g}{4 m_1 m_2 + M_3 (m_1 + m_2)} + g (M_1 + M_2)$$

രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും h ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ധ്രുവത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതും



සමස්ත ක්ෂේත්‍රීය නියතය භාවිත කරමින්

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - mgr \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - mgr \cos \theta \quad \text{--- ①}$$

එනම් $E = mgh$ බැවින්

$$T - mg \cos \theta = m \frac{v^2}{r} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

① හි $v^2 = u^2 - 2gr \cos \alpha + 2gr \cos \theta$ යොමු කිරීමෙන්

$$T = mg \cos \theta + \frac{m}{r}(u^2 - 2gr \cos \alpha + 2gr \cos \theta) \quad \text{--- ③}$$

③ හි $\cos \theta = \frac{r}{r} = 1$ යොමු කිරීමෙන්

$$T = \frac{m}{r}(u^2 - 2gr \cos \alpha + 3gr \cos \theta) \quad \text{--- ④}$$

④ හි $\alpha = 0$ අවස්ථාවේදී $u = v$ සහ T අවම වීමට අවශ්‍ය වන්නේ $\frac{d}{d\alpha} T = 0$ වන විටය.

$\frac{d}{d\alpha} T = 0$ වන විට $\theta = 0$ වේ.

එනම් $\cos \theta_1 = \frac{2gr \cos \alpha - u^2}{3gr}$ වේ.

මෙම අවස්ථාවේදී OP රේඛාවේ දිග අවම වීමට අවශ්‍ය වන්නේ $\cos^{-1} \left[\frac{2gr \cos \alpha - u^2}{3gr} \right]$ වන බැවින්.

එනම් $\theta_1 = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{2gr \cos \alpha - u^2}{3gr} \right]$ වේ.

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එනම් $\theta_1 = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{2gr \cos \alpha - u^2}{3gr} \right]$ වේ.

$t = t_1$ වන විට අංශු C හි උපරිම වේගය AB හි දිගට සමාන්තර වේ.

$S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ යොමු කිරීමෙන්

① $h = u \sin \alpha t_1 - \frac{1}{2}gt_1^2$ --- ①

② $h = v \sin \beta t_1 - \frac{1}{2}gt_1^2$ --- ②

① හි $u \sin \alpha = v \sin \beta$ යොමු කිරීමෙන්

$v = u + at$ යොමු කිරීමෙන්

① හි $u \sin \alpha = v \sin \beta$ යොමු කිරීමෙන්

② හි $u \sin \alpha = v \sin \beta$ යොමු කිරීමෙන්

$u \sin \alpha = v \sin \beta$ යොමු කිරීමෙන්

$T = t_1$ වන විට අංශු P හි වේගය $v_P = 0$ වේ.

$0 = u \sin \alpha - gt_1 \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{u \sin \alpha}{g}$ --- ③

$A \rightarrow C$ වෙත සිදුවන චලිතය

$AD = u \cos \alpha \cdot t_1$

$B \rightarrow C$ වෙත සිදුවන චලිතය

$DB = v \cos \beta \cdot t_1$

$AD + DB = AB = \frac{u^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g} = \frac{2u^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{g}$

$\frac{2u \sin \alpha}{g} \cdot u \cos \alpha$

$= 2t_1 u \cos \alpha$ (③ ට අනුව)

$u \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} + v \cos \beta \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot u \cos \alpha$

$v \cos \beta = u \cos \alpha$

$u \cos \alpha = \frac{m(1+\lambda)}{m(1+\lambda)} \rightarrow v_0$ (භෞතික පදනම)

$\rightarrow \mu u \cos \alpha - \lambda \mu v_0 = \mu(1+\lambda)v_0$

$u \cos \alpha \frac{(1-\lambda)}{(1+\lambda)} = v_0$

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iii) P අංශුවේ උපරිම වේගය $CD = h$ වේ.

$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ යොමු කිරීමෙන්

$0 = u^2 \sin^2 \alpha - 2gh$

$h = \frac{u^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g}$

සාදන ක්ෂේත්‍රය E හිදී අංශුවේ චලිතය නැවතීම.

$C \rightarrow E$ වෙත චලිතය

$S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ යොමු කිරීමෙන්

$\frac{u^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g} = 0 + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$t_2 = \frac{u \sin \alpha}{g} = t_1$ වේ.

චලිතය වෙත P වෙත චලිතය නැවතීමෙන්

$AD = u \cos \alpha \cdot t_1 = u \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{u \sin \alpha}{g}$

$DE = v_0 \cdot t_2$ (චලිතය වෙත P වෙත)

$AE = AD + DE$ වෙත

$AE = \frac{u^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{g} + \frac{(1-\lambda)}{(1+\lambda)} u \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{u \sin \alpha}{g}$

$= \frac{u^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{g} \left[1 + \frac{(1-\lambda)}{(1+\lambda)} \right]$

$AE = \frac{u^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g(1+\lambda)}$

P හි චලිතය වෙත Q වෙත චලිතය නැවතීම

$\lambda \rightarrow 0$ වේ.

එවිට $AE = \frac{u^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g}$ වන බැවින් $E = B$ වේ.

Q හි චලිතය වෙත P වෙත චලිතය නැවතීම

$\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ වේ.

එවිට $AE = 0$, එනම් $E = A$ වේ.

P හි Q වෙත චලිතය නැවතීම $\lambda = 1$

එවිට $AE = \frac{u^2 \sin 2\alpha}{2g} = \frac{\Delta h}{2}$

එවිට E වෙත AB හි මධ්‍ය ලක්ෂ්‍යය වේ.

$AB = \frac{u^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g}$ වේ.

14. (a) $\rightarrow u \sin^{-1} a = 0$

$R \leftarrow \leftarrow P_1$

$R \leftarrow \leftarrow P_1$

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චලිතය වෙත P වෙත චලිතය නැවතීම

$E = ma$ යොමු කිරීමෙන්

$\rightarrow P_1 - R = M \times 0$

$R = \frac{1000 \times H}{u}$

$P_2 = \frac{1000 \times H}{v}$

$P_2 - R - Mg \sin \alpha = 0$

$\frac{1000 H}{v} - \frac{1000 H}{u} = Mg \sin \alpha$

$1000 H \left(\frac{u-v}{uv} \right) = Mg \sin \alpha$

$H = \frac{uv Mg \sin \alpha}{1000(u-v)}$ kW

(b) $I \rightarrow II \rightarrow III \rightarrow IV$

$T_0 = mg$ (එනම් $\lambda = 0$ වේ)

$T_0 = \frac{2\lambda}{1+\lambda}$

$\frac{\Delta h}{\lambda} = mg$

$\lambda = \frac{mg}{c}$

III අවස්ථාවේ, චලිතය නැවතීම

$\psi m \times 0 + m \times u = 2m \times v$

u වෙත Q වෙත චලිතය නැවතීම

$u^2 = 0 + 2gc$

$v = \frac{u}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{gc}{2}}$

IV අවස්ථාවේ,

$T = \frac{2\lambda}{1+\lambda} = \frac{2mg}{1+\frac{mg}{c}} = \frac{2mgc}{c+mg}$

$E = mgh$ යොමු කිරීමෙන්

$2mg - T = 2m \times \frac{u}{2}$

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$2mg - T = 2m \times \frac{u}{2}$

$$2 \text{ mg} - \frac{m g x}{c} = 2 \text{ m} \ddot{x}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{g}{2c} x + g$$

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x - 2\omega^2 c = 0 \quad (\because \omega^2 = \frac{g}{2c})$$

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 (x - 2c) = 0$$

$$x = 2c + a \cos \omega t + b \sin \omega t \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$t = 0 \text{ විට } x = c \text{ වේ}$$

$$c = 2c + a \Rightarrow a = -c$$

②. t විෂයයේ අවකලනය

$$\dot{x} = -a \omega \sin \omega t + b \omega \cos \omega t \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$t = 0 \text{ විට } \dot{x} = \frac{u}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{g c}{2}} \text{ වේ}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{g c}{2}} = b \omega \Rightarrow b = \frac{u}{2 \omega} = \frac{u}{2 \sqrt{\frac{g}{2c}}} = \frac{u \sqrt{2c}}{2 \sqrt{g}}$$

$$\text{③ වේ } \ddot{x} = c \omega \sin \omega t + c \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$\ddot{x} = c \omega (\sin \omega t + \cos \omega t)$$

$$t = t_1 \text{ විට } \ddot{x} = 0 \text{ වේ නම් } (g - \omega^2 c) \sin \omega t_1 = 0$$

$$0 = c \omega (\sin \omega t_1 + \cos \omega t_1)$$

$$\sin \omega t_1 = -\cos \omega t_1$$

$$\tan \omega t_1 = -1$$

$$\omega t_1 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{3\pi}{4\omega} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{2c}}} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \sqrt{\frac{2c}{g}}$$

එවිට විස්ථාප

$$\text{④ වේ } x = 2c + c \cos \left(\omega \cdot \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) + c \sin \left(\omega \cdot \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

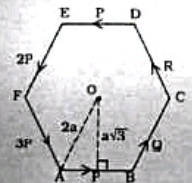
$$x = 2c - c \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + c \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$= 2c - c \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + c \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$= 2c + \sqrt{2} c$$

$$\text{විස්ථාප} = \sqrt{2} c (1 + \sqrt{2}) \quad (\ddot{x} = 0 \text{ වන})$$

os. (a) (i)



ද්විතීයික බල ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවක් ඇති වේ නම්,

$$G \neq 0 \text{ නම් } \ddot{x} = 0 \text{ වේ.}$$

එම අවස්ථාවේ දී එම බලය ඇතිවන (AB හා AE) රේඛාවේ එකිනෙකට සමාන්තර බල ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවක් ඇති වේ.

$$\rightarrow P + Q \cos 60^\circ - R \cos 60^\circ - P = 0$$

$$2P \cos 60^\circ + 3P \cos 60^\circ = 0$$

$$R - Q = P \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\uparrow Q + R - 2P - 3P \cos 30^\circ = 0$$

$$Q + R = 5P \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{① + ② } R = 3PN \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$Q = 2PN \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\text{ප්‍රතික්‍රියා ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවේ O වෙත ඇති බලය}$$

$$\text{වැඩිම බලය (1) සම්පූර්ණ බලය ඇතිවේ}$$

$$(P + Q + R + P + 2P + 3P) a \sqrt{3}$$

$$= (17P + 3P + 2P) a \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 22 \sqrt{3} a P N$$

$$\text{--- (5)}$$

$$\text{--- (6)}$$

$$\text{--- (7)}$$

$$\text{--- (8)}$$

$$\text{--- (9)}$$

$$\text{--- (10)}$$

$$\text{--- (11)}$$

$$\text{--- (12)}$$

$$\text{--- (13)}$$

$$\text{--- (14)}$$

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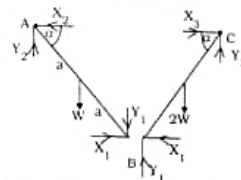
B වටා ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව

$$T \times AB \sin \alpha = G \quad ; \quad AB = a \cot \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$T \times a \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \alpha = G$$

$$\frac{\mu w a}{(\cos \alpha + \mu \sin \alpha)} (1 + \cos \alpha) = G$$

os. (a) (i)



එම වස්තුවේ සම්පූර්ණ බලය ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව

$$A \text{ වටා } AB \text{ ව}$$

$$W \times a \cos \alpha + Y_1 \times 2a \cos \alpha$$

$$- X_1 \times 2a \sin \alpha = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$C \text{ වටා } CB \text{ ව}$$

$$2W \times a \cos \alpha - Y_1 \times 2a \cos \alpha$$

$$- X_1 \times 2a \sin \alpha = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{① + ② වේ}$$

$$3W \cos \alpha = 4X_1 \sin \alpha$$

$$X_1 = \frac{3W \cot \alpha}{4}$$

$$\text{① - ② වේ}$$

$$-W \cos \alpha + 4Y_1 \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$Y_1 = \frac{W}{4}$$

$$\text{--- (3)}$$

$$\text{--- (4)}$$

$$\text{--- (5)}$$

$$\text{--- (6)}$$

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AB සම්පූර්ණ බලය ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව

$$\rightarrow X_1 = X_2 = \frac{3W \cot \alpha}{4}$$

$$\uparrow Y_2 = W + Y_1 = \frac{5W}{4}$$

$$BC \text{ සම්පූර්ණ බලය ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව}$$

$$\rightarrow X_3 = X_1 = \frac{3W \cot \alpha}{4} = X_2$$

$$\uparrow Y_3 = 2W - Y_1 = \frac{7W}{4}$$

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කලාපයේ කේන්ද්‍රයේ ස්ථානය y අක්ෂයේ සිට $\bar{x}$ දුරින්
මැන ගනී.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int m_x x}{\int m_x}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_0^{\pi/2} 2\pi a \sin \theta \cdot a \cos \theta \cdot a \sin \theta \cdot d\theta}{\int_0^{\pi/2} 2\pi a \sin \theta \cdot a \sin \theta \cdot d\theta}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi a^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \cdot d\theta}{2\pi a^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 \theta \cdot d\theta}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[-\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

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$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

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$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

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$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

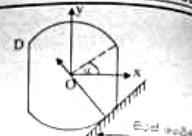
$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

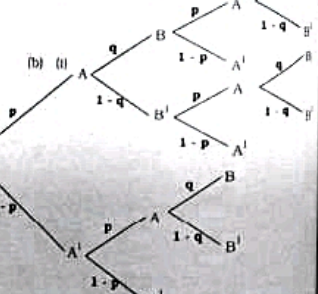
$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}{2\pi a^3 \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2}}$$



කලාපයේ කේන්ද්‍රයේ ස්ථානය y අක්ෂයේ සිට $\bar{x}$ දුරින්
මැන ගනී.

(i) $A : \sin \alpha = \sin \beta$
 $B : \cos \alpha = \cos \beta$
 $P(A) = p$, $P(B) = q$
 $P(A \cap B) = p \cdot q$
 $P(A \cup B) = p + q - p \cdot q$
 $P(A^c \cap B^c) = (1-p)(1-q)$



ප්‍රකාරය	ප්‍රකාරය	ප්‍රකාරය
ප්‍රකාරය	$2\pi a^2 \sin^2 \theta$	$\frac{a}{2} (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)$
ප්‍රකාරය	$\pi a^2 \sin^2 \theta$	$-a \cos \beta$
ප්‍රකාරය	$\pi a^2 \sin^2 \theta (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta)$	$\frac{a}{2}$

(ii) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

(iii) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

(iv) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

(i) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

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 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

(iii) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

(iv) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

(v) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

(vi) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

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(viii) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

(ix) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

(x) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

(xi) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

(xii) $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $Y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$

(b)

ලකුණ	මධ්‍ය අගය	අපගමනය (d_i)	u_i	f_i	$f_i u_i$	$f_i u_i^2$
30 - 34	32	-15	-3	5	-15	45
35 - 39	37	-10	-2	10	-20	40
40 - 44	42	-5	-1	15	-15	15
45 - 49	47	0	0	30	0	0
50 - 54	52	+5	1	5	+5	5
55 - 59	57	+10	2	5	+10	20
				70	35	125

$$(i) \text{ සමයුග්‍මක } \bar{x} = A + C \left(\frac{\sum f_i u_i}{\sum f_i} \right)$$

$$= 47 + \frac{5(-35)}{70} = 44.5$$

$$\text{සමයුග්‍මක } \sigma_1^2 = C^2 \left[\frac{\sum f_i u_i^2}{\sum f_i} - \left(\frac{\sum f_i u_i}{\sum f_i} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= 25 \left[\frac{125}{70} - \left(\frac{-35}{70} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\bar{x} = 25 \left[\frac{25}{14} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{25 \times 43}{28}$$

$$= 38.39$$

(ii) (a) I සමයුග්‍මක අගය

$$38 = \frac{170 \times 44.5 + (30 \times \bar{y})}{70 + 30}$$

$$(\because m = 70, n = 30, \bar{x} = 44.5 \text{ සිට})$$

$$\bar{y} = 22.83$$

(a) III සමයුග්‍මක අගය

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{m+n} \{ m(\sigma_2^2 + d_2^2) + n(\sigma_1^2 + d_1^2) \}$$

$$m = 30, n = 70, \sigma_1^2 = 38.39,$$

$$d_2 = \bar{y} - \bar{x} = 22.83 - 38 = -15.17$$

$$d_1 = \bar{x} - \bar{z} = 44.5 - 38 = 6.5; \sigma^2 = 144$$

$$144 = \frac{1}{30+70} \{ 30(\sigma_2^2 + (-15.17)^2) + 70(38.39 + (6.5)^2) \}$$

$$14400 = 30\sigma_2^2 + 6903.9 + 2687.3 + 2957.5$$

$$1851.3 = 30\sigma_2^2$$

$$\sigma_2^2 = 61.71$$

*** **

