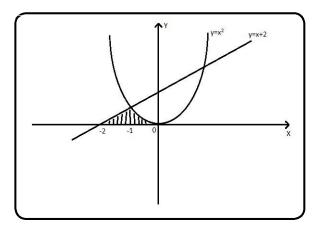
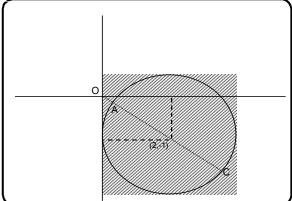


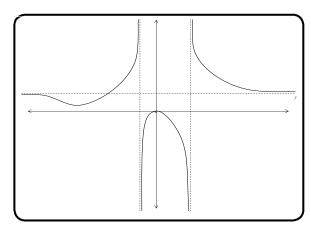
மொறட்டுவைப் பல்கலைக்கழக வொறியியற் பீட தமிழ் மாணவர்கள் நடாத்தும் க.வொ.த உயர்தர மாணவர்களுக்கான 9<sup>வது</sup>

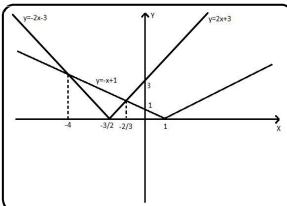
முன்னோடிப் பநீட்சை – 2018

## 10 - அணைந்த கணிதம் 1 விடைகள்









Prepared By



$$L.H.S = \sum_{i=1}^{1} 2^{i} = 2$$

$$R.H.S = 2^{1+1} - 2 = 2 = L.H.S$$

ஆகேவ n = 1 இற்கு முடிவு உண்மை

n=p இற்கு முடிவு உண்மை என்க

$$\sum_{r=1}^{p} 2^{r} = 2^{p+1} - 2$$

n = p + 1 ஆக

$$\sum_{r=1}^{p+1} 2^r = \sum_{r=1}^{p} 2^r + 2^{p+1} = 2^{p+1} - 2 + 2^{p+1} = 2 \cdot 2^{p+1} - 2 = 2^{(p+1)+1} - 2$$

ஆக n=p+1 இற்கு முடிவு உண்மை.

n=p இற்கு முடிவு உண்மை எனின்n=p+1

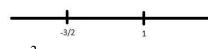
இற்கும் உண்மையாகும். ஏற்கனேவ n=1 இற்கு முடிவு உண்மை என நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளது.

ஆகேவ கணிதத்தொகுத்தறிவு கோட்பாட்டின்

। லம் எல்லா  $n+\mathbb{Z}$  $\in$  இற்கும் மேற்குறித்த முடிவு உண்மை

$$\left| \begin{array}{c|c} \mathbf{02} \end{array} \right| \left| \frac{2x+3}{x-1} \right| < 1$$

$$|2x+3| < |x-1|$$

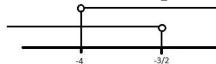


$$x < -\frac{3}{2} \Longrightarrow -(2x+3) < -(x-1)$$

$$2x + 3 > x - 1$$

$$x > -4$$

$$-4 < x < -\frac{3}{2}$$

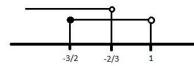


$$-\frac{3}{2} \le x < 1 \Longrightarrow 2x + 3 < -(x - 1)$$

$$3x < -2$$

$$x < -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \le x < -\frac{2}{3}$$



$$x \ge 1 \Longrightarrow 2x + 3 < x - 1$$

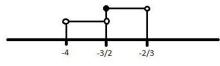
$$x < -4$$

பொதுவான தீர்வு இல்லை



$$-4 < x < -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2} \le x < -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$-4 < x < -\frac{2}{3}$$



$${x:x,-4 < x < -\frac{2}{3}}$$

#### Alternative method

$$y = |2x + 3|$$

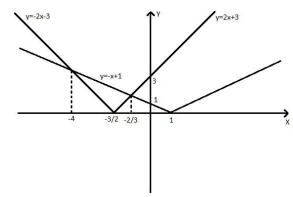
$$x < -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow y = -2x - 3$$

$$x \ge -\frac{3}{2} \Longrightarrow y = 2x + 3$$

$$y = |x-1|$$

$$x < 1 \Longrightarrow y = -x + 1$$

$$x \ge 1 \Longrightarrow y = x - 1$$



$$y = -2x-3, y = -x+1$$
  
 $-x+1 = -2x-3$ 

$$x = -4$$

$$y = 2x + 3, y = -x + 1$$

$$2x + 3 = -x + 1$$

$$3x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$-4 < x < -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\{x: x, -4 < x < -\frac{2}{3}\}$$



$$z = x + iy$$
 எனக்

$$\left| x + iy \right| + \left| x + iy - 4 \right| = 6$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{(x - 4)^2 + y^2} = 6$$

$$\left(\sqrt{(x - 4)^2 + y^2}\right)^2 = \left(6 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)^2$$

$$(x-y)^2 + y^2 = 36 - 12\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x^2 + y^2$$

$$-8x + 16 = 36 - 12\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$3\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 5 + 2x$$

$$9(x^2 + y^2) = 25 + 4x^2 + 20x$$

$$5x^2 + 9y^2 - 20x - 25 = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{5} - \frac{4x}{9} - \frac{5}{9} = 0$$

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$$

**04)** 
$$B-2, I-1, G-2, O-1, S-2$$

உருவாக்கக்கூடிய ஒழுங்கைமப்புக்களின்

எண்ணிக்கை = 
$$\frac{8!}{2! \times 2! \times 2!} = 5040$$

$$IO-1, B-2, G-2, S-2$$

"IO" ஒன்றாக இருக்க உருவாக்கக்கூடிய ஒழுங்கைமப்புக்களின்எண்ணிக்கை

$$=\frac{7!}{2!\times 2!\times 2!}\times 2=1260$$

**05**) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos(1-\cos x)}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin^2(\sin^2\frac{x}{2})}{x^4}$$

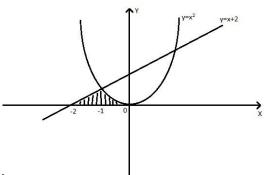
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} 2 \times \frac{\sin^2(\sin^2 \frac{x}{2})}{\sin^4 \frac{x}{4}} \times \frac{\sin^4 \frac{x}{2}}{x^4}$$

$$= \left[ \lim_{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \to 0} \frac{\sin(\sin^2 \frac{x}{2})}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \right]^2 \times 2 \left[ \lim_{\frac{x}{2} \to 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right]^4 \times \frac{1}{2^4}$$

$$=1^2 \times 2 \times 1^4 \times \frac{1}{16}$$

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

06)



$$x^2 = x + 2$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

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

$$x = 2, x = -1$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^{0} x^{2} dx + \int_{-2}^{-1} (x+2) dx$$

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

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

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

$$A = \left[0 + \frac{1}{3}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{2}\right] + 2[1]$$

$$A = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$|_{\mathbf{07}}$$
  $x = 3e^{2t} - t$ 

$$y = e^{3t} - 2t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3.2e^{2t} - 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 3.e^{3t} - 2$$

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

தொடலியின் படித்திறன் = 
$$\frac{3 \cdot e^{3t} - 2}{3 \cdot 2 e^{2t} - 1}$$

செவ்வனின் படித்திறன் 
$$=rac{1-6e^{2t}}{3e^{3t}-2}$$

$$\frac{1 - 6e^{2t}}{3e^{3t} - 2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 - 12e^{2t} = -3e^{3t} + 2$$
$$4e^{2t} = e^{3t}$$

$$4e^{2t} = e^3$$
$$e^{2t} \left( 4 - e^t \right) = 0$$

$$e^t = 4$$

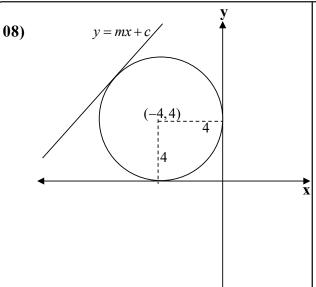
$$e^{2t} > 0$$

$$t = \ln 4$$
$$t = \ln k$$

$$k = 4$$



Al/2018/10/T-1



$$(x+4)^{2} + (y-4)^{2} = 16$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + 8x - 8y + 16 = 0$$

$$y = mx + c$$

$$4 = \frac{\left|-y + mx + 12\right|}{\sqrt{m^{2} + 1}}$$

$$4\sqrt{m^{2} + 1} = \left|-4 - 4m + 12\right|$$

$$\sqrt{m^{2} + 1} = \left|m - 2\right|$$

$$m^{2} + 1 = m^{2} - 4m + 4$$

$$4m = 3$$

$$m = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$d = \frac{|2 \times 3 - 5(-1) + 18|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 5^2}} = \sqrt{29}$$

$$r = \sqrt{3^2 + 29}$$

$$= \sqrt{38}$$
வட்டத்தின் சமன்பாடு

10) 
$$\sin^{-1}x - \cos^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
  
Let  $\sin^{-1}x = A$   $x = \sin A$   
Let  $\cos^{-1}x = B$   $x = \cos B$   

$$A - B = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\sin(A - B) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\sin A \cdot \cos B - \cos A \cdot \sin B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \cdot x - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

#### Alternative method

$$\sin^{-1} x - \cos^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Let  $\sin^{-1} x = A$   $x = \sin A$   $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2} \le A \le \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 0 \le \frac{\pi}{2} - A \le \pi \end{vmatrix}$ Let  $\cos^{-1} x = B$   $x = \cos B$   $0 \le B \le \pi$  $\cos B = \sin A$ 

$$\cos B = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right)$$

$$B = \frac{\pi}{2} - A$$

$$A+B=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$A - B = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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

$$x = \sin A = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



 $(x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 38$ 

 $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 2y - 28 = 0$ 

Mr.W.Vinoth | Combined Mathematics Mora E-Tamils 2020 | Examination Committee

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

$$f(x) = a \left[ x^2 + \frac{b}{a} x \right] + c$$

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

$$= a \left( x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a} + c$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{f(x)}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^{2} = \frac{f(x)}{a} + \frac{b^{2} - 4ac}{4a^{2}}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 \ge 0$$

$$\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} \ge 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac \ge 0$$

$$qx^2 - 2p\sqrt{p}x + p^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4p^2p - 4qp^2 \ge 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4p^2(p-q) \ge 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p-q \ge 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p \ge q$$

**b)** 
$$f(x) = ax^4 + x^3 - x^2 - x - b$$

$$f(1) = 0$$

$$a+1-1-1-b=0$$

$$a-b=1$$

$$f(2) = 33$$

$$16a+8-4-2-b=33$$

1

$$16a - b = 31$$

$$15a = 30$$

$$a = 2$$

$$b=1$$

$$f(x) = 2x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - x - 1$$

$$x = -1 \Longrightarrow$$

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

$$f(x) = 2x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - x - 1$$

$$= (x-1)(2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1)$$

$$= (x-1)(x+1)(2x^2+x+1)$$

$$= (x-1)(x+1) \left[ 2\left(x+\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{8} \right]$$

$$2\left(x+\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{8} > 0; \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(10+3x)<sup>15</sup> = 
$$\sum_{r=0}^{15} {}^{15}C_r (10)^{15-r} (3x)^r$$

$$= {}^{15}C_0 10^{15} + {}^{15}C_1 10^{14} (3x)^1 + \dots + {}^{15}C_r (10)^{15-r} (3x)^r + \dots + {}^{15}C_{15} (3x)^{15}$$

இங்கு 
$$^{n}C_{r}=\frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{15} C_r (10)^{15-r} (3x)^r$$

$$T_r = {}^{15} C_{r-1} (10)^{16-r} (3x)^{r-1}$$

$$\frac{T_{r+1}}{T_r} = \frac{{}^{15}C_r}{{}^{15}C_{r-1}} \frac{10^{15-r}}{10^{16-r}} \frac{(3x)^r}{(3x)^{r-1}}$$

$$=\frac{3(16-r)x}{10r}$$

என்பதற்கேற்ப அடுத்துவரும் உறுப்பு  $T_{r+1} \gtrless T_r$  முன்னைய உறுப்பைவிட பெரிது , சமன், சிறியதாக இருக்கும்

$$\frac{T_{r+1}}{T} \ge 1$$

$$\frac{3(16-r)x}{10r} \ge 1$$

$$r \geq \frac{48x}{3x+10}$$



Al/2018/10/T-1

ஆனால் 
$$... < T_7 < T_8 < T_9 > T_{10} > T_{11} > ...$$

$$\therefore 8 < \frac{48x}{3x+10} < 9$$

$$\frac{48x}{3x+10} > 8$$

$$\frac{48x}{3x+10} < 9$$

$$x > \frac{10}{3}$$
  $\times$   $x < \frac{30}{7}$   $\times$ 

$$x < \frac{30}{7}$$
 — \*\*

$$x = 4 \Longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{10}{3} < x < \frac{30}{7}$$

மிகப்பெரிய உறுப்பு = Tg

$$T_9 = {}^{15} C_8 (10)^7 (3x)^8$$
$$= \frac{15!}{8! \cdot 7!} \times 10^7 \times 3^8 \times 4^8$$

**b)** 
$$f(r) = \frac{r+a}{r^2}$$
 ;  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$f(r)-f(r+1)\equiv \frac{r^2+3r+1}{r^2(r+1)^2}$$

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

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

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

மாறிலி:

$$a=1$$
 
$$U_r = \frac{r^2 + 3r + 1}{r^2(r+1)^2} = f(r) - f(r+1)$$
 இங்கு  $f(r) = \frac{r+1}{r^2}$ 

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} U_r = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 + \dots$$

$$U_1 = f(1) - f(2)$$

$$U_{1} = f(1) - f(2)$$

$$U_{2} = f(2) - f(3)$$

$$U_{n-1} = f(n-1) - f(n)$$

$$U_n = f(n) - f(n+1)$$

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

$$\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} U_r = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \sum_{r=1}^{n} U_r \right)$$

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

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

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

$$=2-0$$

$$=2$$

தொடர் ஒருங்குகிறது

காரணம் – முடிவிலி உறுப்புக்களின் கூட்டுத்தொகை ஒரு நிலையான எண் பெறுமானம்

13)<sub>a)</sub>

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$=-\left(A^2-I\right)$$

$$A(A^2 - I) = I - A^2$$

$$A(A^2 - I + A) = I$$

$$A^{-1} = \left(A^2 - I + A\right)$$

$$AB = I + 2A$$

$$A(B-2I)=I$$

$$B - 2I = A^2 - I + A$$

$$B - 2I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

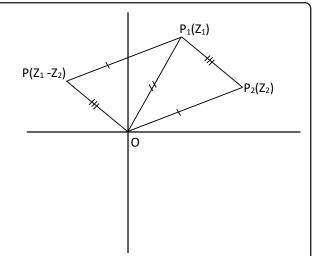
$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} Z_1 - Z_2 \ = P_1 P_2 \ \Delta O P_1 P_2 \ \mathbb{Q} \ \mathbb{S} \end{aligned}$$

$$OP_1 + P_2P_2 > OP_2$$

$$OP_1 + P_1P_2 \ge OP_2$$
 or  $OP_2 + P_1P_2 \ge OP_1$ 



$$|Z_1| + |Z_1 - Z_2| \ge |Z_2|$$
 or  $|Z_2| + |Z_1 - Z_2| \ge |Z_1|$ 

$$|Z_1 - Z_2| \ge |Z_2| - |Z_1|$$
 or  $|Z_1 - Z_2| \ge |Z_1| - |Z_2|$   
 $|Z_1 - Z_2| \ge ||Z_1| - |Z_2||$ 

$$Z_1=Z,Z_2=2-i$$
 என எடுத்தால்

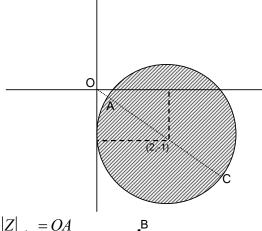
$$|Z - (2-i)| \ge |Z| - |2-i|$$
 or  $|Z - (2-i)| \ge |2-i| - |Z|$ 

ஆனால் 
$$|Z-(2-i)| \ge 2$$

$$2 \ge |Z| - \sqrt{5}$$
 or  $2 \ge \sqrt{5} - |Z|$ 

$$2+\sqrt{5} \ge |Z|$$
 or  $|Z| \ge \sqrt{5}-2$ 

$$\sqrt{5} - 2 \le |Z| \le \sqrt{5} + 2$$



$$|Z|_{\min} = OA$$

$$|Z|_{\text{max}} = OC$$

$$OA \le |Z| \le OC$$

$$OB - OA \le |Z| \le OB + BC$$

$$\sqrt{5} - 2 \le |Z| \le \sqrt{5} + 2$$



Al/2018/10/T-1

14)  
a) 
$$f'(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-2)2x - x^2(2x-1)}{(x+1)^2(x-2)^2}$$
  

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

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

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

கிடை அணுகுகோடு பெறப்படுவது  $x \to \pm \infty$ 

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

$$x \to \pm \infty \Rightarrow f(x) \to 1$$
  
 கிடை அணுகுகோடு  $y=1$ 

நிலைகுத்து அணுகுகோடு: x = -1 , x = 2

திரும்பற்புள்ளிகள் :

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

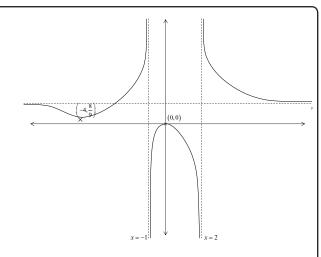
$$\frac{-x(x+4)}{(x+1)^2(x-2)^2} = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x = -4$$

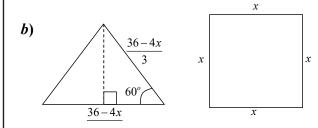
திருப்பற்புள்ளி 
$$\equiv (0,0), (-4,\frac{8}{9})$$
 $-\infty < x < -4 \implies f'(x) < 0$ 
 $-4 < x < -1 \implies f'(x) > 0$ 
 $-1 < x < 0 \implies f'(x) > 0$ 
 $0 < x < 2 \implies f'(x) < 0$ 
 $2 < x < +\infty \implies f'(x) < 0$ 

$$x = 0$$
 இல் உயர்வு  $x = -4$  இல் இழிவு

இழிவுப்புள்ளி 
$$\equiv (-4, \frac{8}{9})$$



$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(x+1)(x-2)} \le 0$$
$$f(x) \le 0$$
$$y \le 0$$
$$-1 < x < 2$$



$$A(x) = x^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{36 - 4x}{3}\right) \left(\frac{36 - 4x}{3}\right) \sin 60^{\circ}$$

$$A(x) = x^{2} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9} (9 - x)^{2}; \ 0 < x < 9$$

$$A'(x) = 2x + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9} 2(9 - x)(-1)$$

$$A'(x) = 2x - \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9} (9 - x)$$

இழிவாகும் போது

$$A'(x) = 0$$

$$2x = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9}(9 - x)$$

$$x = \frac{36\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{3} + 9}$$



$$x = \frac{36\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{3} + 9} \Rightarrow A'(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{36\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{3}+9} < x < 9 \Rightarrow A'(x) > 0$$

ஆகவே 
$$x = \frac{36\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{3}+9}$$
 இல் இழிவு

இழிவாகும் போது

சதுரத்திற்கு வெட்டிய பகுதியின்நீளம் = 4*x* 

$$= \frac{144\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{3} + 9}$$

முக்கோணத்திற்கு வெட்டிய பகுதியின்நீளம் = $36-rac{144\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{3}+9}$ 

$$= \frac{324}{4\sqrt{3} + 9}$$

15)<sub>a</sub>) 
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x^2) dx$$

$$= \int \ln(1+x^2) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{-1}}{-1}\right) dx$$

$$= \ln(1+x^2) \left(\frac{x^{-1}}{-1}\right) - \int \left(\frac{x^{-1}}{-1}\right) \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x} + 2\tan^{-1}(x) + c$$
 $c$  - ອຸຊຸກເຄຣະເທີເມີ ເຄງ ເຄງຄົນຄົງ

b)
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( x^{n-1} \sqrt{16 - x^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{x^{n-1} (-2x)}{2\sqrt{16 - x^2}} + \sqrt{16 - x^2} (n-1) x^{n-2}$$

$$= -\frac{x^n}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}} + \frac{(16 - x^2)(n-1)x^{n-2}}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{16(n-1)x^{n-2}}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}} - \frac{nx^n}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}}$$

$$n = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left( x \sqrt{(16 - x^2)} \right) = \frac{16}{\sqrt{(16 - x^2)}} - \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{(16 - x^2)}}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(16 - x^2)}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{(16 - x^2)}} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{d}{dx} \left( x \sqrt{(16 - x^2)} \right)$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(16 - x^2)}} = 8 \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(4^2 - x^2)}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \frac{d}{dx} \left( x \sqrt{(16 - x^2)} \right) dx$$

$$= 8 \times \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{4} \right) \Big|_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left( x \sqrt{(16 - x^2)} \right) \Big|_0^2$$

$$= 8 \left( \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \times \left( 4 \sqrt{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 8x + 26}{(x + 1)(x^2 + 9)} = a + \frac{b}{(x + 1)} + \frac{cx + d}{(x^2 + 9)}$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 + 8x + 26 = a(x + 1)(x^2 + 9) + b(x^2 + 9) + (cx + d)(x + 1)$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow$$

$$-1 + 3 - 8 + 26 = 10b$$

$$10b = 20$$

$$b = 2$$

$$x^3 : -$$

$$1 = a$$

$$3 = a + b + c$$

$$3 = 1 + 2 + c$$

$$c = 0$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$26 = 9a + 9b + d$$

$$26 = 27 + d$$

$$d = -1$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 8x + 26}{(x + 1)(x^2 + 9)} = 1 + \frac{2}{(x + 1)} - \frac{1}{(x^2 + 9)}$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 8x + 26}{(x + 1)(x^2 + 9)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x + 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 9} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 1 dx + 2 \int_0^3 \frac{1}{x + 1} dx - \int_0^3 \frac{1}{3^2 + x^2} dx$$

$$= x \Big|_0^3 + 2 \frac{\ln|x + 1|}{1} \Big|_0^3 - \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{3} \right) \Big|_0^3$$

$$= 3 + 2 \ln 4 - \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$= 3 + 2 \ln 2^2 - \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$= 3 + 4 \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{12}$$



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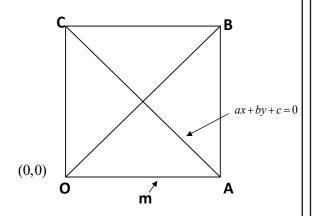
ax+by+c=0 இன்மீது உற்பத்தி இருப்பதற்கு

(0,0) எனும் ஆள்கூற்றை திருப்தி செய்ய வேண்டும்

$$LHS = a(0) + b(0) + c$$
$$= c$$

ஆனால்  $c \neq 0$  ஆகவே

ax+by+c=0 நேர்கோடு மீது உற்பத்தி இருப்பதில்லை



$$\tan 45^{\circ} = \left| \frac{m - m_{AC}}{1 + m \times m_{AC}} \right|$$

$$1 = \left| \frac{m - \left(\frac{-a}{b}\right)}{1 + m\left(\frac{-a}{b}\right)} \right|$$

$$\left|1 + m\left(\frac{-a}{b}\right)\right| = \left|m + \frac{a}{b}\right|$$

$$(+)$$
  $\Longrightarrow$   $(-)$   $\Longrightarrow$   $1-\frac{ma}{b}=m+\frac{a}{b}$   $(1-\frac{a}{b})m=(1-\frac{a}{b})$   $(1-\frac{a}{b})m=1-\frac{a}{b}$   $m=1$   $m=\left(\frac{b-a}{a+b}\right)$   $m=\left(\frac{b-a}{a+b}\right)$   $m_{OC}\times m_{OA}=-1$   $m_{OC}=m_{AB}=\left(\frac{a+b}{a-b}\right)$ 

$$m_{OB} = \frac{b}{a}$$
  $m_{OB}m_{AC} = -1$ 

$$\frac{y-0}{x-0} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{y}{b} = \frac{x}{a} = t$$
 என்க B இன்ஆள்கூறு  $(at,bt)$  எனின்

$$OB$$
 இன் நடுப்புள்ளி  $D\!\equiv\!\left(rac{at}{2},rac{bt}{2}
ight)$ 

$$y = \frac{bt}{2}, x = \frac{at}{2}$$

இப்புள்ளி ax+by+c=0 இல் இருப்பதனால்

$$a\left(\frac{at}{2}\right) + b\left(\frac{bt}{2}\right) + c = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-2c}{a^2 + b^2}$$

B யின் ஆள்கூறு 
$$\left(\frac{-2ac}{a^2+b^2},\frac{-2bc}{a^2+b^2}\right)$$

OA யின் சமன்பாடு OC யின் சமன்பாடு

$$\frac{y-0}{x-0} = \frac{b-a}{b+a} \qquad \qquad \frac{y-0}{x-0} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

$$\frac{y-0}{x-0} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

$$y = \frac{(b-a)}{(b+a)}x \qquad \qquad y = \left(\frac{a+b}{a-b}\right)x$$

$$y = \left(\frac{a+b}{a-b}\right)x$$

AB யின் சமன்பாடு BC யின் சமன்பாடு

$$\left(\frac{y-bt}{x-at}\right) = \left(\frac{a+b}{a-b}\right)$$

$$y + \frac{2bc}{a^2 + b^2} = \left(\frac{a+b}{a-b}\right)\left(x + \frac{2ac}{a^2 + b^2}\right)$$

$$y - bt \quad b - a$$

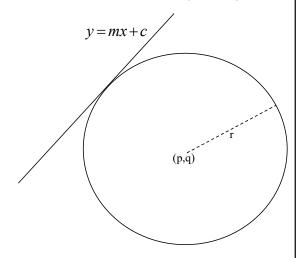
$$\frac{y - bt}{x - at} = \frac{b - a}{a + b}$$

$$y + \frac{2bc}{a^2 + b^2} = \left(\frac{b - a}{a + b}\right) \left(\frac{x + 2ac}{a^2 + b^2}\right)$$



$$OB = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2ac}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2bc}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2}$$
$$= \frac{2c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

சதுரத்தின் பரப்பு =  $\frac{1}{2}OB^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)^2 = \frac{2c^2}{a^2+b^2}$ 



நேர்கோடு வட்டத்தை தொடுகிறெதன்றால் ⇔மையத்திலிருந்து நேர்கோட்டுக்கு வைரயப்பட்ட செங்குத்து = ஆரை

$$\iff r = \frac{q - pm - c}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r^2(1+m^2)=(q-pm-c)^2$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - 4x - 2y - 13 = 0$$
  $x + y = k$   
 $(x-2)^{2} + (y-1)^{2} = 18$   $y = -x + k$ 

$$p = 2 \quad q = 1 \quad r = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$m=-1$$
,  $c=k$ 

வட்டத்தை நேர்கோடு தொடுவதால்

$$r^2(m^2+1) = (q-mp-c)^2$$

$$18((-1)^2+1)=(1-2(-1)-k)^2$$

$$18 \times 2 = \left(k - 3\right)^2$$

$$(k-3)^2-6^2=0$$

$$(k-9)(k+3) = 0$$

$$k = 9$$
 ,  $k = -3$ 

$$17) a) 8 \sin x \cos x \sin x = \sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x$$

$$4\sin 2x = \sqrt{3} + \cot x$$

$$\frac{4 \times 2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\tan x}$$

$$8 \tan^2 x = (\sqrt{3} \tan x + 1)(1 + \tan^2 x)$$

$$8 \tan^2 x = \sqrt{3} \tan^3 x + \sqrt{3} \tan x + \tan^2 x + 1$$

$$0 = \sqrt{3} \tan^3 x + \sqrt{3} \tan x - 7 \tan^2 x + 1$$

 $\tan x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  இச்சமன்பாட்டை திருப்தி செய்கிறது

$$0 = \left(\tan x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \left(\sqrt{3} \tan^2 x - 6 \tan x - \sqrt{3}\right)$$

$$0 = \left(\tan x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \left(\tan^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \tan x - 1\right)$$

**தீர்வுகள்** 

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$
 அல்லது

$$\tan^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \tan x - 1 = 0$$

$$\tan x = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{\left(-2\sqrt{3}\right)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times \left(-1\right)}}{2 \times 1}$$
$$= \sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$\tan x = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan x = \tan \alpha$$

$$x = m\pi + \alpha$$

$$\tan x = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \qquad \tan x = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}$$

$$x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\tan x = \tan \beta$$

$$x = p\pi + \beta$$

$$m, p \in \mathbb{Z}$$



 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

$$LHS = \frac{\cos^2\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right)}{(b+c)^2} + \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right)}{(b-c)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right)}{(k\sin B + k\sin C)^2} + \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right)}{(k\sin B - k\sin C)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right)}{k^2\left(4\sin^2\left(\frac{B+C}{2}\right)\cos^2\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right)\right)} + \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right)}{k^2\left(4\sin^2\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right)\cos^2\left(\frac{B+C}{2}\right)\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4k^2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{A}{2}\right)} - \frac{1}{4k^2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4k^2\cos^2\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)} + \frac{1}{4k^2\sin^2\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\cos^2\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4k^2\cos^2\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)} + \frac{1}{4k^2\sin^2\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\cos^2\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k^2\sin^2(A)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k^2$$

$$\cos 3\theta = \cos \left(\theta + 2\theta\right)$$

$$= \cos \theta \cdot \cos 2\theta - \sin \theta \cdot \sin 2\theta$$

$$= \cos \theta \left[1 - 4\sin^2\theta\right]$$

$$\sin 3\theta - \sin (3\theta + 2\theta)$$

$$= \sin 3\theta \cdot \cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta \cdot \cos 3\theta$$

$$= \sin \theta \left[3 - 4\sin^2\theta\right] \left[1 - 2\sin^2\theta\right] + \cos \theta \left[1 - 4\sin^2\theta\right] \times 2\sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= \sin \theta \left[3 - 10\sin^2\theta + 8\sin^4\theta + 2(1 - \sin^2\theta)(1 - 4\sin^2\theta)\right]$$

$$= \sin \theta \left[3 - 10\sin^2\theta + 8\sin^4\theta + 2(1 - \sin^2\theta)(1 - 4\sin^2\theta)\right]$$

$$= \sin \theta \left[16\sin^4\theta - 20\sin^2\theta + 5\right]$$

$$16x^4 - 20x^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$x = \sin \theta \cot \theta \cot \theta$$

$$16\sin^4\theta - 20\sin^2\theta + 5 = 0$$

$$3\cos \theta = \sin \theta \left[16\sin^4\theta - 20\sin^2\theta + 5\right]$$

$$\sin 5\theta = \sin \theta \left[16\sin^4\theta - 20\sin^2\theta + 5\right]$$

$$\sin 5\theta = \sin \theta \left[16\sin^4\theta - 20\sin^2\theta + 5\right]$$

$$\sin \theta \left[16\sin^4\theta - 20\sin^2\theta + 5\right] = 0 \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \left[0, \frac{\pi}{5}, \frac{2\pi}{5}, \frac{6\pi}{5}, \frac{7\pi}{5}\right]$$

$$\sin \theta \left[16\sin^4\theta - 20\sin^2\theta + 5\right] = 0 \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \left[0, \frac{\pi}{5}, \frac{2\pi}{5}, \frac{6\pi}{5}, \frac{7\pi}{5}\right]$$

$$16\sin^4\theta - 20\sin^2\theta + 5 = 0$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$16y^2 - 20y + 5 = 0$$

$$x \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \sin \frac{\pi}{5}, \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}, \sin \frac{6\pi}{5}, \sin \frac{7\pi}{5} \left[\sin \theta \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \theta\right]$$

$$16x^4 - 20x^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$16y^2 - 20y + 5 = 0$$

$$x \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \sin \frac{\pi}{5}, \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}, \sin^2(\pi + \frac{\pi}{5}), \sin^2(\pi + \frac{2\pi}{5})$$

$$y(=x^2) \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \sin \frac{\pi}{5}, \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}, \sin^2(\pi + \frac{\pi}{5}), \sin^2(\pi + \frac{2\pi}{5})$$

$$y(=x^2) \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \frac{\pi}{5}, \sin^2(\pi + \frac{\pi}{5}), \sin^2(\pi + \frac{2\pi}{5})$$

$$\sin \theta \left[16\sin^4\theta - 20\sin^2\theta + 5\right] = 0 \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \theta + 0$$

$$\cos \theta \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \theta - 0$$

$$\cos \theta \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \frac{\pi}{5}, \sin^2(\pi + \frac{\pi}{5}), \sin^2(\pi + \frac{2\pi}{5})$$

$$\sin \theta \left[16\sin^4\theta - 20\sin^2\theta + 5\right] = 0 \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \theta + 0$$

$$\sin 5\theta = \sin \theta \left[16\sin^4\theta - 20\sin^2\theta + 5\right]$$

$$\sin 6\theta - 0$$

$$\cos \theta \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \theta - 0$$

$$\cos \theta \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \theta - 0$$

$$\cos \theta \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \theta - 0$$

$$\cos \theta \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \theta - 0$$

$$\cos \theta \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \theta - 0$$

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$$\cos \theta \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \theta - 0$$

$$\cos \theta \text{ (acorrea) Bijalash} \cos \theta - 0$$



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$$2 - 2\cos\frac{2\pi}{5} + 4 - 4\cos^2\frac{2\pi}{5} = 5$$

$$4\cos^2\frac{2\pi}{5} + 2\cos\frac{2\pi}{5} - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos\frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 16}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$\cos\frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4} \qquad \left[\cos\frac{2\pi}{5} > 0\right]$$

# Pirakanth

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(Offset Printers, Publishers & Book Binders)

பில் புத்தகங்கள் லைட்டர் ஹெட் திருமண அழைப்பிதழ்கள் சுவரொட்டிகள் போஸ்டர்கள் கலண்டர்கள் / டயறிகள் சான்றிதழ்கள் இன்னும் பல.....

ANL MINDS
OF OFFICE
PRINTING WORKS
UNDER TAKEN
UNDER ONE ROOF

Reasonable Prices
Neat Works
Quick Services
Free Delivery
In Addition

Officet Printing

Bill Books
Letter Heads
Wedding Invitation
Hand Bills.
Posters
Diaries
Calendars
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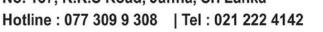






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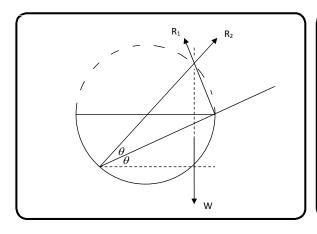


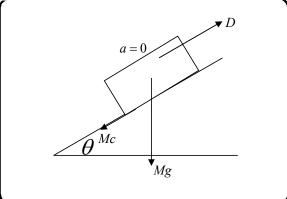


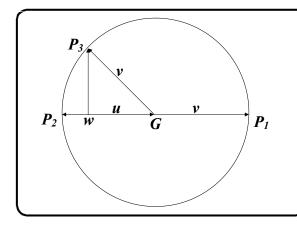
மொறட்டுவைப் பல்கலைக்கழக வொறியியற் பீட தமிழ் மாணவர்கள் நடாத்தும் க.வொ.த உயர்தர மாணவர்களுக்கான 9<sup>வது</sup>

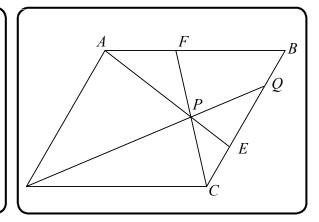
முன்னோடிப் பநீட்சை – 2018

## 10 - அணைந்த கணிதம் 11 விடைகள்









Prepared By



$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$v^2 = 2\beta d$$

$$d = \frac{v^2}{2\beta}$$

$$\rightarrow$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$x^2 = v^2 - 2\alpha(-d)$$

$$= v^2 + 2\alpha \left(\frac{v^2}{2\beta}\right)$$

$$x = v\sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}}$$

$$v = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}}}$$

**02)** 
$$\dot{x}^2 = k^2 (A^2 - x^2)$$

இருபுறமும் t குறித்து வகையிட

$$2\dot{x}\ddot{x} = k^2 \left(-2x\dot{x}\right)$$

$$\ddot{x} = -k^2 x$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 x$$

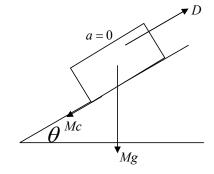
துணிக்கையின் இயக்கம் எளிமை இசை இயக்கம்

அலைவு மையம் 
$$\ddot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

கணநிலை ஓய்வுத்தானம்  $\dot{x}=0 \Rightarrow x=A$ 

ஆகவே வீச்சம் = 
$$A - 0 = A$$

03)



$$F = ma$$

$$D - MgSin\theta - Mc = 0$$

$$D = \left(\frac{Mg}{n} + Mc\right)$$

$$P = Fv$$

$$1000H = \left(\frac{Mg}{n} + \right)$$

$$v = \frac{1000Hn}{M(cn+g)}$$

### 04)



உந்தக்காப்பு விதி

$$3m \times 2u - 2m \times u = 5mv$$

$$4mu = 5mv$$

$$v = \frac{4u}{5}$$

சக்தி இழப்பு

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \times 3m \times (2u)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 2m \times u^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times 5m \times \left(\frac{4u}{5}\right)^{2}$$
$$= \frac{27mu^{2}}{5}$$

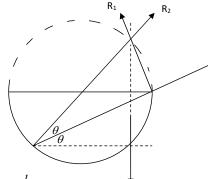
$$(05)(3a-2b)(3a-2b) = 9a.a-3.a.2b-2b.3a+4b.b$$

$$|3\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}|^2 = 9|\mathbf{a}|^2 - 2|\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}|\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + 4|\mathbf{b}|^2$$

$$|3\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}| = \frac{9}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left| \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} (3\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}) \right| = 1$$

06)



$$2r\cos\theta = \frac{l}{2}\cos\theta$$

$$4r(2\cos^2\theta-1)=l\cos\theta$$

$$8r\cos^2\theta - l\cos\theta - 4r = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{l \pm \sqrt{l^2 + 4 \times 4 \times 8r^2}}{16r}$$
$$= \frac{l}{l} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{l}{l}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{l}}$$

$$=\frac{l}{16r} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{l}{16r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$$



$$P(A \cup B) \le 1$$

$$P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \le 1$$

$$P(A \cap B) \ge P(A) + P(B) - 1$$

08) 
$$x + \frac{100}{x} > 50$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 100}{50} > 50$$

$$x^2 - 50x + 100 > 0$$

$$(x-25)^{\frac{2}{3}}-525 \Rightarrow 0$$

பொருத்தமான இயற்கை எண்தீர்வுகள்

$$x = \{1, 2, 48, 49, 50, \dots, 100\}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(\Omega)} = \frac{55}{100} = \frac{11}{20}$$

$$A - x + \frac{100}{x} > 50$$
 ஆக இருக்கும் நிகழ்வு

0	9)		)
	$x_i$	$f_i$	$d_i$
	1	x	-2
	2	11	-1
	3	y	0
	4	8	Ī
	-	0	2

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\sum f_i d_i}{\sum f_i} + A$$

$$2.7 = \frac{15 - 2x}{50} + 3$$

$$x = 15$$

$$x + 11 + y + 8 + 9 = 50$$

$$y = 50 - 28 - 15$$

$$y = 7$$

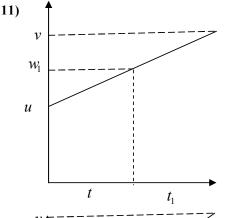
$$y_i = 2x_i + 4i$$

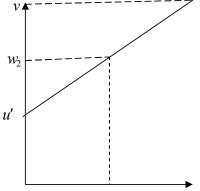
$$\frac{\sum y_i}{10} = 2\frac{\sum x_i}{10} + 4\frac{\sum i}{10}$$

$$\overline{y} = 2\overline{x} + \frac{4}{10} \left( \frac{10 \times 11}{2} \right)$$

$$\overline{y} = 62$$

புதிய தொகுதியின்இடை = 62





$$f = \frac{w_1 - u}{t}$$

$$t_2$$

$$f' = \frac{w_2 - u'}{t}$$

$$w_1 = u + ft$$

$$w_2 = u' + f't$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2}t(w_1 + u) = \frac{1}{2}t(w_2 + u')$$
$$(ft + 2u) = (ft + 2u')$$

$$t = \frac{2(u' - u)}{f - f'}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}t(w_1+u)=s \frac{1}{2}t(w_2+u')=s$$

$$w_1 = \frac{2s}{t} - u \ w_2 = \frac{2s}{t} - u'$$

$$t = \frac{\frac{2s}{t} - 2u}{f} = \frac{\frac{2s}{t} - 2u'}{f'}$$

$$\frac{s}{t} = \frac{uf' - fu'}{f' - f}$$

$$f = \frac{v - u}{t + t_1}$$

$$2s = \frac{1}{2} \times (u + v)(t + t_1)$$

$$2s = \frac{v^2 - u^2}{2f}$$



$$v^2 = 4fs + u^2$$
 2

இவ்வாறே

$$4 fs + u^2 = 4 f's + u'^2$$

$$s = \frac{u^2 - u'^2}{4(f - f')}$$

$$\frac{\boxed{4}}{\boxed{1}} \Rightarrow \frac{s}{t} = \frac{u^2 - u'^2}{4(f - f')} \frac{f - f'}{2(u' - u)}$$

$$\frac{uf' - u'f}{f' - f} = \frac{u + u'}{8}$$

$$(u+u')(f-f') = 8(fu'-f'u)$$

b)

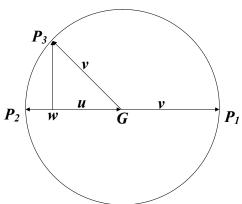
$$V_{RG} = u \rightarrow$$

$$V_{MR} =$$

$$V_{MG} \Longrightarrow or \longleftarrow or \uparrow$$

$$V_{MG} = V_{MR} + V_{RG}$$

$$\rightarrow or \leftarrow or \uparrow = v + u \rightarrow$$



$$P_1W = u + v$$

$$P_2W = v - u$$

$$P_3W = \sqrt{v^2 - u^2}$$

$$t = \frac{d}{u + v} \Rightarrow u + v = \frac{d}{t}$$

$$t' = \frac{d}{v - u} \Rightarrow v - u = \frac{d}{t'}$$

$$2u = d \left\lceil \frac{t' - t}{tt'} \right\rceil$$

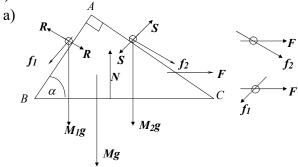
$$u = \left\lceil \frac{d\left(t - t'\right)}{2tt'} \right\rceil$$

s = ui

$$T = \frac{d}{\sqrt{v^2 - u^2}} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{\frac{d^2}{u'}}}$$

$$T = \sqrt{tt'}$$

12)



தொகுதி F = ma

$$0 = MF + m_1(F + f_2 \sin \alpha) + m_1(F - f_1 \cos \alpha)$$

$$0 = (M + m_2 + m_1)F + m_2 \sin \alpha f_2 - m_1 \cos \alpha f_1$$

2

 $m_2$  F = ma

$$m_2 g \cos \alpha = m_2 f_2 + F \sin \alpha$$

$$f_2 = g \cos \alpha - F \sin \alpha$$

 $m_1$  F = ma

$$m_1 g \sin \alpha = m_1 (f_1 - F \cos \alpha)$$

$$f_1 = g \sin \alpha + F \cos \alpha$$

m 1 /

 $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$  ஆப்பு சார்பாக

$$AB = \frac{1}{2} f_1 t^2$$

இவ்வாறே

$$AC = \frac{1}{2}f_2t^2$$

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{f_1}{f_2}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{f_2}{f_1}$$

$$2 \times \sin \alpha - 3 \times \cos \alpha \Rightarrow$$

$$f_2 \sin \alpha + F \sin^2 \alpha = f_1 \cos \alpha - F \cos^2 \alpha$$



$$F + f_2 \sin \alpha - f_1 = 0$$

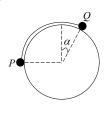
$$\boxed{1} \Rightarrow (M + m_2 + m_1)F + m_2 \sin \alpha f_2 - m_1 \cos \alpha f_1 = 0$$

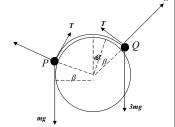
$$\frac{-f_2}{-m_1\cos\alpha + \cos\alpha(M + m_2 + m_1)} = \frac{f_1}{m_2\sin\alpha - \sin\alpha(M + m_2 + m_1)}$$

$$\frac{f_1}{f_2}\tan\alpha = \frac{M + m_2}{M + m_1}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{M + m_2}{M + m_1}}$$

b)





சமநிலை**க்கு** 

$$P$$
  $\dot{\mathbf{D}}$   $\mathbf{G}$   $T$  = $mg$ 

Qற்கு $T = 3mg \sin \alpha$ 

 $mg = 3mg \sin \alpha$ 

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

ஆனால்  $\sin \alpha > \frac{1}{2}$ 

 $3mg \sin \alpha > mg$ 

#### வலம்சுழிப்போக்கில்சுழலும்.

### சக்திக்கோட்பாட்டின்படி

$$3mgr\cos\alpha = 3mgr\cos\left(\alpha + \beta\right) + mgr\sin\beta + 2mv^2 + 2 \times 3mv^2$$

$$2v^2 = 3gr\cos\alpha - 3gr\cos(\alpha + \beta) - gr\sin\beta$$

$$v^{2} = \frac{gr}{2} \left[ 3\cos\alpha - \sin\beta - 3\cos(\alpha + \beta) \right]$$

#### கோளத்தைவிட்டுவிலகும்போது R=0

$$R - 3mg\cos\left(\alpha + \beta\right) + 3m\frac{v^2}{r} = 0$$

$$3m\frac{v^2}{r} = 3mg\cos(\alpha + \beta)$$
$$\frac{v^2}{r} = g\cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\frac{v^2}{r} = g \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\frac{g}{2} \left[ 3\cos\alpha - \sin\beta - 3\cos(\alpha + \beta) \right] = g\cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$3\cos\alpha - \sin\beta - 3\cos(\alpha + \beta) = 2\cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

 $3\cos\alpha - \sin\beta = 5\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta - 5\sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta$ 

$$(5\sin\alpha - 1)\sin\beta = (5\cos\beta - 3)\cos\alpha$$

$$T = mg$$

$$\frac{\lambda \times \frac{a}{2}}{2} = mg$$

$$\frac{3a}{}$$

13)

$$\lambda = 2mg$$

சக்திக்காப்பு தத்துவம்

$$0 + mg\left(\frac{3a}{2} + x\right) = 0 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 + \frac{2mg}{2 \times a}\left(\frac{a}{2} + \dot{x}\right)^2$$
$$g\left(\frac{3a}{2} + x\right) = \frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} + \frac{g}{a}\left(\frac{a^2}{4} + a\dot{x} + \dot{x}^2\right)$$
$$\dot{x}^2 = \frac{2g}{a}\left(\frac{5a^2}{4} - x^2\right)$$

$$\dot{x}^2 \ge 0$$

$$\left(\frac{5a^2}{4} - x^2\right) \ge 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2} + x\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2} - x\right) \ge 0$$

$$\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2}\right)\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2}\right) \le 0$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2} \le x \le \frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2}$$

ஆனால் இழை இறுக்கமாக இருக்க

இழையின்நீளம்≥ இயற்கை நீளம்

$$x + \frac{3a}{2} \ge a$$

$$x \ge -\frac{a}{2}$$

$$-\frac{a}{2} \le x \le \frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2}$$

உயர் நீட்சி 
$$=\frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2}+\frac{a}{2}$$
  
 $=\frac{a}{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)$ 



Al/2018/10/T-1

$$\dot{x}^2 = \frac{2g}{a} \left( \frac{5a^2}{4} - x^2 \right)$$

$$2\dot{x}\ddot{x} = \frac{2g}{a}(0 - 2x\dot{x})$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{2g}{a}x$$

துணிக்கையின்இயக்கம் எளிமை இசைஇயக்கம்

$$x = A\cos\omega t + B\sin\omega t$$

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{2}$$

$$A = -\frac{a}{2}$$

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow \dot{x}^2 = \frac{2g}{a} \left( \frac{5a^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{4} \right)$$

$$\dot{x} = \sqrt{2ga}$$

$$\dot{x} = -A \sin \omega t \, \omega + B \cos \omega t \, \omega$$

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x} = -A\sin\omega t \,\omega + B\cos\omega t \,\omega$$
$$\sqrt{2ga} = B\omega$$

$$\ddot{x} = -A\omega(\cos\omega t)\omega + B\omega(-\sin\omega t)\omega$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 \left( A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t \right)$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 x$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{2g}{a}x$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{g}}$$

$$B = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2g}} \left( \sqrt{2ga} \right) = a$$

வீச்சப்புள்ளியை அடையும் போது.

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2}, t = t_1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2} = -\frac{a}{2}\cos\omega t_1 + a\sin\omega t_1$$

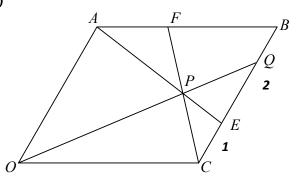
$$1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\sin\omega t_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\cos\omega t_1$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \right) = 2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1}(2)$$

14)

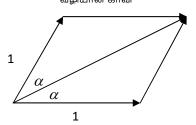


$$OE = OC + CE$$
$$= \mathbf{c} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{a}$$
$$= \frac{\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{c}}{3}$$

 $\mathbf{a}$  வழியேயான அலகுக்காவி =  $\frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|}$ 

 $\mathbf{c}$  வழியேயான அலகுக்காவி =  $\frac{\mathbf{c}}{|\mathbf{c}|}$ 

விளையுள்  $= \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} + \frac{\mathbf{c}}{|\mathbf{c}|} = இரண்டுக்கும் இடையே உள்ள கோணத்தின் இருகூராக்கி$ 



ஆகவே 
$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \lambda \left( \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} + \frac{\mathbf{c}}{|\mathbf{c}|} \right)$$
 (சமந்தரக்காவி) 
$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OE} + \overrightarrow{EP}$$
$$= \frac{\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{c}}{3} + \frac{\mu}{\mu + 1} \left( \mathbf{a} - \frac{\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{c}}{3} \right)$$
$$\lambda \left( \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} + \frac{\mathbf{c}}{|\mathbf{c}|} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2\mu}{3(\mu + 1)} \right) \mathbf{a} + \left( 1 - \frac{\mu}{\mu + 1} \mathbf{c} \right)$$
$$\left( \frac{\lambda}{|\mathbf{a}|} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2\mu}{3(\mu + 1)} \right) \mathbf{a} + \left( \frac{\lambda}{|\mathbf{c}|} - 1 + \frac{\mu}{\mu + 1} \right) \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$$



$$\frac{\mu}{\mu+1} = 1 - \frac{\lambda}{|\mathbf{c}|}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3|\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{c}|}{3|\mathbf{c}| + 2|\mathbf{a}|}, \quad \mu = \frac{3|\mathbf{c}| - |\mathbf{a}|}{3|\mathbf{a}|}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{3|\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{c}|}{3|\mathbf{c}| + 2|\mathbf{a}|} \left(\frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} + \frac{\mathbf{c}}{|\mathbf{c}|}\right)$$

(iii) 
$$AF = kAB$$
$$= k\mathbf{c}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AF} = \overrightarrow{AP} + PF$$

$$k\mathbf{c} = \frac{1}{u+1} AE + mPC$$

$$k\mathbf{c} = \frac{1}{\mu + 1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a} \right) + m \left( \mathbf{c} - \lambda \left( \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} + \frac{\mathbf{c}}{|\mathbf{c}|} \right) \right)$$

$$\mathbf{0} = \left(-\frac{2}{3(\mu+1)} - \frac{m\lambda}{|\mathbf{a}|}\right)\mathbf{a} + \left(\frac{1}{\mu+1} + m - \frac{m\lambda}{|\mathbf{c}|} - k\right)\mathbf{c}$$

$$\left(-\frac{2}{3(\mu+1)} - \frac{m\lambda}{|\mathbf{a}|}\right) = 0 , \left(\frac{1}{\mu+1} + m - \frac{m\lambda}{|\mathbf{c}|} - k\right) = 0$$

$$m = \frac{-2|\mathbf{a}|}{3(\mu+1)\lambda}$$

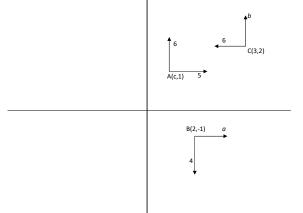
$$k = \frac{1}{\mu + 1} + m - \frac{m\lambda}{|\mathbf{c}|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu + 1} \left( 1 - \frac{2(3|\mathbf{c}| + 2|\mathbf{a}|)}{9|\mathbf{c}|} + \frac{2|\mathbf{a}|}{3|\mathbf{c}|} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3|\mathbf{a}|}{(3|\mathbf{c}|+2|\mathbf{a}|)} \left(\frac{(3|\mathbf{c}|+2|\mathbf{a}|)}{9|\mathbf{c}|}\right) = \frac{|\mathbf{a}|}{3|\mathbf{c}|}$$

$$\overline{AF}: \overline{FB} = |\mathbf{a}|: 3|\mathbf{c}| - |\mathbf{a}|$$

b)



$$0 = b + 6 - 4$$

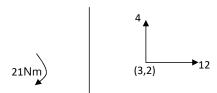
$$b = -2$$

Oபற்றி இடஞ்சுழித்திருப்பம்

$$0 = 6 \times c - 5 \times 1 + b \times 3 + 6 \times 2 - 4 \times 2 + a \times 1$$
  
=  $6c - 5 + 3b + 12 - 8 + a$ 

$$=6c-6$$

$$c = 1$$



 $\rightarrow X = 12N$ 

$$\uparrow Y = 4N$$

$$-21+4\times3-12\times2=Y\bar{x}-X\bar{y}$$

$$4\bar{x} - 12\bar{y} + 33 = 0$$

$$4x - 12y + 33 = 0$$

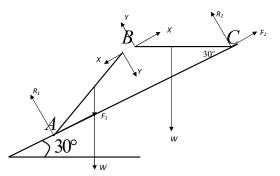
விளையுளின் பருமன் =  $\sqrt{4^2 + 12^2} = 4\sqrt{10}N$ 

$$\tan\theta=rac{4}{12}$$
விளையுளின் திசை =  $X$  அச்சுடன்  $heta= an^{-1}\left(rac{1}{3}
ight)$ 

விளையுளின் தாக்கக்கோட்டின் சமன்பாடு = 4x - 12y + 33 = 0



15)



#### தொகுதியின்சமனிலைக்கு

AB,BCற்கு C பற்றிஇடஞ்சுழி திருப்பம் எடுக்க

$$-R_1 2l \cos 30 + \left(\frac{l}{2} \cos 60 + l\right) w + w \left(\frac{l}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$-\sqrt{3}R_1 + \frac{5}{4}w + \frac{w}{2} = 0$$

$$R_1 = \frac{7w}{4\sqrt{3}} \qquad \Rightarrow (3)$$

$$R_2 = \sqrt{3}w - \frac{7w}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5w}{4\sqrt{3}} \quad ((1), (3))$$

#### AB ற்குB பற்றிஇடஞ்சுழி,

$$-R_1 l \cos 30 + F_1 l \sin 30 = w \frac{l}{2} \sin 30 \implies (4)$$

$$-\frac{7w}{4\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + F_1 \times \frac{1}{2} = w \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{w}{2} + \frac{7w}{4}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{9w}{4} \implies (5)$$

$$F_2 = w - \frac{9w}{4}$$

$$F_2 = -\frac{5w}{4} \qquad ((2), (5))$$

#### A இல்திசை

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{R_1}{L_1} = \frac{7w}{4\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{4}{9w} = \frac{7}{9\sqrt{3}}$$

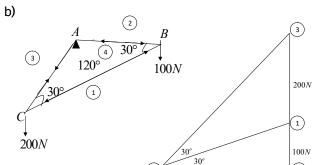
#### *B* இல்திசை

$$\tan \beta = \frac{R_2}{L_2} = \frac{5w}{4\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{4}{5w} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$
$$\beta = 30^0$$
$$\frac{F_1}{R_2} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{7}, \frac{F_2}{R_2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{F_1}{R_1} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{7} > \frac{F_2}{R_2} = \sqrt{3}$$

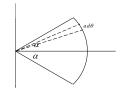
ஆகவே ஒரே உராய்வுக் குணகம் இருப்பின் முதலில்  $\emph{A}$  இல் வழுக்கும்

 $rac{F_1}{R_1}=rac{9\sqrt{3}}{7}$ இந்த உராய்வுக்குணகம் A ,C இற்கு இருக்கும் எனின் இத்தொகுதி சமனிலையில் இருக்கும்



கோல்	இழுவை	தகைப்பு	
AB 2 4	$100\sqrt{3}N$		
BC 1) (4)		200N	
AC (3) (4)	$200\sqrt{3}N$		

 $x = \frac{2a}{3}\cos\theta$ 



ho -பரப்படர்த்தி

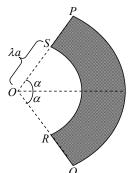
$$\overline{x} = \frac{\int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} x d\theta}{\int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} d\theta} = \frac{\int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{2a}{3} \cos \theta d\theta}{\int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} d\theta}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2a}{3} [\sin \theta]_{-\alpha}^{\alpha}}{[\theta]_{-\alpha}^{\alpha}}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{3} \times \frac{[\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha]}{2\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{2a \sin \alpha}{3\alpha}$$

திணிவு மையம் சமச்சீர் அச்சு வழியே  $\frac{2a\sinlpha}{3lpha}$  இல் உள்ளது





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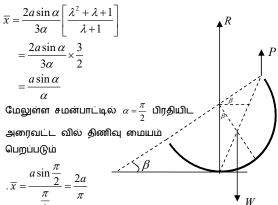
பொருள்	நிறை	ஈர்ப்புமையத்தூரம்	
பெரிய அடர்	$\frac{1}{2} \times a^2 \times 2\alpha\rho g$	$\frac{2a\sin\alpha}{3\alpha}$	
சிறிய அடர்	$\frac{1}{2} \times (\lambda a)^2 \times 2\alpha \rho g$	$\frac{2\lambda a \sin \alpha}{3\alpha}$	
எஞ்சியது	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2\alpha\rho ga^2 (1-\lambda^2)$	$\overline{x}$	

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \times a^2 \times 2\alpha\rho g$$
 என்க

$$m \times \frac{2a \sin \alpha}{3\alpha} - \left(\lambda^2 m\right) \times \frac{2\lambda a \sin \alpha}{3\alpha} = m\left(1 - \lambda^2\right) \overline{x}$$
$$\frac{2a \sin \alpha}{3\alpha} \left[\frac{1 - \lambda^3}{1 - \lambda^2}\right] = \overline{x}$$

$$\overline{x} = \frac{2a\sin\alpha}{3\alpha} \left[ \frac{\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1}{\lambda + 1} \right]$$

 $\lambda = 1$  ஆக வட்ட அடர் ஆனது வட்ட வில் ஆக மாறும்.



#### சமனிலைக்கு

$$R + P = W$$

A பற்றி இடஞ்சுழிபோக்கில் திருப்பம் எடுத்தால்

$$-W \overline{x} \sin \beta + Pa \cos \beta = 0$$
$$W \overline{x} \sin \beta = Pa \cos \beta$$

$$(R+P)\frac{2a}{\pi}\sin\beta = Pa\cos\beta$$

$$\frac{R}{P}+1 = \frac{\pi}{2\tan\beta}$$

$$\frac{R}{P} = \frac{\pi}{2\tan\beta} - 1$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \times a^2 \times 2\alpha \rho g}{\frac{2a \sin \alpha}{3\alpha}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \times (\lambda a)^2 \times 2\alpha \rho g}{\frac{2\lambda a \sin \alpha}{3\alpha}}$$

$$2 \times 2\alpha\rho g a^{2} 1 - \lambda^{2}$$

$$m \times \frac{2a\sin\alpha}{3\alpha} - (\lambda^{2}m) \times \frac{2\lambda a\sin\alpha}{3\alpha} = m(1 - \lambda^{2})\overline{x}$$

$$\frac{2a\sin\alpha}{3\alpha} \left[\frac{1 - \lambda^{3}}{1 - \lambda^{2}}\right] = \overline{x}$$

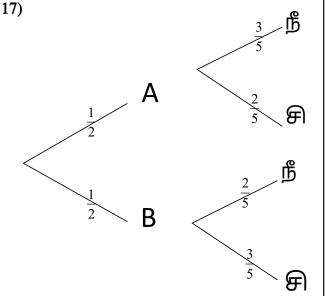
$$\overline{x} = \frac{2a\sin\alpha}{3\alpha} \left[\frac{\lambda^{2} + \lambda + 1}{\lambda + 1}\right]$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\overline{x} = \frac{2a\sin\alpha}{3\alpha} \left[ \frac{\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1}{\lambda + 1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2a\sin\alpha}{3\alpha} \times \frac{3}{2}$$

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



X- எடுக்கப்பட்ட பந்து நீலமாக இருத்தல்

$$P(\frac{A}{X}) = \frac{P(A \cap X)}{P(X)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{10}}{\frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{10}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}$$



<b>)</b>							
,	வகுப்பு	$f_i$	$\mathbf{x}_{i}$	$u_i$	$fu_i$	cf	fu;²
	0-2	10	1	-1	-10	10	10
	2-4	55	3	0	0	65	0
	4-6	30	5	+1	30	95	30
	6-8	05	7	+2	10	100	20
		$\sum f_i = 100$			$\sum f_i u_i = 30$		$\sum f_i u_i^2 = 60$

3) ஆகாரம் 
$$=L+\left(\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_1+\Delta_2}\right)c$$
  $=2+\left(\frac{45}{45+25}\right)\times 2$   $=3.29$ 

இடைய வகுப்பு = 2 – 4

இடையம் 
$$=L+\left(\frac{N}{2}-cf\right)\times c$$
 $=2+\left(\frac{50}{55}\right)\times 2$ 
 $=3.454$ 

4)

$$\sigma_x = 2\sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i u_i^2}{\sum f_i} - u^2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{0.6 - 0.09}$$

$$= 1.428$$

$$k = \frac{3.6 - 3.29}{1.428} = 0.217 > 0$$

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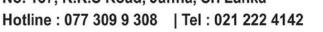






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