

$$\frac{d}{du} [\sin^{-1} u] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{du} [\cos^{-1} u] = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\tan^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{du} [\cot^{-1} u] = \frac{-1}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{du} [\sec^{-1} u] = \frac{1}{u \sqrt{u^2 - 1}}$$

$$\frac{d}{du} [\csc^{-1} u] = \frac{-1}{u \sqrt{u^2 - 1}}$$

କରିବା ପାଇଁ କାମ କରିବାକୁ ଏହା କାମ କରିବାକୁ ଏହା
କି କୋଣାକୁ କାମ କରିବାକୁ ଯୁଦ୍ଧକାଳି ଏହାକୁ କାମ କରିବାକୁ
କାମ କରିବାକୁ ନେବେ:

$$y = (\times)^{10}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 10 \cdot (x)^9 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[x]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sqrt{x}] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[x]$$

$$\frac{d}{du} [e^x] = e^x \cdot \frac{d}{du} [x]$$

$$y = \ln(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{du} y = \frac{1}{X} \cdot \frac{d}{du}[x]$$

$$y = \sin(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(x) \cdot \frac{d[x]}{dx}$$

* $\cos(x)$, $\tan(x)$, $\cot(x)$,
 $\sec(x)$, $\csc(x)$ නේ ප්‍රමාණය ඇතිව.

$$y = \sin^{-1}(\infty)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x)^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[x]$$

* $\cos^{-1}(x)$, $\tan^{-1}(x)$, $\cot^{-1}(x)$,
 $\sec^{-1}(x)$, $\cosec^{-1}(x)$?

a^n න්‍යුතුව තොරූ හිටි

පිළිබඳ $a^n = e^t$ තෙලුවනා ගුණාජල
වැනිගේ ගෙවුම න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුවකි
නීත්‍ය ප්‍රමාණයකි

න්‍යුතුව තොරූ සිද්ධිත්වනු.

$$y \text{ න්‍යුතුව } n \text{ න්‍යුතුව } f(n) \\ n \text{ න්‍යුතුව } n+1 \text{ න්‍යුතුව } g(n) \\ \therefore y = g(n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{dy}{d(n+1)} \cdot \frac{d(n+1)}{dn}$$

න්‍යුතුව සිද්ධිත්වනු

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$$

විශ්‍රාෂ්‍ය න්‍යුතුව; න්‍යුතුව ප්‍රමාණයකින්

$$\frac{d[\sin \theta]}{dn} = \frac{d[\sin \theta]}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dn} \\ = \cos \theta \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dn}$$

දැක්‍රියා ගැනීම න්‍යුතුව (n, y)

පිළිබඳ තිබුනු න්‍යුතුව ප්‍රමාණයකි

ගුණාජල න්‍යුතුව ප්‍රමාණය
න්‍යුතුව $\left(\frac{dy}{dn} \right)$ න්‍යුතුවකි

න්‍යුතුව ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රමාණය

පිළිබඳ අනුකූලීය සෑවා ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රමාණය

න්‍යුතුව ප්‍රමාණය $y = f(n)$
න්‍යුතුව ප්‍රමාණය $f(n) = y$

වැඩිහිටි න්‍යුතුව ප්‍රමාණය

① මුද්‍රා නොකිරීම තිබුනු ප්‍රමාණය
අක්‍රම, (3 න්‍යුතුව් උ-වැකි-දුනිනා, (2 න්‍යුතුව්))
 $\frac{d}{dn} \left(\frac{d}{dn} \right) = \frac{d^2}{dn^2}$ න්‍යුතුවක් කේතු (වැකි)

② බලුදුව තිබුනු ප්‍රමාණය
(මෝදු න්‍යුතුව $= e^t$ න්‍යුතුව ප්‍රමාණය)

පිළිබඳ ගුණාජල න්‍යුතුව,
න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව ප්‍රමාණය
වැකි.
න්‍යුතුව ප්‍රමාණය න්‍යුතුව
වැකි ප්‍රමාණය න්‍යුතුව
 $x \rightarrow (+)$,
 $\pm \rightarrow (x)$,

③ න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව ප්‍රමාණය.

විශ්‍රාෂ්‍ය න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව
න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව (වැකි $y = n^{n+1}$)

වැකි න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව
න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව

$$y = n^{n+1} = \frac{n^n}{n} \cdot n^2$$

වැකි න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව
න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව

ආන්ත්‍රික ප්‍රමාණය
General

$$\frac{d(y_1)}{dn} / y_1, \text{ න්‍යුතුව } \\ - \text{ න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව } \\ - \text{ න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව } \\ - \text{ න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව }$$

“
ලේ න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව

න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව

න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව /
න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව

න්‍යුතුව

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{dy}{dn} = y \text{ න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} = y \text{ න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{d^3y}{dn^3} = y \text{ න්‍යුතුව න්‍යුතුව}$$

වැකි න්‍යුතුව

$$\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dn} \left(\frac{dy}{dn} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dn^3} = \frac{d}{dn} \left[\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} \right]$$

න්‍යුතුව

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = y' \quad \frac{d(f(n))}{dn} = f'(n)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} = y''$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dn^3} = y'''$$

$$\frac{d^2[f(n)]}{dn^2} = f''(n)$$

ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ ಅನುಭವ

ಅಂಶಗಳು

$$\text{d} \frac{d[y]}{dx}$$

ಯಾ, n ಇಂದಿರಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು
ಯಾ, n ಇಂದಿರಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು
ಯಾ, n ಇಂದಿರಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು

$$\text{d} \frac{d[y]}{dx} \quad \text{ನಂಜಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿ} \\ \text{d} \frac{d[y]}{dx} \quad \text{y ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ}$$

- ① ಸ್ವರ್ಪ ಶೀಲಿಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು
ಅಂಶಗಳು
- ② ಒಂದು ಸ್ವರ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು
ಅಂಶಗಳು
- ③ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ ಯೋಜಿ.

$$\text{② ಒಂದು ಸ್ವರ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು} \quad \text{ಅಂಶಗಳು}$$

ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಳಿಕ್ಕಿ

① ಅಂಶಗಳ ಕಿರಣಗಳ ಅಂಶಗಳು :-

ಕಂಡಿಸಬಹುದು,

$$\frac{d}{dx}[K] = 0$$

$$\text{∴ } \frac{d}{dx}[-4] = 0$$

② ಅಂಶಗಳ ಕಿರಣಗಳ ಗ್ರಹಣಿ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ ಚರಣಿ
ಗೊಳಿಸಿ

③ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ,
ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ
ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ

$$\frac{d}{dx}[g(x) + f(x)] = \frac{d}{dx}[g(x)] + \frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{∴ } & \frac{d}{dx}[n^7 + \sin nx] \\ &= \frac{d}{dx}[n^7] + \frac{d}{dx}[\sin nx] \end{aligned}$$

④ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ,
ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ
ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ

$$\frac{d}{dx}[g(x) - f(x)] = \frac{d}{dx}[g(x)] - \frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]$$

ಎಲ್ಲಾ/ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ

⑤ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^n] = n \cdot x^{(n-1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{∴ } & \frac{d}{dx}[\sqrt{x}] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{(\frac{1}{2}-1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{∴ } & \frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right] = \frac{d}{dx}[x^{-\frac{3}{2}}] \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \cdot x^{(-\frac{3}{2}-1)} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \cdot x^{-\frac{5}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2(x^{\frac{5}{2}})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[k f(x)] = k \frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]$$

$$\text{∴ } \frac{d}{dx}[3 \tan x] = 3 \frac{d}{dx}[\tan x]$$

கோட்டாமல்

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{d}{dx} [x^9 + x^2 + 5]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} [x^9] + \frac{d}{dx} [x^2] + \frac{d}{dx} [5]$$

$$= (9 \cdot x^8) + 2 \cdot x^1 + 0$$

$$= 9x^8 + 2x //$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{d}{dx} [x^{10} - x^8]$$

$$= 10x^9 - 8x^7 //$$

$\frac{d[x]}{dx} = 1$
$\frac{d[\sqrt{x}]}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
$\frac{d[\ln x]}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2}$

$$2. \text{for } \frac{d}{dx} [7x^5 + 8x^4 - 9x^2 + 1]$$

$$= 7 \frac{d[x^5]}{dx} + 8 \frac{d[x^4]}{dx} - 9 \frac{d[x^2]}{dx} + \frac{d[1]}{dx}$$

$$= 7 \cdot 5 \cdot x^4 + 8 \cdot 4 \cdot x^3 - 9 \cdot 2 \cdot x$$

+ 0

$$= 35x^4 + 32x^3 - 18x //$$

$$2. \text{for } y = 8x^5 - 6x^3 + 12x^2 + 4x + 5\sqrt{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 8 \cdot 5 \cdot x^4 - 6 \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 + 12 \cdot 2 \cdot x \\ &\quad + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot x^0 + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ &= 40x^4 - 18x^2 + 24x + 4 \\ &\quad + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}} // \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{for } y = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= a \cdot 4 \cdot x^3 + b \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 + c \cdot 2 \cdot x \\ &\quad + d \cdot 1 + 0 \\ &= 4ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 2cx + d // \end{aligned}$$

வினா விடைகளை கொடு
குறை அடிப்படை

$$\frac{d[\sin x]}{dx} = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d[\cos x]}{dx} = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d[\tan x]}{dx} = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d[\cot x]}{dx} = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\frac{d[\sec x]}{dx} = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d[\operatorname{cosec} x]}{dx} = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

2.3) ① $\frac{dy}{dx}$ கால்காரன்.

$$(i) \frac{d}{dx} [8\sin x + 9x^3]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 8 \cdot \frac{d[\sin x]}{dx} + 9 \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 \\ &= 8 \cos x + 27x^2 // \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) \frac{d}{dx} [3\sin x + 8x^2 - 7x + 6\sqrt{x} + 5]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 3 \cdot \cos x + 8 \cdot 2x^1 - 7 \cdot 1 + \frac{61}{2\sqrt{x}} + 0 \\ &= 3\cos x + 16x^1 - 7 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} // \end{aligned}$$

$$(iii) y = 7\tan x - 5\cot x + 4\sqrt{x} + 5x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 7 \cdot \sec^2 x - 5 \cdot (-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + 5 + 0 \\ &= 7\sec^2 x + 5\operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + 5 // \end{aligned}$$

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଲୋକଚିତ୍ରାଳୟ
ଅଶ୍ରୁମଣି ପ୍ଲଟ୍ସ

$$\frac{d}{dx} [e^x] = e^x$$

$$2. \text{ For } y = 7e^x - 5\cos x - 7\csc x + 4x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 7e^x + 5 \sin x + 7 \csc x \cot x \\ + 4 //$$

ప్రతిష్ఠా రఘువేంక
ప్రమాద్ అమలయ ఎంబు

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\log_e x] = \frac{1}{x}$$
$$\frac{d}{dx} [\ln x] = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{2. Vir } y = 4 \ln n + 7e^n + 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = 4 \frac{1}{n} + 7e^n + 0$$

$$= \frac{4}{n} + 7e^n //$$

$$2. \text{ for } y = 3 \sin n - \frac{9}{n}$$

- * നെറ്റിലുന്നു ഉംഖൻ ചുട്ടും ലൈംഗിക്ക്
ചുമലും അപ്പലും കോറ്റീസ് ആക്രമിക്കുന്ന
രഹ്യം [പേരു (16)] മുണ്ട് ചെയ്യാ
ന്താം അപ്പലും കോറ്റീസ്

$$2. \text{ For } y = \log_{10} x$$

$$y = \frac{\log_e x}{\log_e 10} = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d\left[\frac{\ln x}{\ln 10}\right]}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 10}$$

ඉත්තුවන දැරූවන

4. ఈ V ఆగ్ న దాడ ప్రాణికంట కూడి.

$$\frac{d}{dx} [u \cdot v] = u \frac{d(v)}{dx} + v \frac{d(u)}{dx}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{d}{dx} [u^7 \cdot \ln u]$$

$$= \text{const} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \ln n \cdot 7 \cdot n^6$$

$$y = (an^2 + bn + c)(pn^3 + qn^2 + r)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (ax^2 + bx + c)(3px^2 + 2qx + r)$$

$$+ \frac{(p_1 x^3 + q x^2 + r)}{(e a x + b x^1 + o)}$$

$$= (a_1 n^2 + b n + c) (3pn^2 + 2qn) \\ + (pn^3 + qn^2 + r) (2an + b)$$

$$③ y = (3\cos x + 4\sin x)(e^x + \ln x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (3 \csc x + 4 \cot x)(e^x + \frac{1}{x}) + (e^x + \ln x) [3 \csc x \cot x]$$

ବେଳୀ ପକ୍ଷ ଅରଣ୍ୟରେ
[ଲୋକଦିନ ଅରଣ୍ୟରେ]

ನಿಮಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ವಿವರ.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{u}{v} \right] = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{d}{dn} \left[\frac{\tan n}{n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{x \sec^2 x - \tan x}{x^2}$$

$$^2 \frac{\sec^2 u}{u} - \frac{\tan u}{u^2}$$

$$② y = \frac{1}{(\sec x - \cosec x)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\sec x - \cosec x)(x_0) - 1(\sec x \tan x + \cosec x \cot x)}{(\sec x - \cosec x)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(\sec x \tan x + \cosec x \cot x)}{(\sec x - \cosec x)^2}$$

~~தாந்தக யுத்துவ குறைபாடுகள்~~

~~திரும்பல வரிசுவை ஏழங்~~

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sin^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cos^{-1} x] = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\tan^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cot^{-1} x] = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sec^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cosec^{-1} x] = \frac{-1}{x \sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$① y = (2 \tan^{-1} x - 7 \cot^{-1} x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} + 7 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \frac{9}{1+x^2}$$

$$② y = \frac{(x^3 + x^2 + 1)}{\sin^{-1} x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin^{-1} x (3x^2 + 2x) - (x^3 + x^2 + 1) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)}{(\sin^{-1} x)^2}$$

$$③ y = \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{e^x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) - \tan^{-1} x \cdot e^x}{(e^x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) - \tan^{-1} x}{e^x}$$

$$④ y = \frac{x^7}{5}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 \cdot 7 \cdot x^6}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{5 \cdot (7 \cdot x^6) - x^7 \times 0}{25}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot 7 \cdot x^6$$

ഒരു ക്രമ മൂലക നാണ്യമുണ്ടാണ്
ഇല്ലാതെ ക്രമ മൂലക അടിസ്ഥാനം കൂടിയാണ്

* നിരുപ്പം അംഗങ്ങൾ ആയാണ് നാണ്യമുണ്ടാണ്
 ചേരുവാഡി തന്റെ ക്രമം വർദ്ധിച്ചു.
ഈ ക്രമ അംഗത്വം കൂടിയാണ്
ഈ ക്രമ അംഗത്വം ഉള്ളാണെങ്കിൽ
അംഗങ്ങൾ ഒരു ക്രമം വർദ്ധിച്ചു.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = (u^3 + u^2 + 1)^{10}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 10 \cdot (u^3 + u^2 + 1)^9 \cdot (3u^2 + 2u)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \sec^5 u$$

$$y = (\sec u)^5$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 5(\sec u)^4 \cdot \sec u \tan u$$

$$= 5 \sec^5 u \tan u$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{d}{du} [\sqrt{u^5 + u^3}]$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u^5 + u^3}} \cdot (5u^4 + 3u^2)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y = \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{d}{du} [e^{\tan u}]$$

$$= e^{\tan u} \cdot \sec^2 u$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \frac{d}{du} y = e^{\sin^{-1} u}$$

$$= e^{\sin^{-1} u} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad y = \ln(\sin u + \cos u)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{(\sin u + \cos u)} \cdot (\cos u - \sin u)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad y = \sin(\frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1} u)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \cos(\frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1} u) \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

~~$$\textcircled{9} \quad y = \sin(\tan u)$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \cos(\tan u) \cdot \frac{1}{u}$$

~~$$\textcircled{10} \quad y = \sin^{-1}(\cos u)$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\cos u)^2}} \cdot (-\sin u)$$

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

~~$$\textcircled{11} \quad y = \cos^{-1}(5u)$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot 5u^4$$

~~$$\textcircled{12} \quad y = \tan^{-1}(5u)$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{1+25u^2} \cdot 5$$

* ഒരു ക്രമ മൂലകമുണ്ടാണെങ്കിൽ
 ക്രമാർത്ഥാർത്ഥം എന്നെങ്കിൽ ഒരു ക്രമം വർദ്ധിച്ചു

~~$$\textcircled{13} \quad y = e^{\sin 5u}$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{du} = e^{\sin 5u} \cdot \frac{d}{du} [\sin 5u]$$

$$= e^{\sin 5u} [\cos 5u] \cdot 5$$

~~$$\textcircled{14} \quad y = e^{\tan 3u}$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{du} = e^{\tan 3u} \left[\frac{d}{du} [\tan 3u] \right]$$

$$= e^{\tan 3u} [\sec^2 3u] \cdot 3$$

~~$$\textcircled{15} \quad y = \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[\frac{d}{du} [u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}} \right]$$

$$③ y = \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[\frac{d[u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}]}{dy} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[1 + \frac{d[\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}]}{dy} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}} \left[\frac{d[u + \sqrt{u}]}{dy} \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}} \left[1 + \frac{d[\sqrt{u}]}{dy} \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \right] \right]$$

$$④ y = \frac{\sin 5u}{e^{3u}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{e^{3u} \cdot \frac{d[\sin 5u]}{du} - \sin 5u \frac{d[e^{3u}]}{du}}{(e^{3u})^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{3u} \cdot (e^{3u})^2 \cdot [5 \cos 5u] - \sin 5u [e^{3u} \cdot 3]}{(e^{3u})^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 5u \cdot 5 - \sin 5u \cdot 3}{e^{3u}}$$

a^x අවබෝධ තුළම් තුළම්

පිටත $a^x = e^{x \ln a}$
 $\ln a^x = \ln e^{x \ln a}$
 $x \ln a + \ln a^x = \ln e^{x \ln a}$
 $x \ln a = t$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = a^x$$

$$a^x = e^t$$

$$\ln a^x = \ln e^t$$

$$x \ln a + t \frac{\ln e}{\ln a} = t$$

$$x \ln a = t$$

$$a^x = e^{x \ln a}$$

$$y = e^{x \ln a}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x \ln a} \cdot \left[\frac{d}{dx} (x \ln a) \right]$$

$$= e^{x \ln a} \cdot (\ln a \cdot 1)$$

$$= e^{x \ln a} \cdot \ln a$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = 4^{3x}$$

$$4^{3x} = e^{3x}$$

$$3x \ln 4 = t \ln e$$

$$4^{3x} = e^{3x \ln 4}$$

$$y = e^{3x \ln 4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{3x \ln 4} \cdot 3 \ln 4$$

දීමානා තුළම් සිද්ධිමාන්

y යුතු පැහැදිලියා හේ

y යුතු පැහැදිලියා නෑතියා

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}}$$

ව්‍යුහාත්මක තුළම්

* $\frac{dy}{dx}$ තුළම්

ව්‍යුහාත්මක
තුළම්

ව්‍යුහාත්මක තුළම් සඳහා ප්‍රාග්ධනය නොමැත.

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\frac{du}{dy}}}$$

① u තුළම්, y තුළම් නෙදී $\frac{dy}{du}$
 පෙරිපා ඇතුළු, රුක්කා $\frac{du}{dy}$
 පෙරිපා තුළම් සිද්ධිමාන්
 $\frac{dy}{du}$ ගැනීම.

① $\frac{dy}{du}$ ගැනීම.

$$z) u = \sin y + \tan y + e^y$$

$$\frac{du}{dy} = \cos y + \sec^2 y + e^y$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\cos y + \sec^2 y + e^y}$$

$$\text{II) } u = \ln y - \cos y + 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{y} + \sin y}$$

② පරිපා උසුරු තුළම් තුළම් තුළම්
 මුදු මිශ්‍ය කිහිපා ඇති තුළම් තුළම්
 තුළම් සිද්ධිමාන් නොමැත.

$$\frac{d [\log e^u]}{du} = \frac{1}{u} \text{ පැවතා}$$

$$\log e^u = y$$

$$e^y = u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\frac{du}{dy}} \text{ පැවතා}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{e^y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{u}$$

③ පරිපා යුතුවේ මොලු තුළම්
 මුදු මිශ්‍ය කිහිපා ඇතුළු,
 රුක්කා සිද්ධිමාන් නොමැත.

$$\frac{d}{du} [\sin^{-1} u] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot \text{පැවතා}$$

$$\sin y = u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\frac{du}{dy}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 y - 1 - \sin^2 y}}$$

$$\cos^2 y - 1 - \sin^2 y$$

$$\cos y = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

రెప్యూ ఆచికా శాఖల విజ్ఞాన
అంతిమ రోజు.

- (1) ఉపిషద్ధాత్రో తథా క్లీస్ రణాల పుట్టించాలను
ఇంకా జుప్పిల్లాల్ లే చ్ఛాల్లా గ్రహణాల్
ఉపాయాల్లా ఆప్యా నిల్లా, ఉపాయా ద్వారాల్లా ఉన్నాల్లా
చిచినాల్లా ల్లా
- (2) ఐయాప్ రాత్రి రిభెల్యూషన్ కుండలాల్లా ల్లా
అంతిమ రాత్రి రిభెల్యూషన్ కుండలాల్లా ల్లా

Q1 ఉపిషద్ధాత్రో క్లీస్ రణాల పుట్టించాలను
ఇంకా జుప్పాల్ లే చ్ఛాల్లా - పుట్టించాలను కూడా ల్లా
ఉపాయాల్లా ల్లా ఉపాయాల్లా ల్లా ఉపాయాల్లా ల్లా
ఉపాయాల్లా ల్లా

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = (x^2 + 1)^3 \sin^5 x (5x + 1)^7$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ గొప్పాల్

గొప్పాల్ లే ల్లా ల్లా.

$$\ln y = \ln [(x^2 + 1)^3 \sin^5 x (5x + 1)^7]$$

$$\cancel{x} \rightarrow (+) \quad \cancel{x} \rightarrow (-) \quad \cancel{\frac{d}{dx}} \rightarrow \cancel{(5x + 1)^7}$$

$$\ln y = 3 \ln(x^2 + 1) + 5 \ln \sin x + 7 \ln(5x + 1)$$

ఎన్నాల్ కుండలాల్లా ల్లా

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x}{(x^2 + 1)} \times (2x) + \frac{5}{\sin x} \times \cot x + 7 \times 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[\frac{6x}{(x^2 + 1)} + \frac{5 \cot x}{(\sin x)} + 35 \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[\frac{6x}{(x^2 + 1)} + 5 \cot x + \frac{35}{(5x + 1)} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \frac{(x^4 + 1)^3 (3x + 1)^5}{(x^2 + 4)^3 \tan 7x}$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ గొప్పాల్

ఎన్నాల్ లే ల్లా ల్లా.

$$\ln y = \ln \left[\frac{(x^4 + 1)^3 (3x + 1)^5}{(x^2 + 4)^3 (\tan 7x)} \right]$$

$$\ln y = (8 \ln(x^4 + 1) + 5 \ln(3x + 1)) - (3 \ln(x^2 + 4) + 7 \ln \tan x)$$

$$\ln y = 8 \ln(x^4 + 1) + 5 \ln(3x + 1) - 3 \ln(x^2 + 4) - 7 \ln \tan x$$

ఎన్నాల్ కుండలాల్లా ల్లా

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{(x^4 + 1)} \cdot 4x^3 + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{(3x + 1)} \cdot 3$$

$$- 3 \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2 + 4)} \cdot 2x - 7 \cdot \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[\frac{32x^3}{(x^4 + 1)} + \frac{15}{(3x + 1)} - \frac{6x}{(x^2 + 4)} - \frac{7 \sec^2 x}{\tan x} \right]$$

02 පිළුවන නොවාම්
ඇතුළත්

සිද්ධාච්‍ර ය = ගුණකයේ ln සංස්කීර්ණ
- මගින් ගුණකයේ නිශ්චිත
අභ්‍යන්තරයක්.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = u^{\sin u} \quad . \frac{dy}{du} \text{ නොවාම්}$$

ගුණකයේ ln සංස්කීර්ණ.

$$\ln y = \sin u \cdot \ln u$$

ගුණක නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණය

~~$$\frac{dy}{du} = u^{\sin u} \cdot \cos u$$~~
~~$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{y}{u} \cos u$$~~

ගුණකයේ ප්‍රමාණය

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \sin u \cdot \frac{1}{u} + \ln u \cdot \cos u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = y \left[\frac{\sin u}{u} + \ln u \cos u \right]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = u^n$$

ගුණක එකතුවේ.

$$\ln y = n \ln u \rightarrow$$

ක්‍රියාකාරක තුළ නිවැරදි ප්‍රමාණය
∴ නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණය

ගුණක නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණය අභ්‍යන්තරය

$$\frac{dy}{du} = u^{\frac{n-1}{n}} + \ln u \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = y \left[1 + \ln u \right]$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = 5^u$$

ගුණකයේ ln එකතුවේ.

$$\ln y = u \ln 5$$

ගුණක නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණය

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{y (\ln 5)}{u} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ගුණකයේ} \\ \text{නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණය} \\ \text{නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණය} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{y \ln 5}{u} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ගුණකයේ} \\ \text{නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණය} \\ \text{නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණය} \end{matrix}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y = \left(\frac{u^2+1}{u^2-1} \right)^u$$

ගුණක එකතුවේ

$$\ln y = u \ln \left(\frac{u^2+1}{u^2-1} \right)$$

$$\ln y = u \left[\ln(u^2+1) - \ln(u^2-1) \right]$$

ගුණක නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණය.

$$\frac{dy}{du} = u \left[\frac{1}{(u^2+1)} \cdot 2u - \frac{1}{(u^2-1)} \cdot 2u \right]$$

$$= \left[\ln(u^2+1) - \ln(u^2-1) \right] \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = y \left[\frac{2u^2}{(u^2+1)} - \frac{2u^2}{(u^2-1)} + \ln(u^2+1) - \ln(u^2-1) \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = y \left[\frac{2u^2}{(u^2+1)} - \frac{2u^2}{(u^2-1)} + \ln \left(\frac{(u^2+1)}{(u^2-1)} \right) \right]$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = u^9 + \sin u + u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 9 \cdot u^8 + \cos u + 1$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = 72 \cdot u^7 - \sin u$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad u = \sin t, \quad y = t^5 + t^3$$

(t 2nd derivative)

$$\frac{du}{dt}, \frac{d^2u}{dt^2}$$
 கொண்டு

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \cos t \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \quad \left| \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 5t^4 + 3t^2 \right.$$

கோண்டு விடுவா?

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{du}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{5t^4 + 3t^2}{\cos t}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = \frac{\cos t [20t^3 + 6t] - (5t^4 + 3t^2)(-\sin t)}{(\cos t)^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{du}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = \frac{\cos t [20t^3 + 6t] + (5t^4 + 3t^2)(\sin t)}{(\cos t)^3}$$

கோண்டு விடுவா?

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y'$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = y''$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = y'''$$

$$\frac{d[f(u)]}{du} = f'(u)$$

$$\frac{d^2[f(u)]}{du^2} = f''(u)$$

$$\frac{d^3[f(u)]}{du^3} = f'''(u)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(u) = au^2 + bu + c \cos u$$

$f'(u), f''(u)$ கொண்டு

$$f'(u) = 2au + b$$

$$f''(u) = 2a$$

ஒரே ஒரு கூறுத் தொடர்

ஏனுமொரு கூறு:

கூறுவது என்பதை அறிய தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு மிகவும் பயிற்சி விடுவது ஆகும்.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = u^5 + u^4 + 2u^3$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)_{u=1}, \left(\frac{d^2y}{du^2} \right)_{u=1}, \left(\frac{d^3y}{du^3} \right)_{u=1}$$

கொண்டு

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 5u^4 + 4u^3$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)_{u=1} = 5 + 4 = 9 //$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{du^2} \right) = 20u^3 + 12u^2$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{du^2} \right)_{u=1} = 20 + 12 = 32 //$$

$$\left(\frac{d^3y}{du^3} \right) = 60u^2 + 24u$$

$$\left(\frac{d^3y}{du^3} \right)_{u=1} = 60 + 24 = 84 //$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad u^3 + y^3 = 9 \cos \theta$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)_{(1,2)} \text{ ഗുണനി. } \\ (u, y)$$

$$u^3 - 9 = y^3 \\ \text{ഒരുപാട് നിലയിൽ പോലീക്കാൻ}$$

$$3u^2 = -3y^2 \times \frac{dy}{du}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 3u^3 / -3y^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)_{1,2} &= 3 \times 1^3 / -3 \times 1^2 \\ &= 3 / -12 \\ &= -\frac{3}{12} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} // \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = e^{i \sin \theta} \text{ അത്,}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)_{u=0} \text{ ഗുണനി.}$$

$$y = e^{i \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = e^{i \sin \theta} \cdot i \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)_{u=0} &= e^0 \cdot i \cos 0 \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 \\ &= 1 // \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad u = 5 \cos \theta + 4 \sin \theta$$

$$y = \theta^3$$

($\theta = 165^\circ$ ആണ്)

$$\left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)_{\theta=165^\circ} \text{ ഗുണനി.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= u - 5 \sin \theta \\ (-\sin \theta) \frac{du}{d\theta} &= 1 + 5 \cos \theta \\ \frac{du}{d\theta} &= 1 + 5 \cos \theta / -\sin \theta \quad \text{---} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 3u^2 \cdot \frac{du}{d\theta}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{dy}{du} = 3u^2}$$

$$1 = (+5 \cos \theta - 5 \sin \theta) \cdot \frac{du}{d\theta}$$

$$\frac{du}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{5 \cos \theta - 5 \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{3u^2}{5 \cos \theta - 5 \sin \theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)_{\theta=165^\circ} &= \frac{3 \pi^2}{5 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 5 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \\ &= \frac{3 \sqrt{2} \pi^2}{16 \times 4} \\ &= \frac{3 \sqrt{2} \pi^2}{64} \\ &= \frac{3 \pi^2}{32 \sqrt{2}} // \end{aligned}$$

ഒരുപാട് നിലയിൽ

Note:-

$$\infty + 1 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\infty - 1 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$0 - 1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 + 1 \rightarrow 0$$

കിട്ടാൻ
സംവിധാനം ചെയ്യാൻ
അവശ്യമായ വിവരങ്ങൾ
ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ
ബഹുമാനമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ
ബഹുമാനമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = m + \underbrace{n + j \times x + j \times n + \dots}_{\text{സംഖ്യാ പരിപാലനം}} //$$

$$y = \sqrt{n+y}$$

$$y^2 = n+ y$$

$$y^2 - y = n$$

ഒരുപാട് നിലയിൽ

$$(2y-1) \cdot \frac{dy}{du} = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{(2y-1)} //$$

ഒരുപാട് ഫലകളും ഒരുപാട്
ശഭ്ദിയും അക്കാൻ, ഫലകളും
സൂചനകളും മാറ്റുന്നതും ആണ്

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

$$y = n + \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\cancel{y} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot m$$

$$(1 + \cancel{\frac{1}{y}}) \frac{dy}{dn} = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{y^2 + 1}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{y^2 - 1}{y} = n$$

$$y^2 - 1 = ny$$

$$(2y) \frac{dy}{dn} = n \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{dy}{dn} + y \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} (2y - n) = y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{y}{(2y - n)}$$

$$④ y = n^{x^n} \cdot \cancel{y}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dn}\right) \text{ କେତେ ଦିରା }$$

$$y = n^x$$

$$1. \frac{dy}{dn} = y \cdot n^{x-1}$$

ଦ୍ୱାରା ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ

$$\ln y = y / n^x$$

ଦ୍ୱାରା ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dn} = y \cdot \frac{1}{n^x} + \ln n \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{dy}{dn}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} \left(\frac{1}{y} - \ln n \right) = \frac{y}{n^x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{y}{n^x} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{y} - \ln n \right)}$$

କୁଳର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଧରନ ପରିଚୟ

ବ୍ୟାକିଲିଏଟ୍ସିକ୍ ଗଠନ

[ବ୍ୟାକାଲିଏଟ୍ସିକ୍ ଅନ୍ତିମ ପାଇଁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସିତ]

① ମହାନାମାର ରୀ

$$y = e^{m \tan^{-1} u^2}$$

$$x) (1+u^4) \frac{dy}{du} = 2mu y \text{ ହେବୁ }$$

$$II) (1+u^4) \frac{dy}{du} + 2u (2u^2 - m)$$

$$-\frac{dy}{du} - 2mu y = 0 \text{ ହେବୁ } \text{ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଫଳ }$$

II) * $\frac{dy}{du}$ କୁଳର ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଦିଲା-

y, m ଦିଲା କୁଳର

$$\frac{dy}{du} = e^{m \tan^{-1} u^2} \cdot m \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^4} \cdot 2u$$

* y କୁଳର କାରଣ ଧରନଙ୍କରିବାରେ ଦିଲା

$$\frac{dy}{du} = y \cdot \frac{m}{1+u^4} \cdot 2u$$

$$(1+u^4) \frac{dy}{du} = 2mu y$$

II) * $\frac{d^2y}{du^2}$ କୁଳର ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଦିଲା

$\frac{dy}{du}$ କୁଳର

$$\cancel{\frac{d^2y}{du^2}} \times (4u^2) = 2m \left[n \cdot \frac{dy}{du} + y \cdot 1 \right]$$

* କୁଳର କାରଣ

$$(1+u^4) \frac{d^2y}{du^2} + \frac{dy}{du} \cdot 4u^3 = 2m \left(n \cdot \frac{dy}{du} + y \right)$$

$$(1+u^4) \frac{d^2y}{du^2} + 2u (2u^2 - m) \frac{dy}{du}$$

$$- 2mu y = 0$$

② a - കേന്ദ്രം വരെ

$$n > a \text{ എന്ന }$$

$$y^2 = [\ln(n-a)]^2 \text{ എന്ന്,}$$

$$(n-a)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + (n-a) \frac{dy}{dn} = 2 \text{ എന്ന}$$

* ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാം - y തുറന്ത അപക്രാന്ത സ്ഥിതിയും പോലീ

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = 2 (\ln(n-a)) \cdot \frac{1}{(n-a)} \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = 2 (\ln(n-a)) \cdot \frac{1}{(n-a)}$$

* y ലക്ഷണക്കു വരുത്തുമ്പോൾ മുഴുവൻ മുഴുവൻ

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dn}\right)^2 = 4 (\ln(n-a))^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(n-a)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dn}\right)^2 = 4y \cdot \frac{1}{(n-a)^2}$$

$$(n-a)^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dn}\right)^2 = 4y$$

* ചുരുക്കം $\frac{d^2y}{dn^2}$ കണക്കാക്കിയാൽ തുറന്ത അപക്രാന്ത സ്ഥിതിയും പോലീ.

$$(n-a)^2 \cdot 2\left(\frac{dy}{dn}\right) \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} = 4^2 \frac{dy}{dn}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{dy}{dn}\right)^2 \cdot 2(n-a) \cdot 1$$

$$(n-a)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + (n-a) \frac{dy}{dn} = 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \frac{1}{2} (\sin^{-1} n)^2 \text{ എന്ന്,}$$

$$(1-n^2) \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} - n \frac{dy}{dn} = 1 \approx$$

സാഹചര്യം

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{1}{2} 2 \cdot \sin^{-1} n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-n^2}}$$

~~$$\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} = \frac{1}{1-n^2}$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \sin^{-1} n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-n^2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dn}\right)^2 = (\sin^{-1} n)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1-n^2)}$$

~~$$\left(\frac{dy}{dn}\right)^2 = 2y \cdot \frac{1}{(1-n^2)}$$~~

~~$$2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dn} \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} = 2y \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{(1-n^2)^{3/2}}\right)$$~~

~~$$(1-n^2)^2 \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} = 2y \cdot \frac{1}{(1-n^2)} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dn}$$~~

* നിബന്ധന ചെയ്യുന്ന ഫലം അനുഭവിച്ചാൽ പരിഗണിക്കാം

$$(1-n^2) \left(\frac{dy}{dn}\right)^2 = 2y$$

$$(1-n^2) \cancel{\frac{dy}{dn}} \cdot \cancel{\frac{d^2y}{dn^2}} + \left(\frac{dy}{dn}\right)^2 \cdot (-2n) = \cancel{2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dn}$$

* നിബന്ധന ചെയ്യുന്ന ഫലം.

$$(1-n^2) \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + n \frac{dy}{dn} = 1 \approx //$$

അതു കൂടാം വരുത്താം.

- * അഥവാ ചുരുക്കം ആകി അപക്രാന്ത സ്ഥിതിയും ഉള്ളാക്കണ നിലയിൽ പരിഗണിക്കാം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ദാതാവായാൽ
- * ചുരുക്കം അപക്രാന്ത സ്ഥിതിയും പരിഗണിക്കാം എന്ന ഫലം.
- * ചുരുക്കം അപക്രാന്ത സ്ഥിതിയും പരിഗണിക്കാം, y അപക്രാന്തിയാൽ അപക്രാന്ത ഭൗമാർദ്ദം പോലീ.
- * ചുരുക്കം ദാതാവായാൽ അപക്രാന്ത സ്ഥിതിയും പരിഗണിക്കാം.
- * നിബന്ധന ചെയ്യുന്ന ഫലം അപക്രാന്ത സ്ഥിതിയും പരിഗണിക്കാം.
- * ശൈലി അഥവാ ദാതാവായാൽ അപക്രാന്ത സ്ഥിതിയും പരിഗണിക്കാം.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = \frac{1}{2} (\sin^{-1} x)^2 \text{ cos}$$

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

சம்பாத

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} 3 \sin^{-1} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = (\sin^{-1} x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x^2)}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = xy \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x^2)}$$

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

$$(1-x^2) \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = xy$$

$$(1-x^2) \cdot \cancel{\frac{dy}{dx} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 \cdot (-2n)$$

$$\cancel{\frac{d}{dx}(1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) n} - 1 = 0$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = e^{2n} \sin^{-1} x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4 \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0 \text{ சம்பாத}$$

$$\underline{1 \text{ முறை}} \quad y = e^{2n} \sin^{-1} x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{2n} \cos x + \sin x e^{2n} \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{2n} \cos x + 2y$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = e^{2n} \cdot (-\sin x) + \cos x e^{2n} \\ + 2 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -y + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} - 2y \right) e^{2n} \\ + 2 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{4dy}{dx} + 3y = 0 \\ \text{2 முறை} \longrightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = \tan^{-1} (x^n) \text{ சம}$$

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

சம வசீகால

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+(x^n)^2} \cdot 2x$$

$$(1+x^4) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y = \sin(m \sin^{-1} x) \text{ சம}$$

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

சம வசீகால

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

$$y = \sin(x) \text{ கி}, \text{ வகைச் cos(x)} \\ \text{ஆக, } \therefore \text{ ஒரு உச்ச வகையை} \\ \sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1 \text{ கி}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = \cos^2(m \sin^{-1} x) \cdot m^2 \frac{1}{(1-x^2)}$$

$$y^2 + x^2(m \sin^{-1} x)^2 = 1 \\ x^2(m \sin^{-1} x)^2(1-y^2)$$

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

ಸಾರ್ಥಕ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು

$$(1-n^2) \left(\frac{dy}{dn} \right)^2 = (1-y^2)n^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} (1-n^2) \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + \frac{dy}{dn} \cdot (-n^2) = n^2(-dy)$$

$$(1-n^2) \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} - n^2 \frac{dy}{dn} + n^2 y = 0$$

④ $y = \frac{\cos 2n}{n}$ ಅದ್ದು

$$n \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dn} + 4ny = 0$$
 ಈ ಅನುಭಾವ

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{n \cdot (-\sin 2n) \cdot 2 + \cos 2n \cdot 1}{n^2}$$

$$n^2 \frac{dy}{dn} = -2n \sin 2n - \cos 2n$$

$$y_n = \cos 2n$$

$$n^2 \frac{dy}{dn} = -2n \sin 2n - y_n$$

$$\frac{n^2 dy}{dn} = -2 \sin 2n - y$$

$$n \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + \frac{dy}{dn} \cdot 1 = -2 \cos 2n \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn}$$

$$n \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dn} + 4ny = 0$$

ಅನುಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಶಗಳ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಾನ

$$\text{ದಾರ್ಡ } \left(\frac{dy}{dn} \right)_{n=0} \rightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dn^2} \right)_{n=0} \left(\frac{d^3y}{dn^3} \right)_{n=0}$$

ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಕ್ಷಿಣಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ

ದಾರ್ಡ : ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಾನ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಂಶಗಳ.

ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ (y)_{n=0}

ಈ
↓
 $\left(\frac{dy}{dn} \right)_{n=0}$

ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಅಂಶಗಳ

① $y = e^{-n} (\cos 2n + \sin 2n)$ ಅದ್ದು

ಗ್ರಹಿ.

$$\frac{dy}{dn} + y = 2e^{-n} (\cos 2n - \sin 2n)$$

$$\text{ಈ ಅನುಭಾವ } \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + \frac{dy}{dn} + 2y = 0$$

ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಅಂಶಗಳ

$$\text{ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಂಶಗಳ } \left(\frac{d^3y}{dn^3} \right)_{n=0} \text{ ಗ್ರಹಿ}$$

$$y = e^{-n} (\cos 2n + \sin 2n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = e^{-n} \cdot [(-\sin 2n) \cdot 2 + \cos 2n \cdot 2] + (\cos 2n + \sin 2n) \cdot e^{-n} \cdot (-1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} + y = 2e^{-n} (\cos 2n - \sin 2n) \quad \text{①}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + \frac{dy}{dn} = 2 \left[e^{-n} \cdot [-\sin 2n \cdot 2 - \cos 2n \cdot 2] + (\cos 2n - \sin 2n) \cdot e^{-n} \cdot (-1) \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + \frac{dy}{dn} = 2 \left[2e^{-n} (\cos 2n + \sin 2n) - e^{-n} (\cos 2n - \sin 2n) \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + \frac{dy}{dn} = 2 \left[-2y - e^{-n} (\cos 2n - \sin 2n) \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + \frac{dy}{dn} = 2 \left[-2y + \frac{dy}{dn} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{y}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + \frac{dy}{dn} = -4y - \frac{dy}{dn} - y$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dn} + 5y = 0$$

$$p=2, q=3$$

$$(y)_{n=0} = e^0 (\cos 0 + \sin 0)$$

$$= 1 (1 + 0)$$

$$= 1$$

$$+ e^{im}(-\sin m + \cos m) e^{im} z$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -e^{2x} \sin x$$

$$+ 4 \cos x e^{2x}$$

$$+ 2e^{2x} \cos x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -y + 2 \sin e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 3y + 4 \cancel{abre} e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx^2} = 3y + 4 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - 8y$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{4dy}{dx} - 8y$$

$$= \frac{\text{LHS}}{\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)} + \frac{dy}{dx} + 5y$$

$$- \frac{dy}{dx} > \frac{4y}{x} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} < \frac{4}{x}$$

$\Sigma L_{\text{left}} = R \text{ this is}$

Note: ଶାରିକିର୍ତ୍ତମା ଥିଲୁଣେ - ଗ୍ରେନ୍ଡିଲ୍ଟି
ବୁଲାଙ୍ଗ ହେଲ୍ପିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଦରଷ୍ଟିତିମା
ବ୍ୟାପକୀୟ ବୁଲାଙ୍ଗ

Note

+ ප්‍රකාශන සංස්කීර්ත අත්‍යුත්‍ය නිස් ප්‍රාග්ධන වෙත ප්‍රතිපාදිත වේ
කිසු තේරුවේ තුළ ගැටුවෙලදී එහි එහි
අභ්‍යාවත සංස්කීර්ත රෝ රෝග රෝග
කිසු ප්‍රතිපාදිත මූල්‍ය ප්‍රාග්ධන වෙත ප්‍රතිපාදිත
ආගේම ප්‍රතිපාදිත මූල්‍ය ප්‍රාග්ධන [

$$\textcircled{3} y = e^{2u} \sin \theta \delta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx^2} - \frac{4dy}{dx} + 5y = 0 \text{ at } x=0$$

$$y = e^{2\pi i} \sin$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\cancel{x}} \cdot 2 \sin x + e^{ex} \cdot \cos x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2 \left[\sin x e^{2x} + e^{2x} \cos x \right]$$

① යෝග සංස්කෘතියෙහි යෝග
පැවුම් සිටියා යුතු කළයි.

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{\delta^2 u}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 y}{\delta u^2} \left(\frac{\delta u}{\delta x} \right)^2$$

ପ୍ରକାଶକା

$$\frac{ds}{du} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{du}$$

ବ୍ୟାକ ଏଥିରେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳିକା

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d}{du} \left[\frac{du}{dm} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{du}{du} \frac{d\left[\frac{dy}{du}\right]}{du}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2y}{du^2} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d^2u}{du^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{du}{du} \cdot \frac{d}{du} \left[\frac{dy}{du} \right] \cdot \frac{dy}{du} \\ &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d^2u}{du^2} \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{d^2u}{du^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d^2u}{du^2} + \frac{d^2y}{du^2} \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)^2$$

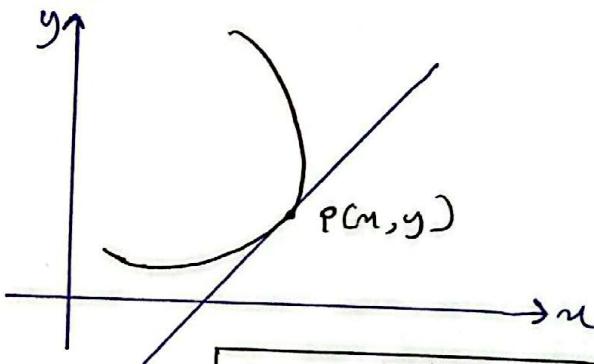
ಕುರತ್ತಾವಳಿ ಹಣಿಗೆ

ಸಂಕಾಲಣೆ ವಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ

- ① ಈ ಕುರತ್ತಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ y ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು u ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು.
- ② ಇದನ್ನು, ನಾ ಅವ ಕುರತ್ತಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
- ③ ಈ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರತ್ತಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
- ④ ಬಹಳ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುರತ್ತಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

ಏಕ ದ್ವಾರಾ ಗೆಬೆ

$\frac{dy}{du}$ ಎಲ್ಲ ಯಾವಾಗೂ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ



ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ. $y = \frac{dy}{du}$

ಅದು ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳಿಗೆ $=$ ಅದು ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳಿಗೆ
ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ. $\frac{dy}{du}$ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದು
ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳಿಗೆ

ಇದು ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳಿಗೆ $= \frac{dy}{du}$

ಇದು ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದು ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳಿಗೆ
ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ. $\frac{dy}{du}$ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದು
ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳಿಗೆ

② $y = u^5 + u^4 + u^3$ නිශ්චාර
මෙහි $(1, 3)$ වේ

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 5u^4 + 4u^3 + 3u^2$$

වෙනු අග්‍රක්‍රීතාව = $\left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)_{(1, 3)}$

$$= 5 \cdot 1^4 + 4 \cdot 1^3 + 3 \cdot 1^2 \\ = 12 //$$

③ $y = \frac{u}{u^2+1}$ නිශ්චාර $(1, \frac{1}{2})$ වේ

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{(u^2+1)\frac{du}{du} - u(2u)}{(u^2+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{(u^2+1) - u \cdot 2u}{(u^2+1)^2}$$

$$\text{වෙනු අග්‍ර} = \left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)_{(1, \frac{1}{2})} \\ = \frac{2 - 2}{4} \\ = 0 //$$

④ $y^2 = u^3$ නිශ්චාර $(4, -8)$ වේ

$$2y \cdot \frac{dy}{du} = 3u^2$$

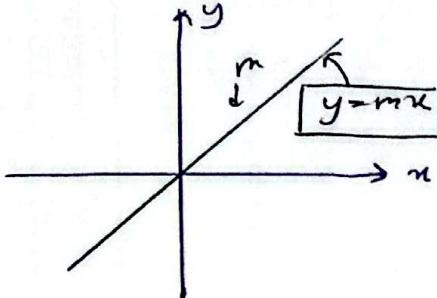
$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{3u^2}{2y}$$

$$\text{වෙනු අග්‍ර} = \left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)_{(4, -8)} \\ = \frac{3 - 16}{2 - 8} = -\frac{13}{6} //$$

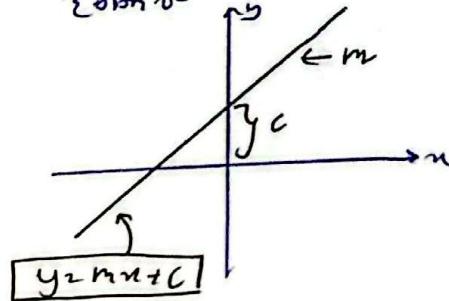
Note
සැපයුලු ආකෘතිය ඇත්තා ඇත්තා
තුළු යුතුව.

① අඟු මේ තොරතු ලබම්

ii) ප්‍රූතික්‍රියා දුරකථන හි අනුමත
වෙනු අග්‍රක්‍රීතාව



ii) ප්‍රූතික්‍රියා දුරකථන හි අනුමත
වෙනු අග්‍රක්‍රීතාව



මායාරූප තේරුව එකතු කිරීමේදී
විෂ්ට්‍ය නියම ප්‍රූතික්‍රියා දුරකථන

$$(u, y) \quad (u', y')$$

$$y - y' = m(u - u')$$

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ත්‍රිඛලා දායාරූප
විෂ්ට්‍ය නියම ප්‍රූතික්‍රියා දුරකථන සඳහා

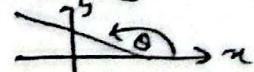
$$\text{සිද්ධාන්ත} \quad ① m = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{u_1 - u_2}$$

මෙය ප්‍රූතික්‍රියා දුරකථන සඳහා ප්‍රූතික්‍රියා දුරකථන සඳහා ප්‍රූතික්‍රියා දුරකථන සඳහා

② ගෝලුව ප්‍රූතික්‍රියා දුරකථන
මිණුවක්
 $(y - y') = m(u - u')$
සිද්ධාන්ත ප්‍රූතික්‍රියා දුරකථන සඳහා

$$m = \tan \theta$$

+ පෙනු ලැබු මෙය මෙහින් අනුව ප්‍රූතික්‍රියා දුරකථන
වෙනු අග්‍රක්‍රීතාව නිවාස නිවාස



- (-) m නිර් - ඔ පෙනීමේදී
 (+) m නිර් - ඔ සාම්ඝීය

2 පැහැදිලි පෙනීමේදී අභ්‍යන්තරය නිර්මාණය

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

සොංඩ්‍රික් ආකෘතිය අනිවාර්ය නො ඇත්තේ, අභ්‍යන්තරය නැඟැවා තුළු නො ඇත්තේ නිස්සාධාරීය

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

$$by = -ax - c$$

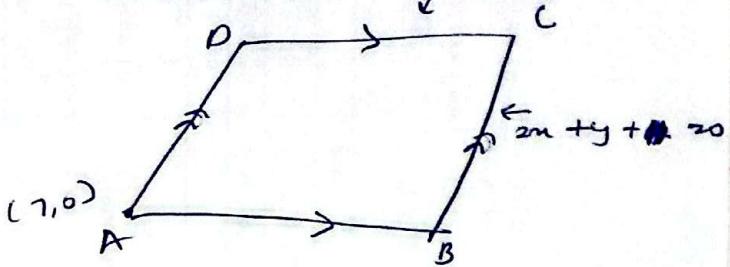
$$y = \frac{-a}{b}x - \frac{c}{b}$$

$$m = -\frac{a}{b}$$

$$m = -\frac{\text{අභ්‍යන්තරය}}{\text{යැලු පෙනීමේදී}}$$

$$c = -\frac{c}{b}$$

2 පැහැදිලි ABCD පෙනීමේදී නිර්මාණය
 BC, BC නැශ්චා තුළුවේ
 $2u + 3y + 5 = 0$, $2u - y + 1 = 0$ නිස්සාධාරීය
 $A = (2, 0)$ නිස්සාධාරී - AB, AD නිස්සාධාරී
 නිස්සාධාරී නිස්සාධාරී $4u + 3y + 5 = 0$



$$\overline{AB} \quad m_2 = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$y - y' = u(n - u')$$

$$y - 0 = -\frac{4}{3}(n - 2)$$

$$4u + y = \frac{22}{3} = 0$$

$$4u + 3y = 28 = 0$$

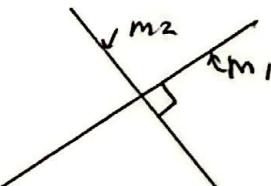
$$\overline{AD} \quad m_2 = 2$$

$$y - y' = u(n - u')$$

$$y - 0 = -2(n - 2)$$

$$2u + y = 14 = 0$$

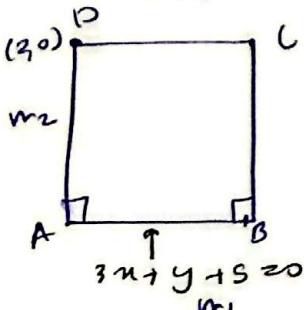
4 පැහැදිලි පෙනීමේදී පෙනීමේදී පෙනීමේදී
 * අභ්‍යන්තරය නැශ්චා තුළුවේ - 1 නිස්සාධාරී



$$m_1 \cdot m_2 = (-1)$$

2 පැහැදිලි ABCD පෙනීමේදී නිස්සාධාරී.

D = (2, 0) නිස්සාධාරී.
 DC, AD නැශ්චා තුළුවේ නිස්සාධාරී



$$m_1 = -\frac{3}{1}$$

$$m_2 = -3$$

$$\overline{DC} \quad y - y' = m(n - u')$$

$$y - 0 = -3(n - 2)$$

$$3u + y - 6 = 0$$

$$m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$$

$$m_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\overline{AD} \quad y - y' = m(n - u')$$

$$y - 0 = \frac{1}{3}(n - 2)$$

$$-u + 3y + 2 = 0$$

$$5u + y + 8 = 0$$

$$m_2 = \frac{5}{1}$$

$$m_2 = 5$$

$$y - y' = m(n - u')$$

$$y - 0 = -5(n - 3)$$

$$y = -5u + 15$$

$$5u + y - 15 = 0$$

5 සිංහ ජනරාජය ප්‍රජාත්‍යාමාත්‍රක දේශීල

* గేషు ట్రైను
అతిధిక్కాగా ఉండల్లో గ్రామ
రిస్కులు లేకుండలు నుంచి
ఒచ్చుపెంచల్లాడు

2.807 $x + 3y - 7 = 0$ எ
 $x - 3y - 1 = 0$ எதிரெல்
 இக்கும் உதோகானதான் என $x + y + 8 = 0$
 எதிரெல் என்பதை தெரிவிக்கிறோம்
 $\rightarrow x - 3y - 1 = 0$
 ✓ $x + 3y - 7 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} n - 3y - 1 = 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \\ n + 3y - 7 = 0 \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \hline \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \\ 2n - 8 = 0 \\ n = 4 \\ y_2 = 1 \quad (4, 1) \end{array}$$

6] මහ ලුත්ස් හේ, ගෙනරුවාන්හි හෝ
යෙඹුණු ඕන ප්‍රස්ථාර, එම
ලත්තයේ තස්සකින අස්ස්
තු ප්‍රතිඵල ගැනී මිශ්‍රයේ දිගුවාන්නා
කට්ටා දැනී.

$$2. \text{ If } (-5, 0) \text{ is a root, then } 2x + 7y + k = 0 \\ \text{is a tangent at, hence } k = 10 \\ 2(-5) + 7 \times 0 + k = 0 \\ -10 + k = 0 \\ k = 10$$

① II) එස්සේන්, තුළුවල වැඩිහිටි මෙයි

2) ① $y^2 = n^3$ නුදු වේ
 x) (4, 8) දී යුතු සැරිස්ථාව
 මෙයින්ද

II) ඔබ එක්ස්ප්‍රෝ ප්‍රතිචාර මූල්‍ය නිශ්චිත කිරීම
 මෙයින්ද

III) ඔබ අභ්‍යන්තර යුතුව
 මෙයින්ද

$$2) \quad y^2 = 2u^3$$

$$2.y \frac{dy}{du} = 3u^2$$

$$\text{w.r.v. } y^2 = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(4,8)} - \frac{3x^4}{2x^8} = \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y - 8 &= 3(u - 4) \\ y - 8 &= 3u + 12 \\ y - 3u &= 4 + 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ii) } \begin{array}{l} y - 3x + 12 = 0 \\ n+y+5=0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{① - ②}{-4n} = -20 \quad y = -\frac{10}{4}$$

$$\left(-\frac{4}{4}, -\frac{19}{4} \right)$$

Y relativistic gamma factor
 $(0, -4)$

$$2. \text{ ex} @ m = t^3, y = t^2$$

(t നിലവിൽ)

(t^3, t^2) എന്നും ഏതുവും അനുസരിച്ച്

$$x = t^3$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2$$

$$y = t^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2t}{3t^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3t}$$

~~$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)}$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3t}$$

$$m = \frac{2}{3t}$$

ശ്രദ്ധാർഹമായ

$$y - y' = m(x - x')$$

$$y - t^2 = \frac{2}{3t}(x - t^3)$$

$x = t$

$$-2t + y_3 t - t^3 = 0$$

$$② \frac{\pi}{2} < t < \pi, x = \ln(\tan t/2)$$

$$y = \sin t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos t \sin t \text{ ആണെന്നുണ്ട്.}$$

$$t = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ ടെറ്റി}$$

$$\text{ശ്രദ്ധാർഹമായ ഘടകം} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ ആണ്}$$

പോതുന്നതു

~~$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\tan t/2} \cdot \sec^2 t/2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$~~

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sec^2 t/2}{\tan t/2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \cos t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$= \cos t \cdot \frac{2 \tan t/2}{\sec^2 t/2}$$

$$= \cos t \cdot 2 \frac{\sin t/2}{\cos t/2} \cos t/2 \cos t/2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos t \sin t$$

$$t = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ ടെറ്റി}$$

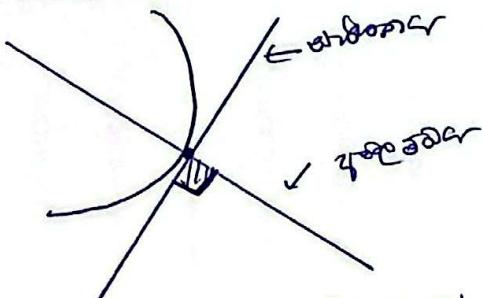
$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos 2\pi/3}{\sin 2\pi/3} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\text{ശ്രദ്ധാർഹമായ ഘടകം} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

ബന്ധനാരീതി



ശ്രദ്ധാർഹം ബന്ധനാരീതി,

$$m_1, m_2 = -1$$

$$m_1, \text{രേഖാ കൂപ്പിൽ } \times m_2, \text{ രേഖാ കൂപ്പിൽ } = -1$$

$$m_1 \text{ ഘടകം} = \frac{-1}{m_1, \text{രേഖാ}}$$

$$\boxed{m_1 \text{ ഘടകാരീതി} = \frac{-1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}}$$

$$① y = (n-1)^2(n+2)$$

ശ്രദ്ധാർഹം $(0, 2)$ കൂപ്പിൽ

ഒരു വരുത്തായും എങ്ങനെ

II) ബന്ധനാരീതി "

III) ഘടകാരീതി എങ്കിലും

ഈ ശ്രദ്ധാർഹം ഉള്ളിൽ വിനിക്കണാം

$$y = (n-1)^2(n+2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (n-1)^2(n-1 + 2n+4)$$

$$= (n-1)[3n+3]$$

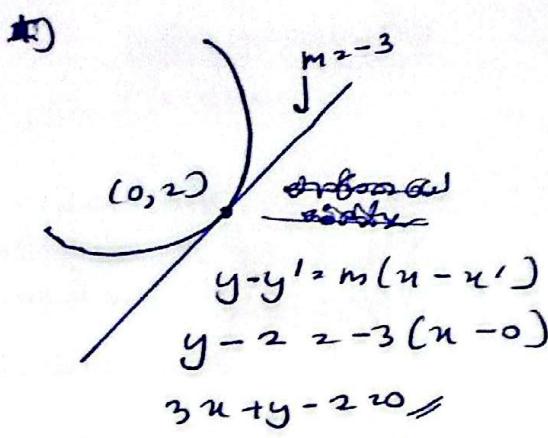
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(n-1)(n+1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(n^2 - 1^2)$$

$$ii) \text{ ശ്രദ്ധാർഹം } y = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(0,2)}$$

$$= 3(0-1)$$

$$= -3/2$$



II) മുകളിലെ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{-1}{(dy/du)_{(0,2)}}$

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

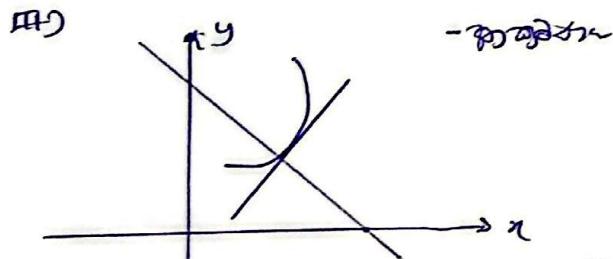
$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

പരമാർദ്ദമായ വിവരങ്ങൾ

$$y - y' = m(u - u')$$

$$y - 2 = \frac{1}{3}(u - 0)$$

$$u + 3y - 6 = 0$$



ഒരു ക്രമ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നത്

$$y = 0$$

$$u = 6$$

$$(6, 0)$$

ഒരു ക്രമ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നത്

$$y = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$y = 3$$

$$(0, 3)$$

② $u = e^t + e^{-t}$, $y = e^t - e^{-t}$
 എന്ന് $t = \ln 2$ എന്ന് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ
 ഏഴാം സ്റ്റേപ്പ് $5u - 3y - 8 = 0$
 അഭ്യന്തരി

$$u = e^t + e^{-t}$$

$$y = e^t - e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = e^t + e^{-t} \rightarrow e^t - e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = e^t - e^{-t} \rightarrow e^t + e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{du}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{e^t - e^{-t}}$$

$$t = \ln 2$$

$$t = \log_e 2$$

$$e^t = 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{2}}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4+1}{4-1} = \frac{5}{3}$$

ഒരു ക്രമ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നത് $= \frac{5}{3}$

ഒരു ക്രമ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നത്

$$u = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$y = 2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}$$

രണ്ടാം

$$y - y' = m(u - u')$$

$$y - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{3}(u - \frac{5}{2})$$

$$6y - 9 = 10(u - \frac{5}{2})$$

$$6y - 9 = 10u - 25$$

$$-10u + 6y + 16 = 0$$

$$-5u + 3y + 8 = 0$$

$$5u - 3y - 8 = 0$$

ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಗ್ರಹಿತ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳನ್ನು

(c) ಅಂತರ್ಗತವಾದ್ಯಾಮ

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

- ① ರೈತಿಗೆ ಲಭಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ / ನಿರ್ವಹಿತಾರೆ.
- ② ಶಾಬಲಿತಾರೆ ಹಾಗು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತಾರೆ.

- ③ ಅಂತರ್ಗತವಾದ್ಯಾಮ

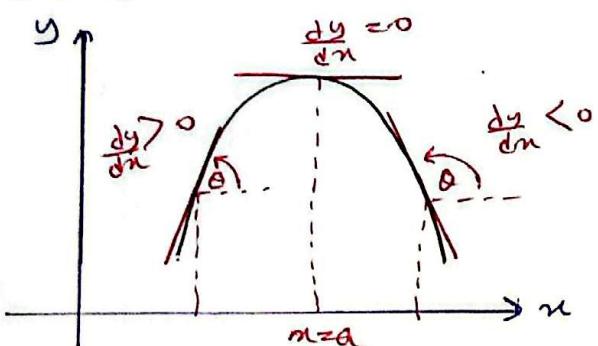
Note

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan\theta = \text{ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ}$$

ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತಾರೆ

$\tan\theta \Rightarrow$ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತಾರೆ $\Rightarrow (+)$ m
 $\tan\theta \Rightarrow$ ದೂರ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತಾರೆ $\Rightarrow (-)$ m

01) ವೃದ್ಧಿ

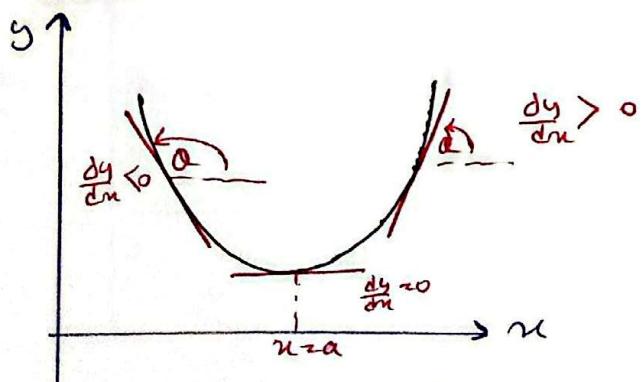


$x=a$ ಟಿ; y ಏ ಅಂತರ್ಗತವಾದ್ಯಾಮ

- 1) $x=a$; $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$;
- 2) $x < a$; $\frac{dy}{dx} = +$;
- 3) $x > a$; $\frac{dy}{dx} = -$;

ರಿಘಾಸ್ತಾನ

02) ವ್ಯಾಪಕ



$x=a$ ಟಿ; y ಏ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಅಂತರ್ಗತ

- 1) $x=a$; $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$;
- 2) $x < a$; $\frac{dy}{dx} = -$;
- 3) $x > a$; $\frac{dy}{dx} = +$;

Note

ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ

ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ

(ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \text{ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತಾರೆ},$$

ರಿಘಾಸ್ತಾನ

- ① $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ ಎಂದು ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಅಂಶ

- ② $\theta = 0$ ಅಂಶ ಅಂದಾಗಿ $\theta = 0$ ಅಂಶ ಅಂದಾಗಿ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಂದಿ

- ③ ಪ್ರಯೋಜಿತಾರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜಿತಾರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಯೋಜಿತಾರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಯೋಜಿತಾರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ.

Note ಇಂಥಾಗೆ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಂಶ

ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಂಶ
ಅಂಶ
ಅಂಶ
ಅಂಶ
ಅಂಶ
ಅಂಶ

- ① ಚರ್ಚೆ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತಾರೆ ಅಂಶ
ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಅಂಶ

$$y = x - x^2$$

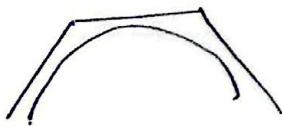
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - 2x$$

ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ ಅಂಶ

$$0 = 1 - 2x$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$	$x < \frac{1}{2}$	$x = \frac{1}{2}$	$x > \frac{1}{2}$
$(+)$			$(-)$



$x = \frac{1}{2}$ ಏ ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಅಂಶ.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$$

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

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

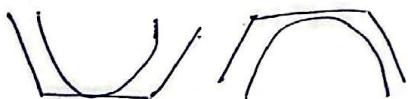
ಸಂಪ್ರಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು

$$0 = \frac{1 - x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

ಇದು 2 ಕಡತಾಗಿ.

$$(1 - x^2) \leq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 \geq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x \geq 1 \quad \text{or} \quad x \leq -1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \begin{cases} > 0 & x < -1 \\ < 0 & -1 < x < 1 \\ > 0 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$



$y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$ ನು $x=1$ ಪ್ರಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ.
ಇದು.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = e^x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x$$

ಸಂಪ್ರಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು

$$0 = e^x \quad [\because \text{ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಅಧಿಕ} \\ \text{ಎ}^x \text{ ಇದ್ದಾಗಿ}]$$

$\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು

\therefore ಈಗಿನ ಹಾಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಿಲ್ಲಾಗಿ.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y = \ln x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

ಸಂಪ್ರಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು

$$0 = \frac{1}{x} \quad [\because \text{ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಅಧಿಕ} \\ \text{ಎ}^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ ಇದ್ದಾಗಿ}]$$

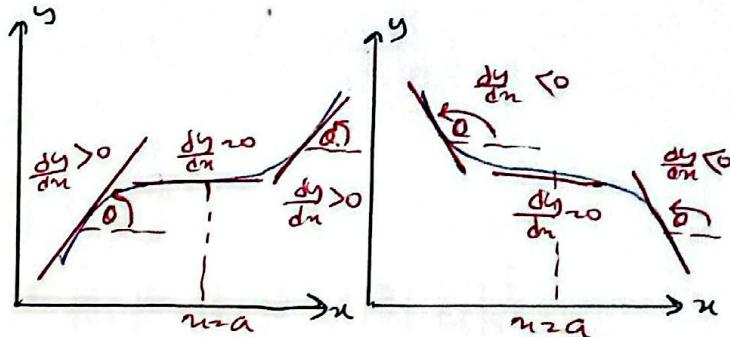
$\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು

\therefore ಈಗಿನ ಹಾಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಿಲ್ಲಾಗಿ.

ಉಂಟಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು

ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ಅಧಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡತಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕ ಅಂಶದಿಂದ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ಅಧಿಕ ಅಂಶದಿಂದ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.



- 1) $x = a$ ಹಾಗೆ y ಅಂಶದಿಂದ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ,
- 2) $x = a$ ಹಾಗೆ $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$,
- 3) $x < a$ ಹಾಗೆ $\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$;

ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಶದಿಂದ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

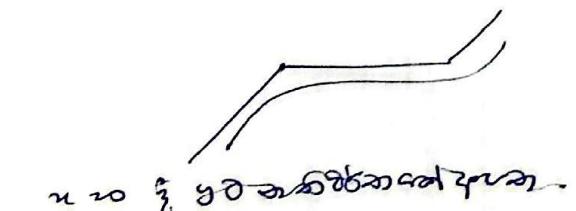
- 1) ಗ್ರಹ ಶ್ರಾವಿಲಿ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕ ಅಂಶದಿಂದ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಶದಿಂದ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

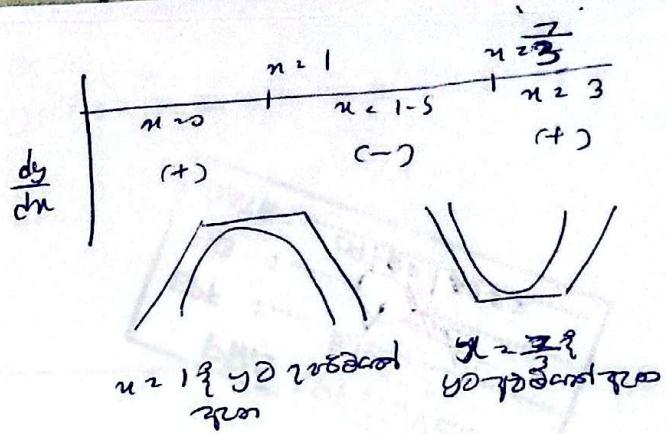
ಸಂಪ್ರಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \begin{cases} > 0 & x < 0 \\ < 0 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



\therefore ಈಗಿನ ಹಾಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಿಲ್ಲಾಗಿ.

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ — କେବଳ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁଭବ
 ୧) କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁଭବ
 ଅନୁଭବ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ
 $y = 0$ ହେଲେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା



୧୧ କାର୍ତ୍ତିକା ମଧ୍ୟରେ

ପରିଚୟ

୧) ଅନୁଭବ କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁଭବ
 କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଦେଖାଇଲା

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dn} = 0 \text{ ହେଲେ } n \text{ ଅନୁଭବ ହେଲା } \\ \text{ଅନୁଭବ ଦୂରବିଦ୍ୟୁତରେ } , \frac{dy}{dn} \text{ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ ହେଲା } \\ \text{କିମ୍ବା } 0 \end{array} \right.$

୨) ଏହା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଦେଖାଇଲା ଏହାରେ y କିମ୍ବା
 ଦେଖାଇଲା.

୩) $n = 0.5$; y କିମ୍ବା

(କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା)

୪) $y = 0$; n କିମ୍ବା

(n କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା)

୫) $n = +\infty$, $n = -\infty$ କିମ୍ବା

କିମ୍ବା
 ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 କିମ୍ବା, କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

ସାଥୀ ଅନୁଭବ ହେଲା କିମ୍ବା
 କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

୧) $y = (n-1)^2(n-3)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dn} &= (n-1)^2(1) + (n-3)(2(n-1)) \\ &= (n-1)[(n-1) + 2(n-3)] \\ &= (n-1)[3n-7] \\ &= (n-1)(3n-7) \end{aligned}$$

କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

$$0 = (n-1)(3n-7)$$

$$n = 1, n = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} n = 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

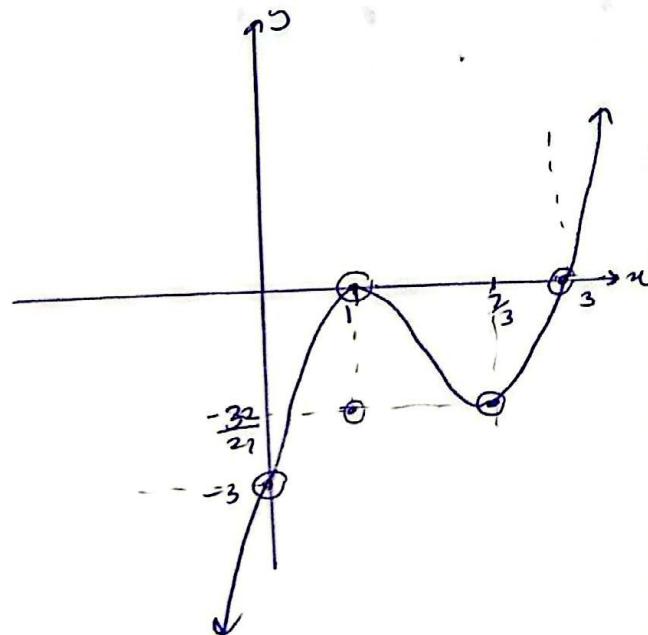
$$\begin{cases} n = \frac{7}{3} \\ y = \frac{16}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n = -\infty \\ y = -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n = \frac{7}{3} \\ y = -\frac{32}{27} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n = 1, n = 3 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n = -\infty \\ y = \infty \end{cases}$$



Note

କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

2011 AL

③ i) $x \in \mathbb{R}$ නිරූපානු $f(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx$
 වැඩෙන ප්‍රස්ථා - මුදල මුදල සේවකයා
 තොනු. $f'(3) = 12$ වා $f''(3) = 18$
 වැඩෙන ප්‍රස්ථා. මුදල f' වා f'' ල
 යෝජිත තොනු. a වා b යුතුව
 තොනු. a වා b මුදල ප්‍රස්ථාව
 $y = f(x)$ වා y ප්‍රස්ථාව ප්‍රස්ථාව
 වැඩෙන ප්‍රස්ථා ප්‍රස්ථාව
 මුදල $2x^2 + ax + b = 3/x$ සේවකයා
 ප්‍රස්ථාව ප්‍රස්ථාව

$$f(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 + 2ax + b$$

$$12 = 6x^2 + 2ax + b$$

$$f''(x) = 12x + 2a$$

$$18 = 12x + 2a$$

$$9 = 6x + a$$

$$9 = 18 + 2a$$

$$a = -9$$

$$b = 12$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$y = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x$$

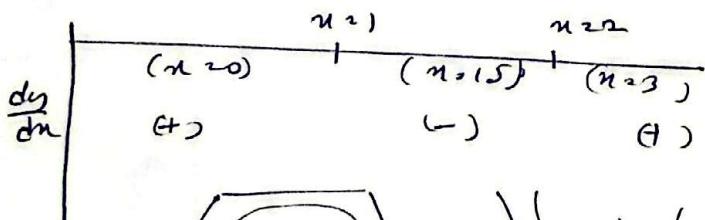
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^2 - 18x + 12$$

වැඩෙන ප්‍රස්ථාව අනුමත දී ඇතුළු ප්‍රස්ථාව

$$0 = 6(x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

$$0 = 6(x-2)(x-1)$$

$$x=2, x=1$$



$x = 1$ යින් යොමු කළ ප්‍රස්ථාව

$x = 2$ යින් යොමු කළ ප්‍රස්ථාව

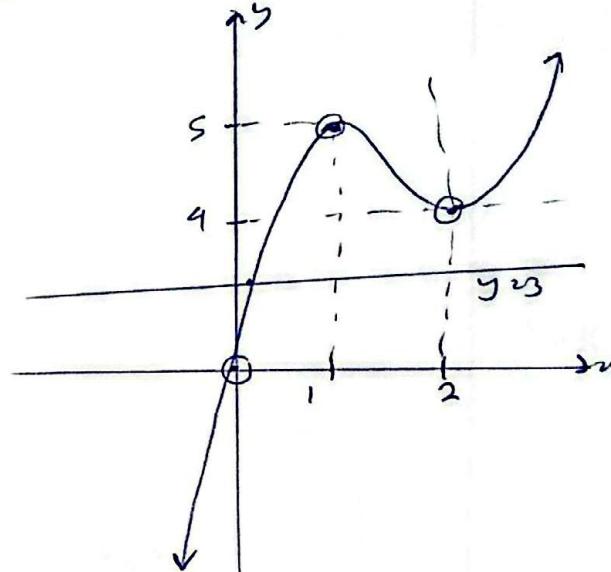
$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 \\ y &= 2 - 9 + 12 \\ y &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2 \\ y &= 18 - 36 + 24 \\ y &= 40 - 36 \\ y &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} n > 0 \\ y > 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} n > 0 \\ y > 0 \\ y = \infty \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} n < 0 \\ y < 0 \end{array}$$



$$2x^2 + ax + b = \frac{3}{x}$$

$y = 4$, ප්‍රස්ථාව ප්‍රස්ථාව

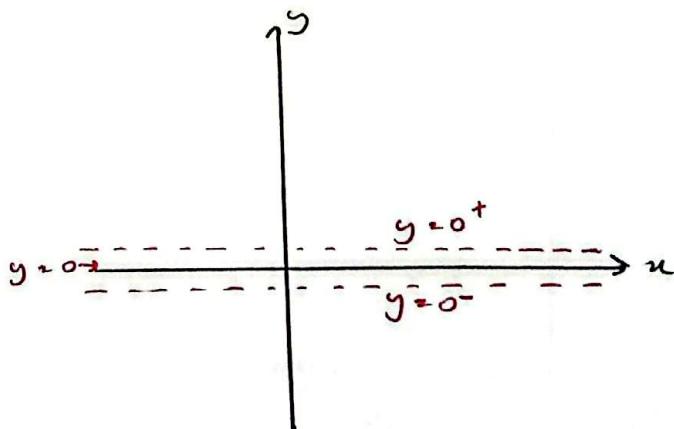
Notes

නිශ්චිත ප්‍රස්ථාව + ප්‍රස්ථාව - ප්‍රස්ථාව

නිශ්චිත ප්‍රස්ථාව

නිශ්චිත ප්‍රස්ථාව ප්‍රස්ථාව ප්‍රස්ථාව

නිශ්චිත ප්‍රස්ථාව ප්‍රස්ථාව



$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+5}{n^2+2n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$0 \neq [\text{0} \leftarrow \text{0} \text{ (0)} \text{ (0)} \text{ (0)}]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 3n + 1}{4 - n^3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{-n^3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{-n} = \frac{1}{\infty}$$

$$0 \neq [\text{0} \leftarrow \text{0} \text{ (0)} \text{ (0)} \text{ (0)}]$$

$y = \frac{n}{(n^2+1)}$, ರಘ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಾಗಿ
ಅವುಗಳ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ
ಯಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ಅಂತಹ $\frac{2n}{(n^2+1)}$
ಅಂತಹ ಅಂಶದ ವಿಧಾನದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಣಯ
ಗೊಳಿಸಿ

$$y = \frac{n}{(n^2+1)}$$

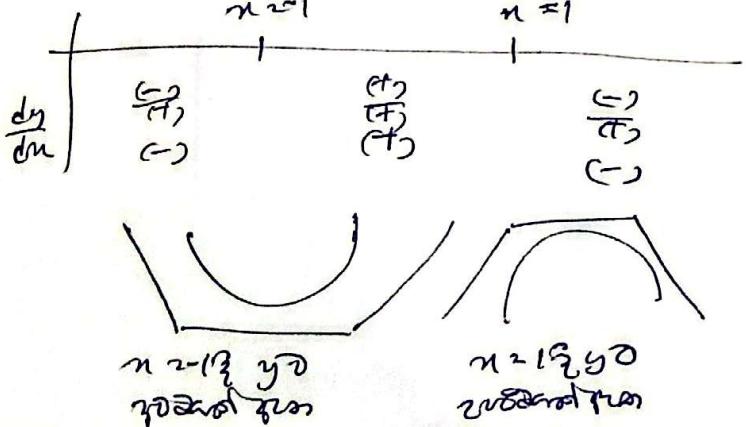
$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{(n^2+1) \cdot 1 - n(2n)}{(n^2+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{1 - n^2}{(n^2+1)^2}$$

ಅಂಶದ ಅಂಶದ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ $\frac{dy}{dn} > 0$ ಎಂಬುದು.

$$0 = \frac{1 - n^2}{(n^2+1)^2}$$

$$0 = 0 \text{ ಹಾಗೂ } (-n^2 + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow n = 1$$

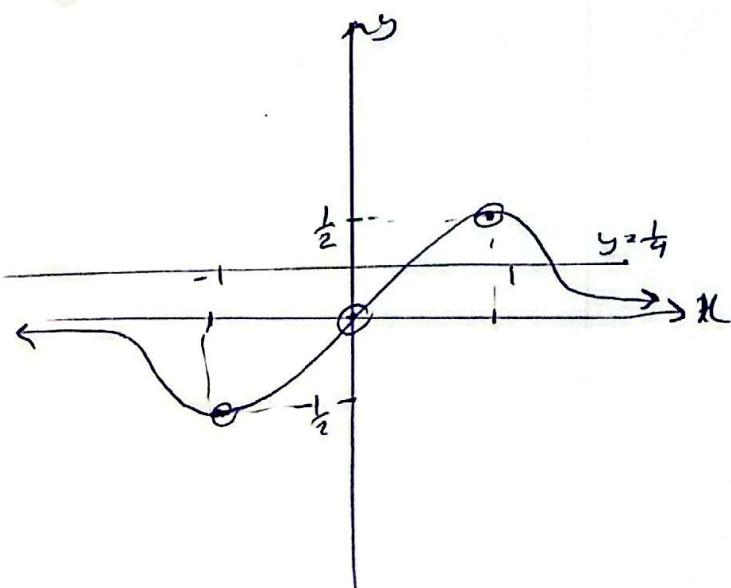


$$\frac{n-1}{n+1} \quad y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n+1} \quad y = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n+1} \quad y = 0$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n+1} \quad y = \frac{n}{(n^2+1)}$$



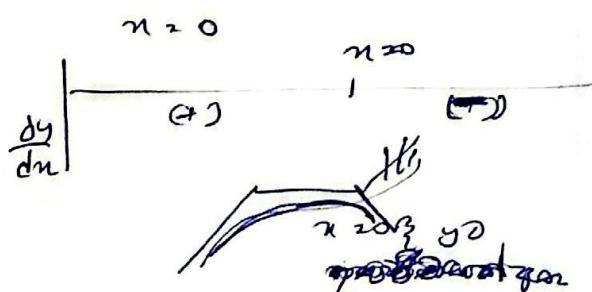
$y = \frac{1}{2}$ ಮುಕ್ತ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ.

$\textcircled{2} y = \frac{1}{n^2+4}$ ರಘ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಾಗಿ
ಅಂಶದ ಅಂಶದ ವಿಧಾನ
ಯಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ.

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{(n^2+4) \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot (2n)}{(n^2+4)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{-2n}{(n^2+4)^2}$$

ಅಂಶದ ಅಂಶದ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ $\frac{dy}{dn} < 0$ ಎಂಬುದು.



$$\underline{n=0 \text{ දී}}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\underline{n=+\infty}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{\infty^2}$$

$$y = 0^+$$

$$\underline{y=0}$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{n^2+4}$$

*

$\therefore n \neq 0$

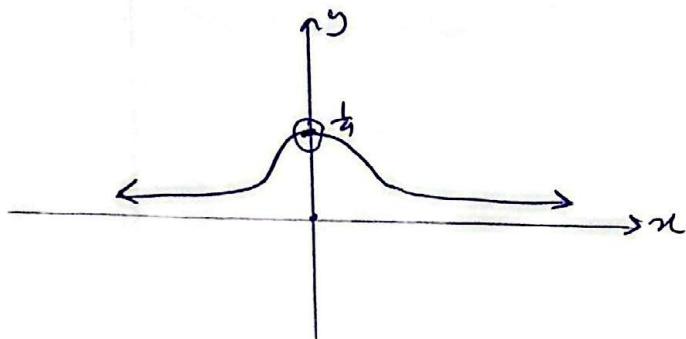
සැක්කාලෙනුයේ

$$\underline{n=-\infty}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\infty^2}$$

$$y = 0^+$$



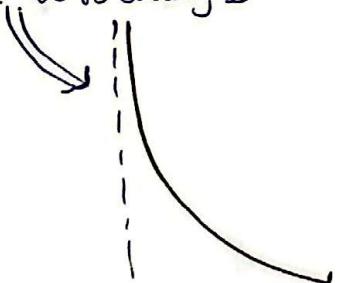
Note: සැක්කාලෙනුයේ පිහිටුව නෑ

කිහිපය් මූල්‍ය නෑ පැවත්වනු ලබයි. අභ්‍යන්තරයේ ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත ආකෘතිය නෑ.

① කිහිපය් මූල්‍ය නෑ



② කිහිපය් මූල්‍ය නෑ



Note:

① $\frac{1}{0^+} \rightarrow \infty$ නෑ යුතු කළ තුළයි.

$$2. \text{ if } \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \quad | \quad \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

02 ඇගිල් මැංගලාක්‍රීත ප්‍රකාශනයෙන්

[y නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි]

y නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි නෑ ඇති නිස්සි
මිනින් මැංගලාක්‍රීත ලැබුව.

($\therefore y$ නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි, y නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි)

* y නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි නෑ
y නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි

* y නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි නෑ
y නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි, y = +infinity
y = -infinity නෑ.

මිනින් මැංගලාක්‍රීත ප්‍රකාශනයෙන්
ඩොශ්‍රි ① y නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි නෑ
විශ්වාස නෑ යුතු කළ යුතු නෑ.

② නෑ නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි නෑ
ඉහු පෙන්වනු ලබයි නෑ

ශ්‍රී ප්‍රජා නෑ යුතු නෑ

$$\text{① } y = \frac{1}{n^2-9}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{(n-3)(n+3)}$$

$$\frac{n=3^+}{y=+0} \quad \frac{n=3^-}{y=-0}$$

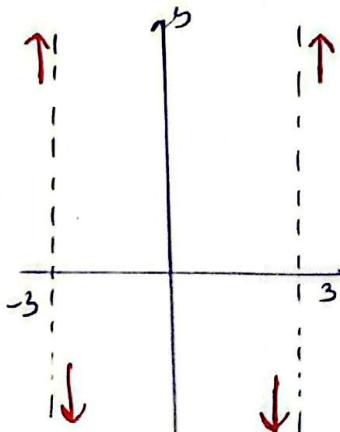
$$\frac{n=-3^+}{y=-0} \quad \frac{n=-3^-}{y=+0}$$

$$\frac{y=+0}{y=-0} \quad \frac{y=-0}{y=+0}$$

$$\frac{y=+0}{y=-0} \quad \frac{y=-0}{y=+0}$$

$$\text{y නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි}$$

$$n=3, n=-3$$



$$\text{② } y = \frac{1}{(n-2)^2}$$

$$\text{y නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි}$$

$$n=2$$

$$\frac{n=2^+}{y=+0} \quad \frac{n=2^-}{y=+0}$$

$$\frac{y=+0}{y=+0} \quad \frac{y=+0}{y=+0}$$

$$\frac{y=+0}{y=+0} \quad \frac{y=+0}{y=+0}$$

$$\text{y නැවත පෙන්වනු ලබයි}$$

$$n=2$$

ව්‍යුහාත්මක තොරතුරු

ආකෘතියක් සඳහා 2

① උස් අඩුවා

ක්‍රියික ප්‍රාග්ධනයක් මෙහෙයුම් නැංවා ඇත්තේ එහි ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඇත්තේ නැංවා ඇත්තේ

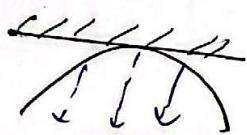


මෙහෙයුම් නැංවා, මෙහෙයුම් උස් අඩුවා ඇත්තේ එහි ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඇත්තේ නැංවා, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0$.

$$[f''(n) > 0]$$

② උරු අඩුවා

ක්‍රියික ප්‍රාග්ධනයක් මෙහෙයුම් නැංවා ඇත්තේ එහි ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඇත්තේ නැංවා ඇත්තේ



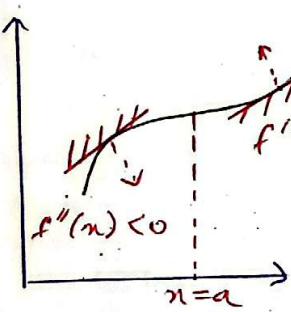
මෙහෙයුම් නැංවා, මෙහෙයුම් උරු අඩුවා ඇත්තේ එහි ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඇත්තේ $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$.

$$[f''(n) < 0]$$

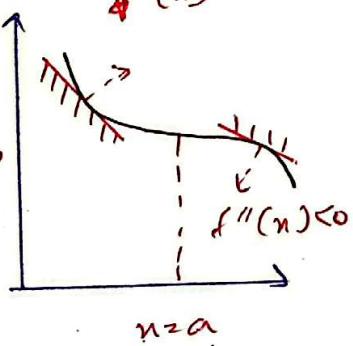
නීතිමාර්ග [ව්‍යුහාත්මක ප්‍රාග්ධනය]

එක්ස් ය නො නො

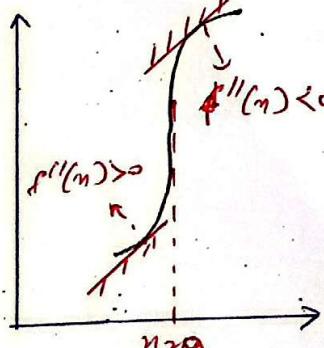
①



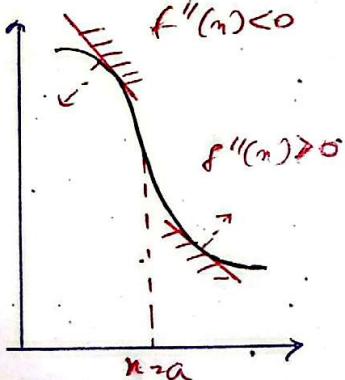
②



③



④



නීතිමාර්ග ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඇත්තේ එහි ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඇත්තේ

ව්‍යුහාත්මක ප්‍රාග්ධනය → ④ ③

නීතිමාර්ග ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඇත්තේ එහි ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඇත්තේ

ව්‍යුහාත්මක ප්‍රාග්ධනය

ඇම්බලම් ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඇත්තේ

① නීතිමාර්ග ප්‍රාග්ධනය

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \text{නීතිමාර්ග}$$

② නීතිමාර්ග ප්‍රාග්ධනය

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \text{නීතිමාර්ග}$$

$$-\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0, [f''(n) = 0]$$

නීතිමාර්ග ප්‍රාග්ධනය

$$\text{නීතිමාර්ග } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \text{ ලෙස }$$

මැඹුම් ගැස්සිය

$$① f(n) = \frac{n}{n^2 - 9} [n \neq \pm 3]$$

$f'(n)$ මෙහෙයුම් නීතිමාර්ග ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඇත්තේ එහි ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඇත්තේ $y = f(n)$.
නීතිමාර්ග ප්‍රාග්ධනය

$$f'(n) = \frac{(n^2 - 9) \cdot 1 - n \cdot (2n)}{(n^2 - 9)^2}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 - 9 - 2n^2}{(n-3)(n+3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-9 - n^2}{(n-3)(n+3)}$$

නීතිමාර්ග ප්‍රාග්ධනය $f'(n) = 0$ නීතිමාර්ග
 $n \neq \pm 3$

$$\frac{9 + n^2}{n^2} = 0$$

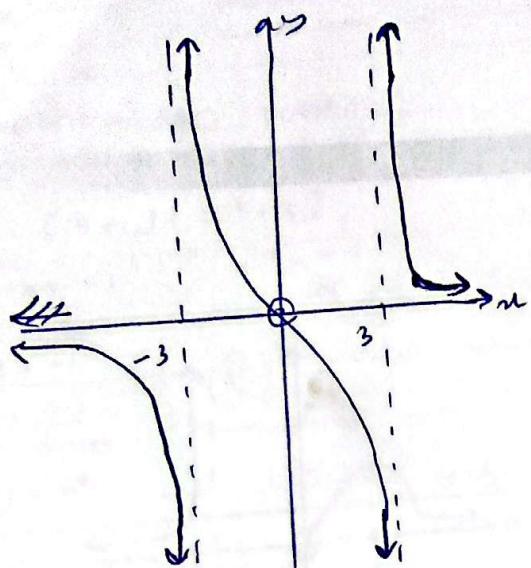
\therefore නීතිමාර්ග ප්‍රාග්ධනය

නීතිමාර්ග ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඇත්තේ $y = f(n)$ නීතිමාර්ග ප්‍රාග්ධනය

$$0 = (n-3)(n+3)$$

$$n = 3, n = -3$$

$$\frac{n=3^+}{y^2+\infty} \quad \frac{n=3^-}{y^2-\infty} \quad \frac{n=3^+}{y^2-\infty} \quad \frac{n=3^-}{y^2-\infty}$$



① $f(n)$ ആഴ്ചക്കാരി എല്ലാവർക്കും ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ പറ്റിയാണ്
ഇനാരിക്കുന്നത്
 $f'(n) > 0$ എങ്കിൽ

$$\begin{aligned} &\leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \infty \\ &n \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{n \neq -3, 3\} \\ &-3 < n < -1 \text{ ഓട് } -3 \leq n \leq 3 \text{ ഓട് } \\ &3 < n < \infty \end{aligned}$$

Note: $f(n)$ ആഴ്ചക്കാരി നഷ്ട ഫലവാദാക്കാൻ
 $\rightarrow f'(n) < 0$ എങ്കിൽ

$f(n)$ ഉടക്കാരി നഷ്ട ഫലവാദാക്കാൻ
 $\rightarrow f'(n) > 0$ എങ്കിൽ
ഒരു പരിപാലന പരിപാലനം

* സൗംഖ്യാലക്ഷ്യം അംഗീകൃതി പ്രാപിക്കാൻ
കേൾപ്പെട്ട ക്രമാനുക്രമിച്ചിട്ടും
ഫലം 20, ലഭിച്ചു എന്ന് ദാരം
ബഹിക്കാൻ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടും ക്രമാനുക്രമിച്ചിട്ടും.

* സൗംഖ്യാലക്ഷ്യം അംഗീകൃതി
ഈ ഗണിത പഠന ക്രമാനുക്രമിച്ചിട്ടും ചുരുക്കാണ്.

$\frac{dy}{dn}$ ഭലി:

$$\text{ഫലം } 20, \quad n=3, \quad n=-3$$

ലഭിച്ചു \times

$n=-3$	$n=3$
$(n=-3)$	$(n=0)$
$\frac{\text{സ്ഥിര}}{(+)}$	$\frac{\text{സ്ഥിര}}{(+)}$
\leftarrow	\leftarrow

എല്ലാ പരിപാലന പരിപാലനം കൂടി

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{n \rightarrow +\infty}{y \rightarrow 0}, \quad \frac{n \rightarrow -\infty}{y \rightarrow 0} \\ &y = \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \\ &= 0^+ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{n \rightarrow 0^+}{y \rightarrow 0} \\ &y = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \infty \\ &n \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{n \neq -3, 3\} \\ &-3 < n < -1 \text{ ഓട് } -3 \leq n \leq 3 \text{ ഓട് } \\ &3 < n < \infty \end{aligned}$$

Note: $f(n)$ ആഴ്ചക്കാരി നഷ്ട ഫലവാദാക്കാൻ
 $\rightarrow f'(n) < 0$ എങ്കിൽ

$f(n)$ ഉടക്കാരി നഷ്ട ഫലവാദാക്കാൻ
 $\rightarrow f'(n) > 0$ എങ്കിൽ
ഒരു പരിപാലന പരിപാലനം

$$② \quad n \neq -1 \text{ ഏറ്റവും } f(n) = \frac{8n}{(n+1)(n^2+3)}$$

അംഗീകൃതി. $n \neq -1$ ഏറ്റവും

$$f'(n) = \frac{8(1-n)(2n^2+3n+3)}{(n+1)^2(n^2+3)^2}$$

ബഹിക്കാൻ. സൗംഖ്യാലക്ഷ്യം കൂടി
ഈ പരിപാലന ക്രമാനുക്രമിച്ചിട്ടും $y = f(n)$ നേരിട്ടാണെങ്കിൽ
ഈ ഫലം കൂടിയാണ്. $y = f(n)$ നേരിട്ടാണെങ്കിൽ
അംഗീകൃത $(n+1)(n^2+3) = 16n$
ഒരു പരിപാലന പരിപാലന പരിപാലനം
ഈ പരിപാലന പരിപാലന പരിപാലനം $f'(n) = 20$ കൂടിയാണെങ്കിൽ
 $0 = (1-n)(2n^2+3n+3)$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 4 \cdot 6$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 24$$

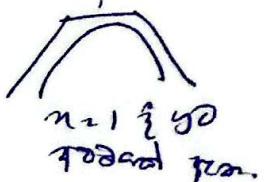
ഈ പരിപാലന പരിപാലനം \times

$\frac{dy}{dn}$ ഭലി:

$$\text{ഫലം } 20, \quad n \neq -1$$

$$\text{ലഭിച്ചു, } \quad n=1$$

$n=-1$	$n=1$	$n=3$
$\frac{\text{സ്ഥിര}}{(+)}$	$\frac{\text{സ്ഥിര}}{(+)}$	$\frac{\text{സ്ഥിര}}{(+)}$
\leftarrow	\leftarrow	\leftarrow
\leftarrow	\leftarrow	\leftarrow



பூர்வ எண் :

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 பின்னால் எண் :

இலாக எண் :

பிர்டீசீஸ் கட்டளை :

விலை சம்பந்தமாக உருவாக்கப்படும் மதிப்பீடு

$$0 = (n+1)(n^2+3)$$

$$n = -1 \quad n^2 = -3$$

$$f'(n) = (n-1)^2 \cdot 4n - (2n^2+1) \cdot 2(n-1) \cdot 1$$

$$(n-1)^4$$

$$= (n^2 - 2n + 1) \cdot 4n - 2(2n^3 - 2n^2)$$

$$+ n - 1$$

$$n = -1^+$$

$$n = -1^-$$

$$y = \frac{(-)}{(+)^2}$$

$$= -\infty$$

$$y = \frac{(-)}{(-)(+)}$$

$$y = t \infty$$

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ஒரே சம்பந்தமாக உருவாக்கப்படும் மதிப்பீடு

$$n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$y = \frac{2n}{n^2}$$

$$n \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$y = 0t$$

$$y = 0^+$$

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$$n = 0^+$$

$$y = 0$$

$$n = 1^+$$

$$y = \frac{8}{2 \cdot 4} = 1$$

$$f'(n) = -2(2n+1)$$

$$(n-1)^3$$

① ஒரே சம்பந்தமாக உருவாக்கப்படும் மதிப்பீடு

ஒரே சம்பந்தமாக உருவாக்கப்படும் மதிப்பீடு

$$0 = (n-1)$$

$$n = 1$$

20

$$y = \frac{2n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{n^2}{2}}$$

ஒரே சம்பந்தமாக உருவாக்கப்படும் மதிப்பீடு.

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

$$y = +\infty$$

$$y = -\infty$$

$$y = +\infty$$

இந்த பிள்ளையன் படியூத் பில்லூர் டிருப்பகிள் காப்பிள் கார்ட்சீ. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவுக்குமான விடையைப் புதிய பக்கத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்க.

புதேய எண்ண :

விடை எண்ண :

பர்டிசெக் கட்டளை :

ஏதோ சம்பந்தமாகிய நால்கால,

$y \text{ கீ } n=20$

$n = 3$

$n = 3^+$

$y^2 = \frac{1}{n}$

$y^2 = \frac{1}{(+)}$

$y^2 = \frac{1}{(-)}$

$y^2 = \frac{1}{(+/-)}$

$y^2 = \frac{1}{(-/+)}$

$y^2 = \frac{1}{10}$

ஏதோ சம்பந்தமாகிய நால்கால,

நால்கால

$n \rightarrow \infty$ $n \rightarrow -\infty$

$y^2 = \frac{1}{n}$

$y^2 = \frac{1}{n}$

ஏதோ சம்பந்தமாகிய நால்கால.

$f''(n) = 20$ என்றால்

$rf''(n) = 0$

$n \text{ கீ } n=0, n=3$

$n \text{ கீ } n=0, n=0$ *

$n = 20$

$n = 3$

$\frac{dy^2}{dn^2}$

$\frac{dy^2}{dn^2} = 0$

$\frac{dy^2}{dn^2} = 0$

$\frac{dy^2}{dn^2} = 0$

ஏதோ சம்பந்தமாகிய நால்கால.

ஏதோ சம்பந்தமாகிய நால்கால.

ஏதோ சம்பந்தமாகிய நால்கால.

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ஏதோ சம்பந்தமாகிய நால்கால.

$y = 0$ என்றால் சம்பந்தமாகிய நால்கால.

$n = 0$

$n = 1 \frac{1}{2}$

$y = 0$

$y = 0$

$y = \frac{-1}{4}$

$n = 20, n = 3 \frac{1}{2}$

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ಅರ್ಥಾಗು ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ರಾ ಇತರವಿ
ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಾದ್ಯ ಖಚಿತ ಅರ್ಥಾದ್ಯ
ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಾದ್ಯ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿ
ಂತಹ ಅರ್ಥಾದ್ಯ ಕೆಂಪು ಅರ್ಥಾದ್ಯ
ನಿ.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3u - u^3}{1 - 3u^2} \right)$$

$u = \tan \theta$ ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೆ.

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{3 \tan \theta - \tan^3 \theta}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \theta} \right]$$

$$y = \tan(\tan 3\theta)$$

$$y = 3\theta$$

$$y = 3 \tan^{-1} u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 3 \times \frac{1}{(1+u^2)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{1+u^2} \right)$$

$$u = \tan \theta$$

$$y = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{u \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \right)$$

$$y = \sin^{-1} (\sin 2\theta)$$

$$y = 2\theta$$

$$y = 2 \tan^{-1} u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 2 \times \frac{1}{(1+u^2)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{u}{1+6u^2} \right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{3u - 2u}{1 + 3u \cdot 2u} \right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B} \right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} (\tan(A-B))$$

$$y = (A-B)$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} 3u - \tan^{-1} 2u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{(1+3u)^2} 3 - \frac{1}{1+(2u)^2} \cdot 2$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2k}{k^2 e^{-x} - e^x} \right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2k}{e^x - k^2 e^{-x}} \right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2k e^x}{k^2 - e^{2x}} \right]$$

$$\div 1e^2 \quad y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2e^x}{1 - \frac{k^2}{e^{2x}}} \right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2 \left(\frac{e^x}{k} \right)}{1 - \left(\frac{e^x}{k} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{e^x}{k} \rightarrow \tan \theta \text{ ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೆ}$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} \right]$$

$$y = 2\theta$$

$$y = 2 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{e^x}{k} \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{e^x}{k} \right)^2} \cdot \left[\frac{k \cdot e^x - e^{x+2}}{k^2} \right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{a+b \cos \theta}{a-b \cos \theta} \right) \text{ ಏಂಬು } \frac{dy}{du} ?$$

$$\div a \quad y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{1 + \frac{b}{a} \cos \theta}{1 - \frac{b}{a} \cos \theta} \right]$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \quad \tan \beta = \frac{b}{a} \cos \theta$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} [\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta)]$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4} + \beta$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b}{a} \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 0 + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a} \cos \theta \right)^2} \cdot \frac{b}{a} (-\sin \theta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + \left(\frac{b}{a} \cos \theta \right)^2)}$$

② ପ୍ରାଚୀନ, ଅନେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଲୋକୀ

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- ① ගාලුවර මුදල / සම්බන්ධ තුනු ඉතාමගහ ගෝජි
සෑරු ලේ ගැස

② ප්‍රකාශක තුන්ත්මින්නවුත්තා ලැබු
ත් නොවූ ප්‍රකාශක ගෝජින්

③ ප්‍රති ගොන් ප්‍රකාශක ආරැකි
තුළුයා යොදා ගැනීම
නො ඇතුළු අභ්‍යන්තර ප්‍රකාශකයි
න් ප්‍රකාශක තුළුයා එය ගෙය
(ගොන් ප්‍රකාශක ආරැකි වන තුළුයා
ලිඛිත තොගක්කාරු භාෂ්ප්‍ර න් උගාම
තුළුයා දැන් යොදාගැනීම නො තැබේ
චාලන් දැන් ආසින්න නම
චාලන් දැන් ආසින්න ()
වෘත්තය නැති ගෙය)

④ ප්‍රාග්‍රාම අභ්‍යන්තර ගැනීම් ප්‍රති ප්‍රති
සිංහල ප්‍රකාශකයි

No ter

① କଲେଜ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ

A hand-drawn diagram of a cylinder. The vertical axis is labeled h with arrows at both ends. The horizontal cross-section is labeled r at its center. A label $A = 2\pi rh$ points to the side of the cylinder.

@ adidas i

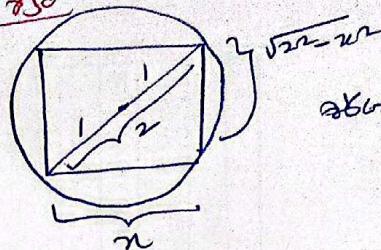
③ getcar

$$A = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

④ Geography

A diagram of a cone. The base is a circle with radius r . The height from the base to the apex is h . The slant height, the distance from the base to the apex along the surface of the cone, is l . The formula for the base area is given as $A = \pi r^2$.

① $\text{ZnO} \rightarrow 1 \text{ m } \text{ZnO}$ కిలో వర్షావాది ప్రాణికిలు
 అనుమతి దిండి - వైపు వేసి ఉన్న విధానాల
 అనుమతి దిండి \rightarrow వైపు వేసి ఉన్న విధానాల



$$y = \pm \sqrt{z^2 - u^2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Y ගුරුග්‍රැන්ඩ් සහ මා තුළෙක්කින් නේ,
 $\frac{dy}{dt}$ නොවා යායා යුතු

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = n \cdot \frac{1 - 2x + \sqrt{2x - x^2}}{x \sqrt{4 - x^2}} \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{-u^2 + 4 - u^2}{\sqrt{4-u^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}^2 = \frac{4 - 2u^2}{\sqrt{4-u^2}}$$

$$0 = \frac{4 - 2n^2}{\sqrt{4 - n^2}}$$

4-mm road swan

$$z = n^2$$

$$a = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$m = +\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \text{Major axis}$$

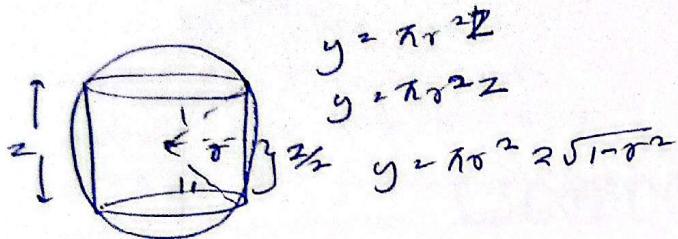
$$\frac{dn}{dm} \quad \begin{array}{c} (+) \\ (-) \\ (0) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} (-) \\ (+) \\ (-) \end{array}$$

$$G \oplus D$$

$$\sqrt{4-3} = \sqrt{1}$$

$$q_0 = v_0 r = \sqrt{2} m_f$$

② මුදා 1m සඳහා ප්‍රතිඵලයක් සැක්‍රමීමෙන් මාරු ඇති නොවූ අනුමතයේ නොවූ නොවූ නොවූ නොවූ නොවූ නොවූ නොවූ



$$1 = r^2 + \frac{z^2}{4}$$

$$r^2 = 1 - \frac{z^2}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{4-r^2} = z$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} = 2\pi \left[r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-r^2}} = 2r + \sqrt{1-r^2} \cdot 2r \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\frac{-r^3}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} + 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} \right]$$

$$= 2\pi r \left[\frac{-r^2 + 2 - 2r^2}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} = 2\pi r \left[\frac{2-3r^2}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \right]$$

යෝගීකරණය කුමුදී නොවූ නොවූ

$$\frac{dy}{dr} = 0 \text{ නොවූ}$$

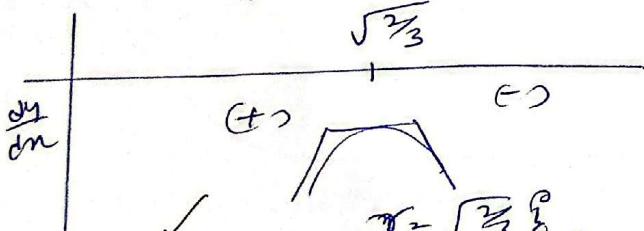
$$2\pi r(2-3r^2) = 0 \text{ නොවූ}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{but } r > 0$$

$$r^2 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$r^2 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

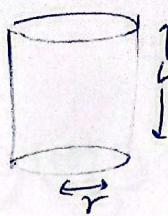
$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$



* නොවූ නොවූ නොවූ නොවූ නොවූ

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} m$$

③ නොවූ නොවූ



$$1024 = \pi r^2 h$$

$$h = \frac{1024}{\pi r^2}$$

$$y = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$$

$$= 2\pi \times \frac{1024}{\pi r^2} + 2\pi r^2$$

$$y = \frac{2 \times 1024}{r^2} + 2\pi r^2$$

$$y = \frac{2048}{r^2} + 2\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} = \left[2048 \left[-\frac{1}{r^2} \right] \right] + 2\pi \cdot 2r$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} = \frac{-2048}{r^2} + 4\pi r$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} = \frac{-2048 + 4\pi r^3}{r^2}$$

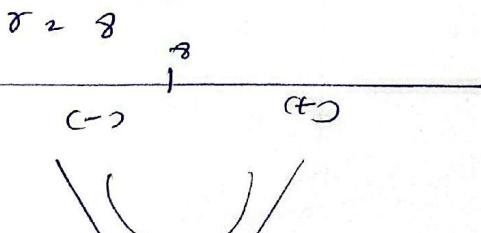
යෝගීකරණය කුමුදී නොවූ

$$\frac{dy}{dr} = 0 \text{ නොවූ}$$

$$4\pi r^3 - 2048 = 0$$

$$r^3 = \frac{512}{\pi}$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{512}{\pi}}$$



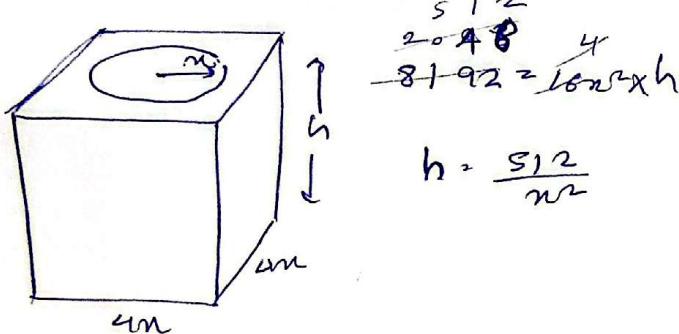
$$r = 8 \text{ cm}$$

③ පොලිඡ්‍යා ආකෘති තුළ සැවුම්
සෑම පොලිඡ්‍යා දේශීලෙන් යුතු මත
උරනු ඇත් තා නෙත්ත් පොලිඡ්‍යා පැවුම්
කුතා. උරනු රැහැන ටිංකු උග්‍රීම් සිංහ
පොලිඡ්‍යා ආකෘති මැලුව

వాయిదా లో 4 m cm ఏర్పడి గెంచి
 నీచనామి వైపులా ఉన్న వ్యక్తికి
 ఒక అంతర్గత వ్యక్తికి మధ్య దూరం
 కుటుంబ వ్యక్తికి మధ్య దూరం
 కుటుంబ వ్యక్తికి మధ్య దూరం
 A = $(32 - r) \pi^2 + \frac{81\pi^2}{r}$ ఏర్పడి

$$\text{தொகை } n = \frac{16}{\frac{3}{32-1}} \text{ என்றால்}$$

ଶୁଣେ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ବାନ୍ଦାରୀ



$$A = \frac{1}{4} \ln(4n) + 16n^2 + (16n^2 - \pi n^2)$$

$$A = \frac{16 \cdot 512}{n} + 16n^2 + (16n^2 - \pi n^2)$$

$$\frac{A}{xy} = (32 - k) n^2 + \frac{8192}{n}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (32-x) \cdot 2x + 81x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 2(32 - \pi)u - \frac{8192}{u^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \left[\frac{32x^3 - 7x^3}{x^2} - 409 \right]$$

ఆస్తి వ్యవస్థలకు కూడా ప్రారంభించేందుకు

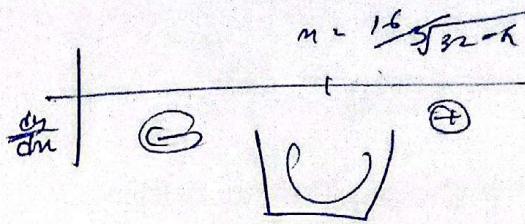
$\frac{dy}{dt} = 20x$ at Wayne

$$(32 - x)u^3 - 4096 = 2048$$

Tray 1

$$n^3 = \frac{4096}{(32-1)}$$

$$n = \frac{16}{\sqrt[3]{32 - x}}$$



$$\frac{n=16}{\sqrt[3]{32\pi}} \approx 2.028$$

$$\frac{16}{\sqrt[3]{32+1}} \text{ द्वारा } A \text{ का गुणनक}$$

④ മെറ്റു ലൈൻസ് യൂഡ ദാരിദ്ര്യം കൊണ്ടു
ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട താഴെ ആണ്. അതു കൊണ്ടു
ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട നാമിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം മുൻ ഘടകം
മുൻവാട്ടു നാമിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം മുൻ ഘടകം
നോട് ചേരുമ്പെട്ടു കുറഞ്ഞ നാമിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം.
മുൻവാട്ടു നാമിന്റെ ഒരു ഘടകം
മുൻവാട്ടു നാമിന്റെ ഒരു ഘടകം $A(n) = \frac{n^2 + (l-n)^2}{16}$
മുൻവാട്ടു നാമിന്റെ ഒരു ഘടകം
മുൻവാട്ടു നാമിന്റെ ഒരു ഘടകം.

$$A^1 = \frac{\pi r^2}{x^2}$$

$$a \quad (l-n) = 4a$$

$$A^2 = \frac{(Lw)^2}{16}$$

$$A(m) = \frac{m^2}{H\pi} + \frac{(L-m)^2}{16} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$d = r \sec \theta.$$

$$\frac{(l-n)}{4} = \frac{n}{2\pi}$$

$$\cancel{(2m)}n = 2n$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \geq \frac{n(2)}{(2\pi)}$$

$$(l-n) = \frac{2n}{\pi}$$

$$A(n) = \frac{n^2}{4\pi} + \frac{i n^2}{4\pi}$$

$$A(G) = \frac{n^2}{2\pi} - 2$$

~~$A(n) \approx 0$ or ≈ 0.5000

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2n$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{n}{\pi}$$~~

① / $\text{d}y/dn \approx 0$ or ≈ 0.5000

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{1}{4\pi} 2 \cdot n + \frac{1}{16} \cdot 2 \cdot (l-n) - 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{n}{2\pi} + \frac{(l-n)}{8}$$

~~$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{n}{2\pi} - \frac{\pi}{4\pi}$$~~

~~$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{2n-\pi}{4\pi}$$~~

~~$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{n}{\pi}$$~~

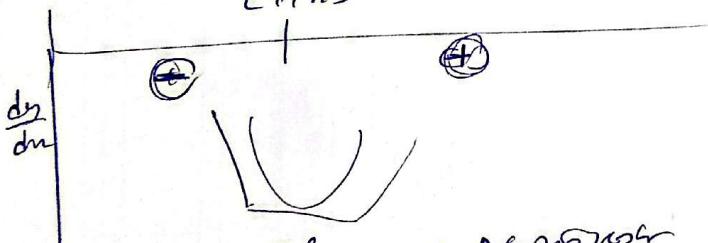
$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{-4n - (l-n)\pi}{8\pi}$$

$$= \frac{-4n - \pi l + \pi n}{8\pi}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{(4+\pi)n - \pi l}{8\pi}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} \approx 0.00$$

$$n = \frac{\pi l}{(4+\pi)}$$



$$n = \frac{\pi l}{(4+\pi)} \text{ जैसा कि } A(n) \approx 0$$

$$n = \frac{\pi l}{(4+\pi)}, \quad a = 0.2$$

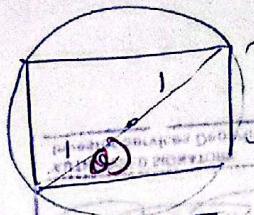
$$\text{दूरी से देखने पर } \frac{d}{dn} = \frac{l}{4\pi} - 0$$

$$\text{विकल्पों में से } \frac{l}{4} \left(1 - \frac{\pi l}{4+\pi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{4\pi + \pi l - \pi l}{4\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{l}{4\pi} - 0 \quad (l = 20)$$

② 2 रेस्ट



$y = 2r \cos \theta \times 2 \sin \theta$
$y = 2r \sin 2\theta$
$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 2r \cdot 2 \cos 2\theta$
$2r \cos 2\theta = 0$
$2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$
$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$
$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 2r \cdot (-2 \sin 2\theta)$
$2r \sin 2\theta = 0$
$2\theta = \pi$
$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

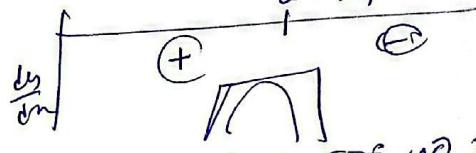
यहाँ तक तक तक तक तक

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 2r \cos 2\theta$$

$$2r \cos 2\theta = 0$$

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

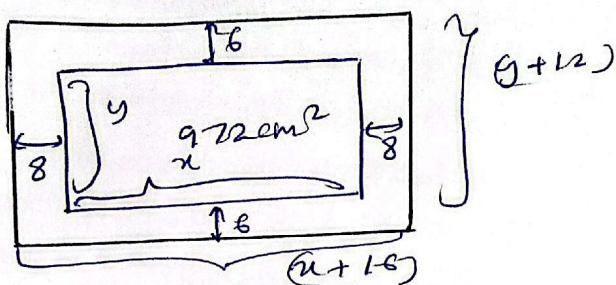
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$\text{वृत्तीय अंतराल} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 2$$

• 2004 AH



$$n \times y = 972$$

$$y = \frac{972}{n}$$

ప్రతి వర్షం నుండి y యొకచోటు -

$$y = (y + 12)(n + 16)$$

$$y = \left(\frac{972}{n} + 12\right)(n + 16)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \left(\frac{972}{n} + 12\right)[1] + (n+16)\left[972\left(-\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{972}{n} + 12\right) + (n+16)\left(-\frac{972}{n^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{972}{n} + 12 - \frac{972}{n} - \frac{972 \cdot 16}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = 12 - \frac{972 \cdot 16}{n^2}$$

దొనుల గ్రహణం ఏదైనా కేవలం

దీని $\frac{dy}{dn}$ రూపాన్ని దేవు

$$0 = \frac{12n^2 - 972 \cdot 16}{n^2} \quad [\because n > 0]$$

$$12n^2 = 972 \cdot 16$$

$$n^2 = \frac{972 \cdot 16}{12}$$

$$n^2 = 324 \cdot 16$$

$$n = 2 \sqrt{324}$$

$$n = 2 \cdot 18$$

$$n = 36$$

$$\text{అందులో } n+16 = n+16 = 36+16 \\ \Rightarrow 52 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{వెసా} = \frac{972}{36} + 12 = 39 \text{ cm}$$

Note: శిఖరము లోని చూస్తే అన్నితాల ప్రతిభావముల లో ఈ రపి అన్నితాల బహిత వర్ణాలలో వైపులా ఉన్నాయి

- అంగుహి ఒకటిలో ప్రతి ప్రతిభావ ప్రాచీనతాపరాధితిలో చిరువులు వుంచించి

- " " " థూఎ లింగ్రూతిన వుంచించి

- చిన్న థూఎ లింగ్రూతి ప్రాచీన అంగుహి లో ప్రతిభావ కుషాంతర అనుమతి తింటాలనీ చూస్తు

$$\frac{dp}{dn} = 800 \left(-\frac{1}{n^2} \right) + 10^{-1}$$

$$= 10 - \frac{800}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dn} = \frac{10n^2 - 800}{n^2}$$

புதினாக வேற்கும்படியில்

$$\frac{dp}{dn} > 0$$

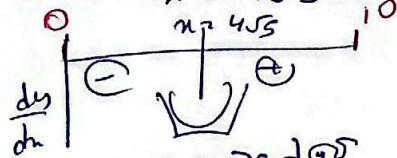
$$10n^2 > 800$$

$$n^2 > 80$$

$$n > 2\sqrt{20}$$

$$n > 4\sqrt{5} \text{ m}$$

$$n > 4\sqrt{5}$$



P திட்டவார

$$P_{min} = \frac{200}{800} + 10 \times 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$= 40\sqrt{5} + 40\sqrt{5}$$

$$= 80\sqrt{5} \text{ m}$$

n	$0 < n < 4\sqrt{5}$	$4\sqrt{5} < n < 10$
$\frac{d(p)}{dn}$	⊖	⊕

P திட்டவார
 $\therefore n = 4\sqrt{5}$ மூலம்
P திட்டவார

$$\frac{dc'}{dn} = C \cdot 2n + \frac{8 \cdot 4 \cdot 256}{n^2}$$

செயலாக.

$$\frac{dc'}{dn} = \frac{2Cn^3 - 8 \cdot 4 \cdot 256 \cdot C}{n^2}$$

d செயலாக நிர்ணயிக்க

$$\frac{dc'}{dn} > 0$$

$$8 \cdot 4 \cdot 256 \cdot C = n^3 [C > 0]$$

$$16 \cdot 256 = n^3$$

$$2\sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 256} = n^3 \quad \frac{3\sqrt[3]{64}}{n^3}$$

$$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = n$$

$$n = 16 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{8(256)}{8(32)} = 4$$

n	$0 < n < 16$	$16 < n$
	⊖	⊕

திட்டவார

C திட்டவார

$\therefore n = 16 \text{ மி } C \text{ திட்டவார}$

என : $256 = n^3 \Rightarrow 16 \text{ cm}$

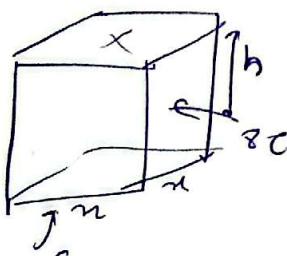
$$2n = \frac{256^{3/2}}{\sqrt[3]{16 \cdot 2}} = \frac{16}{\sqrt[3]{16}} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

2005 All

$$256 = n^2 h$$

$$h = \frac{256}{n^2}$$

நீளம் = C' என்று
நீண்டி.

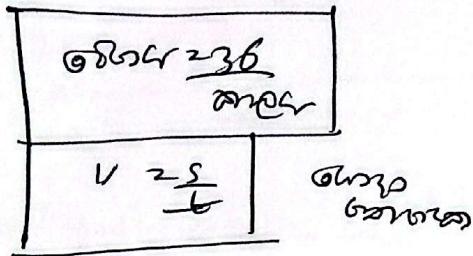


$$C' = n^2 C + 4nh \cdot 8C$$

$$C' = n^2 C + 4n \cdot \frac{256}{n^2} \cdot 8C$$

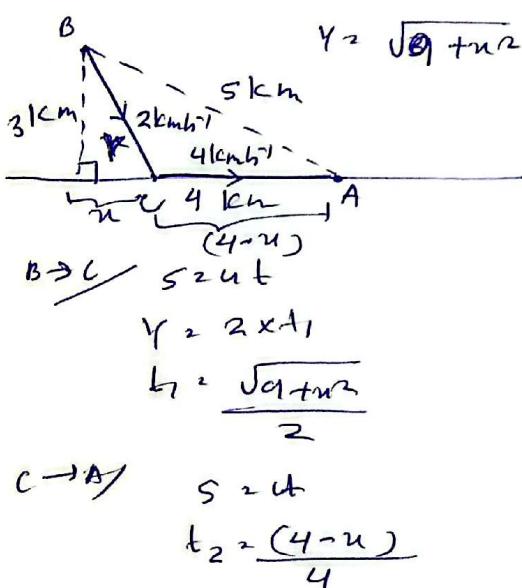
$$C' = n^2 C + \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 256}{n} C$$

Notes ଭେଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରକାଶନଙ୍କିଳୀ



① ඔහුගේ සෙවක නිර්මාණය

31cm 38cm അംഗീക്കിയാൽ പ്രയോഗ മാറ്റി
 നേരത്തിലുണ്ട്. വിനുച്ചൽ ദിവസങ്ങൾ
 ഒരി കു 1cm 38cm ഗുംബും ചെറി
 മിലന്റെ അടിവാസം മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ ഒരു ഏറ്റവും
 കുറവും മുളാ - പ്രാഥ നേരത്തിലും ചെറിയ
 21cm-1 തോട്ടുക്കിയും ഗുംബും ദിവി
 നു അംഗീക്കിയും 41cm-1 തോട്ടുക്കിയും
 മിലന്റെ അടിവാസം മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ ഒരു ഏറ്റവും
 കുറവും മുളാ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചെറി
 തുംബിക്കു പ്രാഥ നേരത്തിലും അംഗീക്കിയാൽ
 നേരത്തിലും ചെറിയ പ്രാഥ നേരത്തിലും



ମୁଦ୍ରା ର୍ୟ ଉପରେ

$$y = b_1 + b_2$$

$$y = \frac{\cancel{9+n^2}}{\cancel{1}} + \frac{(4-n)}{4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a+u^2}} \cdot 2u \right) + \frac{1}{4} (-1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{n}{2\sqrt{9+u^2}} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du}^2 = \frac{2u - \sqrt{9+u^2}}{4\sqrt{9+u^2}}$$

ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେଣ ଓ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ

$\frac{dy}{dt} = 20 \sin t + 4y$

$$\sqrt{9\pi n^2} = 2n$$

$$9+u^2 = 4u^2$$

~~g³~~ ~~3n²~~

$$\frac{u}{n} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$$

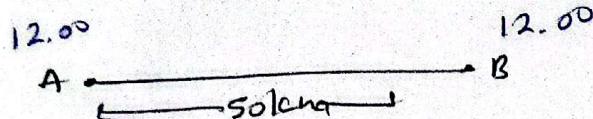
n	$0 < n < \sqrt{3}$	$n = \sqrt{3}$	$n > \sqrt{3}$
$\frac{dy}{dn}$	⊖	±0	⊕

$\therefore n = \sqrt{3} \text{ മുതൽ } 3$
ഒരു ക്രമക്കേണ്ട്

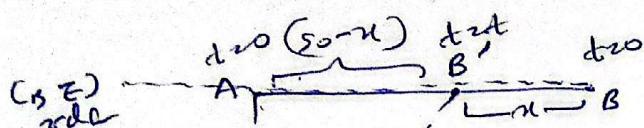
∴ ପରିମାଣକିଣ୍ଡିଙ୍ ହେଉଥିଲା $\sqrt{3}$ Km
ତଥା ଲାଗୁ ହେବାରେ

(28) ଯୁଗପ୍ରତି 12.00 ର ଅକ୍ଷାତ ଆହାରି
 ଆହାରକିମ୍ ଦୂରତ୍ଵରେ 50 km ପ୍ରତି ଘନାତ
 କଷିତ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ଶାକଶୀର୍ଷି. ରୋଟି ଆହାର
 16 kmh⁻¹ ରେଣ୍ଟାମ୍ ଦୂରତ୍ଵ ଦ୍ୱାରା 0.6 କଷିତ
 ପାଇଁ କଷିତ ଦୂରତ୍ଵ ଏବଂ ପାଇଁ 12 kmh⁻¹
 ରେଣ୍ଟାମ୍ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦୂରତ୍ଵ କଷିତ
 ଶୀର୍ଷି. ତେଣୁ ଅଛିଲେ ଅହାରକିମ୍ ଏବଂ
 ଦୂରତ୍ଵରେ ଧାରାନ୍ତର ଏବଂ ରତ୍ନାନ୍ତର,
 ଏବଂ ଅହାରକିମ୍ ଏବଂ ଦୂରତ୍ଵରେ କେବଳ

ಕಾರ್ಡಿನಲ್ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ
ಸರ್ಪಿನ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ



$$(A^2 \epsilon)^2 = 16 \quad (B^2 \epsilon)^2 = \frac{16}{12}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & (A^2 \epsilon)_1 \\ & \vdots \\ & (A^2 \epsilon)_{n-1} \\ & \vdots \\ & (A^2 \epsilon)_n \end{aligned}$$

$$B \rightarrow B' \quad \text{ಸುತ್ತ} \quad n = 12 \times \frac{1}{12}$$

$$d = \frac{n}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \rightarrow A' \\ & \text{ಸುತ್ತ} \\ & S = 16 \times \frac{n}{12} \\ & S = \frac{16}{12} n \end{aligned}$$

ಇದೆಂಬುದು y ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ

$$y^2 = (50 - n)^2 + \frac{16}{9} n^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{(50 - n)^2 + \frac{16}{9} n^2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{2500 - 100n + \frac{16}{9} n^2 + \frac{16}{9} n^2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{2500 - 100n + \frac{25}{9} n^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2500 - 100n + \frac{25}{9} n^2}} \cdot \left[-100 + \frac{25}{9} \cdot 2n \right]$$

$\frac{dy}{dn} = 0$ ಎಂಬುದು y ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ
ಸರ್ಪಿನ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ

$$\frac{dy^2}{dn^2} = \frac{25}{9} n$$

$$18 = 2n$$

$$n = 18$$

n	$0 < n < 18$	$n = 18$	$n > 18$
$\frac{dy}{dn}$	−	= 0	+

∴ $n = 18$ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಪಿನ
ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಸಾಧ್ಯ

ಅದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ದೂರ ಸುತ್ತ 18 cm

$$\text{ಆಗ } t = \frac{18}{12}$$

$$t = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ h}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ಉಳಿ } t &= 12.00 + 1.30 \\ &= 1.30 \text{ ಮಿನಿ} \end{aligned}$$

$$y^2 = y$$

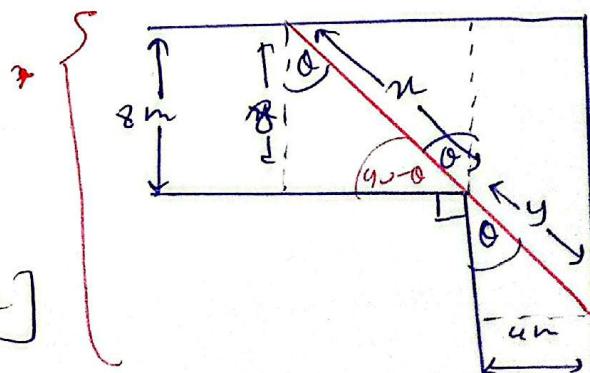
$$= \sqrt{(50 - 18)^2 + \frac{16}{9} \times 18 \times 18}$$

$$= \sqrt{(32)^2 + \frac{18^2 \cdot 4^2}{3^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1024 + \frac{324 \cdot 16}{9}}$$

$$= 40 \text{ km}$$

ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಡಿನಲ್ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ
ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ದೂರ ಸುತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಪಿನ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ (ಹಿನ್ನಿ)
ಸರ್ಪಿನ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಸುತ್ತ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯ



ಇದು ಒಂದು ಕೆಣಿಗೆ

$$z = u \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{z}{u}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{u}$$

(2) ප්‍රතිකාලීන සුදුසුවෙහි
26300 මැයි සියලුම තු

වෙළඳු නො යොමු කළ නො යොමු / 100ක්
වෙළඳු නො යොමු. එදේ සුදුසුවෙහි
වැටු ඩ. 10 නැවත එක්ස්ට්
වෙළඳු 5 න් පිහිටුව විකණුවා නි
වෙළඳු ආදාළ තුවකු නො යොමු
වෙළඳු නො යොමු නො යොමු නො යොමු
තැන්තු තුවකු නො යොමු නො යොමු
තැන්තු තුවකු නො යොමු නො යොමු

විල	ගිණුම
300	100
290	105
280	1010

$$\text{අනුමත} = \frac{(\text{වෙළඳු තුවකු})}{(\text{වෙළඳු තුවකු})}$$

$$\text{අනුමත} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y = (100 + 5n)(300 - 10n)$$

$$y = (100 + 5n)(300 - 10n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = (100 + 5n)(-10) + (300 - 10n)(+5)$$

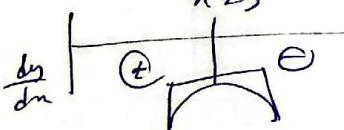
$$= 1000 - 50n + 1500 - 50n$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = 500 - 100n$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = 0$$

$$0 = 500 - 100n$$

$$n = 5$$



$$\text{වෙළඳු} = 300 - 10 \times 5$$

S M T A P P A L E D I V I K A L I M I T E D

$$= 300 - 50$$

$$= 250$$

$$= 100 + 5 \times 5$$

$$= 100 + 25$$

$$= 125$$

03 සියලුම අමුණු පෙටුව

* මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිකාලීන තුවකු නො යොමු
තුවකු නො යොමු, එක්ස්ට් නො යොමු
තැන්තු නො යොමු නො යොමු

$$\frac{P}{P_t} = \frac{\text{මූල්‍ය තුවකු}}{P_t}$$

$$(1) \frac{dv}{dt} = a$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt} \text{ නො යොමු නො යොමු}$$

$$(2) \frac{dA}{dt} = Aa$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \text{ නො යොමු නො යොමු}$$

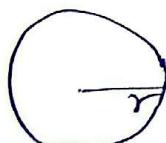
$$(3) \frac{dv}{dt} = v a$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \underbrace{v}_{\text{වෙළඳු}} \underbrace{a}_{\text{වෙළඳු}} \text{ නො යොමු}$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

Note නො යොමු නො යොමු
වෙළඳු නො යොමු නො යොමු
වෙළඳු නො යොමු නො යොමු
වෙළඳු නො යොමු

Q. එම් තුවකු නො යොමු නො යොමු
වෙළඳු නො යොමු. සියලුම 1 km/s^2 .
වෙළඳු 1000 km/s නො යොමු
තැන්තු නො යොමු



$$\frac{dr}{dt} = 1 \text{ km/s}^2$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)_{r=1000} = 30$$

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 4\pi \cdot 2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 8\pi \cdot r \times 1$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 8\pi \times 1000 \times 1$$

$$= 2000 \pi \text{ km}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Q1 } n > 0 \text{ න්‍යා } \ln(1+n) > n - \frac{n^2}{2}$$

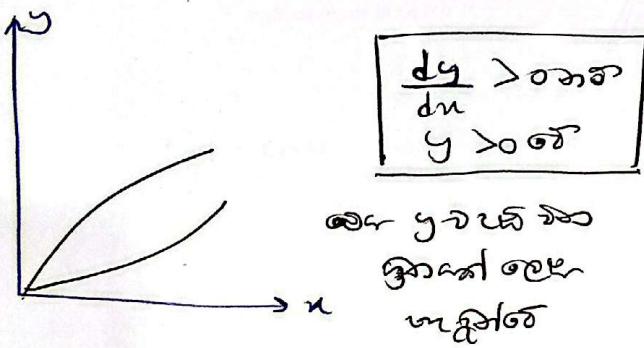
නිශ්චිත සේවක

④ අනුමත තුළු පෙනීමේ පිරින් පෙනීමේ පිරින්

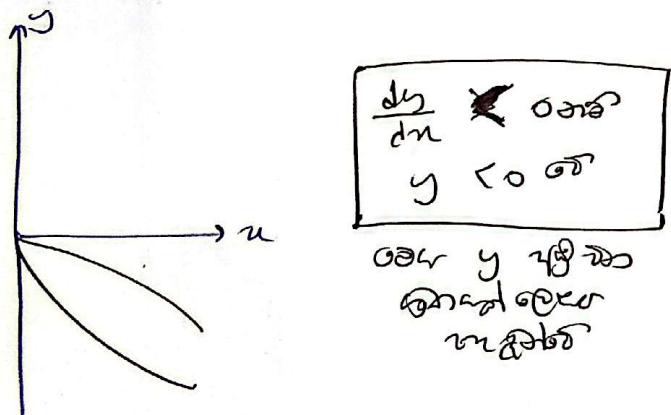
ප්‍රාග්ධන තුළු / මැන්ද තුළු
ජ්‍යෝතිෂ්ථාපන

$n > 0$ න්‍යා, $y > 0$ ප්‍රාග්ධන
නැවත තුළු නොවේ $y > 0$
නැවත තුළු නොවේ $\frac{dy}{dn} > 0$ නැවත නොවේ

Q1 $\frac{dy}{dn} > 0$ නැවත නැවත



Q2 $\frac{dy}{dn} < 0$ නැවත නැවත



Note: නැවත නැවත නැවත
විශ්චිත නැවත
ඇතුළු නැවත නැවත $> 0 / < 0$
විශ්චිත නැවත

$$\ln(1+n) - n + \frac{n^2}{2} > 0$$

සැලැස් නැවත

$$y = \ln(1+n) - n + \frac{n^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{1}{(1+n)} - 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot n$$

$$= \frac{x - 1 - n + n^2}{(1+n)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{n^2}{(1+n)} \geq 0 \quad (\because n > 0)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} > 0$$

∴ ප්‍රාග්ධන නැවත $y > 0$

$$\ln(1+n) + \frac{n^2}{2} - n > 0$$

$$\ln(1+n) > n - \frac{n^2}{2}$$

$$\text{Q3 } n - \frac{n^3}{3} < \tan^{-1} n < n - \frac{n^3}{3} + \frac{n^5}{5}$$

$n > 0$, ප්‍රාග්ධන

$$n - \frac{n^3}{3} < \tan^{-1} n < n - \frac{n^3}{3} + \frac{n^5}{5}$$

①

②

③

$$-\frac{1}{1+n^2} + n - \frac{n^3}{3} < 0$$

$$y = n - \frac{n^3}{3} - \tan^{-1} n$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \cdot n^2 - \frac{1}{(1+n^2)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{\tan^{-1} n - n^2 + n^4 - 1}{(1+n^2)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} < 0$$

$$\therefore y < 0$$

$$n - \frac{n^3}{3} < \tan^{-1} n - ②$$

$$\textcircled{2} / \underbrace{\tan^{-1}n - n + \frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{n^5}{5}}_{\approx 0} < 0$$

$$y = \tan^{-1}n - n + \frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{n^5}{5}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{1}{n^2+1} - 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3n^2 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5n^4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{1 - n^2 + 1 + 3n^4 + 3n^2 - 5n^5}{(n^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{2n^2 - 2n^4 - 5n^5 - n^6}{(n^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = - \frac{n^6}{(n^2+1)}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\approx 0}$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} \approx 0$$

$$\therefore y \approx 0$$

$$\tan^{-1}n - n + \frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{n^5}{5} \approx 0$$

— \textcircled{2}

② in ①st

$$n - \frac{n^3}{3} < \tan^{-1}n < n - \frac{n^3}{3} + \frac{n^5}{5}$$

∴ ② is correct

7) ගෙණික ආක්‍රීමෙන් පිටත

වැඩිහිටි ① අකුත් ගෙණිකයින් $x \pm iy$
නම්

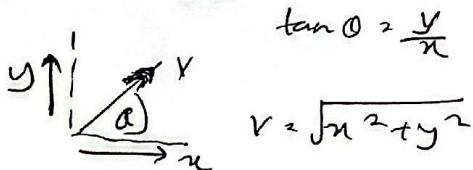
x, y සාධිත් කෘතයේ

$$2.301 \quad \overrightarrow{OP} = x \hat{i} + y \hat{j} \text{ හෝ } P = (x, y)$$

$$② \text{ යුග්‍යයා } = x \hat{i} + y \hat{j} \text{ වෙත }$$

x සහ y නො ඇත්තු නො පෙන්වන

$$2.302 \quad \underline{x} = x \hat{i} + y \hat{j}$$



$$2.303 \quad (\underline{V}_A) = x \hat{i} + y \hat{j}$$

$$(\underline{V}_A) = 3 \hat{i} + \hat{j}$$

$$(\underline{V}_B) = 2 \hat{i} + 3 \hat{j} \quad (\underline{V}_C) =$$

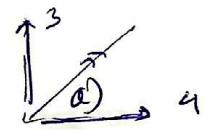
(\underline{V}_C) ගෙණිකයා

$$(\underline{V}_E) = (\underline{V}_A) + (\underline{V}_C)$$

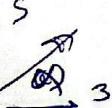
$$= 3 \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{i} + 2 \hat{j}$$

$$= 4 \hat{i} + 3 \hat{j}$$

$$(\underline{V}_E) = 4 \hat{i} + 3 \hat{j}$$



$$(\underline{V}_E) = \sqrt{16+9}$$



$$\begin{aligned} (\underline{V}_C) &= (\underline{V}_A) + (\underline{V}_E) \\ &= 2 \hat{i} + 3 \hat{j} + \hat{i} + 2 \hat{j} \\ &= 3 \hat{i} + 5 \hat{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$(\underline{V}_C) = \sqrt{34}$$

2.304 A, B මැදුරු යුතු ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨයා

$$8(2\sqrt{3}\hat{i} + \hat{j}) \text{ km/h-1} \text{ සහ } 2(\sqrt{3}\hat{i} - 3\hat{j})$$

km/h-1 නි. එම්බු සියලුම ගෙණික ප්‍රිජ්‍යා ප්‍රිජ්‍යා ප්‍රිජ්‍යා

i) A ප්‍රිජ්‍යා ප්‍රිජ්‍යා ප්‍රිජ්‍යා ප්‍රිජ්‍යා

ii) A හා B ප්‍රිජ්‍යා ප්‍රිජ්‍යා = $4(\sqrt{6}-2)$ km
වැඩිහිටි එසුදා ප්‍රිජ්‍යා ප්‍රිජ්‍යා

$$(i) (\underline{V}_A) = (\underline{V}_E) + (\underline{V}_C)$$

$$(\underline{V}_E) = (\underline{V}_A) - (\underline{V}_C)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3}\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 14\sqrt{3}\hat{i} - 8\hat{j}$$

$$= -14\sqrt{3}\hat{i} - 14\hat{j}$$

$$14\sqrt{3} \left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{i} \\ \hat{j} \end{array} \right]$$

$$R = \sqrt{14^2 + 14^2}$$

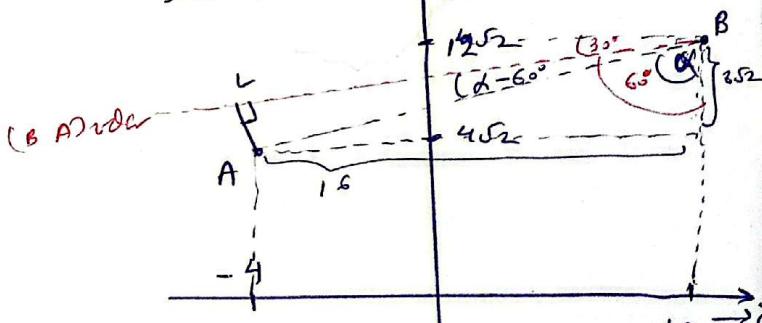
$$R = 14 \cdot 2$$

$$R = 28 \text{ km/h-1}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

$$(ii) \quad \swarrow$$



$$2.305 \quad AL$$

$$AB^2 = 16^2 + 8^2 \cdot 2$$

$$= 8^2 \cdot 2^2 + 8^2 \cdot 2$$

$$AB = 8\sqrt{6} \text{ km}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{16}{8\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2})$$

$$\sin(\alpha - 60^\circ)$$

$$= \sin \alpha \cos 60^\circ - \cos \alpha \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= \sin \alpha \times \frac{1}{2} - \cos \alpha \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(\alpha - 60^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{6}-2}{2\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\tan 60^\circ > \tan \alpha$$

$$60^\circ > \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 36^2 &= AL \\
 &= 8\sqrt{8} \times 5,2 (d-a) \\
 &= 8\sqrt{8} \times \frac{\sqrt{8}-2}{2\sqrt{8}} \\
 &= 4(\sqrt{8}-2) \text{ km}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 36^2 &= \frac{5}{4} \\
 &= \frac{BL}{u} \\
 &= \frac{BL}{u} //
 \end{aligned}$$

എന്ന് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ട ചുവരുകൾ

[യോഗിക്കേണ്ട ചുവരുകൾ]

$y = f(n)$ ഒരു അനുസരം എല്ലാ -

നിരസ്തരായ $f(n)$ ആണ് ഏകദിനക്ക്

(ഉച്ചാരിക്കാൻ) y വൈക്കിയാക്കി

പ്രയറുന്നതു.

$$\text{അഭിരൂചി} \quad y = f(n) - 0$$

$$y + \delta y = f(n + \delta n) - 0$$

$\delta - 0$

$$\delta y = f(n + \delta n) - f(n)$$

$\approx \delta n$

$$\frac{\delta y}{\delta n} = \frac{f(n + \delta n) - f(n)}{\delta n}$$

ഫുനക്ക് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാൻ $\delta n \rightarrow 0$ തോ,

ഒരു മുള ദ്രോഡ്,

$$\lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta y}{\delta n} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(n + \delta n) - f(n)}{\delta n}$$

$\underbrace{\frac{dy}{dn}}$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(n + \delta n) - f(n)}{\delta n}}$$

* അഭിരൂചിയുടെ പീഠിക്കുന്ന

അഭിരൂചിയിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ട ചുവരുകൾ ആണ് ചുവരുകൾ കൂടിച്ചൊരു സ്ഥാപിതം.

Note:- ① $f(n) = n^2$

$$f(n + \delta n) = (n + \delta n)^2$$

② $f(n) = e^n$

$$f(n + \delta n) = e^{(n + \delta n)}$$

③ $f(n) = \cos(n)$

$$f(n + \delta n) = \cos(n + \delta n)$$

2. യുടെ ശരാഖ പോലെ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ട ചുവരുകൾ എന്നും

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = n^2$$

പ്രയറുന്നതു

$$f(n) = n^2$$

$$f(n + \delta n) = (n + \delta n)^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(n + \delta n) - f(n)}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{(n + \delta n)^2 - n^2}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2n \cdot \delta n + (\delta n)^2}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2n + \delta n}{2n}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{2n + 0}{2n}$$

$$(II) \quad y = n^3$$

$$f(n) = n^3$$

$$f(n + \delta n) = (n + \delta n)^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(n + \delta n) - f(n)}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{3n^2 \delta n + 3n(\delta n)^2}{\delta n}$$

$$= 3n^2 + 0 + 0 = 3n^2$$

$$(III) \quad y = \sqrt{n}$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{n}$$

$$f(n + \delta n) = \sqrt{(n + \delta n)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{n + \delta n} - \sqrt{n}}{\delta n}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{n + \delta n})^2 - (n^2)}{\delta n (\sqrt{n + \delta n} + \sqrt{n})}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\delta n)}{\delta n (\sqrt{n + \delta n} + \sqrt{n})}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

$$(Ex) \quad y = \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{= f(n)}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$f(n + \delta n) = \frac{1}{(n + \delta n)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(n + \delta n)} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{-1}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n - (n + \delta n)}{(n + \delta n)n} = \frac{-1}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{n(n + \delta n)} =$$

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

$$(2) \quad y = \underbrace{n^2 + 5n}_{= f(n)}$$

$$f(n) = n^2 + 5n$$

$$f(n + \delta n) = (n + \delta n)^2 + 5(n + \delta n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{(n + \delta n)^2 + 5(n + \delta n) - (n^2 + 5n)}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n^2 + 2n\delta n + (\delta n)^2 + 5n + 5\delta n - n^2 - 5n}{\delta n} =$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2n + \delta n + 5}{\delta n} =$$

$$= 2n + 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} =$$

$$(3) \quad y = \underbrace{\sin \frac{1}{n}}_{f(n)}$$

$$f(n) = \sin \frac{1}{n}$$

$$f(n + \delta n) = \sin \left(\frac{1}{n + \delta n} \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \left(\frac{1}{n + \delta n} \right) - \sin \frac{1}{n}}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos \left[\frac{(n + \delta n) + n}{2} \right] \sin \left(\frac{(n + \delta n) - n}{2} \right)}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos \left(n + \frac{\delta n}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\delta n}{2} \right)}{\delta n} =$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \cos \left(n + \frac{\delta n}{2} \right)$$

$$\approx n =$$

$$(4) \quad y = \sin 4n$$

$$f(n) = \sin 4n$$

$$f(n + \delta n) = \sin 4(n + \delta n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin [4n + 4\delta n] - \sin 4n}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos \left[\frac{4n + 4\delta n + 4n}{2} \right] \sin \left[\frac{4n + 4\delta n - 4n}{2} \right]}{\delta n}$$

$$= 4 \cos (4n + 0)$$

$$= 4 \cos 4n$$

$$(viii) y = \cos 3n$$

$$f(n) = \cos 3n$$

$$f(n+\delta n) = \cos(3n+3\delta n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(3n+3\delta n) - \cos 3n}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{3n+3\delta n + 3n}{2} \right)}{\sin \left(\frac{3n - (3n+3\delta n)}{2} \right) \delta n}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \left(3n + \frac{3\delta n}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{-3\delta n}{2} \right)}{-3\delta n}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \left(3n + \frac{30}{2} \right)$$

$$= -3 \sin(3n)$$

$$(ix) y = \csc 2n$$

$$f(n) = \csc 2n$$

$$f(n+\delta n) = \csc(n+\delta n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\csc(n+\delta n) - \csc 2n}{\delta n}$$

$\sin, \cos, \tan, \cot, \sec, \csc$
into

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(n+\delta n) - \sin(n)}{\sin(n+\delta n) \sin n} \frac{1}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(n+\delta n) - \sin(n)}{\delta n \sin(n+\delta n) \sin n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos \left(\frac{n+\delta n}{2} \right) \sin \left(-\frac{\delta n}{2} \right)}{-\frac{\delta n}{2} \sin(n+\delta n) \sin n}$$

$$= \frac{-\cos n}{\sin^2 n} //$$

$$(x) y = \tan 2n$$

$$f(n) = \tan 2n$$

$$f(n+\delta n) = \tan(n+2\delta n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(n+2\delta n) - \tan n}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin(2n+2\delta n)}{\cos(2n+2\delta n)} - \frac{\sin 2n}{\cos 2n}}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{2\delta n}{2} \right)}{2 \delta n \cos(2n+2\delta n) \cos n}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\cos(2n)} - \frac{1}{\cos n}$$

$$= 2 \sec^2 2n //$$

$$(xi) y = \sin 2n$$

$$f(n) = \sin 2n$$

$$f(n+\delta n) = \sin^2(n+\delta n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(n+\delta n) - \sin^2 n}{\delta n}$$

~~cancel~~

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin(n+\delta n) - \sin n)(\sin(n+\delta n) + \sin n)}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos(n+\frac{\delta n}{2}) \sin(\frac{\delta n}{2})}{\delta n}$$

$$= 2 \sin \left(n + \frac{\delta n}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\delta n}{2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(n+\frac{\delta n}{2}) - 2 \sin(n+\frac{\delta n}{2}) \cos(\frac{\delta n}{2})}{\delta n}$$

$$= 2 \sin n \cos n$$

//

$$(2) y = n \sin x$$

$$f(n) = n \sin x$$

$$f(n+\delta n) = (n+\delta n) \sin(n+\delta n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{(n+\delta n) \sin(n+\delta n) - n \sin n}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n \sin(n+\delta n) - n \sin n + \delta n \sin(n+\delta n)}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n(\sin(n+\delta n) - \sin n) + \delta n \sin(n+\delta n)}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{n(\sin(n+\delta n) - \sin n)}{\delta n} + \sin(n+\delta n) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n \sin \left(n + \frac{\delta n}{2} \right) \sin^2 \left(\frac{\delta n}{2} \right) + \sin(n+\delta n)}{n \cdot \frac{\delta n}{2}}$$

$$n \cdot \cos n + \sin n$$

$$n \cos n + \sin n$$