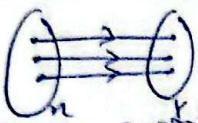
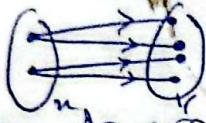


මුද්‍රණයෙන් ඇත් පිළිබඳවන

① එක - එක පිළිබඳවන



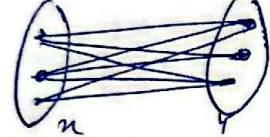
② එක - එක පිළිබඳවන



③ එක - එක පිළිබඳවන



④ එක - එක පිළිබඳවන



ක්‍රියා ක්‍රියාකෘති

පැහැදිලි තුළක ගුණ ඇත්තේ සැස්ට්‍රෝම්ස්
මෙහේ නිම පිළිබඳවනු ලැබේ/පිළිබඳවනු

නීති නිම පිළිබඳවනු ඇති,

① n නිෂ්පාදනය ඇතුළත් පිළිබඳවනු ඇති.

② n නිෂ්පාදනය, n නිෂ්පාදනය පිළිබඳවනු ඇති.

⑤ පැහැදිලි නිම පිළිබඳවනු ඇත්තේ

①

මුද්‍රණ

②

මුද්‍රණ මෙහේ

($\because n$ නිෂ්පාදනය
තුළු පිළිබඳවනු ඇති)

③

මුද්‍රණ මෙහේ.

($\because n$ නිෂ්පාදනය
තුළු පිළිබඳවනු ඇති)

④

මුද්‍රණ මෙහේ.

ඩොමැශු (Domain), පැන්සු (codomain), රුග්‍රා (Range)

යුකිර්සැසු (Reflection)

එයෙ - n මුද්‍රණ

සැපැසු - y මුද්‍රණ මෙහේ

සැපැසු - එයෙ මුද්‍රණ මෙහේ

සැපැසු දී ඇතුළත් ඇතුළත්

සැපැසු දී ඇතුළත්

සැපැසු දී ඇතුළත්

යුකිර්සැසු - එයෙ
සැපැසු දී ඇතුළත්
සැපැසු දී ඇතුළත්
සැපැසු

①

උසා = {1, 2, 3}
සැපැසු = {5, 10, 15, 20,
25}

රුග්‍රා = {10, 20}

1 යුතු නිෂ්පාදන = 10
2 යුතු නිෂ්පාදන = 20

Note :- පිළිබඳවන

① එක ආකා පිළිබඳවන (N)

- පැහැදිලි පිළිබඳවන, සැපැසු පිළිබඳවන පිළිබඳවන
 $N = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

② තුළ ආකා (Z)

එන මා පිළිබඳවන පිළිබඳවන

$Z = \{-, -1, 0, 1, \dots\}$

$Z^+ = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

$Z^- = \{\dots, -3, -2, -1\}$

$\{-1, -2, -3, \dots\}$

③ පිළිබඳ පිළිබඳවන (\mathbb{R}_n පිළිබඳවන) (Q)

\mathbb{R}_n නි පිළිබඳ පිළිබඳවන පිළිබඳවන

n, n පිළිබඳ

$Q = \{-100, 0, 1, -\frac{2}{3}, -\sqrt{2}\}$

④ පිළිබඳ පිළිබඳවන (Q')

\mathbb{R}_n නි පිළිබඳ පිළිබඳවන පිළිබඳවන

$Q' = \{\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3} \dots\}$

⑤ පැහැදිලි ආකා (IR)

- ග ග ග ග ග ග ග ග ග ග ග ග ග ග ග ග ග ග ග

$IR = \{-10, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{3}, 0, 25, \dots\}$

⑥ පැහැදිලි පිළිබඳවන

- එළඟන් පිළිබඳ පිළිබඳවන පිළිබඳවන

$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{-3}$

නැවුවා අනු පිළිබඳ පිළිබඳවන

වෙත නිෂ්පාදන පිළිබඳවන

අංශය නිෂ්පාදන පිළිබඳවන

① පැහැදිලි පිළිබඳවන පිළිබඳවන

General

② $f(n) = n^4$ ③ $f(n) = n^3$

$P_f = IR$

$R_f = IR_0^+$

$D_f = IR$

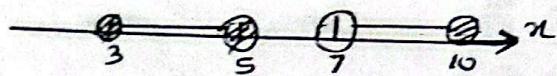
$R_f = IR$

④ $f(n) = 1 - n$

$P_f = IR$

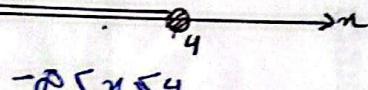
$R_f = IR$

② ප්‍රතිචාලනය සඳහා නොමැති තුළ ඇති නොමැති තුළ ඇති නොමැති



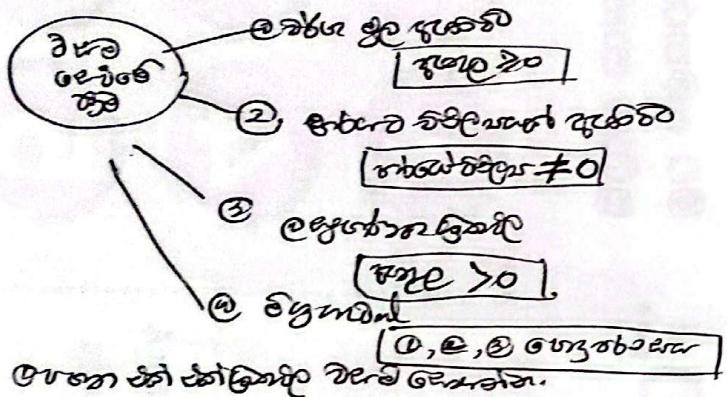
$$3 \leq x \leq 5 \text{ සහ } 7 \leq x \leq 10$$

$$x \in [3, 5] \cup [7, 10]$$



$$x \in (-\infty, 4]$$

වියුතු පෙනීම්



අවබෝධනය සඳහා පෙනීම්.

$$(i) f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 - 4x^2 - 5x}$$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 - 5x \geq 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 4x - 5) \geq 0$$

$$x(x-5)(x+1) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} x \\ \geq 0 \\ x=0 \\ x=5 \\ x=-1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x^2-5 \\ \geq 0 \\ x^2 \geq 5 \\ x=\sqrt{5} \\ x=-\sqrt{5} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x+1 \\ \geq 0 \\ x \geq -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$D_f = \begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq 0 \text{ සහ } 5 \leq x \leq \infty \\ x \in [-1, 0] \cup [5, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) F(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + 2x^2 + 1/x}$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 + 1/x \geq 0$$

$$x(x^2 + 2x + 1/x) \geq 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (x^2 + 2x + 1/x) \\ \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x(x^2 + 2x + 1/x) \geq 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (x^2 + 2x + 1/x) \\ \geq 0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(x^2 + 2x + 1/x) \geq 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (x+1)^2 - 1 + 1/x \\ \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$D_f = \begin{cases} x \in [0, +\infty) \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(iii) g(x) = \frac{n-5}{n-3}$$

$$D_f = \begin{cases} \mathbb{R} \setminus \{n \neq 3\} \\ \mathbb{R} - \{3\} \end{cases}$$

$$(iv) f(x) = \frac{5x+8}{(n-1)x+1}$$

$$D_f = \begin{cases} \mathbb{R} \setminus \{n \neq 1, n \neq -1\} \\ \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\} \end{cases}$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{(n+2)(n^2 - 2n + 4)}{(n-1)}$$

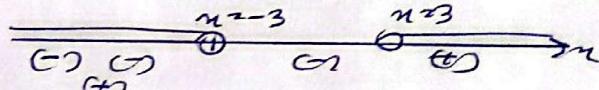
$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{n \neq 1\}$$

$$(vi) f(x) = \log_2 (x^2 - 9)$$

$$x^2 - 9 > 0$$

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

$$n > 3 \quad n < -3$$



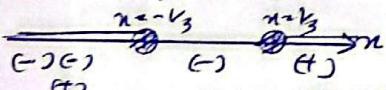
$$D_f = \begin{cases} n < -3 \text{ සහ } n > 3 \\ n \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (3, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$(vii) f(x) = \sqrt{9x^2 - 1} + \log_{10} x$$

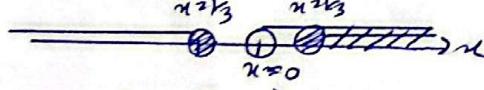
$$9x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad x > 0$$

$$(3x-1)(3x+1) \geq 0$$

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



ගුරුවාසේර



$$D_f = \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1}{3} \\ x \in [\frac{1}{3}, \infty) \end{cases}$$

వ్యవహరించు క్రమాలకు

ప్రశ్నలు:

$$g \circ f = g \text{ వ్యవహరించు } f$$

$$f \circ g = f \text{ వ్యవహరించు } g$$

$$h \circ f = h \text{ వ్యవహరించు } f$$

కిందికి గొప్పతరిగాలని అనుభూతి చేయాలి.

$$\text{ఉపాయ } f(n) = n^4$$

$$g(n) = n^2 + 5n$$

$$h(n) = kn$$

(I) $h \circ f$

(II) $g \circ f$

(III) $g \circ g$

$$(I) h \circ f = h[f(n)]$$

$$= h[n^4]$$

$$= kn^4$$

$$(II) g \circ f = g[f(n)]$$

$$= g[n^4]$$

$$= n^8 + 5n^4$$

$$(III) g \circ g = g[n^2 + 5n]$$

$$= (n^2 + 5n)^2 + 5(n^2 + 5n)$$

$$= n^4 + 10n^3 + 25n^2$$

$$+ 5n^4 + 25n$$

$$= n^4 + 10n^3 + 30n^2 + 25n$$

ఉపాయ $f(n) = n^3$

$$g(n) = 4n + 5$$

(I) $f \circ g(n)$

(II) $g \circ f(n)$

(III) $f[g(n)]$

$$f[4n + 5]$$

$$f(13)$$

$$13^3$$

(IV) $\mathfrak{f}[f(n)]$

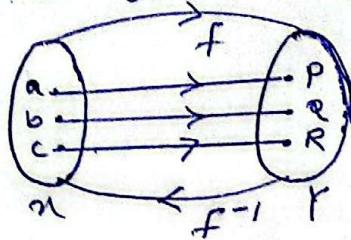
$$g[1]$$

$$4 \times 1 + 5$$

$$9$$

పునర్జీవించు

అప్పటి ను ఎక్కువంచించుటకు స్వల్పమైన వ్యవహరించు అనుభూతి చేయాలి.



$$D_f = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$CoD_f = \{P, Q, R\}$$

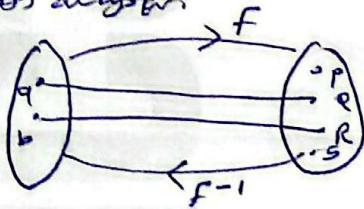
$$R_f = \{P, Q, R\}$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = \{P, Q, R\}$$

$$CoD_{f^{-1}} = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$R_{f^{-1}} = \{a, b, c\}$$

ఎడామిబోట్లు యాండ్రో క్రొమోసోమ్లు
- వీటిండ్ క్రొమోసోమ్లు పునర్జీవించు అనుభూతి చేయాలని అనుభూతి చేయాలని అనుభూతి చేయాలని అనుభూతి చేయాలని.



గానీ, ఫ్రెంచ్ రాసి (ఫ్రెంచ్ రాసి)

ఆంగ్ల, f^{-1} అనుభూతి చేయాలని

$[f^{-1}$ ఫ్రెంచ్ రాసిలో]

అనుభూతి ఫ్రెంచ్ రాసిలో పునర్జీవించు

$f'(n)$ అనుభూతి.

$$(i) f(n) = n^3 + 4$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 4$$

$$= y$$

$$y = x^3 + 4$$

$$f(x) = y$$

$$y - 4 = x^3$$

$$n = y - 4$$

$$(y-4)^3 = x^3$$

$$f'(x) = (y-4)^3$$

$$(y-4)^3 = (x^3 + 4 - 4)^3$$

$$f'(x) = (x^3)^3$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = (x^3 + 4 - 4)^3$$

$$y \rightarrow x$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = (x^3)^3$$

$$\text{Q) } f(n) = 2n - 1$$

$$g(n) = 4n + 9$$

$$\text{(I) } f^{-1}(n)$$

$$\text{(II) } g^{-1}(n)$$

$$\text{(III) } f \circ g^{-1}(n)$$

$$\text{(IV) } f \circ f^{-1}(n)$$

$$\text{(V) } \underbrace{f(n)}_{=y} = 2n - 1$$

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

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

$$y \rightarrow n$$

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

$$\text{(VI) } \underbrace{g(n)}_{=y} = 4n + 9$$

$$y \rightarrow n$$

$$\frac{y-9}{4} = n$$

$$g^{-1}(n) = \frac{y-9}{4}$$

$$g^{-1}(n) = \frac{n-9}{4}$$

$$\text{(VII) } f \circ g^{-1}(n)$$

$$f[g^{-1}(n)]$$

$$f\left(\frac{n-9}{4}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{n-9}{4}\right) = 2\left(\frac{n-9}{4}\right) - 1$$

$$= \frac{2n-18-4}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2n-22}{4}$$

$$\text{(VIII) } f \circ f^{-1}(n)$$

$$f[f^{-1}(n)]$$

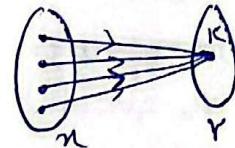
$$f(f^{-1}(n)) = 2\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) - 1$$

$$= \frac{2n+2-2}{2}$$

$$= n$$

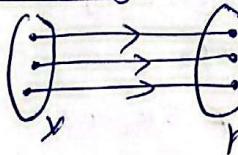
അവലൂതിൽ അന്വരം ചിഹ്നാദിക്രമം

സ്ഥിതി കുറഞ്ഞ പരിപാടികൾ



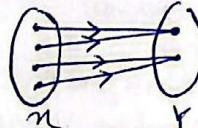
സ്വന്തം സ്ഥിതി ദിശയിൽ എങ്ങനെയും ഒരു ഏകദിവസിൽ മാറ്റാൻ കൂടാൻ കൂടാൻ.

സ്ഥിതി - ഒരു ദിവസിൽ



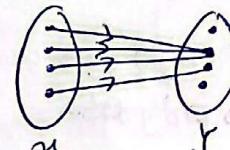
സ്വന്തം സ്ഥിതി ദശയിൽ എങ്ങനെയും ഒരു ഏകദിവസിൽ മാറ്റാൻ കൂടാൻ കൂടാൻ.

സ്ഥിതി കുറഞ്ഞ



സ്വന്തം സ്ഥിതി ദശയിൽ എങ്ങനെയും ഒരു ഏകദിവസിൽ മാറ്റാൻ കൂടാൻ.

സ്ഥിതി കുറഞ്ഞ



സ്വന്തം സ്ഥിതി ദശയിൽ എങ്ങനെയും ഒരു ഏകദിവസിൽ മാറ്റാൻ കൂടാൻ.

അഭ്യന്തരം

അഭ്യന്തരം സ്ഥിതി ദശയിൽ എങ്ങനെയും ഒരു ഏകദിവസിൽ മാറ്റാൻ കൂടാൻ.

സ്വന്തം സ്ഥിതി

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x \geq 0, & |x| = x \\ x < 0 \text{ കി}, & |x| = -x \end{cases}$$

സ്ഥിതി കുറഞ്ഞ

സ്വന്തം സ്ഥിതി ദശയിൽ എങ്ങനെയും ഒരു ഏകദിവസിൽ മാറ്റാൻ കൂടാൻ.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^3; & x < 0 \\ x^3; & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

സ്ഥിതി കുറഞ്ഞ അർഹി

സ്ഥിതി കുറഞ്ഞ തന്നെ സ്ഥിതി

സ്ഥിതി എന്തെങ്കിലും സ്ഥിതി (സ്വന്തം സ്ഥിതി ദശയിൽ എങ്ങനെയും ഒരു ഏകദിവസിൽ മാറ്റാൻ കൂടാൻ) അഭ്യന്തരം സ്ഥിതി ദശയിൽ എങ്ങനെയും ഒരു ഏകദിവസിൽ മാറ്റാൻ കൂടാൻ.

$x_1 \neq x_2$ എന്ന് കാണാം

$f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ എന്നു കാണിക്കാം.

2. $f(n) = n + 8$ යේ.

f සංශෝධන අනුගමනය විය යොමු කළේ.

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \text{ ලෙස නොවේ.}$$

නීත්‍යාලු x_1, x_2 ඇත්තේ
සහ නොවේ.

$x_1 \neq x_2$ ලෙස නොවේ.

$$\times 5/x_1 \neq 5/x_2$$

$$5/x_1 + 8 \neq 5/x_2 + 8$$

$$f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$$

$\therefore f$ සංශෝධන පෙන් තොකි

2. ප්‍රස්ථාන

ත්‍රේන්ඩ්ලු අභ්‍යන්තරයෙන්
සම්බන්ධ්‍ය, රුහුණු ප්‍රස්ථාන මියෙන්
අභ්‍යන්තර ප්‍රස්ථාන නොවේ.

$$f(n_1) = f(n_2) \text{ ලෙස නොවේ}$$

$n_1 = n_2$ විය බැවුම්කිනී

2. $f(n) = 5n - 8$ යේ.

f සංශෝධන අනුගමනය පෙන්වනී.

$$f(n_1) = f(n_2) \text{ ලෙස නොවේ.}$$

$$n_1 - n_2 = n_2 - n_1$$

$$n_1 = n_2$$

$\therefore f$ ස්ථාන පාඨම ප්‍රක්‍රියාකාරීන්

2. $f(n) = n^2$ යේ f සංශෝධන අනුගමනය නොවේ.

මෙය ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රස්ථාන නොවේ.

$$f(n_1) = f(n_2) \text{ ලෙස නොවේ.}$$

$$n_1^2 = n_2^2$$

$$n_1^2 - n_2^2 = 0$$

$$(n_1 - n_2)(n_1 + n_2) = 0$$

$$(n_1 - n_2) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad (n_1 + n_2) = 0$$

$$n_1 = n_2 \quad \text{and} \quad n_1 = -n_2$$

#

$\therefore f$ පාඨම අනුගමනය කළ නොයේ.

ව්‍යුත්පන ප්‍රක්‍රියාව නොවේ.

$$2. f(n) = |n - 1| \text{ ප්‍රස්ථාන නොවේ.}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R}^+$$

ක්‍රියාකෘති ලෙස ආක්‍රිත නොවේ

2. f ප්‍රස්ථාන ප්‍රස්ථාන නොවේ.

$f(1), f(0), f(20)$ generator

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 3n+1 & ; n \leq 5 \\ 4n & ; 5 < n \leq 10 \\ 9n-2 & ; 10 < n \end{cases}$$

$n=1$

$$f(1) = 3 \cdot 1 + 1 = 4$$

$n=6$

$$f(6) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$$

$n=20$

$$f(20) = 9 \cdot 20 - 2 = 178$$

Note:

ஒத்துப்பிள்ளை அம்மூல (!, L)

* (+) நிலை அம்மூலத்தை வகையாக
உருவிடுவது.

தான், சிருமியாக இருக்கிறதோடு, அது ஒத்துப்பிள்ளை
அல்லது ஒத்துப்பிள்ளை என்று அழைகிறோம்.

200r

$$1! = 1$$

$$5! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 120,$$

$$4! = 4, 3, 2, 1 = 24$$

$$0! = 1$$

$$4! = 4 \cdot 3!$$

$$r! = r \cdot (r-1)!$$

இதை அதிக விவரமாக.

$$(i) \frac{100!}{101!} = \frac{100!}{101 \cdot 100!} = \frac{1}{101} //$$

$$(ii) \frac{7!}{9!} = \frac{7!}{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7!} = \frac{1}{9 \cdot 8} //$$

எனவே இது

$$e^x = \frac{x^0}{0!} + \frac{x^1}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$e^{2x} = 1 + 2x + \frac{4x^2}{2!} + \frac{8x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$e^{\sin x} = 1 + \sin x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{2!} + \frac{\sin^3 x}{3!} + \dots$$

ஒத்துப்பிள்ளை

$$\textcircled{1} e^0 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} e^1 = e \approx 2.7$$

$$\textcircled{3} e^m \cdot e^n = e^{(m+n)}$$

$$\frac{e^x}{e^y} = e^{(x-y)}$$

$$(e^x)^y = e^{xy}$$

$$e^{-x} = \frac{1}{e^x}$$

ஒத்துப்பிள்ளை

$$\textcircled{4} e^\infty = \infty$$

\textcircled{5} ஒத்துப்பிள்ளை என்ற பொருள் $e^x > 0$ என்று கீழ் கொண்டு வரும் என்று கீழ் கொண்டு வரும் [ஏனும் நீண்ட மூலம் என்று கீழ் கொண்டு வரும்]

ஒத்துப்பிள்ளை வகை

$$\textcircled{1} y = e^x$$

$$x=0$$

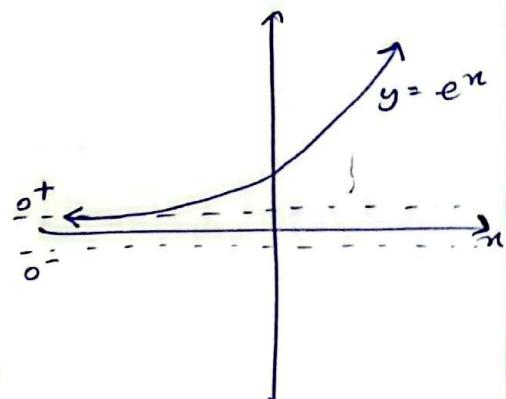
$$e^0 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} y = 0$$

$$x=0$$

$$0 \cdot e^0$$

[கீழே கொண்டு வரும் கொண்டு வரும்]



[∴ $e^x > 0$] (+, விவரம்.
 $\therefore x = 0$ குறிப்பைக் கொண்டு]

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{x = \infty}{e^\infty = \infty}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{x = -\infty}{e^{-\infty} = 0}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-\infty}} = 0$$

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

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

නොටිල ත්‍රිකුත් අවබෝධ

* නොටිල ත්‍රිකුත් යන් යුතු වූ ඇත් යුතු ප්‍රස්ථාව
මෙය මෙහෙයුම යුතු වූ ඇත්
වැඩිවා දැනු ඇතුළු ප්‍රස්ථාව.

• නොටිල ත්‍රිකුත් නො නො නො නො

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{an} - e^{bn}}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left[1 + an + \frac{(an)^2}{2!} + \dots\right] - \left[1 + bn + \frac{(bn)^2}{2!} + \dots\right]}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left[1 + an + \frac{(an)^2}{2!} + \dots\right] - \left[1 + bn + \frac{(bn)^2}{2!} + \dots\right]}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a-b)n}{n} + \frac{(a^2 - b^2)n^2}{2! n} + \dots$$

$$(a-b) + \frac{(a^2 - b^2)}{2!} n + \dots$$

$$(a-b) + 0 + 0 + \dots$$

$$(a-b) \cancel{n}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\sin n} - 1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left[1 + \sin n + \frac{\sin^2 n}{2!} + \frac{\sin^3 n}{3!} + \dots\right] - 1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} + \frac{\sin n \times \sin n}{n} + \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{1 \times \sin n}{2!} + \dots$$

$$1 + \frac{1 \times 0}{2!} + \dots$$

$$1 + 0 + \dots$$

∴

වැඩිවා ත්‍රිකුත් අවබෝධ

වැඩිවා ත්‍රිකුත් යන් නො නො නො නො නො

වැඩිවා ත්‍රිකුත්

$$\log_a n = y \text{ වේ, } a^y = n$$

$$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^3 = 8 = \log_2 8 = 3$$

වැඩිවා ත්‍රිකුත් නො නො නො

① නො නො නො නො නො නො

2 නො \log_2 , \log_2

වැඩිවා ත්‍රිකුත් නො නො නො

$$(\log_e) n = (\ln n)$$

② $\log_a n$ නො නො නො නො
 $n \rightarrow \infty$ නො නො

$$③ \boxed{\log_a 1 = 0} \quad \because a^0 = 1$$

$$④ \boxed{\log_a a = 1} \quad \because a^1 = a$$

$$⑤ \boxed{\log_a n + \log_a m = \log_a (nm)}$$

~~$$\frac{\log_a n}{\log_a m} = \log_a (n/m)$$~~

$$\boxed{\log_a n - \log_a m = \log_a (n/m)}$$

$$\boxed{\log_a n^k = k \log_a n}$$

$$⑥ \boxed{\log_a \infty = \infty} \quad \because a^\infty = \infty$$

ပုဂ္ဂန် ၀၁

a, b တော်ဝါ

$$\boxed{\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a}}$$

ပုဂ္ဂန်

$$\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a} \text{ မှာ}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{y} \text{ မှာ}$$

$$\log_a b = n \Rightarrow a^n = b - \text{①}$$

$$\log_b a = y \Rightarrow b^y = a - \text{②}$$

$$\text{③ } \log_a b \cdot \log_b c \cdot \log_c a = 1 \text{ မှာ}$$

LHS

$$\log_a b = \log_c c \cdot \log_b b$$

$$\log_a b = n \Rightarrow a^n = b - \text{①}$$

$$\log_b c = y \Rightarrow b^y = c - \text{②}$$

$$\log_c a = z \Rightarrow c^z = a - \text{③}$$

①, ②, ③ ၂၄

$$a = b^{zy}$$

$$b = b^{xzy}$$

$$1 = n z y$$

$$\log_a b \cdot \log_b c \cdot \log_c a = 1 //$$

②, ③ ပုဂ္ဂန်

$$(b^y)^n = b$$

$$ny = 1$$

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

$$\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a} //$$

$$\text{③ } \frac{1}{\log_a (bc) + 1} + \frac{1}{\log_b (ca) + 1} + \frac{1}{\log_c (ab) + 1} = 1 \text{ မှာ}$$

LHS

$$= \frac{1}{\log_a bc + \log_a a} + \frac{1}{\log_b ca + \log_b b} + \frac{1}{\log_c ab + \log_c c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\log_a (abc)} + \frac{1}{\log_b (abc)} + \frac{1}{\log_c (abc)}$$

၃၇၅

$$\text{① } \frac{1}{\log_2 2001} + \frac{1}{\log_3 2001} + \dots + \frac{1}{\log_{100} 2001} = \log_{abc} (abc)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\log_{100!} 2001} //$$

LHS

$$= \frac{1}{\log_2 2001} + \frac{1}{\log_3 2001} + \dots + \frac{1}{\log_{100} 2001}$$

$$= \log_{2001} 2 + \log_{2001} 3 + \dots + \log_{2001} 100$$

$$= \log_{2001} [2 + 3 + \dots + 100]$$

$$= \log_{2001} 100! \Rightarrow \log_{100!} 2001 //$$

गुरुवार ०२

9, 6 කුතුවලේ.

$$\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a}$$

★ ഒരു പ്രാണിയുടെ മരിക്കുന്ന അപ്രസർജ്ജനയും ചെറു ശാഖയും മരിക്കുന്ന അപ്രസർജ്ജനയും തുല്യമാണ്.

$$2. \text{ यदि } \frac{\log_3(2x+5) + 1}{\log_3(x+1)} = 2 \text{ हो, तो } x = ?$$

$$\log_3(2n+5) + \log_3(n+1) = 2$$

$$\log_3 \left[(2n+5)(n+1) \right] = 2$$

$$\log_3 [2n^2 + 2n + 5n + 5] = \log_3 9$$

$$2u^2 + 7u - 4 = 0$$

$$2n^2 + 8n - 1n - 4 \geq 20 + 8 - 1$$

$$2n(n+4) - 1(n+4) =$$

$$(n+4)(2n-1) \approx$$

$$n = -4 \quad \text{or} \quad n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{परिवर्तन का अवधारणा का समानांग} \quad \therefore x = \frac{1}{2}$$

② නැතු සිංහල විද්‍යාතා -

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 3^n = \frac{1}{37} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad 2^n = 1$$

$$3^n = \frac{1}{2^3} \quad 2^n = 2^0$$

$$y^u = \frac{3}{3} - 3$$

$$n = -3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 2^x = 7$$

Grand Canyon

$$n \mid y_3 = 1_{y_7}$$

$$n = \frac{157}{152}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad e^x = 7$$

$$\ln e^x = \ln x \quad \ln = \log$$

$$x = \ln 7 //$$

the \approx

(2), (3) ගෙන්

* පෙනුවට විභාගයේ තුළය

සම්බන්ධ විස්තුවේ, මෙයෙන්
කුඩා යොමුකළයි

යොන්ය තුළ තැබූ තැබූයයි

 \ln තැබූයයි $(\ln = \log_e)$ පෙනුවට

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 5^n + 5^{-n} = 2 \text{ නෙළුම්}$$

$$5^n + \frac{1}{5^n} = 2$$

$$5^n = t \text{ නෙළුම්}$$

$$t + \frac{1}{t} = 2$$

$$t^2 + 1 = 2t$$

$$t^2 - 2t + 1 = 0 \quad -1 -1$$

$$(t-1)^2 = 0$$

$$t-1 = 0$$

$$t = 1$$

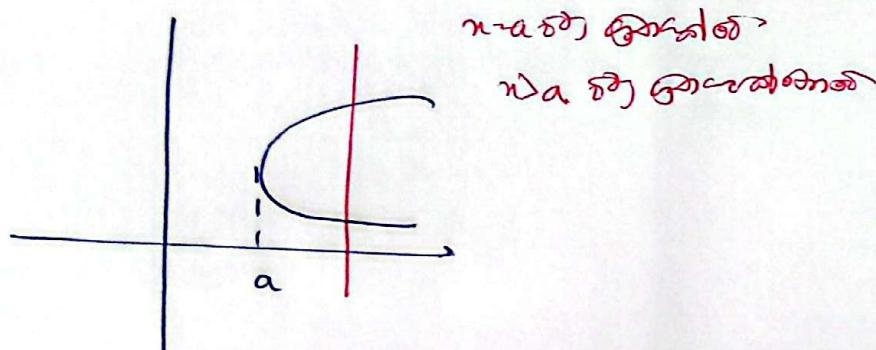
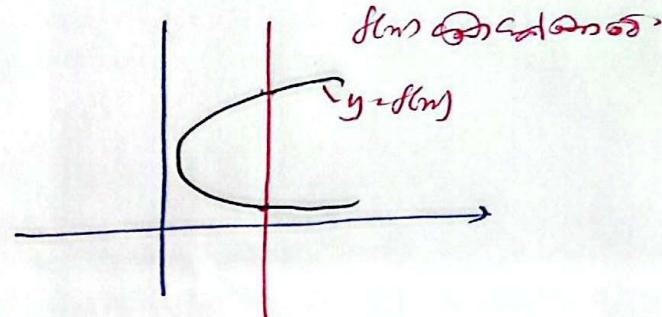
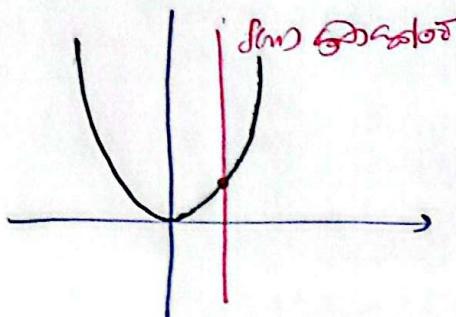
$$5^n = 1$$

$$n = 0 //$$

11) යොමුකළ වැනි තොරතු නෑම ප්‍රේක්ෂණය.

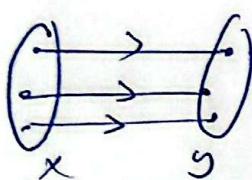
(మీరు గ్రహం కొనుటకు)

କାହାର ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ପାଇଁ ଯାଇଲେ ଏବଂ କାହାର ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ପାଇଁ ଯାଇଲେ

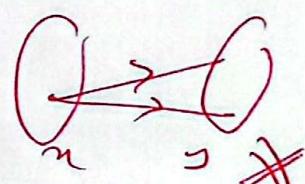
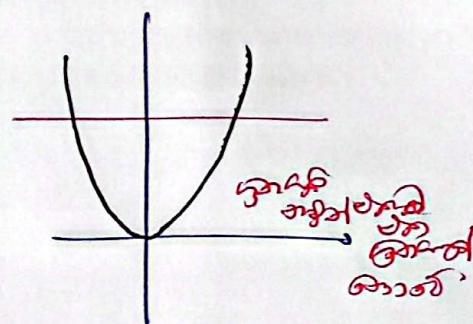
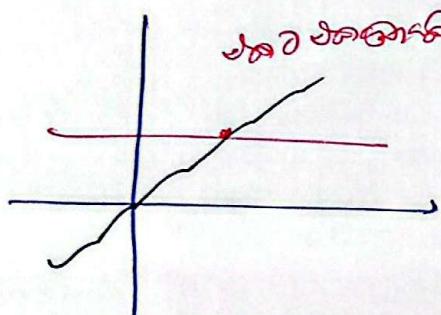
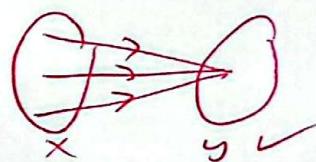
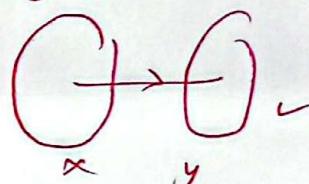


Note
திருவாரூப நகர்த்துமினை
யில் கிடைக்கிறதென்றால்
ஏதும்.

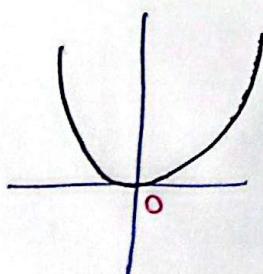
இதை ஒரு கிடைக்கும் உத்திரவாய்வாக விடுவது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது.



ପାଇଁ କାହାର
କାହାର କାହାର
କାହାର



→ යුතු වන උක්ක / නුත්තිය සමඟ ක්‍රමීය
ප්‍රතිඵලිත පෙනීමේ මානුෂීය අංශයෙහි



ନେବି ଯେ ପାରିଥିବାକୁ
ନେବି ଯେ ପାରିଥିବାକୁ

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ମହାନାମାଲାରେ ଏହା ଦେଖିବାରେ ଆଜିର ମହାନାମାଲାରେ ଏହା ଦେଖିବାରେ ଆଜିର