A කොටස

1. Using the **Principle of Mathematical Induction,** prove that $\sum_{r=1}^{n}(6r+1) = n(3n+4)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

2. Sketch the graph of $y = 2|x+1|$ and $y = 2 - |x|$ in the same diagram. **Hence or otherwise**, find all real values of x satisfying the inequality $2|\ x+2\ | + |x| \leq 4$.

3. Sketch, in an Argand diagram, the locus of the points that represent complex numbers z satisfying $\text{Arg}(z-1-i) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$.

Hence or otherwise, show that the minimum value of $|z-2+i|$ satisfying $\text{Arg}(iz+1-i) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

....

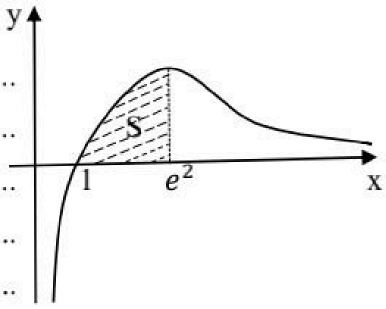
4. Let k > 0 It is given that the coefficient of x^7 in the binomial expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{k}{x})^{11}$ and the coefficient of x^{-7} in the binomial expansion of $(x - \frac{1}{x^2})^{11}$ are equal. Show that k = 1.

....

5. Show that $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{tan2x-sin2x}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x})} = 4$

6. Let S be the region enclosed by the curves $y = \frac{lnx}{\sqrt{x}}$, y = 0 and $x = e^2$. Show that the area of S is 4 square units.

The region S is rotated about the x-axis through 2π radians. Show that the volume of the solid thus generated is $\frac{8\pi}{3}$.



7. Show that the equation of the tangent line to the rectangular hyperbola parametrically given by $x = ct$ and $y = \frac{c}{t}$ for $t \neq 0$. at the point $P \equiv (cp, \frac{c}{p})$ is given by $x + p^2y = 2cp$.

   The normal line to this hyperbola at P meets the hyperbola again at another point $Q \equiv (cq, \frac{c}{q})$.

   Show that $p^3q = -1$.

8. Let $A \equiv (0,-1)$ and $B \equiv (9,8)$. The point C lines on AB such that AC:CB =1:2 Show that the equation of the straight line l through C perpendicular to AB is $x + y - 5 = 0$.

   Let D be the point on l such that AD is parallel to the straight line $y = 5x +1$. Find The coordinates of D.

9. Show that the straight line $x + 2y = 3$ intersects the circle $S = x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$ at two distinct points.

Fine the equation of the circle passing through these two points and the center of the circle $S = 0$.

10. Express $2\cos^2 x + 2\sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x - 1$ in the form $R\cos(2x - \alpha)$,where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Hence, solve the equation $\cos^2 x + \sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x = 1$.

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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2021(2022)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022)
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

සංයුක්ත ගණිතය I
இணைந்த கணிதம் I
Combined Mathematics I

10 E I

Part B

※ Answer **five** questions only.

11. (*a*) Let $k>1$. Show that the equation $x^2-2(k+1)x+(k-3)^2=0$ has real distinct roots.
Let α and β be these roots. Write down $\alpha+\beta$ and $\alpha\beta$ in terms of k, and find the values of k such that both α and β are positive.
Now, let $1<k<3$. Find the quadratic equation whose roots are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}$ and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}}$, in terms of k.

(*b*) Let $f(x)=2x^3+ax^2+bx+1$ and $g(x)=x^3+cx^2+ax+1$, where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$. It is given that the remainder when $f(x)$ is divided by $(x-1)$ is 5, and that the remainder when $g(x)$ is divided by x^2+x-2 is $x+1$. Find the values of a, b and c.
Also, with these values for a, b and c, show that $f(x)-2g(x) \leq \frac{13}{12}$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

12. (*a*) It is required to form a 4-digit number consisting of 4 digits taken from the 10 digits given below:

1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5

Find the number of different such 4-digit numbers that can be formed
(i) if all 4 digits chosen are different,
(ii) if any 4 digits can be chosen.

(*b*) Let $U_r=\dfrac{-16r^3+12r^2+40r+9}{5(2r+1)^2(2r-1)^2}$ for $r \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Determine the values of the real constants A and B such that $U_r=\dfrac{A(r-1)}{(2r+1)^2}-\dfrac{(r-B)}{(2r-1)^2}$ for $r \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Hence, find $f(r)$ such that $\dfrac{1}{5^{r-1}}U_r=f(r)-f(r-1)$ for $r \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, and

show that $\displaystyle\sum_{r=1}^{n}\frac{1}{5^{r-1}}U_r=1+\frac{n-1}{5^n(2n+1)^2}$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Deduce that the infinite series $\displaystyle\sum_{r=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{5^{r-1}}U_r$ is convergent and find its sum.

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13. (*a*) Let $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, where $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

Also, let $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^{\mathrm{T}}$. Find $\mathbf{C}$ in terms of a, and show that $\mathbf{C}^{-1}$ exists for all $a \neq 0$.

Write down $\mathbf{C}^{-1}$ in terms of a, when it exists.

Show that if $\mathbf{C}^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{8}\begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix}$, then $a = 2$.

With this value for a, find the matrix $\mathbf{D}$ such that $\mathbf{DC} - \mathbf{C}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{C} = 8\mathbf{I}$, where $\mathbf{I}$ is the identity matrix of order 2.

(*b*) Let $z_1 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$ and $z_2 = 1 + i$. Express $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$ in the form $x + iy$, where $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

Also, express each of the complex numbers z_1 and z_2 in the form $r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$, where $r > 0$ and $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, and **hence**, show that $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \sqrt{2}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{12} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$.

Deduce that $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$.

(*c*) Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ and $\theta \neq 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Using De Moivre's theorem, show that $(1 + i\tan\theta)^n = \sec^n\theta(\cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta)$.

Hence, obtain a similar expression for $(1 - i\tan\theta)^n$, and

show that $(1 + i\tan\theta)^n + (1 - i\tan\theta)^n = 2\sec^n\theta\cos n\theta$.

Deduce that $z = i\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)$ is a solution of $(1+z)^{25} + (1-z)^{25} = 0$.

14. (*a*) Let $f(x) = \frac{4x+1}{x(x-2)}$ for $x \neq 0, 2$.

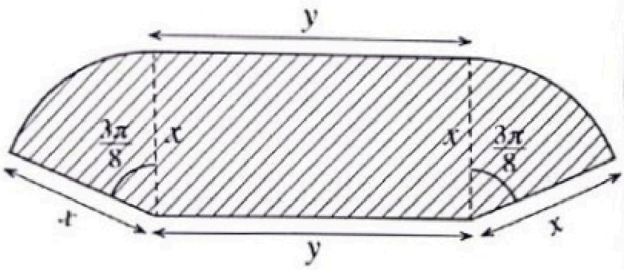
Show that $f'(x)$, the derivative of $f(x)$, is given by $f'(x) = -\frac{2(2x-1)(x+1)}{x^2(x-2)^2}$ for $x \neq 0, 2$.

Hence, find the intervals on which $f(x)$ is increasing and the intervals on which $f(x)$ is decreasing.

Sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$ indicating the asymptotes, x-intercept and the turning points.

Using this graph, find all real values of x satisfying the inequality $f(x) + |f(x)| > 0$.

(*b*) The shaded region S of the adjoining figure shows a garden consisting of a rectangle and two sectors of a circle each subtending an angle $\frac{3\pi}{8}$ at the centre. Its dimensions, in metres, are shown in the figure. The area of S is given to be 36 m^2. Show that the perimeter p m of S is given by $p = 2x + \frac{72}{x}$ for $x > 0$ and that p is minimum when $x = 6$.



[see page nine

15. (*a*) Find the values of the constants A, B and C such that

$$x^4+3x^3+4x^2+3x+1=A(x^2+1)^2+Bx(x^2+1)+Cx^2 \text{ for all } x\in\mathbb{R}.$$

Hence, write down $\dfrac{x^4+3x^3+4x^2+3x+1}{x(x^2+1)^2}$ in partial fractions and

find $\displaystyle\int \frac{x^4+3x^3+4x^2+3x+1}{x(x^2+1)^2}\,\mathrm{d}x$.

(*b*) Let $I=\displaystyle\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\mathrm{d}x$. Show that $I=\dfrac{\pi}{24}-\dfrac{1}{2}\displaystyle\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}\,\mathrm{d}x$ and **hence**, evaluate I.

(*c*) Show that $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\left(x\ln(x^2+1)+2\tan^{-1}x-2x\right)=\ln(x^2+1)$.

Hence, find $\displaystyle\int \ln(x^2+1)\,\mathrm{d}x$ and show that $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \ln(x^2+1)\mathrm{d}x=\frac{1}{2}(\ln 4+\pi-4)$.

Using the result $\displaystyle\int_0^a f(x)\mathrm{d}x=\int_0^a f(a-x)\mathrm{d}x$, where a is a constant,

find the value of $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \ln\left[(x^2+1)(x^2-2x+2)\right]\mathrm{d}x$.

16. Let $P\equiv(x_1,y_1)$ and l be the straight line given by $ax+by+c=0$. Show that the coordinates of any point on the line through the point P and perpendicular to l are given by (x_1+at, y_1+bt), where $t\in\mathbb{R}$.

Deduce that the perpendicular distance from P to l is $\dfrac{|ax_1+by_1+c|}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$.

Let l be the straight line $x+y-2=0$. Show that the points $A\equiv(0,6)$ and $B\equiv(3,-3)$ lie on opposite sides of l.

Find the acute angle between l and the line AB.

Find the equations of the circles S_1 and S_2 with centres at A and B, respectively, and touching l.

Let C be the point of intersection of l and the line AB. Find the coordinates of the point C.

Find also the equation of the other common tangent through C to S_1 and S_2.

Show that the equation of the circle that passes through the origin, bisects the circumference of S_1 and orthogonal to S_2 is $3x^2+3y^2-38x-22y=0$.

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17\. (a) Write down $\cos(A+B)$ and $\cos(A-B)$ in terms of $\cos A$, $\cos B$, $\sin A$ and $\sin B$.

Hence, show that $\cos C + \cos D = 2\cos\left(\frac{C+D}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{C-D}{2}\right)$

Deduce that $\cos C - \cos D = -2\sin\left(\frac{C+D}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{C-D}{2}\right)$.

Solve the equation $\cos 9x + \cos 7x + \cot x(\cos 9x - \cos 7x) = 0$.

(b) In the usual notation, state and prove the **Cosine Rule** for a triangle ABC.

Let $x \neq n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Show that $\sin 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1+\tan^2 x}$.

In a triangle ABC, it is given that $AB = 20$ cm, $BC = 10$ cm and $\sin 2B = \frac{24}{25}$.

Show that there are two distinct such triangles and find the length of AC for each.

(c) Solve the equation $\sin^{-1}\left[(1+e^{-2x})^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right] + \tan^{-1}(e^x) = \tan^{-1}(2)$.

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