

part-A

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_1. \quad f(p+1) - f(p) &= [10^{2(p+1)-1} + 1] - [10^{2p-1} + 1] \\
 &= 10^{2p+1} - 10^{2p-1} \\
 &= 10^{2p-1} [10^2 - 1] \\
 &= 99 \cdot 10^{2p-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$n=1$ ആം, $f(1) = 10^1 + 1 = 11(1)$
 $\therefore n=1$ കുറ്റ് ഫോമ് ഉണ്ടായി

$p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ എന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾഡിൽ $n=p$ കുറ്റ് ഫോമ് ഉണ്ടായാൽ
 $f(p) = 10^{2p-1} + 1 = 11(k)$ കിംഭു $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n=p+1 \text{ എം, } f(p+1) &= 99 \cdot 10^{2p-1} + f(p) \text{ എംബും.} \\
 &= 99 \cdot 10^{2p-1} + 11(k) \\
 &= 11 [9 \cdot 10^{2p-1} + k] \\
 &= 11M, ; M \in \mathbb{Z}^+
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore n=p+1$ കുറ്റ് ഫോമ് ഉണ്ടായി

\therefore ന കിട്ടി എല്ലാ ഒരു കുറ്റ് ഫോമ് ഉണ്ടായാൽ അതിന്റെ
 രീതിയിൽ കുറ്റ് ഫോമായി പരിഷ്കരിച്ചാൽ പൂർണ്ണമായി പൂർണ്ണമായി.

Q₂.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{താഴെ പറയുന്ന രണ്ട് വാക്കുകൾ കൂടിച്ചേരിക്കുന്ന } \\
 \text{സ്വർഗ്ഗം സ്വർഗ്ഗം കൂടിച്ചേരിക്കുന്ന } \\
 \text{താഴെയിൽനാളായാൾ } &= \frac{141}{2! \times 2!}
 \end{aligned}$$

AIL താഴെ പറയുന്ന രണ്ട് വാക്കുകൾ കൂടിച്ചേരിക്കുന്ന

$$\text{സ്വർഗ്ഗം സ്വർഗ്ഗം കൂടിച്ചേരിക്കുന്ന } \frac{111}{2! \times 2!}$$

$$\text{Q}_3. \quad \frac{12}{n-3} < n+1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{12}{n-3} - (n+1) < 0 \quad ; \quad n \neq 3$$

$$\frac{12 - (n+1)(n-3)}{(n-3)} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{[n^2 - 2n - 15]}{(n-3)} < 0$$

$$(n-5)(n+3)(n-3) > 0$$

ତେଣୁ ଯେ :- $n=5, n=-3, n=-5$ କୌଣସି $(n-5)(n+3)(n-3)=0$ ହେଉଥାଏ,

	$n < -3$	$-3 < n < 3$	$3 < n < 5$	$n > 5$
$(n-3)$	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)
$(n+3)$	(-)	(-)	(+)	(+)
$(n+5)$	(-)	(-)	(-)	(+)
$(n-3)(n+3)(n-5)$	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)

∴ ଫ୍ରିଗ୍ନ୍ୟ. $-3 < n < 3$ or $n > 5$

$$\text{Q}_4. \quad (1+x)^m (1-x)^n = [{}^m C_0 + {}^m C_1 x + {}^m C_2 x^2 + \dots + {}^m C_m x^m] [{}^n C_0 - {}^n C_1 x + {}^n C_2 x^2 - \dots]$$

$$= {}^m C_0 \cdot {}^n C_0 + n({}^m C_1 {}^n C_0 - {}^m C_0 {}^n C_1) + [{}^m C_2 {}^n C_0 + {}^n C_2 {}^m C_1 - {}^m C_1 {}^n C_1]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \text{ ପରିମାଣ ଅନୁକୋତି } &= 3 \\ {}^m C_1 {}^n C_0 - {}^m C_0 {}^n C_1 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{m!}{(m-1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n! 0!} - \frac{m!}{m! 0!} - \frac{n!}{(n-1)! 1!} = 3,$$

$$m-n=3. \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$n^2 \text{ ପରିମାଣ ଅନୁକୋତି } = 6.$$

$${}^m C_2 {}^n C_0 + {}^n C_2 {}^m C_0 - {}^n C_1 {}^m C_1 = -6$$

$$\frac{m!}{(m-2)! 2!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n! 0!} + \frac{n!}{(n-2)! 2!} \cdot \frac{m!}{m! 0!} - \frac{n!}{(n-1)! 1!} \cdot \frac{m!}{(m-1)! 1!} = -6$$

$$m^2 + n^2 - 2nm - m - n = -12 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{) and (2) } \Rightarrow (3+m)^2 + n^2 - 2n(3+m) - (3+n) - n = -12.$$

$$n=9$$

$$m=12.$$

Q1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos n - \sin n}{(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \sqrt{n})(\cos n + \sqrt{3}\sin n)}$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos n - \frac{1}{2}\sin n\right)}{(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \sqrt{n})(\cos n + \sqrt{3}\sin n)} \times \frac{(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \sqrt{n})}{(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \sqrt{n})}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2(\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos n - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin n)(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \sqrt{n})}{(\frac{\pi}{3} - n)(\cos n + \sqrt{3}\sin n)}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \frac{\pi}{3} - n \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - n)}{(\frac{\pi}{3} - n)} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \sqrt{n})}{(\cos n + \sqrt{3}\sin n)}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

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

Q6.

$y = n^2 + n + 1$

 $\frac{dy}{dn} = 2n + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dn} \Big|_{n=1} = 3 = m$

ஏன் கிடைக்கும்
 $(y-3) = 3(n-1)$
 $y - 3n = 0$

$A = \int_{-1}^1 (n^2 + n + 1) dn - \int_0^1 3n dn$

 $= \left(\frac{n^3}{3} + \frac{n^2}{2} + n \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \left[\frac{3n^2}{2} \right]_0^1$
 $= \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \right] - \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right]$
 $= \frac{7}{6}$ அரை கூரை

Q7. ക്രമവും അനു ആണ് (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) എന്നു.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{acost + bsint + 1}{3} \Rightarrow 3\bar{x} - 1 = acost + bsint \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{asint - bcost + 0}{3} \Rightarrow 3\bar{y} = asint - bcost \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(1)^2 + (2)^2 \Rightarrow (3\bar{x} - 1)^2 + (3\bar{y})^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$(\bar{x} - \frac{1}{3})^2 + (\bar{y} - 0)^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{9}$$

$$\therefore \text{അതുകൂടി } (\bar{x} - \frac{1}{3})^2 + (\bar{y} - 0)^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{9}$$

$$\text{ക്രമവും } (\frac{1}{3}, 0)$$

$$\text{വർദ്ധന } = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{9}$$

Q8. $(2+3\lambda)x + (3-\lambda)y - 5 - 2\lambda = 0$

$$(2x + 3y - 5) + \lambda(3x - y - 2) = 0$$

$$u + \lambda v = 0$$

\therefore ഇപ്പോൾ u, v കൂൺ-വരുത്തുത ചുൻ്നിലിൽ ഒരു തന്നെ വാലിയും ചുണ്ണാൻ മൂലി കൂണ്ണാനും ഉള്ളിട്ടും

$$2x + 3y - 5 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$3x - y - 2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(1) + (2) \times 3 \Rightarrow 11x = 11$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\text{വർദ്ധന } = (1, 1).$$

Q9. ഒരു ബന്ധപ്പാടിന് മൂലം താഴെ ദിനേക്കാൻ ആവശ്യമായ വീതി കണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനുള്ള വീതി എന്ന് പറയുന്നത് ആണ്.

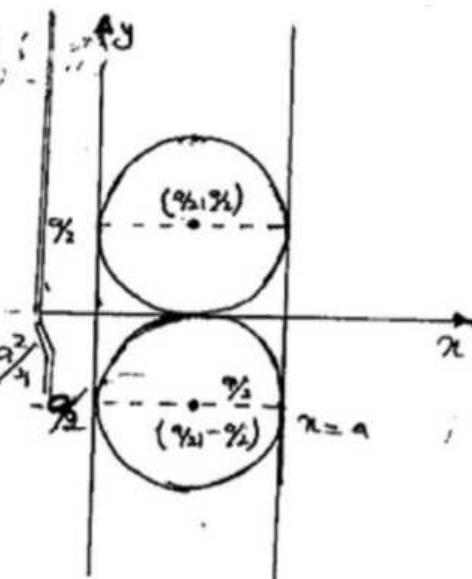
$$\text{വീതി} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{ഉച്ചത്തിൽ } (x - a)^2 + [y - (\pm \frac{\pi}{2})]^2 = (\frac{\pi}{2})^2$$

$$x^2 - 2ax + a^2 + y^2 - (\pm 2ay) + (\pm \frac{\pi}{2})^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$4(x^2 + y^2) - 4ax + a^2 \mp 4ay + a^2 = a^2.$$

$$4(x^2 + y^2) - 4ax \pm 4ay + a^2 = 0.$$



$$\text{10}. \quad f(n) = \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 n}} + \frac{\cos n}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 n}} + \frac{\tan n}{\sqrt{\sec^2 n-1}} + \frac{\cot n}{\sqrt{\operatorname{cosec}^2 n-1}}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\sin n}{|\sin n|} + \frac{\cos n}{|\cos n|} + \frac{\tan n}{|\tan n|} + \frac{\cot n}{|\cot n|}$$

$$0 < n < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow f(n) = 4.$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < n < \pi \Rightarrow f(n) = -2.$$

$$\pi < n < 3\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow f(n) = 0$$

$$3\frac{\pi}{2} < n < 2\pi \Rightarrow f(n) = -2$$

$$f(n)_{\min} = -2 ; \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < n < \pi, 3\frac{\pi}{2} < n < 2\pi.$$

Q1. (a) (i) $\gamma^2 + 2\beta\gamma + \beta^2 = 0$ താഴെ ഭ്രംഗത്ത് (α, β) എന്നിൽ
 $\alpha + \beta = -2\beta, \alpha \beta = \beta^2.$

$$(\alpha - \beta)^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = 4\beta^2 - 4\beta^2$$

ഭ്രംഗത്ത് $(\gamma - \delta)^2 = 4m^2 - 4n^2$ എന്നാണ്

$$\alpha + \gamma = \beta + \delta \Rightarrow (\alpha - \beta)^2 = (\gamma - \delta)^2 \Rightarrow p^2 - q^2 = m^2 - n^2 \Rightarrow p^2 + n^2 = q^2 + m^2$$

$$(ii) \alpha\gamma + \beta\delta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = -\frac{\delta}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{-\delta + \gamma}{-\delta - \gamma} \Rightarrow \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2}{(\alpha - \beta)^2} = \frac{(\gamma - \delta)^2}{(\gamma + \delta)^2}$$

$$\frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2}{(\alpha - \beta)^2} = \frac{(\gamma - \delta)^2}{(\gamma + \delta)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{4p^2}{4p^2 - 4q^2} = \frac{4m^2 - 4n^2}{4n^2} \Rightarrow q^2 n^2 = p^2 n^2 + q^2 m^2.$$

$\gamma^2 + 2\gamma + (3-k) = 0$ താഴെ ഭ്രംഗത്ത് (α, β) എന്നിൽ γ അംദം ഒരു മുൻകണ്ണി ($\alpha, 0$), ($\beta, 0$)

$\gamma^2 + 2\gamma + (k-3) = 0$ താഴെ ഭ്രംഗത്ത് (γ, δ) എന്നിൽ γ അംദം ഒരു മുൻകണ്ണി ($\gamma, 0$), ($\delta, 0$).

$$AB = P Q \Rightarrow \sqrt{(\alpha - \beta)^2} = \sqrt{(\gamma - \delta)^2} \Rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = |\gamma - \delta|.$$

സംഖ്യ

$$\therefore \alpha - \beta \geq 0 \text{ and } \gamma - \delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha - \beta) = \gamma - \delta \Rightarrow \gamma + \delta = \alpha + \beta.$$

$$\alpha + \gamma = \beta + \delta \Rightarrow p^2 + n^2 = q^2 + m^2.$$

$$p=1, q^2 = 3-k, m=2, n^2 = 2k-3 \Rightarrow 1+2k-3 = 2^2 + 3-k.$$

$$k=3$$

സംഖ്യ

$$\alpha - \beta \leq 0 \text{ and } \gamma - \delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = \gamma - \delta \Rightarrow \alpha + \delta = \gamma + \beta.$$

ഭ്രംഗത്തിൽ കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ വർക്കേറ്റ് സഹ്യവും

$$\therefore k=3$$

$$(b) \quad f(n) = n^3 - 2n^2 + 6 \\ = (n^2 - 1)^2 + 5.$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 1)^2 + 5 > 0, \quad f(x) \neq 0.$$

$\therefore (n-x)$ താഴെ തരിച്ചാലും രാഹ്യത്തിൽ കിട്ടും

$$f(n) \geq 30 \Leftrightarrow n^3 - 2n^2 - 24 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (n^2 - 6)(n+4) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore n^2 + 4 \geq 0, \quad n^2 - 6 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (n-\sqrt{6})(n+\sqrt{6}) \geq 0$$

ഉപിംഗിൽ $n = \sqrt{6}, -\sqrt{6}$ എന്ന് $(n-\sqrt{6})(n+\sqrt{6}) = 0$ ആണെങ്കിൽ

	$n < -\sqrt{6}$	$-\sqrt{6} \leq n < \sqrt{6}$	$n \geq \sqrt{6}$
$n + \sqrt{6}$	(-)	(+)	(+)
$n - \sqrt{6}$	(-)	(-)	(+)
$(n-\sqrt{6})(n+\sqrt{6})$	(+)	(-)	(+)

n കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ $n < -\sqrt{6}$ and $n \geq \sqrt{6}$

$$\therefore g(n) = 3[n^3 - 2n^2 + 6] + bn^3 + cn \Rightarrow g(n) = 3n^4 + bn^3 - 6n^2 + cn$$

$$g(n) \text{ കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ } (n-1) ; \quad g(1) = 3+b-6+c+18=0 \Rightarrow b+c=-15 \quad \text{---(1)}$$

$$g(n) \text{ കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ } (n-2) ; \quad g(2) = 48+8b-24+2c+18=0 \Rightarrow 8b+2c=-21 \quad \text{---(2)}$$

$$\text{---(2)} - \text{---(1)} \Rightarrow b = -2 \text{ and } c = -13$$

$$\text{Now } g(n) = 3n^4 - 2n^3 - 6n^2 - 13n + 18 = (n-1)(n-2)(3n^2 + 5n + 9)$$

x^3 കീറ്റുമ്പോൾ $3n^2 + 5n + 9 > 0$ ആണെങ്കിൽ $A = 3$.

$$n^2 \quad || \quad 3n^2 + 5n + 9 \quad ; \quad 2c = 18 \Rightarrow c = 9$$

$$n \quad || \quad 3n^2 + 5n + 9 \quad ; \quad -3c + 2B = -13 \Rightarrow B = 7$$

$$g(n) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (n-1)(n-2)(3n^2 + 5n + 9) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (n-1)(n-2) \left[3(n+\frac{5}{6})^2 + \frac{37}{12} \right] \geq 0$$

$$\left[3(n+\frac{5}{6})^2 + \frac{37}{12} \right] > 0 ; \quad (n-1)(n-2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \leq 1 \text{ or } n \geq 2$$

$$\text{Q}_2 |. \text{ (a)} \quad u_r = \frac{(r+3)}{r(r+1)(r+2)} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^r$$

$$\frac{u_r}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^r} = \frac{(r+3)}{r(r+1)(r+2)} = \frac{A}{r(r+1)} + \frac{B}{(r+1)(r+2)}$$

$$A(r+2) + Br = r+3.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} r^{\circ} & \text{கிள்} & \text{தொகை} & \text{தொகை} & \text{தொகை} & \text{தொகை} & \text{தொகை} \\ & \text{கிள்} & 11 & 11 & j & A+B=1 & \Rightarrow B=-\frac{1}{2} \\ & & & & & & \end{array}$$

$$u_r = \left[\frac{3}{2r(r+1)} - \frac{1}{2(r+1)(r+2)} \right] \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^r$$

$$u_r = \frac{3^{-(r-1)}}{2(r)(r+1)} - \frac{3^{-r}}{2(r+1)(r+2)}$$

$$u_r = f(r) - f(r+1), \text{ i.e. } f(r) = \frac{1}{2(r)(r+1)} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^r$$

$$r=1, \quad u_1 = f(1) - f(2)$$

$$r=2, \quad u_2 = f(2) - f(3)$$

$$r=3, \quad u_3 = f(3) - f(4)$$

$$r=n-1, \quad u_{n-1} = f(n-1) - f(n)$$

$$r=n, \quad u_n = f(n) - f(n+1)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^n u_r = f(1) - f(n+1). \Rightarrow S_n = \frac{1}{2(1)(2)} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 - \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=1}^n u_r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \right] = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \times 0 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

∴ ஒருங்கி வரும்போது.

$$Q_2 |. (a) \quad u_r = \frac{(r+3)}{r(r+1)(r+2)} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^r$$

$$\frac{U_Y}{(Y_3)^Y} = \frac{(Y+3)}{Y(Y+1)(Y+2)} = \frac{A}{Y(Y+1)} + \frac{B}{(Y+1)(Y+2)}$$

$$A(r+2) + Br = r + 3.$$

$$x^{\circ} \text{ கிள் டைக்டர்டை } \text{ தமப்பட்டி } \text{ பு } 2A = 3 \Rightarrow A = 3/2.$$

$$r \text{ का } 11 \quad 11 \quad j \quad A+B=1 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$U_r = \left[\frac{3}{2r(r+1)} - \frac{1}{2(r+1)(r+2)} \right] \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^r$$

$$u_r = \frac{3^{-(r-1)}}{2(r)(r+1)} - \frac{3^{-r}}{2(r+1)(r+2)}$$

$$u_r = f(r) - f(r+1), \quad j_r \quad y_0 = -\frac{1}{2r(r+1)} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{r+1}$$

$$\gamma = 1, \quad u_1 = f(1) - f(2)$$

$$x=2, \quad u_2 = f(2) - f(3)$$

$$r=3, \quad u_3 = f(3) - \frac{1}{2}(q)$$

- - - - -

$$v = n - 1, \quad u_{n-1} = f(n-1) - f(n)$$

$$\text{for } n, \quad u_n = f(n) - f(n+1)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^n u_m = f(1) - f(n+1). \Rightarrow S_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

$$\text{मात्रा } \sum_{r=1}^n u_r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right] = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{\infty} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^\infty \\ = \frac{1}{3} - 0 \times 0 = \frac{1}{3}. \\ \therefore \text{लग्न-रि विकल्पित.}$$

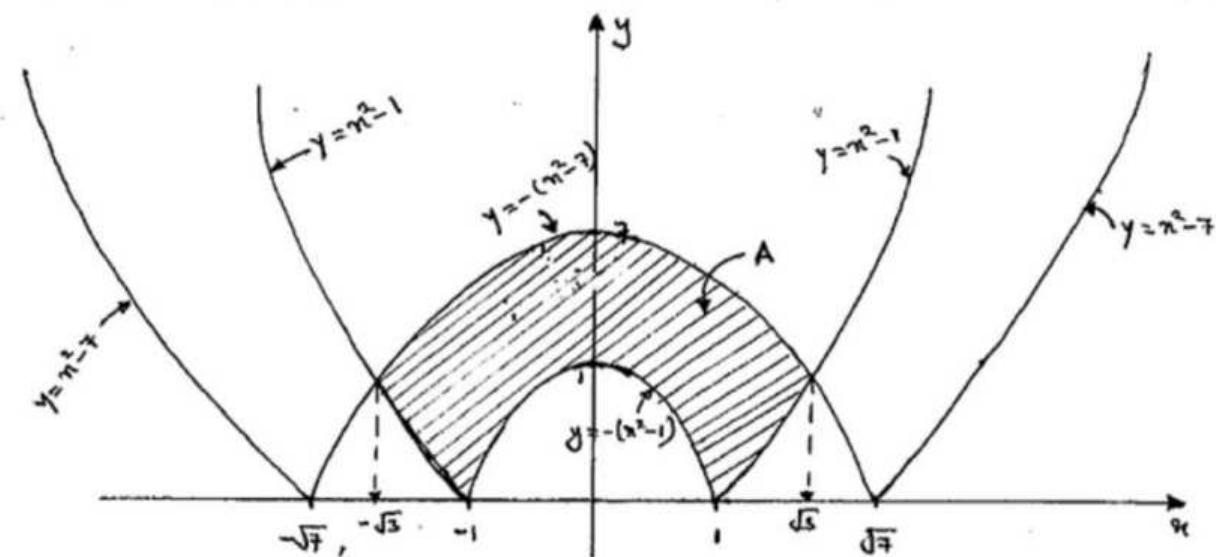
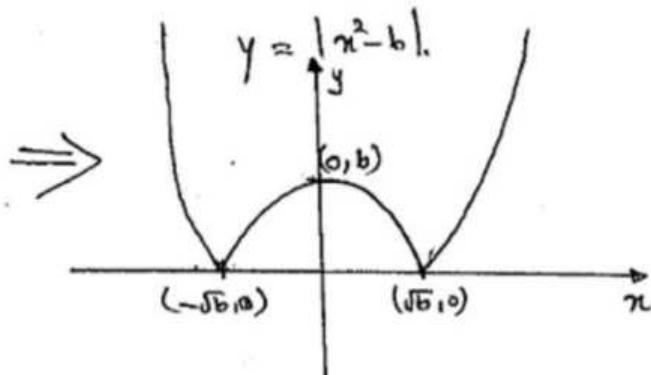
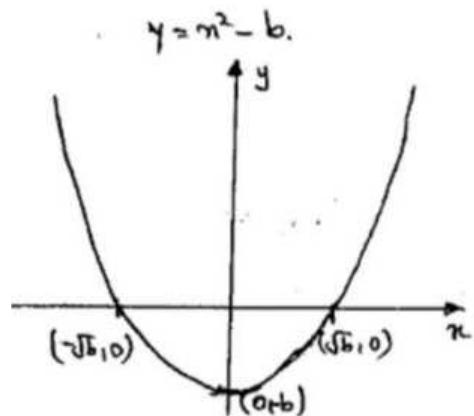
$$(i) y = n^2 - b \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dn} = 2n \Rightarrow n=0 \text{ കൂട്ടുന്നതാണ് പരിഗണിക്കി.}$$

$$y = (n-0)^2 - b \Rightarrow \text{പഠാർത്തി അവസ്ഥയിൽ } n=0.$$

തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ് പുനരി (0, -b).

$$y=0 \Rightarrow n=\pm\sqrt{b}, n \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow +\infty, n \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$n < 0 \text{ കൂടാം } \frac{dy}{dn} < 0, n > 0 \text{ കൂടാം } \frac{dy}{dn} > 0 \Rightarrow (0, -b) \text{ മുഴക്കി.}$$



$$A = \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} -[(n^{2/3} - 1)] dn - \int_{-1}^1 -[(n^{2/3} - 1)] dn - \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{-1} [(n^{2/3} - 1)] dn - \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} [(n^{2/3} - 1)] dn.$$

$$A = - \left[\frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{7}{3}n \right] \Big|_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} + \left[\frac{n^3}{3} - n \right] \Big|_{-1}^1 - \left[\frac{n^3}{3} - n \right] \Big|_{-\sqrt{3}}^{-1} - \left[\frac{n^3}{3} - n \right] \Big|_1^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$A = - \left[\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) - \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \right] + \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) \right] - \left[\left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) - \left(\frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{3} + \sqrt{3} \right) \right] - \left[\frac{2\sqrt{3} - 5}{3} \right] - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right)$$

$$A = \frac{2}{3} [9\sqrt{3} - 2] \text{ മുഴക്കി.}$$

$$D_{13} \mid . (a) A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 8 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 8 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a+3b+11 & 2b+8 \\ b+4 & a+b+3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b = -4 \text{ and } a = 1.$$

$$A^2 - 4A + I = 0$$

$$A(4-A) = I \Rightarrow A^{-1} = 4 - A \Rightarrow A^{-1} = 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BB^{-1} = I \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3p+2r & 3q+2s \\ 5p-3r & 5q-3s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3p+2r=1 \quad \textcircled{1} \quad 5p-3r=0 \quad \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{1} \text{ and } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow r=\frac{5}{19}, p=\frac{3}{19}$$

$$3q+2s=0 \quad \textcircled{3} \quad 5q-3s=1 \quad \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{3} \text{ and } \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow s=-\frac{3}{19}, q=\frac{2}{19}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot C \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A \cdot C \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore C = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot B^{-1} \Rightarrow C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{19} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{1}{19} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ 7 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{19} \begin{pmatrix} 18 & -26 \\ -14 & 25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) \quad n=1 \text{ പേരം } 2+i = (1+i)$$

$$R.H.S = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} [\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}] = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i \right] = 1+i$$

$$L.H.S = R.H.S$$

$\therefore n=1$ കുറ്റുമുളയ് നിശ്ചാരം.

$p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ഫലം കുറ്റുമുളയിൽ $n=p$ കുറ്റുമുളയ് നിശ്ചാരം ആണോ.

$$(1+i)^p = 2^{\frac{p}{2}} [\cos p\frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin p\frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$n=p+1 \text{ പേരം, } (1+i)^{p+1} = 2^{\frac{p+1}{2}} [\cos p\frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin p\frac{\pi}{4}]. (1+i)$$

$$= 2^{\frac{p+1}{2}} [\cos p\frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin p\frac{\pi}{4}] \sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= 2^{\frac{p+1}{2}} [(\cos p\frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin p\frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) + i (\sin p\frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos p\frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{4})]$$

$$= 2^{\frac{p+1}{2}} [\cos((p+1)\frac{\pi}{4}) + i \sin((p+1)\frac{\pi}{4})] \quad \xrightarrow{\cos(p\frac{\pi}{4}) \sin(p\frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$\therefore n=p+1$ കുറ്റുമുളയ് നിശ്ചാരം

അതായാണ് n മുൻ വാലുണ്ടായാൽ കുറ്റുമുളയ് നിശ്ചാരം ആണോ എന്നും

സൗജ്യം കുറ്റുമുളയ് നിശ്ചാരം ആണോ എന്നും

$$(1+i)^n = {}^n C_0 + {}^n C_1 i + {}^n C_2 i^2 + \dots + {}^n C_n i^n$$

$$\pi = i \Rightarrow (1+i)^n = {}^n C_0 + {}^n C_1 i - {}^n C_2 - {}^n C_3 i + {}^n C_4 - \dots$$

$$(1+i)^n = \left[{}^n C_0 - {}^n C_2 + {}^n C_4 - {}^n C_6 - \dots \right] + i \left[{}^n C_1 - {}^n C_3 + {}^n C_5 - {}^n C_7 - \dots \right]$$

$$Re[(1+i)^n] = \left[{}^n C_0 - {}^n C_2 + {}^n C_4 - {}^n C_6 - \dots \right] \quad \textcircled{*}$$

$$Im[(1+i)^n] = \left[{}^n C_1 - {}^n C_3 + {}^n C_5 - {}^n C_7 - \dots \right] \quad \textcircled{**}$$

$$(1+i)^n = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} [\cos n\frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin n\frac{\pi}{4}] \Rightarrow Re[(1+i)^n] = \cos n\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \quad \textcircled{***}$$

$$Im[(1+i)^n] = \sin n\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \quad \textcircled{****}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \text{ and } \textcircled{**} \Rightarrow \tan n\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{{}^n C_1 - {}^n C_3 + {}^n C_5 - {}^n C_7 - \dots}{{}^n C_0 - {}^n C_2 + {}^n C_4 - {}^n C_6 - \dots} = \frac{{}^n C_1 - {}^n C_3 + {}^n C_5 - {}^n C_7 - \dots}{1 - {}^n C_2 + {}^n C_4 - {}^n C_6 - \dots}$$

$$\text{Q14. (a)} f'(n) = \frac{(n^2+2n+4)(2n-6) - (n^2-6n+4)(2n+2)}{(n^2+2n+4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{8(n^2-4)}{(n^2+2n+4)^2} = \frac{8(n-2)(n+2)}{(n^2+2n+4)^2}$$

$f'(n)=0 \Rightarrow n=2, n=-2$. ; $f'(n)=0$ තිබූ ක්‍රියාවස්ථානයෙහි

n	$n < -2$	$-2 \leq n < 2$	$n \geq 2$
$f'(n)$ නිශ්චිතයි.	(+)	(-)	(+)
$f(n)$ අභිජිතක්‍රමයි	$f(n)$ පෙළුව තොරු	$f(n)$ අභිජිතක්‍රමයි	

$$n=2 \Rightarrow f(2) = \frac{(2)^2 - 6(2) + 4}{(2)^2 + 2 \cdot (2) + 4} = \frac{1}{3} ; (2, \frac{1}{3}) \text{ තිබූ තිබුණු යුතුකි.}$$

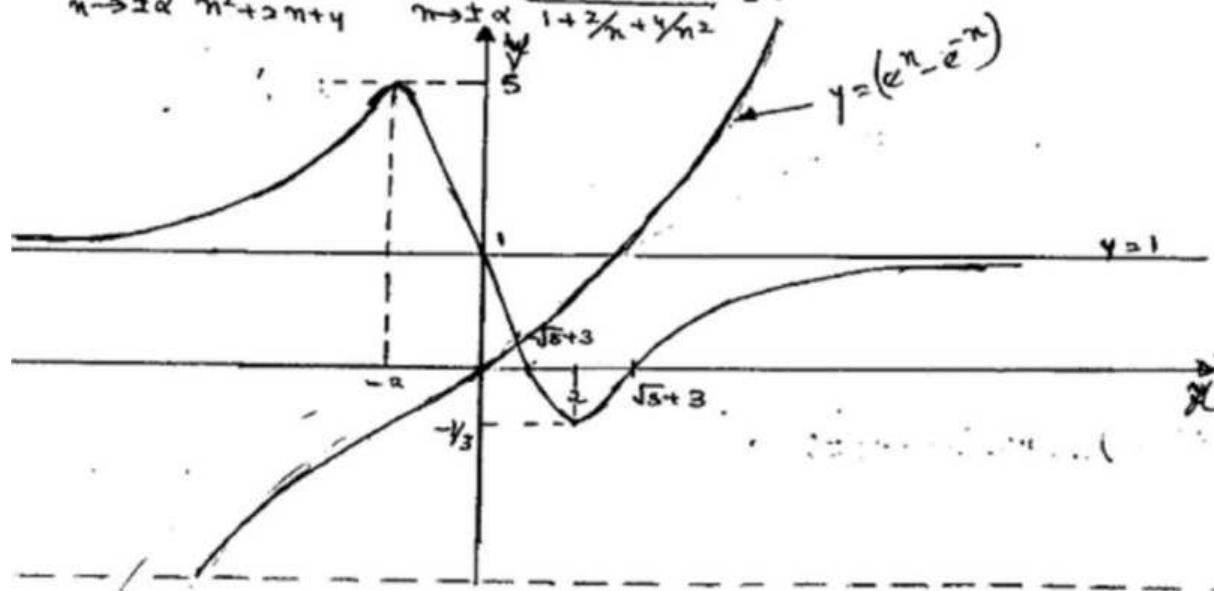
$$n=-2 \Rightarrow f(-2) = \frac{(-2)^2 - 6(-2) + 4}{(-2)^2 + 2 \cdot (-2) + 4} = 5 ; (-2, 5) \text{ තිබූ තිබුණු යුතුකි.}$$

$(2, \frac{1}{3}), (-2, 5)$ තිබූ තිබුණු යුතුකි. Ques. 14

$$n^2+2n+4 = (n+1)^2+3 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{නිශ්චිතක්‍රියා ආස්ථිතයා නිසා තිබුණු.}$$

$$n=0 \Rightarrow y=1, y=0 \Rightarrow n=\pm\sqrt{5}+3.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{n^2-6n+4}{n^2+2n+4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1-\frac{6}{n}+\frac{4}{n^2}}{1+\frac{2}{n}+\frac{4}{n^2}} = 1$$



$$(n^2 - 6n + 4) = (n^2 + 2n + 4)(e^n - e^{-n}).$$

$$e^n - e^{-n} = \frac{(n^2 - 6n + 4)}{(n^2 + 2n + 4)}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

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

$(n^2 - 6n + 4) = (n^2 + 2n + 4)(e^n - e^{-n})$ හිත් තිරු තැබූ තෙවන ප්‍රමාණය ය = $f(n)$ නම්. $y = e^n - e^{-n}$ නම් තිබූ ප්‍රමාණය ඇත්තෙකිනී ප්‍රමාණය යායා ගැනීමේ.

∴ ගෝගී වෙනුවින් න්‍ය තිරු වෙනුවුතුවේ පහ කිරීමේ චැපයි තිබූ.

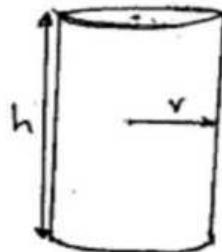
$(n^2 - 6n + 4) = (n^2 + 2n + 4)(e^n - e^{-n})$ හිත් තිරු තැබූ ප්‍රමාණය ඇත්තෙකිනී ප්‍රමාණය 1 ප්‍රමාණය.

b) $2\pi = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$
 $\frac{(1-r^2)}{r} = h$.

$V = \pi r^2 h$

$V = \pi r^2 \frac{(1-r^2)}{r}$

$V = \pi \frac{(r-r^3)m^3}{r}$



$\frac{dv}{dr} = \pi (1-3r^2) = -\pi (3r-1)(3r+1)$

$\frac{dv}{dr} = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow r = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, r > 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

j. $\frac{dv}{dr} = 0$ නිස් නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණය නොදුනායු.

$0 < r < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{dc}{dr} > 0$

$r \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{dc}{dr} < 0$

∴ $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ නිස් නිශ්චිත ප්‍රමාණය තිබූ තුළුවුත්

$r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow V = \pi \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \right) m^3 \Rightarrow V = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} m^3$

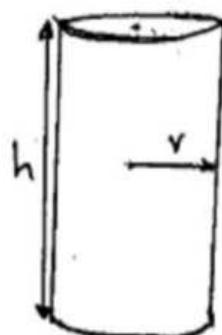
$$(b) \quad 2\pi = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{(1-r^2)}{r} = h.$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h.$$

$$V = \pi r^2 \frac{(1-r^2)}{r}$$

$$V = \pi (r - r^3) m^3$$



$$\frac{dv}{dr} = \pi (1 - 3r^2) = -\pi (\sqrt{3}r - 1)(\sqrt{3}r + 1)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dr} = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow r = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad r > 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$0 < r < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{dc}{dr} > 0.$$

$\therefore \frac{dv}{dr} = 0$ കൂടാം തിരിച്ച് എന്നിവ അപ്പോൾ

$$r \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{dc}{dr} < 0$$

$\therefore r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ കൂടാം V കുറഞ്ഞ രീതിയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകും

$$r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow V = \pi \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \right) m^3 \Rightarrow V = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} m^3.$$

Ques. (a)

$$t = \tan \frac{\pi}{2}; n \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow 0 \text{ and } n \rightarrow \pi, t \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$dt = \sec^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot dn \Rightarrow dn = \frac{2 dt}{(1+t^2)}$$

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{1}{4 - 3 \sin n} dn = \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{4 - 3 \cdot \frac{2 \tan \frac{\pi}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{2}}} dn = \int_0^\pi \frac{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{2}}{4 \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - 6 \tan \frac{\pi}{2} + 4} dn$$

$$\int_0^\alpha \frac{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{2}}{4 \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - 6 \tan \frac{\pi}{2} + 4} dn = \int_0^\alpha \frac{1+t^2}{4t^2 - 6t + 4} \cdot \frac{2 dt}{(1+t^2)} = \int_0^\infty \frac{2 dt}{4[(t - \frac{3}{4})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4})^2]}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \int_0^\alpha \frac{dt}{(t - \frac{3}{4})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4})^2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \cdot \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{(t - \frac{3}{4})}{\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}} \right] \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \left[\tan^{-1}(\infty) - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \right) \right]$$

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{1}{4 - 3 \sin n} dn = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} \right) \right] ; \quad (\tan^{-1}(-\theta) = -\tan^{-1}(\theta))$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{7}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} \right)$$

(b) $\frac{n^3 - n + 2}{(n^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{An + B}{n^2 + 1} + \frac{(n^2 + 1)A - 2n(An + B)}{(n^2 + 1)^2}$

$$(An + B)(n^2 + 1) + (n^2 + 1)A - 2n(An + B) = n^3 - n + 2.$$

$$An^3 + n^2(B - A) + n(A - 2B) + (B + A) = n^3 - n + 2.$$

$$n^3 \text{ के लिए समानता तथा विवरण } \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$n^2 \text{ के लिए, } B - A = 0 \Rightarrow B = 1.$$

$$I = \int_0^\pi e^n \left(\frac{n^3 - n + 2}{(n^2 + 1)^2} \right) dn = \int_0^\pi e^n (f(n) + f'(n)) dn ; \quad f(n) = \frac{n+1}{n^2 + 1}.$$

$$I = \int_0^\pi e^n f(n) dn + \int_0^\pi e^n f'(n) dn = e^n f(n) \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi e^n f'(n) dn + \int_0^\pi e^n f'(n) dn$$

$$I = \left. e^n f(n) \right|_0^\pi \Rightarrow I = e^\pi \left[\frac{n+1}{n^2 + 1} \right] - e^0 \left[\frac{0+1}{0^2 + 1} \right] \Rightarrow I = \frac{e^\pi (1+\pi)}{\pi^2 + 1} - 1$$

$$(c) \quad [4-n^2-n^3] - [4-n^2] = -n^3; \text{ क्षेत्र } n \in (0,1)$$

$$\therefore [4-n^2-n^3] - [4-n^2] < 0 \\ 4-n^2-n^3 < 4-n^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$[4-n^2-n^3] - [4-2n^2] = n^2-n^3 = n^2(1-n); \text{ क्षेत्र } n \in (0,1)$$

$$\therefore [4-n^2-n^3] - [4-2n^2] > 0 \\ 4-n^2-n^3 > 4-2n^2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(1) \text{ और } (2) \Rightarrow 4-2n^2 < 4-n^2-n^3 < 4-n^2.$$

$$\sqrt{4-2n^2} < \sqrt{4-n^2-n^3} < \sqrt{4-n^2}; \quad n \in (0,1) \text{ क्षेत्र } 4-2n^2 > 0, 4-n^2 > 0, 4-n^2-n^3 > 0$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{4-2n^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2n^2}} dn > \int_0^{\sqrt{4-n^2-n^3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-n^2-n^3}} dn > \int_0^{\sqrt{4-n^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-n^2}} dn \quad \text{दिशा}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} dn > I > \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-(\frac{n}{2})^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{n}{2})^2}} dn$$

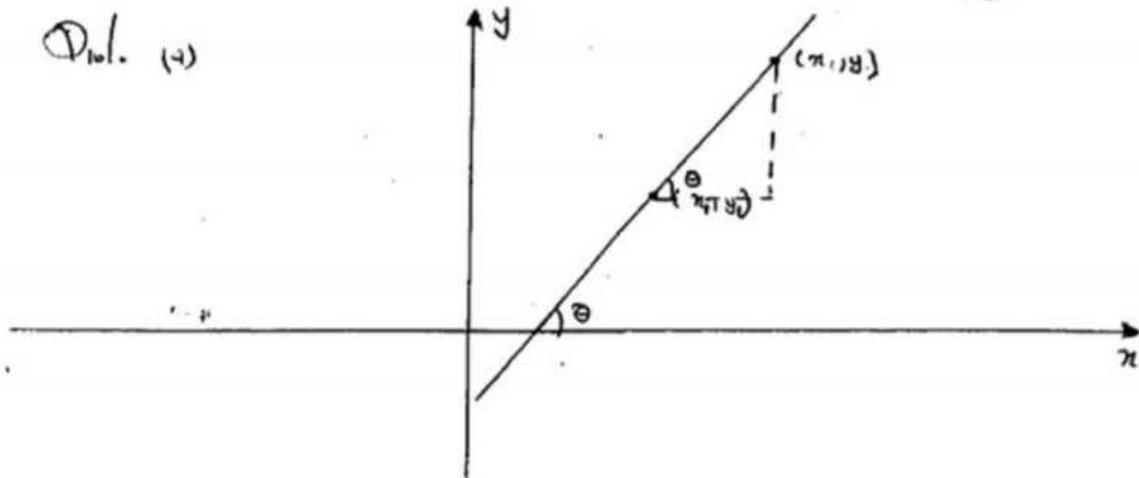
$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \sqrt{2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{1-(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} > I > \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \cdot 2 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{1-(\frac{n}{2})^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \sin 0] \cdot \sqrt{2} > I > [\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \sin 0]$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} > I > \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

(22)

Ques. (4)



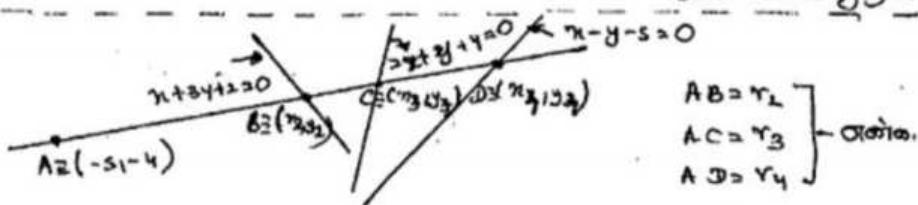
$$\tan \theta = \frac{y - y_1}{x - n_1} \Rightarrow \frac{x - n_1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{y - y_1}{\sin \theta} = r$$

$$x - n_1 = r \cos \theta \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$y - y_1 = r \sin \theta \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(1)^2 + (2)^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x - n_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2} = r \Rightarrow r = \text{distance from the origin to the line}$$

and $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$



$$(1) \text{ and } (2) \Rightarrow x = r \cos \theta + n_1, y = r \sin \theta + y_1 \quad \text{--- (*)}$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow n_2 = r_2 \cos \theta - s, y_2 = r_2 \sin \theta - 4.$$

$$(n_2, y_2) \Rightarrow n_2 + 3y_2 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (r_2 \cos \theta - s) + 3(r_2 \sin \theta - 4) + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r_2 = \frac{15}{\cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{15}{\cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{15}{\cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{15}{AB} \right) = \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta$$

$$(*), (n_3, y_3) \Rightarrow 2(r_3 \cos \theta - s) + (r_3 \sin \theta - 4) + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r_3 = \frac{10}{2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$

$$r_3 = \frac{10}{2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{10}{r_3} \right) = 2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta.$$

$$\textcircled{*}, (r_4, y_4) \Rightarrow (r_4 \cos \theta - s) - (r_4 \sin \theta - t) - s = 0 \Rightarrow r_4 = \frac{6}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}$$

$$r_4 = \frac{6}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{6}{AD} \right) = \cos \theta - \sin \theta.$$

$$\left(\frac{15}{AB} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{10}{AC} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{6}{AD} \right)^2.$$

$$(c \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta)^2 + (2 c \cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 = (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2.$$

$$9 \sin^2 \theta + 4 c \cos^2 \theta + 12 \sin \theta c \cos \theta = 0$$

$$9 + \tan^2 \theta + 4 + 12 \tan \theta = 0.$$

$$(3 + \tan \theta + 2)^2 = 0$$

$$\tan \theta = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\text{Equation 5} \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} = \frac{(y+s)}{(y-s)} \Rightarrow -2y - 10 = 3y + 12. \\ 3y + 2y + 22 = 0.$$

(24)

(b) $S = x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$

$S' = x^2 + y^2 + 2g'x + 2f'y + c' = 0$

$r_1 = \sqrt{(g')^2 + (f')^2 - c'}$

$r_2 = \sqrt{(g)^2 + (f)^2 - c}$

ஒப்புக்கொண்ட விடைப்படி

$$d^2 = r_1^2 + r_2^2$$

$$\left(\sqrt{(g'-g)^2 + (f'-f)^2} \right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{(g')^2 + (f')^2 - c'} \right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{(g)^2 + (f)^2 - c} \right)^2$$

$$(g'-g)^2 + (f'-f)^2 = (g')^2 + (f')^2 - c' + (g)^2 + (f)^2 - c$$

$$-2g'g - 2f'f = -c' + c$$

$$2g'g + 2f'f = c' + c.$$

$$S = x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 21 = 0$$

$$g = -4, f = -3, c = 21$$

$$S' = x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$$

$$g = 0, f = -1, c = -15.$$

$$L.H.S = 2g'g + 2f'f = 2 \times (-3) \cdot (-1) = 6$$

$$R.H.S = -21 - 15 = 6.$$

$$L.H.S = R.H.S$$

$$\therefore 2g'g + 2f'f = c' + c$$

∴ இதை - தகுதாலும் மீண்டும் கணக்காக செய்யலாம்

இனி கொடுக்கலாம்

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 21 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)} \qquad x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 15 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(1) - (2) \Rightarrow -8x - 4y + 36 = 0 \Rightarrow y = (9 - 2x) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$(3) \text{ and } (2) \Rightarrow (9 - 2x)^2 + x^2 - 2(9 - 2x) - 15 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 32x + 48 = 0 \Rightarrow (5x - 12)(x - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4 \text{ or } \frac{12}{5}$$

$$x = 4 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow (4, 1)$$

$$x = \frac{12}{5} \Rightarrow y = \frac{9}{5} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{12}{5}, \frac{9}{5}\right)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 21 = 0 \text{ கூட்டுவது } \Rightarrow (4, 1)$$

கணிய முத்தியில் ஒன்றாம் போல்க் குடும்ப
 $S = n^2 + y^2 + 2gn + 2fy + c = 0$ என்ற

$$(4_1) \Rightarrow 16 + 1 + 8g + 2f + c = 0 \\ 8g + 2f + c = -17 \quad \text{--- } ①$$

$$\left(\frac{12}{5}, \frac{12}{5}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{144}{25} + \frac{441}{25} + \frac{249}{5} + \frac{242}{5} f + c = 0 \\ 249 + 42f + 5c = -117 \quad \text{--- } ②$$

$$(4_13) \Rightarrow 16 + 9 + 8g + 6f + c = 0 \\ 8g + 6f + c = -25 \quad \text{--- } ③$$

$$③ - ① \Rightarrow 4f = -8 \Rightarrow f = -2 \quad \text{--- } ④$$

$$\begin{aligned} ④, ① \Rightarrow 8g + c = -13 & \quad \text{--- } ⑤ \\ ④, ② \Rightarrow 249 + 5c = -33 & \quad \text{--- } ⑥ \end{aligned}$$

$$⑤ - ⑥ \times 3 \Rightarrow 2c = 6 \Rightarrow c = 3, g = -2.$$

கணிய முத்தியில் ஒன்றாம் போல்க் குடும்ப
 $S = n^2 + y^2 - 4n - 4y + 3 = 0,$

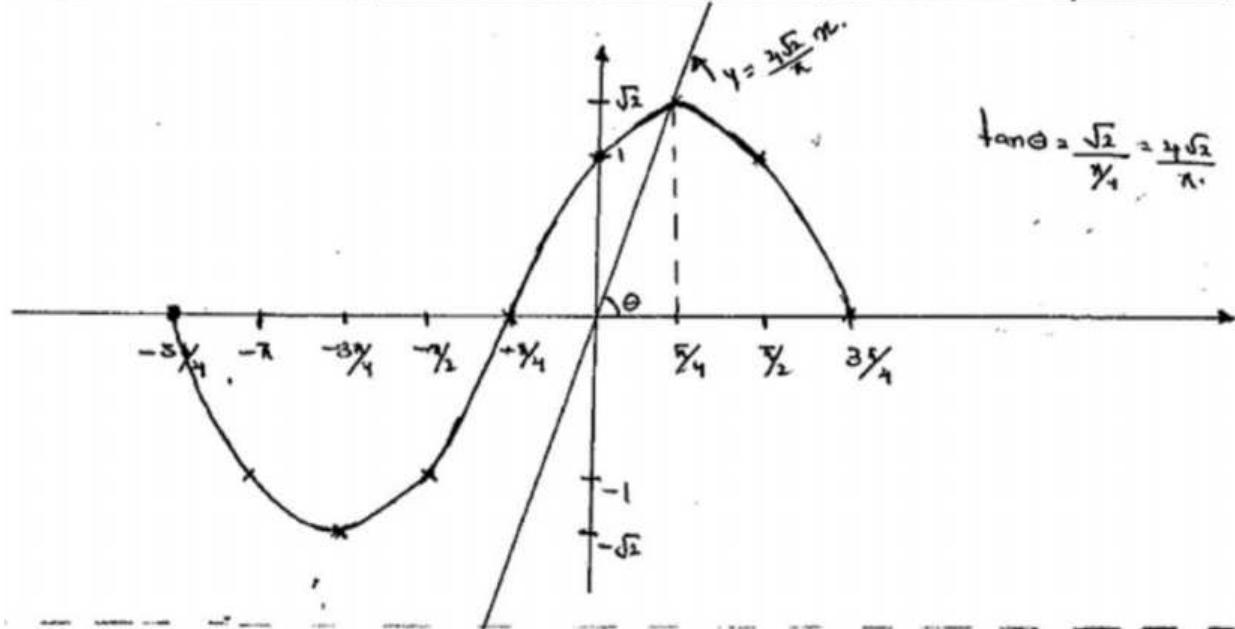
$$\text{Q17. (a)} \quad f(n) = \frac{1 + \tan n}{\cos n + \tan n \cdot \sin n}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{1 + \frac{\sin n}{\cos n}}{\cos n + \frac{\sin n}{\cos n} \sin n} = \sin n + \cos n$$

$$f(n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin n + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos n \right) \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow f(n) = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + n \right)$$

$$A = \sqrt{2}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

θ	$\frac{-5\pi}{4}$	$-\pi$	$-\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$
y	0	-1	$-\sqrt{2}$	-1	0	1	$\sqrt{2}$	1	0



$$\sin n + \cos n = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} n$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$y = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} n$$

$\sin n + \cos n = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} n$ නිස්ත්‍රීත්‍ය තොනින් ගැස්කීමික් තාත $y = f(n), y = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} n$ ප්‍රතිඵලිත තොනින් ගැස්කීමික් තාත වෙති.

∴ කිහිපයුම් ලාභ අංශීයින් තොනිලෝජික් නිර්විත ගැස්කීමික් තාත නිර්ත්වා

$$(b) \quad r = a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow r = \frac{a^2}{2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) + \frac{b^2}{2} (1 - \cos 2\theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) + \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - b^2) \cos 2\theta. \quad \textcircled{a}$$

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} + \sqrt{b^2 \cos^2 \theta + a^2 \sin^2 \theta}.$$

$$\textcircled{a} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) + \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - b^2) \cos 2\theta} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) + \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2) \cos 2\theta}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta (a^2 - b^2 + b^2 - a^2) + 2 \sqrt{\dots}.$$

$$r^2 = (a^2 + b^2) + 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\textcircled{b} \Rightarrow z = \left(\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) + \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - b^2) \cos 2\theta \right) \left(\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) + \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2) \cos 2\theta \right)$$

$$z = \frac{1}{4}(a^2 + b^2)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2\theta [(a^4 - b^4) + (b^4 - a^4)] = \frac{1}{4}(b^2 - a^2)^2 \cos^2 2\theta.$$

$$z = \frac{1}{4}(a^2 + b^2)^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2) \cos 2\theta \right]^2.$$

$$\textcircled{a} \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{4}(a^2 + b^2)^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) - x \right]^2.$$

$$y^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(a^2 + b^2)^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) - x \right]^2}.$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x_{\max} = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) + \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - b^2) \cos 0 \Rightarrow x_{\max} = a^2.$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) + \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - b^2) \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x_{\min} = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2).$$

x_{\max} ദാശാവും y_{\min} ദാശാവും, x_{\min} ദാശാവും y_{\max} ദാശാവും

$$y_{\max}^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(a^2 + b^2)^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) - \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) \right]^2}$$

$$y_{\max}^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2) \Rightarrow y_{\max} = \sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2)}; y > 0.$$

$$Y^2_{\min} = (a^2 + b^2) + 2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(a^2 + b^2)^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) - ab \right]^2}$$

$$Y^2_{\min} = a^2 + b^2 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} [(a^2 + b^2)^2 - (b^2 - a^2)^2]}$$

$$Y^2_{\min} = a^2 + b^2 + \sqrt{4a^2b^2}$$

$$Y^2_{\min} = (a+b)^2.$$

$$Y_{\min} = (a+b) \quad ; \quad y > 0.$$

$$\therefore Y \text{ का मिनीमम } (a+b) \leq Y \leq \sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2)}$$

$$P = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \theta} + \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 \theta}. \quad ; \quad P > 0$$

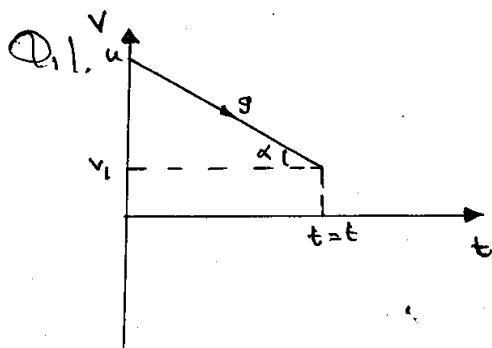
यद्यपि $a= \pm 1, b= \pm 1$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=+1, b=+1 \quad P_{\min}=2, P_{\max}=2 \quad \therefore \text{केवल } a \text{ अंकित करना चाहिए} \\ a=-1, b=+1 \quad P_{\min}=0, P_{\max}=2 \quad \therefore \text{केवल } b \text{ अंकित करना} \\ a=+1, b=-1 \quad P_{\min}=0, P_{\max}=2 \quad \therefore \text{केवल } a \text{ अंकित करना} \\ a=-1, b=-1 \quad P_{\min}=-2, P_{\max}=2 \quad ; \quad P > 0 \quad \therefore \text{केवल } a \text{ अंकित करना चाहिए} \end{array} \right.$$

$\therefore a=-1, b=+1 \quad \text{or} \quad a=+1, b=-1$ से उत्तम.

$\therefore P$ का मिनीमम $0 \leq P \leq 2$.

part - A



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{u - v_1}{t} \Rightarrow v_1 = u - gt. \quad \textcircled{1}$$

ద్రవ్యమాన స్వరూపం = గ్లోబల్ స్వరూపం

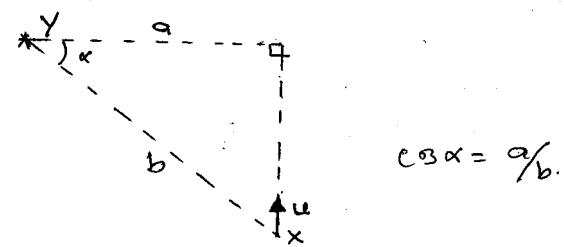
$$\frac{1}{2}(u+v_1)t = h.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(2u - gt)t = h.$$

$$ut - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = h.$$

$$h = 0 \Rightarrow ut = \frac{1}{2}gt^2.$$

Q2.

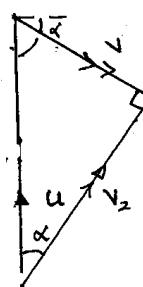


$$v_{x_E} = \uparrow u \quad v_{y_E} = \overleftarrow{g}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{u}{g}$$

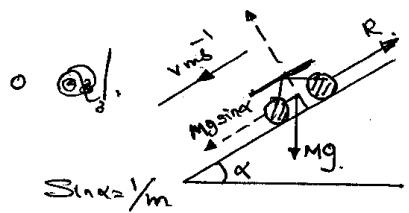
$$v_{y_E} = v_{y_X} + v_{x_E}$$

$$v_{y_E} = \overleftarrow{g} + \uparrow u$$



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{v_2}{u}$$

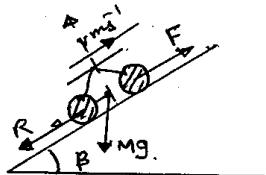
$$v_2 = \frac{u}{\sin \beta}$$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{m}$$

$\rightarrow F = ma$

$$Mg \sin \alpha - R = M \cdot a \Rightarrow R = Mg \sin \alpha.$$



$$\sin \beta = \frac{1}{n}$$

$\rightarrow F = ma$

$$R + Mg \sin \beta = F = M \cdot a.$$

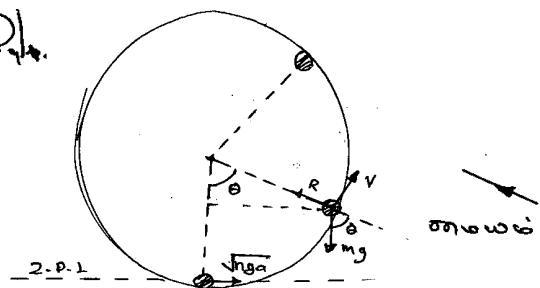
$$F = Mg \sin \alpha + Mg \sin \beta$$

$H = F \times V$

$$H = Mg (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta) \cdot V.$$

$$= Mg \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \cdot V.$$

Q1.



സംവാദ രൂപത്തിൽ $F = ma$

$$R - mg \cos \theta = \frac{m v^2}{R}$$

$$R = mg \cos \theta + \underline{mg \alpha (n-2) \cos \theta}$$

അകലി സന്നി വിവരം.

$$\frac{1}{2} m (\sqrt{ng\alpha})^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + mg (\alpha - \alpha \cos \theta) \quad R = mg [n-2 + 3 \cos \theta]$$

$$v^2 = -ng\alpha - 2g\alpha (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$v^2 = g\alpha (n-2 + 2 \cos \theta)$$

$$0 \Rightarrow (n-2) + 3 \cos \theta / 3 = 0$$

$$n = 2 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7}{2}.$$

Q1.

$$(z+k) \cdot (z+k) = |z+k| |z+k| \cos 0$$

$$z \cdot z + k \cdot k + z \cdot k + k \cdot z = |z+k|^2$$

$$|z|^2 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos 0 + |k|^2 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos 0 + 2 |z| |k| \cos 0 = |z+k|^2$$

(ഇങ്ങനെ z, k കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ അവയാണ്)

$$|z|^2 + |k|^2 + 2 |z| |k| \cos 0 = |z+k|^2. \quad (*)$$

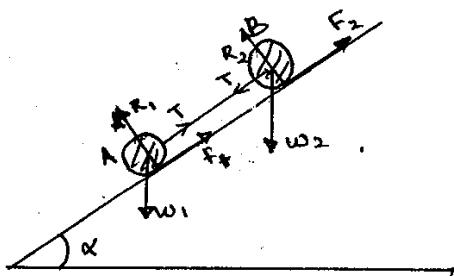
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ എങ്കിൽ } (*) \Rightarrow |z|^2 + |k|^2 = |z+k|^2$$

$$|z|^2 + |k|^2 = |z+k|^2 \text{ എങ്കിൽ } (*) \Rightarrow 2 |z| |k| \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = 0$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Q1.



തരംഗം ചെന്തിക്കുമ്പോൾ $F_1 = \mu_1 R_1, F_2 = \mu_2 R_2$

A ഭാഗം അനുസരം

$$T + F_1 = w_1 \sin \alpha,$$

$$T + \mu_1 w_1 \cos \alpha = w_1 \sin \alpha. \quad (1)$$

B ഭാഗം അനുസരം

$$T + w_2 \sin \alpha = F_2$$

$$T + w_2 \sin \alpha = w_2 \mu_2 \cos \alpha \quad (2)$$

$$(1) - (2) \Rightarrow \mu_1 w_1 \cos \alpha - w_2 \sin \alpha = w_1 \sin \alpha - w_2 \mu_2 \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha (\mu_1 w_1 + w_2 \mu_2) = \sin \alpha (w_1 - w_2)$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{w_1 \mu_1 + w_2 \mu_2}{w_1 - w_2}$$

Q1.

Quesion

বিকলি

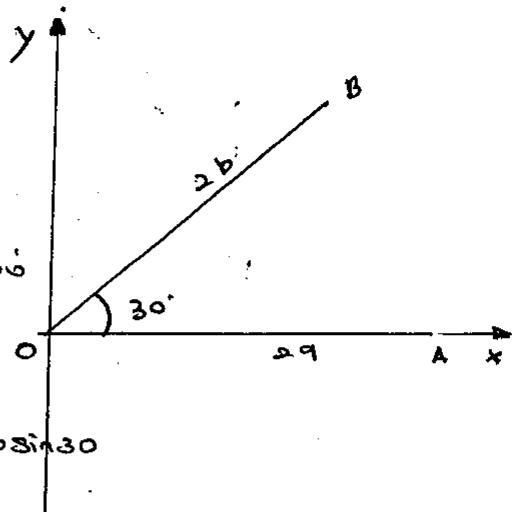
 $2ap$

বিকলি তথ্য

$$x=a, y=0$$

 $\angle 30^\circ$ $2bp$

$$x=b \cos 30, y=b \sin 30$$



Quetion

$$ap(a+b) \quad x=\bar{x}, y=\bar{y}$$

$$2ap \cdot a + 2bp \cdot b \cos 30 = ap(a+b) \bar{x}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2a^2 + 2b^2 \cos 30}{2(a+b)}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2a^2 + \sqrt{3}b^2}{2(a+b)}$$

$$2ap \cdot 0 + 2bp \cdot b \sin 30 = ap(a+b) \bar{y}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{b^2}{2(a+b)}$$

$$\therefore \text{বিকলি তথ্য} = \left(\frac{2a^2 + \sqrt{3}b^2}{2(a+b)}, \frac{b^2}{2(a+b)} \right)$$

Ques.

1. ଗ୍ରାମ - X ପାଇଁ.

1. ଗ୍ରାମରେ 1 ଯତ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଶ୍ରୀତତ୍ତ୍ଵରୀତି = x_1 .2. ଗ୍ରାମରେ 2 ଯତ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଶ୍ରୀତତ୍ତ୍ଵରୀତି = x_2 .3. " 3 " " " = x_3 .4. " 4 " " " = x_4 .5. " 5 " " " = x_5 6. " 6 " " " = x_6

2. ଗ୍ରାମ - Y ପାଇଁ.

1. ଗ୍ରାମରେ 1 ଯତ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଶ୍ରୀତତ୍ତ୍ଵରୀତି = y_1 .2. " 2 " " " = y_2 .3. " 3 " " " = y_3 .4. " 4 " " " = y_4 .5. " 5 " " " = y_5 .6. " 6 " " " = y_6 .

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ ଏହିପରିମାଣ ଶ୍ରୀତତ୍ତ୍ଵରୀତି = R

 $P(R) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$

$$P(R) = \left[p(x_1, n y_6) + p(x_2, n y_5) + p(x_3, n y_4) + p(x_4, n y_3) + p(x_5, n y_2) + p(x_6, n y_1) \right] + \left[p(x_1, n y_5) + p(x_2, n y_6) \right]$$

କୌଣସିଲାଇଁର କିମ୍ବାତମ କିଞ୍ଚିତ୍ବ ଆଗ୍ରହୀତା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନାହିଁ.

$$P(R) = p(x_1) : p(y_6) + p(x_2) \cdot p(y_5) + \dots + p(x_5) \cdot p(y_1)$$

$$P(R) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \dots + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}}_{89 - \text{ପାଇ}}$$

$$P(R) = \frac{8}{36} = \frac{2}{9}.$$

Q1. $a, b \rightarrow$ ഒരു ചതുരാക്ഷാ മുന്തിരം കൊണ്ട്
 $a=n$, $b=n+1$ എന്നും

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{a^2+b^2+a^2b^2} &= \sqrt{n^2+(n+1)^2+(n)(n+1))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2n^2+2n+1+n^4+2n^3+n^2} \\ &= \sqrt{n^4+3n^3+2n^2+2n+1} \\ &= \sqrt{1+n(n^3+2n^2+3n+2)} \\ k_1 &= \sqrt{1+n(n+1)(n^2+n+2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow$$

$$k = 3.$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow$$

$$k = 7$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow$$

$$k = 13$$

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

Q1.

$$\frac{2+4+10+12+14+n+y}{7} = 8$$

∴

$$n+y = 56 - 42$$

$$n+y = 14 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

and (2) \Rightarrow

$$(14-n)^2 + n^2 = 100$$

$$196 + 2n^2 - 28n = 100$$

$$n^2 - 14n + 48 = 0$$

$$(n-6)(n-8) = 0$$

$$n=6 \text{ or } n=8$$

$$n=6 \Rightarrow y=8$$

$$n=8 \Rightarrow y=6.$$

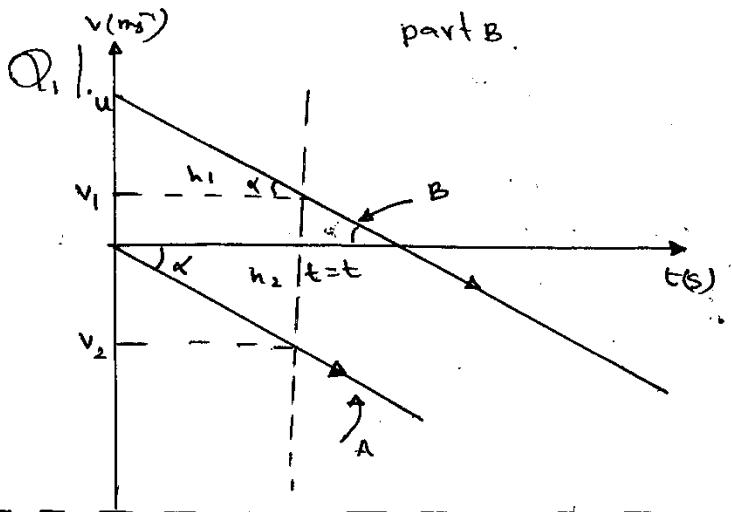
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n} / \frac{\sum x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2}{n}$$

$$16 = 2+16+100+144+196+n^2+y^2 -$$

∴

$$80 \times 7 - 260 = n^2+y^2$$

$$n^2+y^2 = 100. \quad \text{--- (2)}$$



part B.

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{v_2}{t} \Rightarrow v_2 = gt \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{u - v_1}{t} \Rightarrow v_1 = u - gt \quad \textcircled{2}$$

~~Distance travelled by body = Total time taken~~

$$\frac{1}{2} \times (v_1 + u) \times t = h_1 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times (v_2) \times t = h_2 \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ and } \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow h_1 + h_2 = \frac{1}{2} t (v_1 + v_2 + u)$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} t (gt + u - gt + u) \quad [\textcircled{1} \text{ and } \textcircled{2}]$$

$$h = ut$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{h}{u}$$

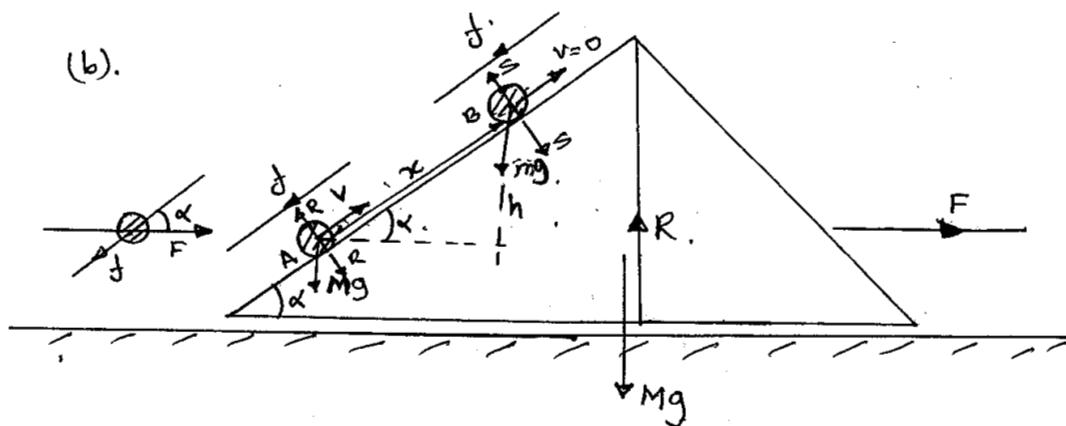
$$h_n = \frac{h(n-1)}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(u - gt + u \right) \times \frac{h}{u} = \frac{h(n-1)}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(2u - \frac{gh}{u} \right) \times \frac{h}{u} = \frac{h(n-1)}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(2 - \frac{gh}{u^2} \right) = \frac{(n-1)}{n}$$

$$\frac{gh}{u^2} = 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \Rightarrow k = \left(\frac{1}{2} gh n \right)^{1/2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2}$$

(b).



$$\text{① තුළතිකම } \rightarrow F = ma \quad \text{---}$$

$$MF + m(F - f \cos \alpha) = m \cdot 0.$$

$$F(M+m) = mf \cos \alpha. \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\text{රිකින්ගැස්තු } \rightarrow F = ma \quad \text{---}$$

$$mg \sin \alpha = m(f - F \cos \alpha)$$

$$\text{①} \Rightarrow mg \sin \alpha = M \left[\frac{F(M+m)}{m \cos \alpha} - F \cos \alpha \right]$$

$$F = \frac{mg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{M + m(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)}$$

$$F = \frac{mg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{M + m \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\text{①} \Rightarrow mc \cos \alpha = \frac{(M+m)g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cdot m}{M + m \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$f = \frac{(M+m)g \sin \alpha}{M + m \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\sin \alpha = h/m \Rightarrow m = h \sec \alpha.$$

$A \rightarrow B$ ദ്രവ്യത്തിനുസരിച്ച ആകാശത്തിൽ പരന്നു വരുമ്പോൾ $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ അംഗം.

$$0 = v^2 - 2fh \operatorname{cosec} \alpha$$

$$v = \sqrt{2fh \operatorname{cosec} \alpha}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot (M+m)g \sin \alpha h \operatorname{cosec} \alpha}{M+m \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2gh}{M+m \sin^2 \alpha}} \cdot \frac{(M+m)}{(M+m \sin^2 \alpha)}$$

$B \rightarrow A$ ദ്രവ്യത്തിനുസരിച്ച ആകാശത്തിൽ പരന്നു വരുമ്പോൾ $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ അംഗം.

$$v_i^2 = 0 + 2fh \operatorname{cosec} \alpha$$

$$v_i^2 = v^2$$

$$v_i = -v$$

$$v_i \text{ കൂടി } v \text{ ചേർക്കാം } v$$

ഡ്രവ്യത്തിനുസരിച്ച.

$$(A-B) \rightarrow m \rightarrow v = u + at$$

$$0 = v - ft$$

$$t = v/f$$

$$(B \rightarrow) \text{ ഡ്രവ്യത്തിനുസരിച്ച } \rightarrow m \rightarrow v = u + at$$

$$-v = -ft$$

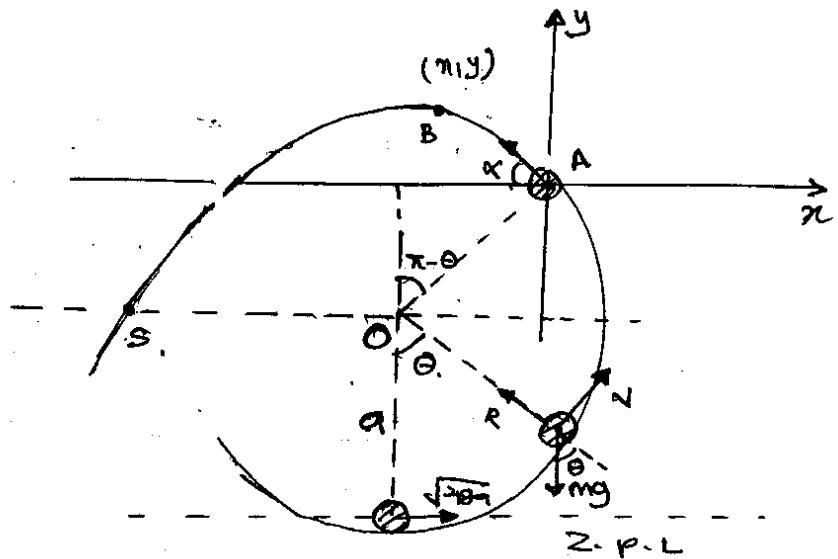
$$t_i = v/f = t$$

$$\therefore \text{ഒരുക്കണ്ടം കൂടുതല് } T = 2v/f$$

$$T = 2v \times \frac{M+m \sin^2 \alpha}{(M+m)g \sin \alpha}$$

$$T = \frac{2v}{(M+m)g \sin \alpha} \left(\frac{M+m \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right)$$

Q12.



ପଥର ତାପ୍ୟ କରିପାରିବା.

$$\frac{1}{2}m(\sqrt{2gR})^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mg(R - R\cos\theta)$$

$$2gR = v^2 + gR(1 - \cos\theta) \cdot 2$$

$$v^2 = 2gR(1 + \cos\theta) \cdot 2$$

$$v = 2\sqrt{gR} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{2}}$$

ତାପ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା - $F = ma$

$$R - mg\cos\theta = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

$$R = mg(1 + \cos\theta) \cdot m + mg\cos\theta$$

$$R = mg(2 + 3\cos\theta)$$

$R = 0$ କିମ୍ବା $\cos\theta = -\frac{1}{3}$

$$R = 0 \Rightarrow \cos\theta = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\cos\theta = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{gR} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{1}{3}}{2}} = v_1$$

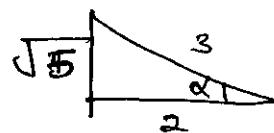
$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2gR}{3}}$$

$$\alpha = \pi - \theta \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \cos(\pi - \theta) \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

$$A \rightarrow B, \quad S = ut \quad \text{---}$$

$$n = v_1 \cos \alpha - t$$

$$t = \frac{n}{v_1 \cos \alpha}$$



$$A \rightarrow B, \uparrow \quad S = ut + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$y = v_1 \sin \alpha t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2.$$

$$y = v_1 \sin \alpha \times \frac{n}{v_1 \cos \alpha} - \frac{1}{2} g \frac{n^2}{v_1^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$y = n \tan \alpha - \frac{1}{2} g \frac{n^2}{v_1^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2gq}{3}} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = n \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} g \cdot \frac{n^2}{\frac{2gq}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{9}}$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{5}n}{2} - \frac{27}{16q} n^2$$

$$y = -a \cos \alpha \Rightarrow -\frac{2q}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{5}n}{2} - \frac{27}{16q} n^2$$

$$\frac{27}{16q} n^2 - \frac{\sqrt{5}n}{2} - \frac{2q}{3} = 0$$

$$n = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{4}{27} \cdot \frac{27}{16q} \left(-\frac{2q}{3}\right)}$$

$$n = \frac{2q}{27} (\sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{23}) ; \quad n > 0$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{2q}{27} (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{23})$$

$$OS = \pi - \alpha \sin \alpha.$$

$$OS = \frac{49}{27} (\sqrt{23} + \sqrt{5}) - \frac{\alpha \sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$OS = \frac{9}{27} (4\sqrt{23} + 4\sqrt{5} - 9\sqrt{5})$$

$$OS = \frac{\alpha (2\sqrt{23} - 5\sqrt{5})}{27}$$

எழிய அடிக்காடில்

$$A-S \quad \xrightarrow{s=ut} \quad S = ut$$

$$\frac{49}{27} (4\sqrt{23} + 4\sqrt{5}) = v_1 \cos \alpha t_1$$

$$t_1 = \frac{49}{27} (4\sqrt{23} + 4\sqrt{5}) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{259}{3}} \times \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{9}{9}} \frac{(4\sqrt{23} + 4\sqrt{5}) \cdot \sqrt{2}}{27} \times 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{9}{9}} \frac{(4\sqrt{6} + 4\sqrt{10})}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$v = 2\sqrt{a g} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}}$$

$$v = 2\sqrt{a g} \cos \theta / 2 \Rightarrow \alpha \theta = 2\sqrt{a g} \cos \theta / 2$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} \times \sec \theta / 2 = 2\sqrt{\frac{g}{a}}$$

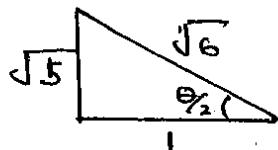
$$\sec \theta / 2 \cdot d\theta = 2\sqrt{\frac{g}{a}} \cdot dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{\theta} \sec \theta / 2 \cdot d\theta = \int_{0}^{t} 2\sqrt{\frac{g}{a}} \cdot dt$$

$$\left[\ln |\sec \theta_2 + \tan \theta_2| \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\cos^{-1}(-\frac{2}{3})} = 2\sqrt{\frac{9}{a}} t \Big|_0^{t_2} \quad \textcircled{*}$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$2\cos^2 \theta_2 - 1 = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta_2 = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \cos \theta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}. \quad (\theta_2 < \gamma_2)$$

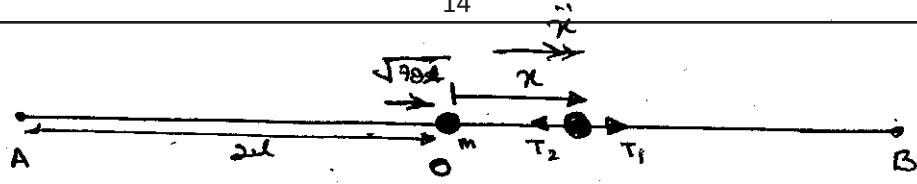


$$\textcircled{*} \Rightarrow (\ln |\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5}| - \ln |1 - 0|) \times 2 = 2\sqrt{\frac{9}{a}} \cdot (t_2 - 0)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{9}{a}}}{\sqrt{9}} \ln (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5}) = t_2.$$

$$\text{OG}_{99} \otimes_{99} \text{O}_{99} = t_1 + t_2 \\ = \sqrt{\frac{9}{a}} \frac{(\sqrt{46} + \sqrt{10})}{3\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{a}} \ln (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5})$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{9}{a}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{46}}{3\sqrt{3}} + \ln (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5}) \right).$$

Q₁₃

ഘട്ടനയിൽ $F = ma$ ആണ്.

$$T_1 - T_2 = m\ddot{x}$$

$$\frac{mg(l-n)}{l} - \frac{mg(l+n)}{l} = m\ddot{x}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{2g}{l}n \Rightarrow \ddot{x} = -\omega^2 n$$

ഘട്ടനയും റാഡിഷൻ കുറഞ്ഞതും ആണ്. $\omega^2 = \frac{2g}{l}$.

$n=0$ എങ്കിൽ അതായാൾ പരപ്രവർത്തി

$$V^2 = \omega^2(A^2 - n^2)$$

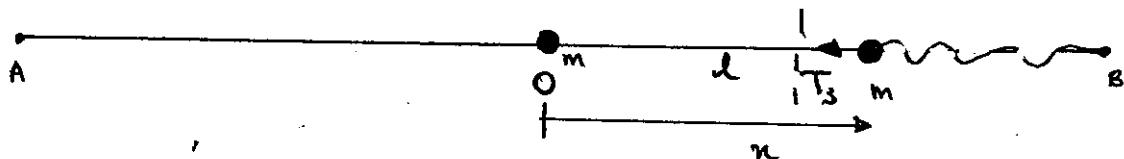
$$n=0 \text{ എങ്കിൽ } V = \sqrt{2gl} \Rightarrow T_1 l = \frac{2gl}{l} (A^2 - 0^2)$$

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} l.$$

$$n=l \text{ എങ്കിൽ } V = V_1 \Rightarrow V_1^2 = \frac{2g}{l} \left(\frac{7}{2} l^2 - l^2 \right)$$

$$V_1^2 = 5gl$$

$$V_1 = \sqrt{5gl}.$$



ഘട്ടനയിൽ $F = ma$ ആണ്

$$-T_3 = m\ddot{n}$$

$$-\frac{mg(l+n)}{l} = m\ddot{x}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{g}{l}(l+n)$$

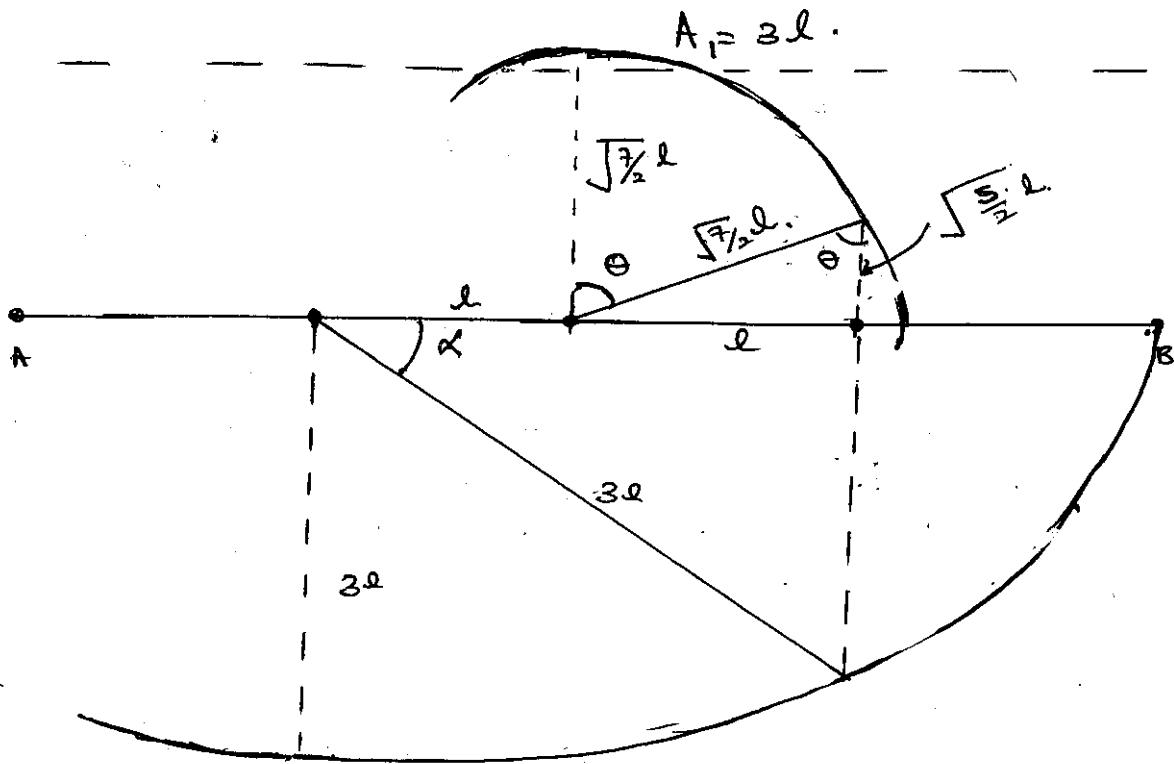
$$l+n = y \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = \ddot{x} \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = -\frac{g}{l}y \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{g}{l}$$

അക്കിലും S.H.M നാമം.

$y=0$ లో స్థానికమై రూపులు
 $x+l=0 \Rightarrow x=-l.$

$$V^2 = w_1^2 (a^2 - x^2) \text{ దిగువ.}$$

$$x=2l, V=\sqrt{sg}l \Rightarrow sg l = \frac{g}{e} (A_1^2 - 4l^2)$$

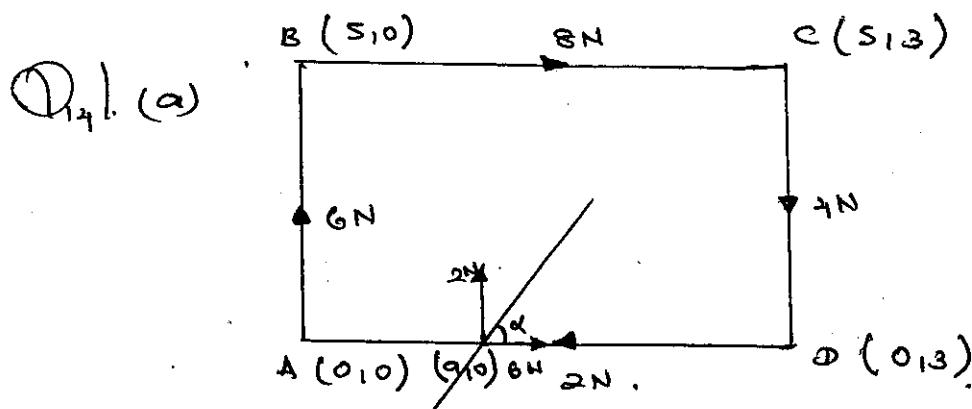


శ్రేణి వ్యవస్థలో బహిరంగ గ్రహి స్థితి $= T$

$$T = \frac{\Theta}{\omega} + \frac{x}{a}$$

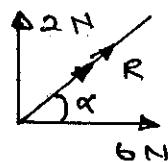
$$T = \frac{\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{s/2}l}{\sqrt{7/2}l}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{sg}{e}}} + \frac{\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2l}{3l}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{e}}}$$

$$T = \left(\frac{l}{g}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \right)$$



$$(i) \quad \vec{x} = 8N - 2N = 6N.$$

$$\vec{y} = 6N - 4N = 2N.$$



$$R = \sqrt{2^2 + 6^2}, \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$R = 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$(ii) \quad \alpha = \tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{3}).$$

(iii) A) ପାଇଁ

A ପରିମିତିରେ କଣିକାରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଲୁବୁବାରେ = A ପରିମିତିରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଲୁବୁବାରେ

$$4 \times 3 + 8 \times 5 = 2 \times a.$$

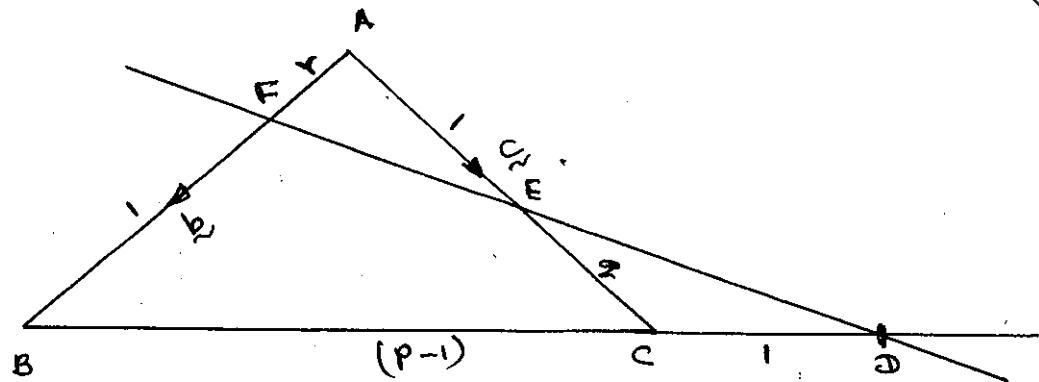
$$a = \frac{52}{2} = 26 \leq (26, 0)$$

$$m = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow (y-0) = \frac{1}{3}(x-26)$$

$$3y - x + 26 = 0.$$

$$\therefore \text{ଗୋଟିଏ ଅନୁକ୍ରମ } \Rightarrow 3y - x + 26 \geq 0.$$

b



$$AC \parallel AE, A \rightarrow C = A \rightarrow E, AE = \frac{1}{(k+1)} AC$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{(z+1)} \overrightarrow{AC} \quad (\text{Converse})$$

$$AB \not\parallel AF, A \rightarrow B = A \rightarrow F, AF = \frac{r}{(r+1)} AB$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{r}{(r+1)} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$$

ΔAFE கூடும் ஆகவிட என்ற விடுபாடு.

$$\overrightarrow{BF} = \overrightarrow{EA} + \overrightarrow{AF}$$

$$= \frac{r}{(r+1)} \vec{AB} - \frac{1}{(r+1)} \vec{AC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{PP} = \frac{r}{(r+1)} \vec{a} - \frac{1}{(r+1)} \vec{c}.$$

$$BC \parallel BD, \quad B \rightarrow C = B \rightarrow D, \quad BD = \frac{P}{P-1} BC.$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{BD} = \frac{p}{(k-1)} \overrightarrow{BC} \quad \text{Otonawib.}$$

ΔABC ഓരോ ഒരു ഭാഗത്തിനും ഒരു വലിയ കൊണ്ട് പാടിയാണ്.

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \Omega - b.$$

ΔFBD കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളിട്ടില്ല.

$$\overrightarrow{DF} = \overrightarrow{DB} + \overrightarrow{BF}$$

$$\overrightarrow{DF} = \frac{p}{(p-1)} \overrightarrow{CB} + \frac{1}{(r+1)} \overrightarrow{BA}$$

$$\overrightarrow{DF} = \frac{p}{(p-1)} (b - c) + \frac{1}{(r+1)} b. \quad \therefore b.$$

$$= b \left(\frac{p}{(p-1)} - \frac{1}{(r+1)} \right) - c \frac{p}{(p-1)}$$

$$\overrightarrow{DF} = \frac{pr+1}{(p-1)(r+1)} b - c \frac{p}{(p-1)}$$

ഈ വ്യത്യന്തം നാം D, E, F , അംഗങ്ങൾ

$$\overrightarrow{EF} = d \overrightarrow{DF}$$

$$\frac{r}{(r+1)} b - \frac{1}{(r+1)} c = d \left(\frac{pr+1}{(p-1)(r+1)} b - c \frac{p}{(p-1)} \right)$$

$$b \left[\frac{r}{(r+1)} - \frac{d(pr+1)}{(p-1)(r+1)} \right] + c \left[\frac{dp}{p-1} - \frac{1}{r+1} \right] = 0$$

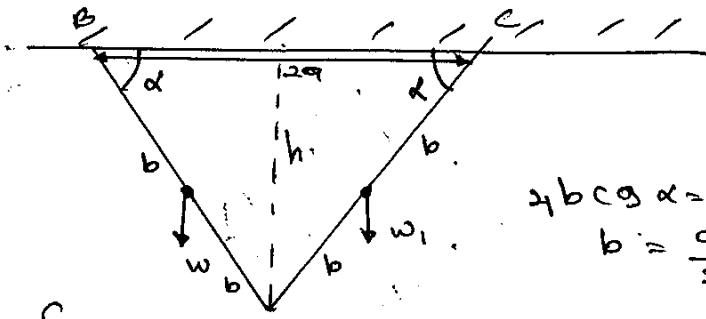
$$\frac{r}{(r+1)} - \frac{d(pr+1)}{(p-1)(r+1)} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dp}{p-1} - \frac{1}{r+1} = 0 \text{മുമ്പ്.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow r(p-1) - d(pr+1) = 0. \quad \text{or} \quad d = \frac{p-1}{(r+1)p}. \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ and } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow r(p-1) - \frac{(p-1)(pr+1)}{(r+1)p} = 0$$

$$p(r+1)r - (pr+1) = 0. \quad (p \neq 1)$$

$$pr = 1.$$

Q₁₃.

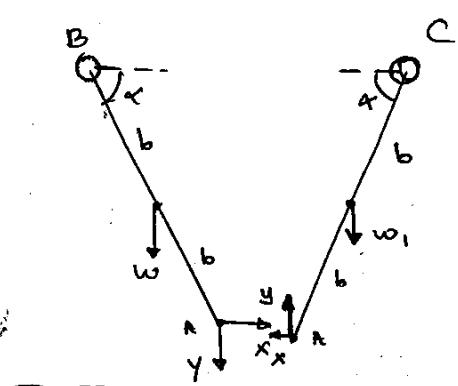
$$2b \cos \alpha = 2a$$

$$b = \frac{a}{2} \sec \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{h}{2b}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{h}{a \sec \alpha}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{h}{a}$$



$\text{around } AB \Rightarrow B \rightarrow$

$$w b \cos \alpha + y \times 2b \cos \alpha - x \times 2b \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$w + 2y = 2x \tan \alpha \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$\text{around } AC \Rightarrow C \rightarrow$

$$w_1 b \cos \alpha - x \cdot 2b \sin \alpha - y \cdot 2b \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$w_1 = 2x \tan \alpha + 2y \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$\textcircled{1} \text{ and } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow w_1 = 2x \tan \alpha + 2x \tan \alpha - w$
 $w_1 + w = 4x \cdot \frac{h}{a}$

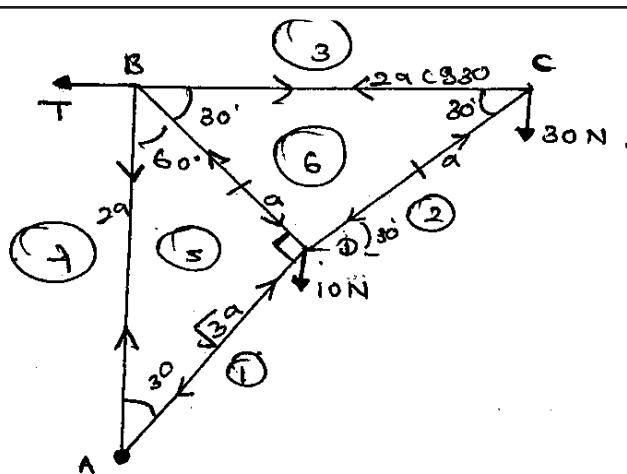
$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\alpha}{h} (w_1 + w) = x$$

$\textcircled{1} \text{ and } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow w_1 = w + 2y + 2y$

$$w_1 - w = 4y$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} (w_1 - w)$$

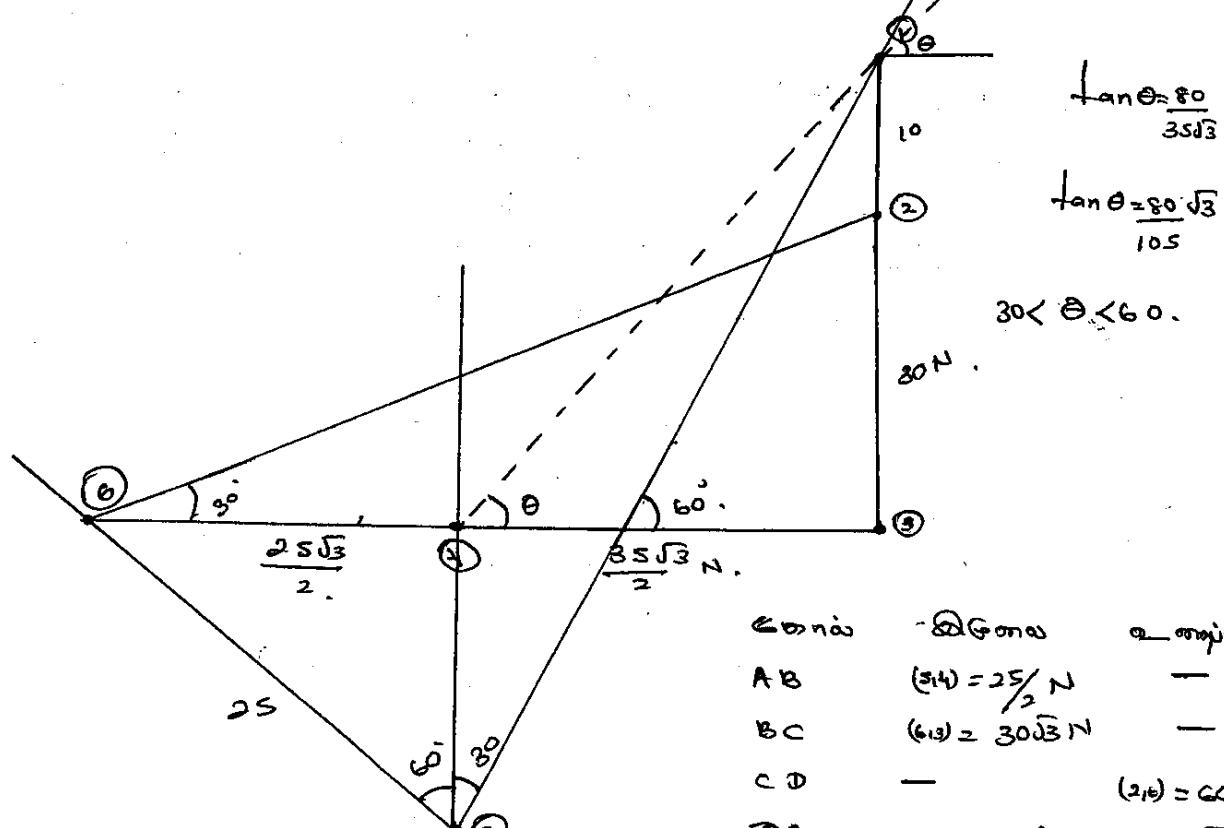
(b)



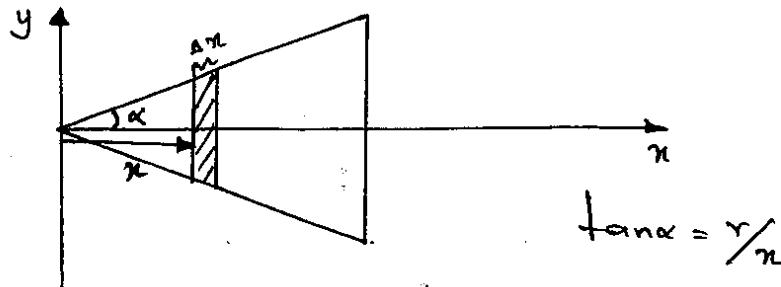
A) $10N \times \sqrt{3}a \cdot \cos 60 + 30N (\sqrt{3}a \cos 60 + a \cos 30) = T \times 2a$
 $10\sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{2} + 30 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 2T$

$$T = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{30\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$T = \frac{35\sqrt{3}}{2} N.$$



Q. 1.



Densità di densità disegnata $y=0$.

$$\bar{n} = \frac{\int_0^h \pi \cdot (n \tan \alpha)^2 \cdot d\chi \cdot p \cdot n}{\int_0^h \pi \cdot (n \tan \alpha)^2 p d\chi}$$

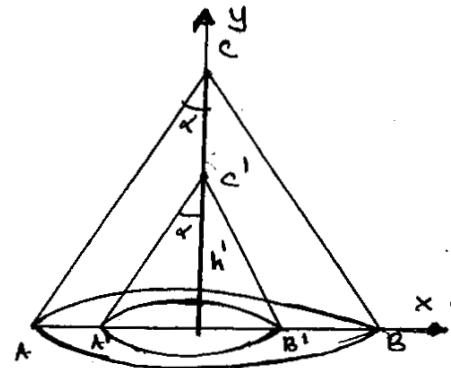
$$\bar{n} = \frac{\int_0^h n^3 d\chi}{\int_0^h n^2 d\chi}$$

$$\bar{n} = \frac{\frac{n^4}{4} \Big|_0^h}{\frac{n^3}{3} \Big|_0^h}$$

$$\bar{n} = \frac{\frac{h^4}{4}}{\frac{h^3}{3}} = \frac{3h}{4}$$

\therefore densità disegnata $\bar{n} = h/4$.

ඉතුරු නිස්ථා පොනුග්‍රැස
• $x=0$.



චිත්‍රය
ඩීලෙය

$$\frac{1}{3} (h \tan \alpha)^2 h p$$

$$\frac{1}{4} h'$$

චිත්‍රය

$$\frac{1}{3} (h \tan \alpha)^2 h p - \frac{1}{4} h.$$

පොනුග්‍රැස

$$\frac{1}{3} \tan^2 \alpha \cdot p (h^3 - h'^3)$$

$$\bar{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} (h \tan \alpha)^2 h p - \frac{1}{4} h = \frac{1}{3} (h \tan \alpha)^2 h p + \frac{1}{4} h = \frac{1}{3} \tan^2 \alpha \cdot p (h^3 - h'^3) \bar{\gamma}$$

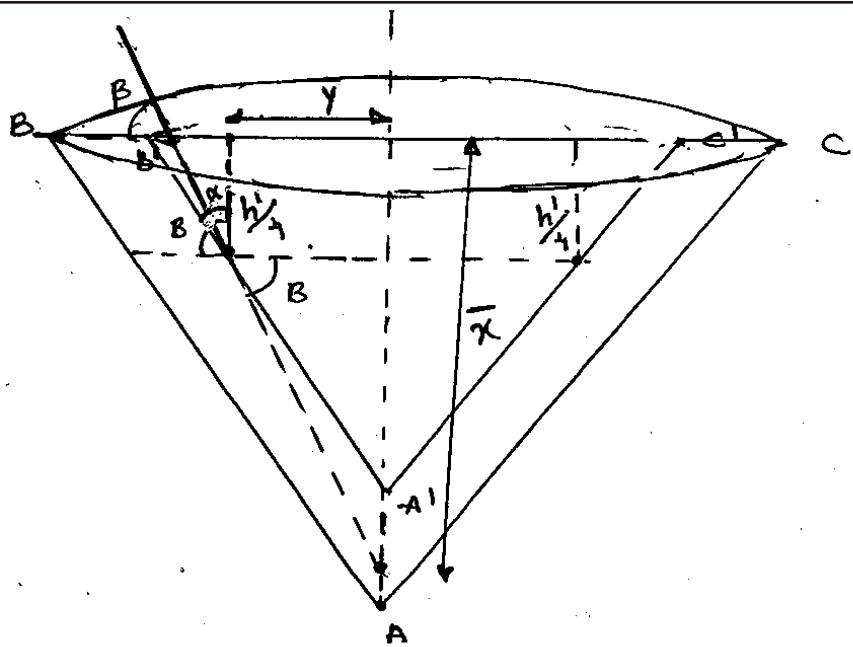
$$(h')^3 - (h)^3 = (h^3 - h'^3) \bar{\gamma}$$

$$\bar{\gamma} = \frac{(h^2 + h'^2)(h + h')(h - h')}{2(h - h')(h^2 + hh' + h'^2)}$$

$$\bar{\gamma} = \frac{(h^2 + h'^2)(h + h')}{2(h^2 + hh' + h'^2)}$$

$$h' = h \Rightarrow \bar{\gamma} = \frac{(h^2 + h^2)(h + h)}{2(h^2 + h \cdot h + h^2)}$$

$$\bar{\gamma} = \frac{h}{3}$$



$$y = h \tan \alpha - \frac{h'}{4} \tan \alpha.$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{x - h'}{y}.$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{(h^2 + h'^2)(h + h')}{4(h^2 + hh' + h'^2)} - \frac{h'}{4}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{h' \tan \alpha \times \frac{3}{4}}{h^2 + h'^2 + hh'}$$

$$3 \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = \frac{h^3 + h'^3 + h^2h + h'^2h - h'h^2 - h'h'^2 + h^3}{h'(h^2 + hh' + h'^2)}$$

$$3 \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = \frac{h^3}{h^2h + hh'^2 + h'^3}.$$

Q. 1. (a)

Ten sports കൂടിയാണ് അനുസരം വന്നുള്ളത് = T
Shakthi " " " " = S

ആക്കി കിട്ടും = A.

$$P(T) = \frac{3}{5}, P(S) = \frac{1}{5}, P(A/S) = \frac{3}{4}, P(A/T) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(A) = P(A/S) \cdot P(S) + P(A/T) \cdot P(T)$$

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{7}{20}$$

$$P(S/A) = \frac{P(A/S) \cdot P(S)}{P(A)}$$

$$P(S/A) = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{5}}{\frac{7}{20}} = \frac{3}{7}$$

ആക്കി കിട്ടുന്നത് എങ്കിൽ ഒരു ദശലവിനിമയാണ്
വന്നുള്ളവിൽ തന്നെ കിട്ടുന്നത് മുതൽ = $\frac{3}{7}$.

(b)

ബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള	മന്ത്രിക്കുന്നത് അനുസരിച്ചോ	C-f.
65-55	3	3
75-85	f ₁	3+f ₁
85-95	20	23+f ₁
85-105	f ₂	23+f ₁ +f ₂
105-115	7	30+f ₁ +f ₂

കിലോമീറ്റർ 90 അപ്പെഴുപ്പാൽ ദിനം വരുമ്പു = 85-95.

$$\text{ദിനം} (\mathcal{P}_2) = 2 + \left(\frac{N_2 - C-f}{f} \right) \cdot C$$

$$90 = 85 + \left(\frac{80+f_1+f_2/2 - 3+f_1}{2f} \right) \times 10$$

$$4 \times 5 = f_2 - f_1 + 24$$

$$f_2 - f_1 = -4$$

$$f_1 - f_2 = 4 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

പുതാഗ്രം 87-5 അനുഭവ പുതാഗ്രം വരുമ്പു = 85-95.

$$\text{പുതാഗ്രം} = 2 + \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2 + A_1} \right) C$$

$$87-5 = 85 + \left(\frac{20-f_1}{20-f_1 + 20-f_2} \right) \times 10$$

$$2 \cdot 5 [40 - (f_1 + f_2)] = 10(20 - f_1)$$

$$100 - 2 \cdot 5 (f_1 + f_2) = 200 - 10f_1$$

$$7 \cdot 5 f_1 - 2 \cdot 5 f_2 = 100$$

$$3f_1 - f_2 = 40 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{(1) and (2)} \Rightarrow 2f_1 = 36 \Rightarrow f_1 = 18, f_2 = 14$$

ചന്ദ്രികളിൽ ഓരോ തരം തൊക്കുകൾ = $30 + 18 + 14 = 62$

ആവശ്യം	ഓരോ തരം	f	$d_i = \frac{x_i - A}{c}$	$f d_i$	$f d_i^2$
65-75	70	3	-2	-6	12
75-85	80	18	-1	-18	18
85-95	90	20	0	0	0
95-105	100	14	1	14	14
105-115	100	7	2	14	28
		62.		2	72.

$$\bar{x} = A + \frac{\sum f d_i \times c}{\sum f i}$$

$$\bar{x} = 90 + \frac{2}{62} \times 10.$$

$$\bar{x} = 90 + \frac{2}{31} \times 10.$$

$$\bar{x} = 90.65$$

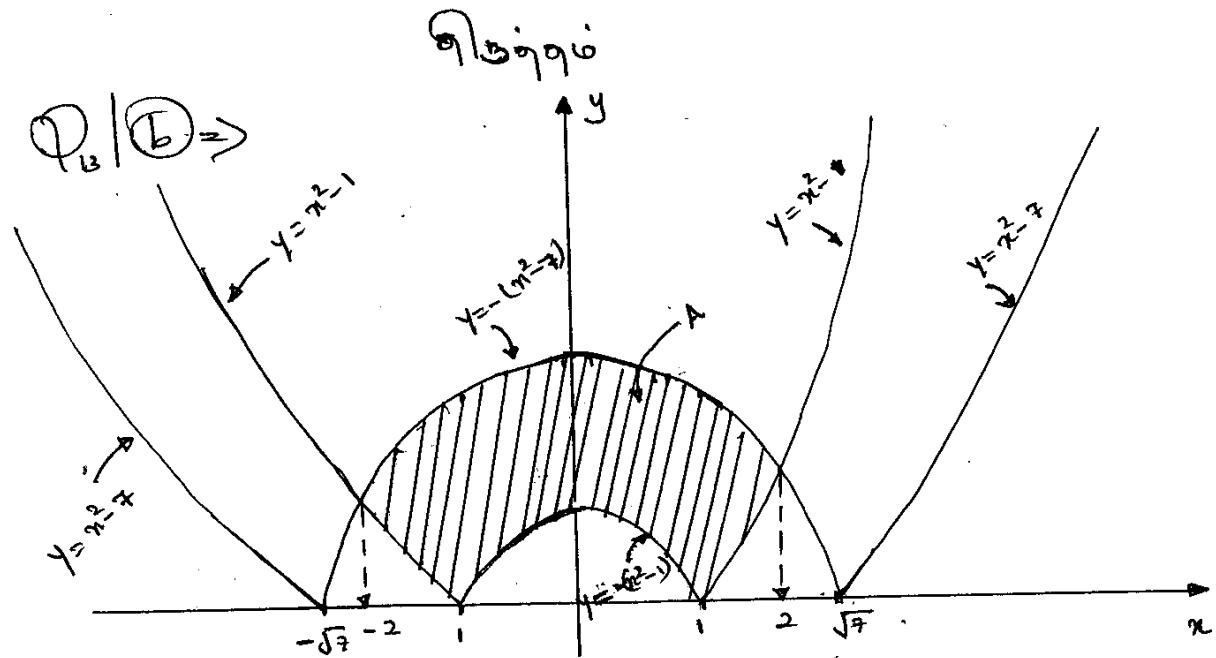
$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f i u_i^2}{\sum f i} - \bar{x}^2} \cdot c$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{72}{62} - \left(\frac{2}{62}\right)^2} \times 10.$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{3448 \times \left(\frac{5}{31}\right)^2}.$$

$$\sigma = \frac{5}{31} \times 66.69$$

$$\sigma = 10.76.$$



$$A = \int_{-2}^2 -(x^2 - 1) dx - \int_{-1}^1 -(x^2 - 1) dx - \left[(x^2 - 1) \Big|_{-2}^2 - (x^2 - 1) \Big|_{-1}^1 \right]$$

$$A = - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right] \Big|_{-2}^2 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right] \Big|_{-1}^1 - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right] \Big|_{-2}^1 - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right] \Big|_{-1}^0,$$

$$A = - \left[\left(\frac{8}{3} - 1\right) - \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 1\right) \right] + \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} - 1\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1\right) \right] - \left[\left(\frac{-1}{3} + 1\right) - \left(\frac{-8}{3} + 2\right) \right] - \left[\left(\frac{8}{3} - 2\right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 0\right) \right]$$

$$A = \frac{56}{3}$$

Q₁₃ | (b) $\Rightarrow I = e^{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi+1}{\pi^2+1} \right] - e^0 \left[\frac{0+1}{0+1} \right] \Rightarrow I = \frac{e^{\pi}(1+\pi)}{\pi^2+1} - 1$

Q₁₇ | (a) \Rightarrow କୋଣରେ ଦେଖିଲୁଛାମୁକ୍ତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ.

(b) $\Rightarrow p = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \theta} + \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 \theta}$, a, b ଏହି ଅନ୍ତରିକ୍ଷରେ ଉପରେ ଥିଲାମାତ୍ରମେ ଏହି ଅନ୍ତରିକ୍ଷରେ ଥିଲାମାତ୍ରମେ

$$a = +1, b = +\sqrt{2},$$

$$p \text{ କୌଣ } \sqrt{2} + 1 \leq p \leq \sqrt{6}.$$