

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

අධ්‍යාපන උසස් අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යාපන සහ වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
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සංයුක්ත ගණිතය I
 இணைந்த கணிதம் I
 Combined Mathematics I

10 S I

B කොටස

* ප්‍රශ්න පහකට පමණක් පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

11. (a) $x \in \mathbb{R}$ සඳහා $f(x) = px^2 + qx + r$ යැයි ගනිමු; මෙහි $p > 0$ සහිතව $p, q, r \in \mathbb{R}$ වේ.

$f(x) \geq \frac{4pr - q^2}{4p}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

දැන් $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - a^2 + 1$ හා $g(x) = x^2 - 2(a + 1)x + a(a - 1)$ යැයි ගනිමු; මෙහි $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \in \mathbb{Q}^+$ වේ. $[f(x)]_{\text{අවම}}$ සහ $[g(x)]_{\text{අවම}}$ යනු පිළිවෙළින් $f(x)$ සහ $g(x)$ හි අවම අගයන් වේ.

a ඇසුරෙන් $[f(x)]_{\text{අවම}}$ අගය සොයන්න.

තවදුරටත් $[g(x)]_{\text{අවම}} - [f(x)]_{\text{අවම}} \geq 3$ වන පරිදි a ට ගත හැකි අගය පරාසය සොයන්න.

$f(x) = 0$ සහ $g(x) = 0$ සමීකරණවලට තාත්වික ප්‍රතිඵල මූල දෙකක් පවතින බව පෙන්වන්න.

α සහ $\beta (> \alpha)$ යනු $f(x) = 0$ හි මූල යැයි ගනිමු. α සහ β පරිමේය බව පෙන්වන්න.

$f(x) = 0$ හි මූල $g(x) = 0$ හි මූල අතර පිහිටයි නම් $0 < a < 1$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

(b) $f(x)$ යනු x හි බහුපද ශ්‍රිතයක් හා $f'(x)$ යනු $f(x)$ හි ව්‍යුත්පන්න යැයි ගනිමු. $f(x)$ යන්න $(x - a)^2$ මගින් බෙදූ විට ශේෂය $(x - a)f'(a) + f(a)$ බව පෙන්වන්න; මෙහි $a \in \mathbb{R}$ වේ.

$x \in \mathbb{R}$ සඳහා $g(x) = 3x^3 + \lambda x^2 + \mu x - 6$ යැයි ගනිමු; මෙහි $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ වේ. $g(x)$ යන්න $(x - 1)^2$ මගින් බෙදූ විට ශේෂය $-12x - 8$ වේ. $\lambda = -4$ බව පෙන්වා μ හි අගය සොයන්න.

λ සහ μ හි මෙම අගයන් සඳහා $(x + 1)$, $g(x)$ හි සාධකයක් බව පෙන්වන්න.

ඒ නමින්, $g(x)$ යන්න රේඛීය සාධකවල ගුණිතයක් ලෙස ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න.

12. (a) පිරිමි ළමුන් තිදෙනෙක් සහ ගැහැණු ළමුන් තිදෙනෙකුගෙන් සමන්විත සිසුන් සය දෙනෙකු බැගින් පාසල් දෙකකින් වැඩමුළුවකට සහභාගී වේ.

(i) I. කිසිදු සීමා කිරීමක් නොමැති නම්,

II. කමිටුවේ හි සිටින පිරිමි හා ගැහැණු සංඛ්‍යාව සමාන නම් හා එක් එක් පාසලෙන් කමිටුවෙහි සිටින සිසුන් සංඛ්‍යාව සමාන නම්,

ඉහත සිසු කණ්ඩායම අතරින් සය දෙනෙකුගෙන් සමන්විත වන කමිටුවක් ආකාර කීයකින් සැකසිය හැකිවේ ද?

(ii) වැනිලා රසැති කිරි බෝතල් පහක්, වොකලට රසැති කිරි බෝතලයක් සහ ස්ට්‍රෝබෙරි රසැති කිරි බෝතලයක් එක් අයෙකුට හරියට ම එක් බෝතලයක් ලැබෙන සේ කමිටු සාමාජිකයින් අතර ආකාර කීයකින් බෙදා දිය හැකිවේ ද?

(b) $\frac{3^2 - 2.1}{1.3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{5^2 - 2.2}{3.5} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{7^2 - 2.3}{5.7} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \dots$ ශ්‍රේණියේ r වන පදය U_r ලියා දක්වන්න.

$r \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ සඳහා $\frac{4r^2 + 2r + 1}{(2r - 1)(2r + 1)}$ හි හිතේන භාග සැලකීමෙන්,

$r \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ සඳහා $U_r = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^r + f(r) - f(r + 1)$ වන පරිදි $f(r)$ සොයන්න.

ඒ නයින්, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ සඳහා $\sum_{r=1}^n U_r = 1 - \left(\frac{n+1}{2n+1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

$\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} U_r$ අපරිමිත ශ්‍රේණිය අභිසාරී බව පෙන්වා එහි ඵලය සොයන්න.

13. (a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ හා $B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{17} & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix}$ යැයි ගනිමු; මෙහි $q, r, s \in \mathbb{R}$ වේ.

(i) q, r හා s ඇසුරෙන් AB සොයන්න.

(ii) $AB = \begin{bmatrix} k & k-1 \\ k-1 & k \end{bmatrix}$ වන පරිදි q, r, s හා k සොයන්න. තව ද A න්‍යාසයේ ප්‍රතිලෝමය A^{-1} සොයන්න.

(iii) පහත සමගාමී සමීකරණ යුගල න්‍යාස ආකාරයෙන් ලියා දක්වන්න. ඒ නයින්, සමීකරණ විසඳන්න.

$$2x + 5y = 12$$

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

(b) $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ යැයි ගනිමු. $z_1 = \frac{1+i}{1-i}$ හා $z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1-i}$ යන්න $a + ib$ ආකාරයෙන් හා $r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ ආකාරයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න; මෙහි $r > 0$ හා $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

A, B යනු ආගන්ඵ සටහනක් මත පිළිවෙළින් z_1, z_2 සංකීර්ණ සංඛ්‍යා නිරූපණය වන්නේ යැයි ගනිමු. $\text{Arg}(z_1 + z_2) = \frac{3\pi}{8}$ බව පෙන්වන්න. $\tan \frac{3\pi}{8} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.

(c) $\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}$ යැයි ගනිමු. ද මුවාවර් ප්‍රමේයය භාවිතයෙන්, ω^7 හි අගය සොයන්න.

ඒ නයින්, $1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \omega^4 + \omega^5 + \omega^6 = 0$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

$\omega^2 + \omega^5 = 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}$ බව තවදුරටත් පෙන්වන්න. $\omega + \omega^6$ හා $\omega^3 + \omega^4$ සඳහාත් එවැනි ම ප්‍රකාශන

ලබාගන්න. ඒ නයින්, $\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} = -\frac{1}{2}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

14. (a) $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$ සඳහා $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax + 3}{(x - 2)^2}$ යැයි ගනිමු; මෙහි $a \in \mathbb{R}$ වේ.

$f(x)$ හි ව්‍යුත්පන්නය, $f'(x)$ යන්න $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$ සඳහා $f'(x) = \frac{-(a + 4)x - (2a + 6)}{(x - 2)^3}$ මගින් දෙනු ලබන බව පෙන්වන්න.

$y = f(x)$ ප්‍රස්ථාරයට $x = 1$ හි දී ස්ථාවර ලක්ෂ්‍යයක් ඇති බව දී ඇත. ඒ නයින්, a හි අගය සොයන්න. තව ද $f(x)$ වැඩිවන ප්‍රාන්තරය හා $f(x)$ අඩුවන ප්‍රාන්තර සොයන්න.

$f(x)$ හි ස්ථාවර ලක්ෂ්‍යයේ බණ්ඩාංක ද සොයන්න.

$x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$ සඳහා $f''(x) = \frac{2(2x - 1)}{3(x - 2)^4}$ බව දී ඇත. ඒ නයින්, $y = f(x)$ ප්‍රස්ථාරයට නතිවර්තන ලක්ෂ්‍යයක් පවතින බව පෙන්වන්න. තව ද නතිවර්තන ලක්ෂ්‍යයේ බණ්ඩාංක ද සොයන්න.

ස්පර්ශෝත්මුව, ස්ථාවර ලක්ෂ්‍යය හා නතිවර්තන ලක්ෂ්‍යය දක්වමින් $y = f(x)$ හි ප්‍රස්ථාරයේ දළ සටහනක් අඳින්න.

(b) කේන්ද්‍රික බණ්ඩියක හැඩයට නමන ලද l දිගැති තුනී කම්බියක් සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ම යොදාගනිමින් කරාබුවක් සාදා ඇත. කරාබුව මගින් ආවරණය කළහැකි උපරිම ක්ෂේත්‍රඵලය, සමාන දිගැති කම්බියකින් සාදන ලද සමවතුරසුයක ක්ෂේත්‍රඵලය ට සමාන වන බව පෙන්වන්න.

15. (a) $\sqrt{2x} = t$ ආදේශය භාවිතයෙන්,

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2x} + 4} dx \text{ අගයන්න; මෙහි } x > 0.$$

(b) $I = \int_0^3 x \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} dx$ ලෙස ගනිමු. කොටස් වශයෙන් අනුකලනය භාවිතයෙන් $I = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4}J$

බව පෙන්වන්න; මෙහි $J = \int_0^3 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1 + x} dx$ වේ.

සුදුසු ආදේශයක් භාවිතයෙන් $J = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ බව පෙන්වන්න. ඒ නයින්, I අගයන්න.

(c) k නියතයක් වන $\int_0^k f(x) dx = \int_0^k f(k - x) dx$ සූත්‍රය භාවිතයෙන්,

$$\int_0^\pi x \sec^{2n+1} x \tan x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sec^{2n+1} x \tan x dx \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න. මෙහි } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ වේ.}$$

ඒ නයින්, $\int_0^\pi x \sec^{2n+1} x \tan x dx$ අගයන්න.

16. $l_1 \equiv ax + by + c = 0$ හා $l_2 \equiv px + qy + r = 0$ සරල රේඛාවල ඡේදන ලක්ෂ්‍යය හරහා යන සරල රේඛාවක සමීකරණය $l_1 + \lambda l_2 = 0$ මගින් දෙනු ලබන බව පෙන්වන්න; මෙහි λ යනු පරාමිතියකි.

$l_1 \equiv 4x - 3y - 1 = 0$ හා $l_2 \equiv 3x - 4y + 2 = 0$ යැයි ගනිමු. $l_1 = 0$ හා $l_2 = 0$ සරල රේඛාවල ඡේදන ලක්ෂ්‍යය හරහා යන සරල රේඛාවේ සමීකරණය පරාමිතික ආකාරයෙන් ලියන්න.

ඒ නමින්, l_1 හා l_2 සරල රේඛා ඡේදන වන ලක්ෂ්‍යය හා $P \equiv \left(3, \frac{22}{7}\right)$ ලක්ෂ්‍යය හරහා යන $l = 0$ සරල රේඛාවේ සමීකරණය සොයන්න.

l_1 හා l_2 සරල රේඛා අතර කෝණ සමච්ඡේදකවල සමීකරණ සොයන්න. ඒ නමින්, l_1 හා l_2 සරල රේඛා අතර සුළු කෝණයේ සමච්ඡේදකය $l = 0$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

l_1 හා l_2 සරල රේඛා දෙකම ස්පර්ෂ කරන හා කේන්ද්‍රය $(-2, \alpha)$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ වන, S_1 වෘත්තයේ සමීකරණය $25x^2 + 25y^2 + 100x - 250y + 149 = 0$ බව ද පෙන්වන්න.

කේන්ද්‍රය මූල ලක්ෂ්‍යයේ පිහිටි වෙනත් S_2 වෘත්තයක් S_1 වෘත්තය ප්‍රලම්භව ඡේදනය කරයි. S_2 හි අරය $\frac{\sqrt{149}}{5}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

17. (a) $\sin A, \cos A, \sin B,$ හා $\cos B$ ඇසුරෙන් $\sin(A + B)$ ලියා දක්වන්න.

ඒ නමින්, $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \theta\right) = \cos \theta$ බව පෙන්වන්න. $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \sin \theta$ බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.

$\sin(A + B)$ භාවිතයෙන් $\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

ඒ නමින්, සියලු $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ සඳහා $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ අපෝහනය කරන්න.

$\sin \theta, \cos \theta, \tan \theta$ ගුණෝත්තර ශ්‍රේණියක අනුයාත පද වේ නම් $\cos^3 \theta = \sin^2 \theta$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

$\cos^9 \theta + 3\cos^8 \theta + 3\cos^7 \theta + \cos^6 \theta - 1 = 0$ බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.

(b) සුපුරුදු අංකනයෙන්, ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සඳහා සයින නීතිය ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න.

ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයේ $B\hat{A}C$ කෝණ සමච්ඡේදකය BC පාදය D හි දී හමු වේ. $BD:DC = \lambda + 1:\lambda, \lambda > 0$ බව දී ඇත. $\frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{3}{4}$ නම් λ හි අගය සොයන්න.

ත්‍රිකෝණවල වර්ගඵල සැලකීමෙන් හෝ අන් අයුරකින්, $4ca \sin B + 3ab \sin C = 7bc \sin A$ බව පෙන්වන්න. ඒ නමින්, $C = \frac{\pi}{4}$ නම් $\sin B + \cos B = \frac{3}{7} \left(\frac{ab + ca}{bc}\right)$ බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.

(c) $xy = 1$ බව දී ඇත. $x, y \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ සඳහා $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y$ සොයන්න.

අධ්‍යාපන උසස් අධ්‍යාපන, උසස් අධ්‍යාපන සහ වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
 கல்வி, உயர் கல்வி மற்றும் தொழிற கல்வி அமைச்சு
 Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education
Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education

අ.පො.ස (උ.පෙළ) උපකාරක තක්සේරුව - 2026

සංයුක්ත ගණිතය II
 இணைந்த கணிதம் II
 Combined Mathematics II

10 S II

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
 Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
 மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
 Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය පුද්ගල පත්‍රය කියවා පුද්ගල තෝරා ගැනීමටත් පිළිතුරු ලිවීමේදී ප්‍රමුඛත්වය දෙන පුද්ගල සංවිධානය කර ගැනීමටත් යොදාගන්න.

විභාග අංකය

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උපදෙස්:

- * මෙම පුද්ගල පත්‍රය කොටස් දෙකකින් සමන්විත වේ;
A කොටස (ප්‍රශ්න 1 - 10) සහ **B කොටස** (ප්‍රශ්න 11 - 17).
- * **A කොටස:**
 සියලු ම ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න. එක් එක් ප්‍රශ්නය සඳහා ඔබේ පිළිතුරු, සපයා ඇති ඉඩෙහි ලියන්න. වැඩිපුර ඉඩ අවශ්‍ය වේ නම්, ඔබට අමතර ලියන කඩදාසි භාවිත කළ හැකි ය.
- * **B කොටස:**
 පුද්ගල පහකට පමණක් පිළිතුරු සපයන්න. ඔබේ පිළිතුරු, සපයා ඇති කඩදාසිවල ලියන්න.
- * නියමිත කාලය අවසන් වූ පසු **A කොටසෙහි** පිළිතුරු පත්‍රය, **B කොටසෙහි** පිළිතුරු පත්‍රයට උඩින් සිටින පරිදි කොටස් දෙක අමුණා විභාග ශාලාධිපතිට භාර දෙන්න.
- * පුද්ගල පත්‍රයෙහි **B කොටස පමණක්** විභාග ශාලාවෙන් පිටතට ගෙන යාමට ඔබට අවසර ඇත.

පරීක්ෂකවරුන්ගේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා පමණි.

(10) සංයුක්ත ගණිතය II		
කොටස	පුද්ගල අංකය	ලකුණු
A	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	
	9	
	10	
B	11	
	12	
	13	
	14	
	15	
	16	
	17	
	එකතුව	

එකතුව

ඉලක්කමෙන්	
අකුරින්	

සංකේත අංක

උත්තර පත්‍ර පරීක්ෂක	
පරීක්ෂා කළේ:	1
	2
අධීක්ෂණය කළේ:	

අධ්‍යාපන උසස් අධ්‍යාපන සහ වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
 කல்வி, உயர் கல்வி மற்றும் தொழிற கல்வி அமைச்சு
 Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education
 අධ්‍යාපන උසස් අධ්‍යාපන සහ වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය

අ.පො.ස (උ.පෙළ) උපකාරක තක්සේරුව - 2026

සංයුක්ත ගණිතය	II
இணைந்த கணிதம்	II
Combined Mathematics	II



B කොටස

* ප්‍රශ්න පහකට පමණක් පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

(මෙම ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රයෙහි g මගින් ගුරුත්වජ ත්වරණය දැක්වෙයි.)

11. (a) සෘජු මාර්ගයක ගමන් ගන්නා X නම් මෝටර් රථයක්, u ප්‍රවේගයකින් හා f ඒකාකාර ත්වරණයකින් A නම් ලක්ෂ්‍යයක් පසුකර යයි. එය සිය වේගය λu වන තුරු ත්වරණය කරයි; මෙහි ($\lambda > 2$) වේ. එය B නම් ලක්ෂ්‍යයේ දී f ඒකාකාර මන්දනයකින් ගමන් කිරීම අරඹා එහි ප්‍රවේගය $2u$ වන අවස්ථාවේ දී C ලක්ෂ්‍යය කරා එළඹේ. එම මාර්ගයේ ම එම දිශාවට ම $2u$ ඒකාකාර ප්‍රවේගයකින් ගමන් ගන්නා Y නම් වෙනත් මෝටර් රථයක් X මෝටර් රථය A ලක්ෂ්‍යය පසුකර යාමට $\frac{u}{f}$ කාලයකට ප්‍රථම එම A ලක්ෂ්‍යය පසුකර යයි.

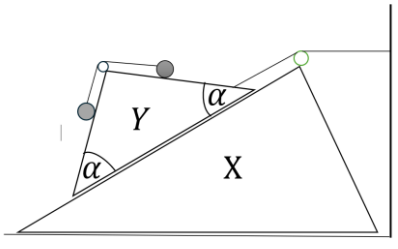
එකම රූපසටහනක X හා Y හි චලිතය සඳහා ප්‍රවේග-කාල ප්‍රස්ථාරවල දළ සටහන් අඳින්න. ඒ නයින්,

- (i) $AB = \frac{1}{2f}u^2(\lambda^2 - 1)$ බව පෙන්වන්න.
- (ii) X මෝටර් රථය C ලක්ෂ්‍යය කරා එළඹෙන විට එය ගමන් කර ඇති මුළු දුර $\frac{1}{2f}u^2(2\lambda^2 - 5)$ බව පෙන්වන්න.
- (iii) $\lambda \leq 2 + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$ නම්, X මෝටර් රථයට Y මෝටර් රථයට පසුකර යාමට නොහැකි බව පෙන්වන්න.

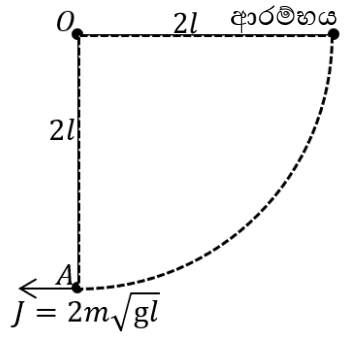
(b) S නැවක් පොළොවට සාපේක්ෂව උතුරෙන් බටහිරට α කෝණයක් සාදන දිශාවට $v \text{ km h}^{-1}$ යාත්‍රා කරන අතර W යුධ නැවක් පොළොවට සාපේක්ෂව $u (< v \sin \alpha) \text{ km h}^{-1}$ ඒකාකාර ප්‍රවේගයෙන් බටහිර දෙසට යාත්‍රා කරයි. යුධ නැව විසින් S නැව සතුරු නෞකාවක් ලෙස හඳුනාගැනෙන අතර එය අල්ලා ගැනීමට සැරසේ. එක්තරා මොහොතක දී, යුධ නෞකාවට හරියට ම නිරිත දිශාවෙන් $d \text{ km}$ දුරකින් නැව පිහිටයි. ප්‍රවේග ත්‍රිකෝණයේ දළ සටහනක් ඇඳ, යුධ නෞකාවට සාපේක්ෂව නැවෙහි පෙත නිර්ණය කරන්න. ඒ නයින්, යුධ නැව හා නැව අතර කෙටිම දුර l සොයන්න. යුධ නෞකාවට සවිකර ඇති තුවක්කුවල උපරිම

වෙඩි තැබීමේ පරාසය $R (> l) \text{ km}$ නම්, නැව $\frac{2\sqrt{R^2 - l^2}}{\sqrt{v^2 + u^2} - 2uv \sin \alpha}$ කාල පරාසයක් යුධ නැවෙහි වෙඩි තැබීමේ පරාසයෙහි d දෙන බව පෙන්වන්න.

12. (a) X හා Y සුමට ඒකාකාර කුඳ්ඳු දෙකක හා P හා Q අංශුවල ස්කන්ධ කේන්ද්‍ර තුළින් වූ සිරස් හරස්කඩ, රූපයෙන් දැක්වේ. සුමට තිරස් මේසයක් මත ස්කන්ධය M වූ X සුමට කුඳ්ඳුය තබා ඇත. තිරස සමග $\alpha (< \frac{\pi}{4})$ කෝණයක් සාදනු ලබන එහි ආනත මුහුණතෙහි ස්කන්ධය $2m$ වූ A ආනතියකින් යුතු ආනත මුහුණත් සහිත තවත් කුඳ්ඳුයක් තබා ඇත. Y කුඳ්ඳුයේ ශීර්ෂයකට සවිකර ඇති කප්පියක් මතින් යන සැහැල්ලු අවිනත්‍ය තන්තුවක දෙකෙළවරට එක එකෙහි ස්කන්ධය $2m$ වූ P හා Q අංශු දෙකක් ඇඳා ඇත. X කුඳ්ඳුයේ ශීර්ෂයක වූ අවල සුමට කප්පියක් මතින් දිවෙන තවත් සැහැල්ලු අවිනත්‍ය තන්තුවක එක් කෙළවරක් Y කුඳ්ඳුයට ද අනෙක් කෙළවර එකම තලය මත වූ සිරස් බිත්තියක වූ ලක්ෂ්‍යයකට ද සවි කර ඇත්තේ තන්තුව තිරස්ව පිහිටන පරිදි ය. තන්තු තද ව පද්ධතිය නිශ්චලතාවයේ සිට මුදාහරිනු ලැබේ. තන්තුවල ආතති නිර්ණය කිරීමට ප්‍රමාණවත් සමීකරණ ලියා දක්වන්න.

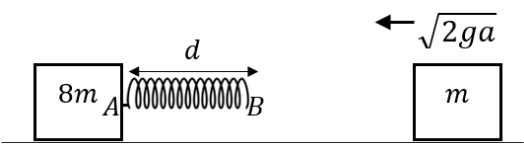


(b) රූපයේ දැක්වෙන පරිදි දිග $2l$ වූ සැහැල්ලු අවිනන්‍ය තන්තුවක දෙකෙළවර ස්කන්ධය m වූ කුඩා P අංශුවකට හා O අවල ලක්ෂ්‍යයකට ඇඳා ඇත. තන්තුව තදව, O හා එකම තිරස් මට්ටමේ සිට අංශුව නිශ්චලතාවයේ සිට මුදා හරිනු ලැබේ. අනතුරුව චලිතයේ දී, P අංශුව වෘත්තාකාර සිරස් පථයක ගමන් කොට එහි පහළ ම ලක්ෂ්‍යය වූ A ලක්ෂ්‍යය කරා එළඹ එහි චලිතයේ දිශාවට ම $2m\sqrt{gl}$ විශාලත්වයක් සහිත තිරස් ආවේගයක් ලබා ගනී. ආවේගය ක්‍රියා කළ වහා ම අංශුවේ ප්‍රවේගය සොයන්න. තන්තුව එහි යටි අත් සිරස සමඟ 60° ක ආනතියක් සාදන විට අංශුවේ ප්‍රවේගය සහ ආනතිය පිළිවෙලින් $\sqrt{14gl}$ හා $\frac{15mg}{2}$ බව පෙන්වන්න. එම මොහොතේදී ම වෙනත් අතිරේක ආවේගයක් අත් නොවන පරිදි තන්තුව ක්ෂණිකව කපා හරින ලදුව අනතුරුව අංශුව ගුරුත්වය යටතේ නිදහසේ චලනය වී A හා සමාන තිරස් මට්ටමේ පිහිටි B ලක්ෂ්‍යය කරා එළඹේ නම්, P අංශුවට B කරා ළඟාවීමට ගතවන කාලය



$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{42} + 5\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

13. ස්වභාවික දිග d ද ප්‍රත්‍යස්ථතා මාපාංකය $6mg$ ද වන සැහැල්ලු ප්‍රත්‍යස්ථ AB දුන්නක එක් කෙළවරකට ස්කන්ධය $8m$ වන කුඩා සනාකාර කුට්ටියක් ඇඳා ඇත. AB දිග d වන පරිදි හා A ඇඳා ඇති මුහුණතට ලම්බව පවතින පරිදි දුන්න හා කුට්ටිය තිරස් මේසයක් මත නිශ්චලව ඇත. $\sqrt{2ga}$ වේගයෙන් BA ට සමාන්තර දිශාවකට ගමන් කරන භෞතිකව සමාන මාන සහිත එහෙත් ස්කන්ධය m වූ තවත් කුට්ටියක් දුන්නෙහි නිදහස් B කෙළවර මත වැදේ.

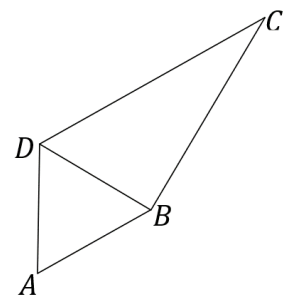


සැහැල්ලු කුට්ටිය හා මේසය අතර ස්පර්ශය සුමට ව පවතී යැයි උපකල්පනය කෙරේ. බර වැඩි කුට්ටිය අවලව පවතී යයි ද, තදාන්තර චලිතයේ දී AB සෘජුව හා තිරස්ව පවතී යයි ද උපකල්පනයෙන්, දුන්නෙහි B කෙළවර A සිට x දුරකින් පිහිටන විට සැහැල්ලු කුට්ටියේ චලිතයේ සමීකරණය $\ddot{X} = -\omega^2 X$ මගින් දෙනු ලබන බව පෙන්වන්න; මෙහි $X = x - d$ වේ. x හි විසඳුම $x = d + h \cos \omega t + k \sin \omega t$ ආකාරයෙන් ඇතැයි යන උපකල්පනයෙන්, h හා k නියතවල අගයන් සොයන්න. ඒ නයින්, දුන්නෙහි අවම දිග සොයා $d > \frac{a}{3}$ බව අපෝහනය කරන්න. $d = a$ නම්, දුන්න මුල්වරට සිය දිගෙන් හරි අඩක් බවට සම්පීඩනය වීමට ගන්නා කාලයන් හා දුන්න මුල්වරට එහි අවම දිගට ළඟාවීමට ගන්නා කාලයන් අතර අනුපාතය 2: 3 බව පෙන්වන්න. දැන්, බර වැඩි කුට්ටියට මේසය මත නිදහසේ චලිත වීමට හැකි අතර බර වැඩි කුට්ටිය සහ මේසය අතර සර්ෂණ සංගුනකය μ වේ. බර වැඩි කුට්ටිය නොසෙල්ව තබා ගැනීමට μ ට තිබිය යුතු අවම අගය a හා d ඇසුරෙන් සොයන්න.

14. (a) $OACB$ යනු O දෛශික මූලය වන සමාන්තරාස්‍රයක් යැයි ද \mathbf{a} හා \mathbf{b} ඒකක දෛශික දෙකක් යැයි ද ගනිමු. O මූලය අනුබද්ධයෙන් A හා B ශීර්ෂවල පිහිටුම් දෛශික පිළිවෙලින් $\alpha\mathbf{a}$ හා $\beta\mathbf{b}$ වේ. $OP : OA = \alpha : 1$ වන පරිදි OA මත P ලක්ෂ්‍යය ද $AQ : AC = \beta : 1$ වන පරිදි AC මත Q ලක්ෂ්‍යය ද වේ. දෛශික ආකලනය පිළිබඳ ත්‍රිකෝණ නියමය භාවිතයෙන් $\vec{PC} = \alpha(1 - \alpha)\mathbf{a} + \beta\mathbf{b}$ හා $\vec{BQ} = \alpha\mathbf{a} - \beta(1 - \beta)\mathbf{b}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

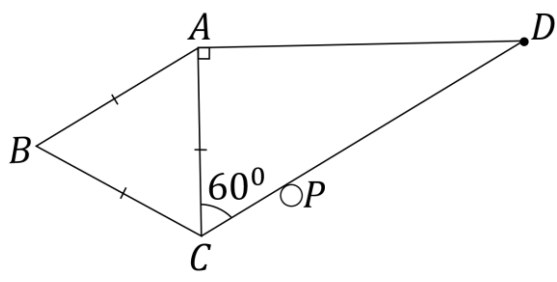
$\angle BRP = \frac{\pi}{2}$ වන පරිදි PC හා BQ රේඛා R හි දී හමුවේ. \mathbf{a} හා \mathbf{b} ඒකක දෛශික අතර කෝණය θ , $\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\beta^2(1 - \beta) - \alpha^2(1 - \alpha)}{\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta - \alpha\beta)} \right)$ මගින් ලබාදෙන බව පෙන්වන්න.

(b) $ABCD$ චතුරස්‍රයක් රූපයේ දක්වා ඇත. ABD සමපාද ත්‍රිකෝණයක් ද, $C\hat{B}D = 90^\circ$ හා $CD = 4a$ ද වේ. විශාලත්වය $6P, 4P, \alpha P, \beta P$ හා $8\sqrt{3}P$ වූ බල පිළිවෙලින් AB, AD, DC, DB හා CB දිගේ අක්ෂර අනුපිළිවෙලින් දැක්වෙන දිශාවලට ක්‍රියා කරයි; මෙහි α හා β තාත්වික නියත වේ. පද්ධතියේ සම්ප්‍රයුක්තය, DB ට සමාන්තරව අක්ෂර අනුපිළිවෙලින් දැක්වෙන දිශාවට වන බව දී ඇත. $\alpha = 6$ බව පෙන්වන්න. සම්ප්‍රයුක්ත බලයේ විශාලත්වය $6P$ නම්, β ට ලැබිය හැකි අගය සොයන්න. පද්ධතිය DB ඔස්සේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වන තනි බලයකට උෞනනය කිරීම සඳහා පද්ධතියට එක් කළ යුතු යුග්මය ගණනය කරන්න.



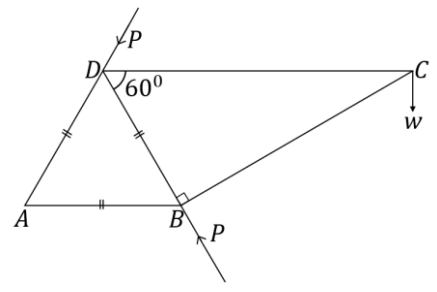
A හි දී BD ට ලම්බව යොදන ලද F_1 බලයකින් හා C හි දී යොදන ලද F_2 බලයකින් නව පද්ධතිය සමතුලිතතාවට ගෙන එනු ලැබේ. F_1 හා F_2 හි අගයන් සොයන්න.

15. (a) එක එකෙහි දිග $2a$ ද බර W ද වන AB හා BC ඒකාකාර දඬු දෙකක් හා පිළිවෙලින් දිග $2\sqrt{3}a$ හා $4a$ ද බර W හා $2W$ ද වන තවත් AD හා CD ඒකාකාර දඬු දෙකක් ඒවායේ අන්තවලදී සුමටව සන්ධි කර ඇත. දිග $2a$ වූ AC සැහැල්ලු දණ්ඩක් A හා C දී නිදහසේ සන්ධි කර ඇත. $PD = 3a$ පරිදි P තුඩා නා දැත්තක් මත තබා ඇති CD දණ්ඩ D හි දී අවල ලක්ෂ්‍යයකට සුමටව අසව කර ඇත. රූපයේ දැක්වෙන පරිදි AD තිරස්ව පද්ධතිය සිරස් තලයක සමතුලිතව ඇත.



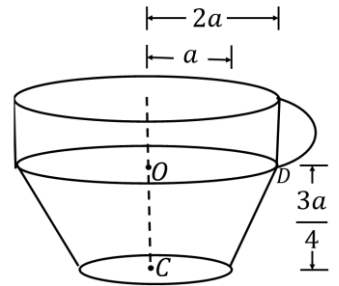
- (i) AB දණ්ඩ මත B හි දී ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව සොයන්න.
 - (ii) සැහැල්ලු දණ්ඩ මත තෙරපුම් $\frac{3W}{2}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.
- තව ද, P නාදැත්ත මගින් CD දණ්ඩ මත ඇති කරන ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව සොයන්න.

(b) රූපයේ දැක්වෙන රාමු සැකිල්ල, ඒවායේ අන්තවලදී සුමට ලෙස සන්ධි කළ AB, BC, CD, DA හා DB සැහැල්ලු දඬු පහකින් සමන්විත වේ. $AB = AD = BD = a, D\hat{B}C = 90^\circ$ හා $B\hat{D}C = 60^\circ$ බව දී ඇත. w භාරයක් C සන්ධියෙන් එල්ලා ඇති අතර රාමු සැකිල්ල A හි දී අවල ලක්ෂ්‍යයකට සුමට ලෙස සන්ධි කර AB හා DC තිරස්ව සිරස් තලයක සමතුලිතතාවයේ තබා ඇත්තේ එයට B හා D සන්ධිවල දී පිළිවෙලින් \vec{BD} හා \vec{DA} දිශාවන් ට යොදන ලද එක එකක් P විශාලත්වයෙන් යුතු බලයන් මගිනි. P හි අගය සොයන්න. බෝ අංකනය භාවිතයෙන් ප්‍රත්‍යාබල සටහනක් අඳින්න. ඒ නයින්, දඬුවල ප්‍රත්‍යාබල, ආතති ද තෙරපුම් ද යන්න ප්‍රකාශ කරමින් සොයන්න.



16. අරය a වූ ඒකාකාර අර්ධ වෘත්තාකාර කම්බියක ස්කන්ධ කේන්ද්‍රය එහි කේන්ද්‍රයේ සිට $\frac{2a}{\pi}$ දුරකින් පිහිටන බව හා උස h වූ ඒකාකාර කුහර කේතුවක ස්කන්ධ කේන්ද්‍රය එහි පතුලේ කේන්ද්‍රයේ සිට $\frac{h}{3}$ දුරකින් පිහිටන බව ද පෙන්වන්න.

උඩත් හා යටත් දාරවල අරයයන් පිළිවෙලින් $2a$ හා a ද උස $\frac{3a}{4}$ ද වූ ඡේතකයක හැඩයෙන් යුතු කුහර සෘජු වෘත්තාකාර ඒකාකාර තුනී කබොලක උඩත් දාරයට අරය $2a$ හා උස $\frac{a}{2}$ වූ සෘජු වෘත්ත සිලින්ඩරාකාර කබොලක්ද, එහි යටත් දාරයට අරය a හා කේන්ද්‍රය C වූ තුනී ඒකාකාර වෘත්තාකාර තැටියක් ද එක්කර තැනූ බඳුනක් රූපයේ දැක්වේ. එහි සිලින්ඩරාකාර කොටසට අරය $\frac{a}{4}$ වූ අර්ධ වෘත්තාකාර ඒකාකාර තුනී කම්බියකින් සකසන ලද අල්ලුවක් සවි කර ඇත.



බඳුනේ ස්කන්ධ කේන්ද්‍රය, O මූලය ද OC දිගේ x අක්ෂය ද OD දිගේ y අක්ෂය ද පිහිටි Oxy සමමිතික තලයක් මත $\left(\frac{5a}{31}, \frac{2a}{31\pi}(4\pi + 1)\right)$ හි පිහිටන බව පෙන්වන්න.

ඉහත බඳුන අල්ලුවෙන් සුමට නාදැත්තක එල්ලු විට OC තිරස්ව පවතින පරිදි සිලින්ඩරාකාර කොටසේ ගැට්ටට අරය $2a$ වන කම්බි වළල්ලක් සවිකිරීමට අදහස් කරයි. කම්බි වළල්ලේ ඒකක දිගක ස්කන්ධය සොයන්න.

17. (a) එක්තරා මලල ක්‍රීඩකයකු වට කිහිපයකින් සමන්විත ජවන ඉසව්වකට සහභාගි වී අවසන් වටයට සුදුසුකම් ලැබීමට උත්සාහ කරයි. මූලික වටයේ දී ඔහුට ප්‍රථම, දෙවන හා තෙවන ස්ථාන අත්කර ගැනීමට හැකි සම්භාවිතා පිළිවෙලින් $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{4}$ හා $\frac{1}{3}$ වේ. ක්‍රීඩකයා මූලික වටයේ දී පළමු, දෙවන හෝ තෙවන ස්ථාන අත්කර ගත්තේ නම් ඔහු අවසාන වටයට සුදුසුකම් ලැබීමේ සම්භාවිතාව $\frac{3}{5}$ කි. අන් අයුරකින්, ඔහු අවසන් වටයට සුදුසුකම් ලැබීමේ සම්භාවිතාව $\frac{1}{10}$ කි. ක්‍රීඩකයා අවසන් වටයට සුදුසුකම් ලැබීමේ සම්භාවිතාව සොයන්න. ක්‍රීඩකයා අවසන් වටයට සුදුසුකම් ලද බව දී ඇත. මූලික වටයේ දී ඔහු මුල් ස්ථාන තුනෙන් එකක් අත්කර ගැනීමේ සම්භාවිතාව සොයන්න.

(b) සමූහිත සංඛ්‍යාත පද්ධතියක i වන පංති ප්‍රාන්තරයේ පන්ති ලකුණ x_i ද සංඛ්‍යාතය f_i ලෙස ද ගනිමු; මෙහි $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ වේ. ව්‍යාප්තියේ මධ්‍යන්‍යය \bar{x} සහ සම්මත අපගමනය σ පිළිවෙලින් $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i}$ හා $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i}}$ මගින් දී ඇත. $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ විට නිරීක්ෂණ $y_i = ax_i + b$ මගින් කේතනය කළ විට කේතනය කරන ලද දත්ත ව්‍යාප්තියේ මධ්‍යන්‍යය හා සම්මත අපගමනය පිළිවෙලින් $\bar{y} = a\bar{x} + b$ හා $\sigma_y = |a|\sigma$ මගින් ලබාදෙනු ලබන බව පෙන්වන්න.

යාබද වගු මගින් දැක්වනුයේ පර්යේෂකයකු විසින් බොජුන් හල් හිමියකුට සිය අලෙවිය වර්ධනය කරගැනීමට අදාළ තීරණවලට එළැඹීමට සහාය වනු පිණිස එක්තරා දිනක දී බොජුන් හලට පැමිණි Z ආහාර වර්ගයට කැමති පළමු පාරිභෝගිකයින් තිස්දෙනා වෙතින් රැස් කර සාරාංශ කරන ලද දත්ත වේ. පාරිභෝගිකයන්ගේ වයසෙහි මධ්‍යන්‍යය සහ සම්මත අපගමනය සොයන්න. ඒ නයින්, Z ආහාර වර්ගය සඳහා වන වියදමෙහි මධ්‍යන්‍යය සහ සම්මත අපගමනය අපෝහනය කරන්න.

පාරිභෝගික වයස (අවුරුදු)	පාරිභෝගික සංඛ්‍යාව	වියදම (රුපියල්)	පාරිභෝගික සංඛ්‍යාව
61-75	2	6100-7500	2
46-60	2	4600-6000	2
31-45	8	3100-4500	8
16-30	12	1600-3000	12
1-15	6	1100-1500	6

Preface

It is with great pleasure that this **Marking Guide for the Supportive Assessment – 2026 in Combined Mathematics** is presented to students and teachers involved in the preparation for the forthcoming **G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination**.

This guide has been carefully prepared with the objective of supporting both the teaching and learning processes in Combined Mathematics. Every effort has been made to ensure that the solutions and approaches are consistent with the standards and principles followed in the G.C.E. (A/L) Examination.

While the guide is based on the structure and methodology of the official G.C.E. (A/L) marking scheme, it should be noted that the two serve different purposes. The official marking scheme primarily indicates the **essential mark-awarding steps** required for assessment. In contrast, this guide has been developed as a **student-friendly learning resource**, incorporating additional intermediate steps, explanations, and mathematical details wherever necessary to facilitate understanding.

Students should therefore understand that, in the actual G.C.E. (A/L) Examination, marks are awarded only for the essential steps and key mathematical arguments specified in the official marking scheme. The additional steps included in this guide are intended to clarify the solution process and strengthen conceptual understanding rather than represent separate mark-awarding points.

Teachers may also use this guide as a reference when marking answer scripts of the Supportive Assessment. The detailed presentation of solutions enables teachers to identify students' strengths and weaknesses more effectively while maintaining consistency with the expected examination standards.

Furthermore, special notes and observations have been included at appropriate places to highlight important concepts, examination techniques, common errors, and areas that require particular attention. It is hoped that these additions will help students develop a deeper understanding of the subject and improve the quality of their mathematical reasoning and presentation.

It is sincerely hoped that this guide will serve as a valuable resource for both students and teachers, contributing positively to the teaching, learning, and assessment of Combined Mathematics.

Best Wishes to Students

Success in Combined Mathematics is achieved through perseverance, disciplined practice, logical thinking, and a clear understanding of fundamental concepts. Every problem you attempt and every challenge you overcome contributes to your growth as a learner.

May this guide assist you in refining your problem-solving skills, improving your examination techniques, and gaining confidence in your mathematical abilities. As you prepare for the forthcoming G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination, we wish you determination, success, and excellence in all your academic endeavors.

May your hard work be rewarded with outstanding results and a bright future ahead.

Mathematics Branch

Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education

2026.06.24

AL API (PAPERS GROUP)

Part A

1. Using the **Principle of Mathematical Induction**, prove that the last digit of the number given by 2^{2^n} is 6 for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, with $n > 1$.

For $n > 1, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

Let $f(n) = 2^{2^n}$

For $n = 2,$

$$f(2) = 2^{2^2} = 16$$

Last digit is 6

∴ The result is true for $n = 2.$

5

Assume that the result is true for $n = k, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, k > 1$

Then the last digit of 2^{2^k} is 6.

5

For $n = k + 1,$

$$f(k + 1) = 2^{2^{k+1}} = 2^{2^k \cdot 2^1} = (2^{2^k})^2$$

5

Since, the last digit of 2^{2^k} is 6, last digit of $(2^{2^k})^2$ is also 6.

5

∴ The result is true for $n = k + 1.$

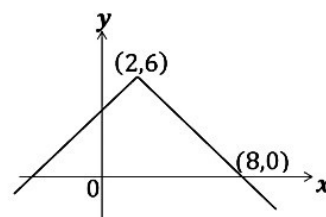
Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, the result is true for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+,$ with $n > 1.$

5

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2. Sketch of the graph of $y = a|x + b| + c,$ where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ is given in the adjoining figure. Find the values of a, b and $c.$

Sketch the graph of $y = |x + 4|$ on the same coordinate axes on the given graph. **Hence,** solve the equation $|x + 4| + |x - 2| = 6$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}.$



$$\begin{array}{c} x < 2 & x \geq 2 \\ \hline & 2 \end{array}$$

$$y = a|x - 2| + c$$

$$y = -ax + 2a + c$$

$$(2,6) \quad 6 = -2a + 2a + c$$

$$\therefore c = 6$$

5

$$y = a|x - 2| + c$$

$$y = ax - 2a + c$$

$$(8,0) \quad 0 = 8a - 2a + c$$

$$\therefore a = -1$$

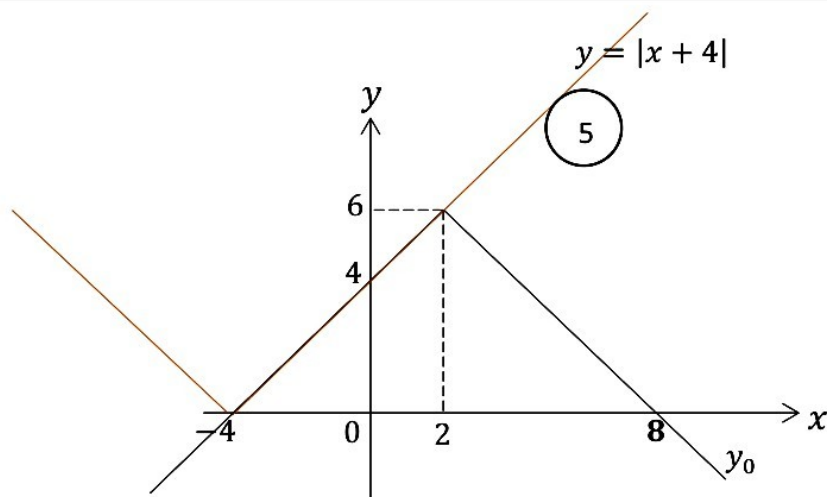
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When $x = 2, x + b = 0$

$$b = -2$$

5

$$y = -|x - 2| + 6$$



$$|x + 4| + |x - 2| = 6$$

$$|x + 4| = -|x - 2| + 6$$

$$y = y_0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4 \leq x \leq 2, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

5

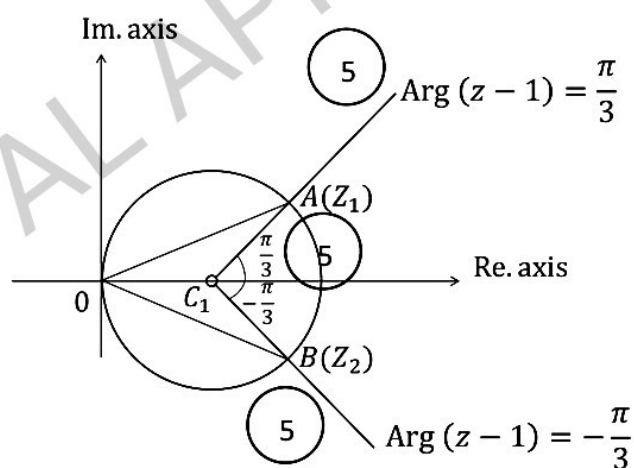
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3. Sketch, in the same Argand diagram, the loci of the points that represent the complex numbers z satisfying the equations

(i) $|z - 1| = 1$ and

(ii) $|\text{Arg}(z - 1)| = \frac{\pi}{3}$

Hence, write down the complex numbers represented by the points of intersection of these loci in the form of $r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$, where $r > 0$ and $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$.



$$OA = OB = 2 \times 1 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$Z_2 = \sqrt{3} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$Z_2 = \sqrt{3} \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right)$$

To obtain full marks for figure;

- C_1 should mark with a hole
- Should mark
- Circle should touch I_m axis at O

25

4. Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. If the coefficients of three consecutive terms in the binomial expansion of $(1+x)^n$ are in an arithmetic progression, show that $n+2$ is a perfect square.

$${}^n C_{r-1} + {}^n C_{r+1} = 2 {}^n C_r \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{n!}{(r-1)!(n-r+1)!} + \frac{n!}{(n-r-1)!(r+1)!} = \frac{2 \cdot n!}{(n-r)!(r)!} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{(n-r)(n-r+1)} + \frac{1}{(r+1)r} = \frac{2}{(n-r)r} \quad (5)$$

$$2(r+1)(n-r+1) = (r+1)r + (n-r)(n-r+1) \quad (5)$$

$$n^2 - 4nr + 4r^2 - n - 2 = 0$$

$$n + 2 = n^2 - 4nr + 4r^2$$

$$n + 2 = (n - 2r)^2 \quad (5)$$

25

5. Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos(\pi x)}}{\sqrt{1+5x^2} - \sqrt{1+2x^2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos(\pi x)}}{\sqrt{1+5x^2} - \sqrt{1+2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos(\pi x)}}{\sqrt{1+5x^2} - \sqrt{1+2x^2}} \right) \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{\cos(\pi x)}}{1 + \sqrt{\cos(\pi x)}} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+5x^2} + \sqrt{1+2x^2}}{\sqrt{1+5x^2} + \sqrt{1+2x^2}} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos \pi x}{(1+5x^2) - (1+2x^2)} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+5x^2} + \sqrt{1+2x^2}}{1 + \sqrt{\cos(\pi x)}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - 1 + 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)}{3x^2} \right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+5x^2} + \sqrt{1+2x^2}}{1 + \sqrt{\cos(\pi x)}} \right) \quad (5) \quad (5)$$

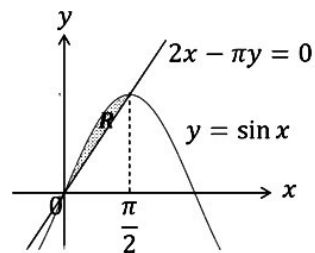
$$= \frac{2 \cdot \pi^2}{3 \cdot 4} \lim_{\frac{\pi x}{2} \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)}{\frac{\pi x}{2}} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1}}{1 + \sqrt{1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot (1)^2 \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

25

6. The region R, enclosed by the curves $2x - \pi y = 0$ and $y = \sin x$, is rotated about the x -axis through 2π radians. Show that the volume of the solid thus generated is $\frac{\pi^2}{12}$.



$$V = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \, dx - \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4x^2}{\pi^2} \, dx \quad (5)$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \, dx - \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \, dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 - 0 \right) - \frac{4}{3\pi} \left(\frac{\pi^3}{8} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

25

7. Let C be the curve given parametrically by $x = e^{\sin t}$ and $y = e^{-\cos t}$ for $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan t \cdot e^{-(\cos t + \sin t)}$. Find the gradient of the tangent drawn to the curve C at the point corresponding to $x = e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$.

$$0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = e^{\sin t}$$

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

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = e^{\sin t} \cdot \cos t \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = e^{-\cos t} \cdot \sin t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^{-\cos t} \cdot \sin t}{e^{\sin t} \cdot \cos t}, \frac{dx}{dt} \neq 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan t \cdot e^{-(\cos t + \sin t)}$$

$$\text{When } x = e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}; e^{\sin t} = e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \quad (5)$$

$$\sin t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{4}, \left(0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (5)$$

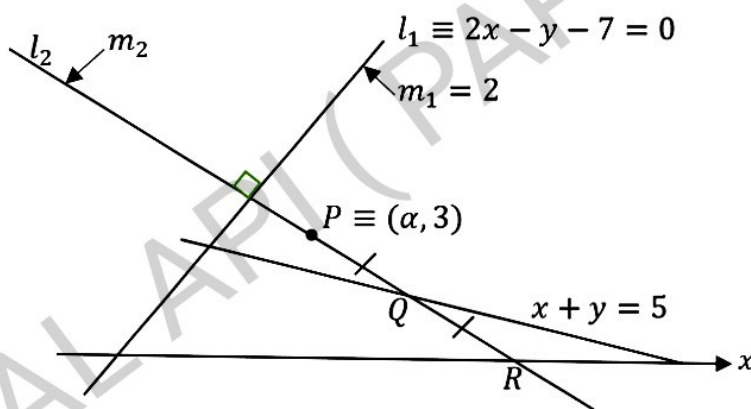
$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot e^{-\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{2}}} \quad (5)$$

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8. Let $P \equiv (\alpha, 3)$, where $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. The straight line l_1 is given by $2x - y - 7 = 0$. A straight line l_2 , perpendicular to l_1 , passes through the point P and intersects x -axis at the point R . If the midpoint of the line segment PR lies on the straight line $x + y = 5$, find the value of α .



$$l_1 \perp l_2$$

$$\therefore m_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (5)$$

Eqⁿ of l_2 ;

$$y - 3 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - \alpha) \quad (5)$$

At R , $y = 0$

$$-3 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - \alpha)$$

$$x = 6 + \alpha$$

$$\therefore R \equiv (6 + \alpha, 0) \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Midpoint of } PR; Q \equiv \left(\frac{6 + 2\alpha}{2}, \frac{3 + 0}{2}\right) \quad (5)$$

As Q lies on $x + y = 5$

$$\frac{6 + 2\alpha}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 5$$

$$2\alpha + 9 = 10$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad (5)$$

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9. Find the values of g and f such that the chord of contact corresponding to the point $A \equiv (2,1)$ with respect to the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + 60 = 0$ is $x - y = 10$. Also, show that the equation of the circle passing through the point A and the points of contact of tangent is $x^2 + y^2 - 9x + 3y + 10 = 0$.

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + 60 = 0$$

Chord of contact;

$$2x + y + g(x + 2) + f(y + 1) + 60 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$(2 + g)x + (1 + f)y + 2g + f + 60 = 0$$

Given that chord of contact; $x - y = 10$

$$\frac{2 + g}{1} = \frac{1 + f}{-1} = \frac{2g + f + 60}{-10} \quad (5)$$

$$2 + g = -1 - f$$

$$f + g = -3 \quad \text{————— 1}$$

$$-20 - 10g = 2g + f + 60$$

$$12g + f = -80 \quad \text{————— 2}$$

From eqⁿ 1 and 2

$$(5) \quad (5)$$

$$g = -7 \text{ and } f = 4$$

\therefore The eqⁿ of the circle; $x^2 + y^2 - 14x + 8y + 60 = 0$

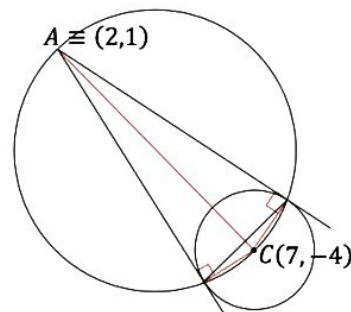
Centre of the given circle $\equiv (7, -4)$

\therefore The circle through point A and the points of contact has AC as diameter is

$$(x - 2)(x - 7) + (y - 1)(y + 4) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$x^2 - 9x + 14 + y^2 + 3y - 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 9x + 3y + 10 = 0$$



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Aliter

Since P and Q lie on both circles, the required circle must be of the form: $S + \lambda(x - y - 10) = 0$

Thus $x^2 + y^2 - 14x + 8y + 60 + \lambda(x - y - 10) = 0$

Since Point $A \equiv (2,1)$ lies on the required circle;

$$2^2 + 1^2 - 14 \cdot 2 + 8 \cdot 1 + 60 + \lambda(2 - 1 - 10) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 5$$

\therefore The eqⁿ of the circle; $x^2 + y^2 - 14x + 8y + 60 + 5(x - y - 10) = 0$
 $x^2 + y^2 - 9x + 3y + 10 = 0$

10. Let $\theta \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\text{Solve for } \theta: \frac{\sec^2 \theta - \cos 2\theta + \tan^2 \theta}{2 \tan \theta + \sin 2\theta} = \sqrt{3} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta - \cos 2\theta + \tan^2 \theta}{2 \tan \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \sqrt{3} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{2 \sin^2 \theta + 2 \tan^2 \theta}{2 \tan \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \sqrt{3} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\tan^2 \theta (1 + \cos^2 \theta)}{\tan \theta (1 + \cos^2 \theta)} = \sqrt{3} \quad (5)$$

$$\tan \theta = \sqrt{3} = \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (5)$$

$$\theta = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cos \theta \neq 0 \Rightarrow \theta \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

$$\tan \theta \neq 0 \Rightarrow \theta \neq n\pi$$

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AL API (PAPERS GROUP)

Part B

11. (a) Let $F(x) = px^2 + qx + r$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, where $p, q, r \in \mathbb{R}$, with $p > 0$.

$$\text{Show that } F(x) \geq \frac{4pr - q^2}{4p}.$$

Now Let, $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - a^2 + 1$ and $g(x) = x^2 - 2(a+1)x + a(a-1)$, for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, where $a \in \mathbb{Q}^+$. Let $[f(x)]_{\min}$ and $[g(x)]_{\min}$ be the minimum values of $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ respectively.

Find the value of $[f(x)]_{\min}$ in terms of a .

Further find the range of values of a such that $[g(x)]_{\min} - [f(x)]_{\min} \geq 3$.

Show that each of the equations $f(x) = 0$ and $g(x) = 0$ has two distinct real roots. Let α and $\beta (> \alpha)$ be the roots of $f(x) = 0$. Show that α and β are rational. If the roots of $f(x) = 0$ lie between the roots of $g(x) = 0$ then show that $0 < a < 1$.

(b) Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial in x and $f'(x)$ be the derivative of $f(x)$. Show that the remainder when $f(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)^2$, is $(x - a)f'(a) + f(a)$, where $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

Let $g(x) = 3x^3 + \lambda x^2 + \mu x - 6$, for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, where $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$. The remainder when $g(x)$ is divided by $(x - 1)^2$ is $-12x - 8$. Show that $\lambda = -4$ and find the value of μ .

For the values of λ and μ , show that $(x + 1)$ is a factor of $g(x)$.

Hence, express $g(x)$ as a product of linear factors.

(a) $F(x) = px^2 + qx + r$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, where $p, q, r \in \mathbb{R}$, with $p > 0$.

$$= p \left[\left(x + \frac{q}{2p} \right)^2 + \frac{r}{p} - \frac{q^2}{4p^2} \right] \quad (5)$$

$$= p \left(x + \frac{q}{2p} \right)^2 + \frac{4pr - q^2}{4p}$$

$$\text{Since } \left(x + \frac{q}{2p} \right)^2 \geq 0 \geq F(x) \geq \frac{4pr - q^2}{4p}, x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (5)$$

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$$\therefore F(x)_{\min} = \frac{4pr - q^2}{4p}.$$

$$\text{Let } f(x) = x^2 - 2x - a^2 + 1$$

$$p = 1, \quad q = -2, \quad r = 1 - a^2$$

$$[f(x)]_{\min} = \frac{4 \times 1 \times (1 - a^2) - (-2)^2}{4 \times 1} = (1 - a^2) - 1$$

$$= -a^2 \quad (5)$$

10

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

$$p = 1, \quad q = -2(a+1), \quad r = a(a-1)$$

$$[g(x)]_{\min} = \frac{4 \times 1 \times a(a-1) - 4(a+1)^2}{4 \times 1} \quad (5)$$

$$= a^2 - a - a^2 - 2a - 1$$

$$= -3a - 1 \quad (5)$$

$$[g(x)]_{\min} - [f(x)]_{\min} \geq 3$$

$$-3a - 1 + a^2 \geq 3$$

$$a^2 - 3a - 4 \geq 0 \quad (5)$$

$$(a-4)(a+1) \geq 0$$

$$a \leq -1 \text{ or } a \geq 4$$

$$\text{Since } a \in \mathbb{Q}^+, a \geq 4 \quad (5)$$

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

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

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - a^2 + 1 = 0$$

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

$$\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-a^2 + 1) \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta = [-2(a+1)]^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot a(a-1) \quad (5)$$

$$= 4a^2 > 0 \text{ for } a \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \quad (5)$$

$$= 4[3a+1] > 0 \text{ for } a \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \quad (5)$$

$\therefore f(x) = 0$ has real and distinct roots.

$\therefore g(x) = 0$ has real and distinct roots.

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Since $\Delta(x)$ of $f(x) = 4a^2 = (2a)^2$ is a perfect square, roots of $f(x) = 0$ are rational.

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$$\text{Roots of } f(x): x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4a^2}}{2} = 1 \pm a$$

$$\text{Since } \beta > \alpha, \beta = 1 + a \text{ and } \alpha = 1 - a \quad (5)$$

When α, β lie between roots of $g(x) = 0$ and both graphs have minimums,

$$(5) \quad \text{both } g(\alpha) < 0 \text{ and } g(\beta) < 0 \quad (5)$$

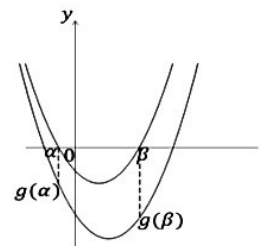
$$(1-a)^2 - 2(a+1)(1-a) + a(a-1) < 0 \text{ and } (1+a)^2 - 2(a+1)(1+a) + a(a-1) < 0$$

$$(4a+1)(a-1) < 0 \text{ and } -3a < +1$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} < a < 1 \text{ and } a > -\frac{1}{3} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore 0 < a < 1 \text{ for } a \in \mathbb{Q}^+$$

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(b) Let $Ax + B$ be the remainder, when $f(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)^2$.

$$\therefore f(x) = (x - a)^2 \cdot \phi(x) + Ax + B \text{ for } A, B \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (5)$$

Differentiating with respect to x ,

$$f'(x) = (x - a)^2 \cdot \phi'(x) + \phi(x) \cdot 2(x - a) + A \quad (5)$$

$$\text{When } x = a, f'(a) = A \quad (5)$$

$$f(a) = A \cdot a + B$$

$$f(a) = f'(a) \cdot a + B$$

$$\therefore B = f(a) - a \cdot f'(a) \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Remainder; } Ax + B &= f'(a)x + f(a) - a \cdot f'(a) \\ &= (x - a)f'(a) + f(a) \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

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Given: $g(x) = 3x^3 + \lambda x^2 + \mu x - 6$, for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, where $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$g'(x) = 9x^2 + 2\lambda x + \mu$$

Using above result, Remainder when divided by $(x - 1)^2$ is $(x - 1)g'(1) + g(1)$.

$$g(1) = 3 + \lambda + \mu - 6 = \lambda + \mu - 3 \quad (5)$$

$$g'(1) = 9 + 2\lambda + \mu \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \text{Remainder} = (x - 1) \cdot (9 + 2\lambda + \mu) + (\lambda + \mu - 3) = -12x - 8 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Const: } -9 - 2\lambda - \mu + \lambda + \mu - 3 = -8$$

$$\lambda = -4 \quad (5)$$

$$x \text{ coefficients: } 9 + 2\lambda + \mu = -12$$

$$9 + 2(-4) + \mu = -12$$

$$\mu = -13 \quad (5)$$

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$$g(x) = 3x^3 - 4x^2 - 13x - 6$$

When $x = -1$

$$g(-1) = -3 - 4 + 13 - 6 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$\therefore (x + 1)$ is a factor of $f(x)$.

$$\therefore g(x) = (x + 1)(3x^2 - 7x - 6) \quad (5)$$

$$g(x) = (x + 1)(3x + 2)(x - 3) \quad (5)$$

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12 (a) Six students, consisting of three males and three females from each of the two schools, participate in a workshop.

- (i) In how many ways can a committee of six students be formed from the group of students
- I. if there is no any restriction
 - II. if there are equal number of males and females and equal number of students from each school in the committee?

(ii) In how many ways can the five bottles of vanilla-flavoured milk, one bottle of chocolate-flavoured milk and one bottle of strawberry flavoured milk be distributed among the members of the committee if each member receives **exactly** one bottle?

(b) Write down the r^{th} term U_r of the series, $\frac{3^2 - 2 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{5^2 - 2 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 5} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{7^2 - 2 \cdot 3}{5 \cdot 7} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \dots$

By considering the partial fraction of $\frac{4r^2 + 2r + 1}{(2r - 1)(2r + 1)}$, for $r \in \mathbb{Z}^+$,

Find $f(r)$ such that $U_r = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^r + f(r) - f(r + 1)$ for $r \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Hence, show that $\sum_{r=1}^n U_r = 1 - \left(\frac{n+1}{2n+1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Show that the infinite series $\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} U_r$ is convergent and find its sum.

(a)(i) I. ${}^{12}C_6 = \frac{12!}{6!(6)!} = \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7}{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = 924$ (10)

II.

		A		B		No of ways
		M	F	M	F	
(10) {		3	–	–	3	${}^3C_3 \times {}^3C_3 = 1$
		–	3	3	–	${}^3C_3 \times {}^3C_3 = 1$
		2	1	1	2	${}^3C_2 \times {}^3C_1 \times {}^3C_1 \times {}^3C_2 = 81$
		1	2	2	1	${}^3C_1 \times {}^3C_2 \times {}^3C_2 \times {}^3C_1 = 81$

Total number of ways = $2 + 81 \times 2 = 164$ (5)

$$(ii) \quad \overset{5}{\circlearrowleft} \quad \overset{5}{\circlearrowleft} \quad \overset{5}{\circlearrowleft} \quad \overset{5}{\circlearrowleft} \\ {}^6C_4 \times {}^2C_1 \times {}^2C_1 + {}^6C_5 \times 1 \times 2 = 42$$

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Aliter

Vanila (V) - 5, Chocolate (C) - 1, Strawberry (S) - 1

$$V - 4, C - 1, S - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{6!}{4!} = 30$$

$$V - 5, C - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{6!}{5!} = 6$$

$$V - 5, S - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{6!}{5!} = 6$$

$$(b) \quad U_r = \frac{(2r+1)^2 - 2r}{(2r-1)(2r+1)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^r \quad \overset{10}{\circlearrowleft}$$

$$\frac{4r^2 + 2r + 1}{(2r-1)(2r+1)} = \frac{(4r^2 - 1) + 2r + 2}{(2r-1)(2r+1)} \quad \overset{5}{\circlearrowleft}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\overset{5}{\circlearrowleft} A(2r+1) + B(2r-1)}{(2r-1)(2r+1)}$$

$$A(2r+1) + B(2r-1) = 2r+2$$

$$2A + 2B = 2$$

$$A - B = 2$$

$$\overset{5}{\circlearrowleft} \quad \overset{5}{\circlearrowleft} \\ A = \frac{3}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{4r^2 + 2r + 1}{(2r-1)(2r+1)} = 1 + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{(2r-1)} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{(2r+1)}$$

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

$$U_r = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^r + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2r-1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{r-1}}_{f(r)} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2r+1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^r}_{f(r+1)} \quad \overset{5}{\circlearrowleft}$$

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2r-1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{r-1} \quad \overset{5}{\circlearrowleft}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 U_r &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^r + f(r) - f(r+1) \\
 U_1 &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^1 + f(1) - f(2) \\
 U_2 &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + f(2) - f(3) \\
 U_3 &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + f(3) - f(4) \\
 &\vdots \\
 U_{n-1} &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} + f(n-1) - f(n) \\
 U_n &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + f(n) - f(n+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{r=1}^n U_n &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + f(1) - f(n+1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2n+1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2n+1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) \\
 &= 1 - \left(\frac{n+1}{2n+1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{Z}^+.
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} U_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) \right\} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \\
 &= 1 - 0 \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore Infinite series is convergent and sum to infinity is 1.

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13. (a) Let $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{17} & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix}$, where $q, r, s \in \mathbb{R}$.

(i) Find \mathbf{AB} in terms of q, r and s .

(ii) Find q, r, s and k such that $\mathbf{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} k & k-1 \\ k-1 & k \end{bmatrix}$. Further find \mathbf{A}^{-1} , the inverse of matrix \mathbf{A}

(iii) Write down the following simultaneous equation in matrix form.

$$2x + 5y = 12$$

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

Hence, solve the equations.

(b) Express $z_1 = \frac{1+i}{1-i}$ and $z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1-i}$ in the form $a + ib$ and in the form $r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$,

where $r > 0$ and $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Let points A and B be the points representing the complex numbers z_1 and z_2 respectively, on an Argand diagram. Show that $\text{Arg} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{2} + i}{1 - i} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{8}$. **Deduce** that $\tan \frac{3\pi}{8} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

(c) Let $\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}$. Using De Moivre's theorem find the value of ω^7 .

Hence, show that $1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \omega^4 + \omega^5 + \omega^6 = 0$.

Further, show that $\omega^2 + \omega^5 = 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}$. Obtain similar expressions for $\omega + \omega^6$ and $\omega^3 + \omega^4$.

Hence, show that $\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} = -\frac{1}{2}$.

(a) (i) $\mathbf{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{17} & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{17} + 5r & 2q + 5s \\ \frac{-3}{17} + r & -3q + s \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

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(ii) $\mathbf{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} k & k-1 \\ k-1 & k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{17} + 5r & 2q + 5s \\ \frac{-3}{17} + r & -3q + s \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{17} + 5r &= k && \text{————— (1)} \\ 2q + 5s &= k - 1 && \text{————— (2)} \\ q + r &= k - 1 && \text{————— (3)} \\ -3q + s &= k && \text{————— (4)} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{17} + 5r &= k \\ 2q + 5s &= k - 1 \\ q + r &= k - 1 \\ -3q + s &= k \end{aligned}} \right\} \textcircled{5}$$

$$\text{From eq}^n (1) - (3) \Rightarrow r = \frac{3}{17} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{By Substituting } r = \frac{3}{17} \text{ for eq}^n (3) \Rightarrow k = 1 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{From eq}^n (2) - (4) \times 5 \Rightarrow q = \frac{-5}{17} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{By Substituting } q = \frac{-5}{17} \text{ for eq}^n 4 \Rightarrow s = \frac{2}{17} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} k & k-1 \\ k-1 & k \end{bmatrix}$$

Let's substitute values of k

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{AA}^{-1} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{I}$$

$$\mathbf{IB} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{17} & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{17} & \frac{-5}{17} \\ \frac{3}{17} & \frac{2}{17} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{17} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

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$$(iii) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{C}; \text{ where } \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{C}$$

$$\mathbf{IX} = \frac{1}{17} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x = 1, y = 2 \quad (5)$$

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$$(b) z_1 = \frac{(1+i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{1+2i+i^2}{1-i^2} \quad (5)$$

$$z_2 = \frac{(\sqrt{2})(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(1+i)}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (5)$$

$$z_1 = 1 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad (5) \text{ where, } r = 1, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$z_2 = 1 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \quad (5) \text{ where, } r = 1, \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{2} + i}{1 - i} = \frac{1 + i}{1 - i} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1 - i} = z_1 + z_2$$

$$\therefore \text{Arg}\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{2} + i}{1 - i}\right) = \text{Arg}(z_1 + z_2)$$

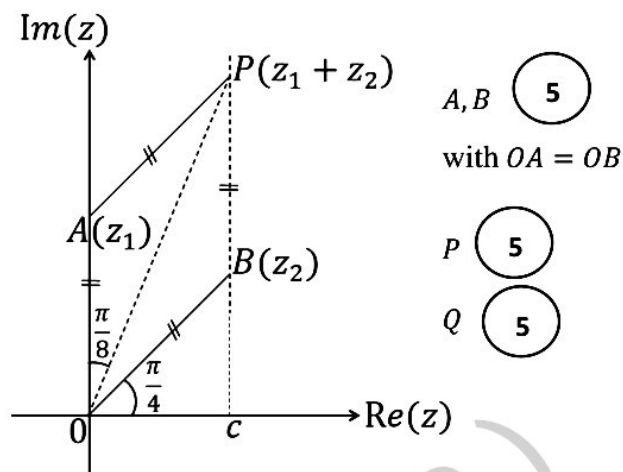
$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$\tan \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{PC}{OC} = \frac{\text{Im}(z_1 + z_2)}{\text{Re}(z_1 + z_2)} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \quad (5)$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{2}$$



A, B (5)
with $OA = OB$

P (5)

Q (5)

55

(c) Given that $\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^7 &= \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}\right)^2 \\ &= (\cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi) \quad (\because \text{theorem}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 \quad (5)$$

Let $S = 1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \omega^4 + \omega^5 + \omega^6$ ————— (1)

$\therefore \omega S = \omega + \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \omega^4 + \omega^5 + \omega^6 + \omega^7$ ————— (2)

(5)

eqⁿ (1) - (2) $\Rightarrow (1 - \omega)S = 1 - \omega^7 = 1 - 1 = 0, \quad \omega \neq 1$

$$\therefore S = 0$$

From eqⁿ (1),

$$1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \omega^4 + \omega^5 + \omega^6 = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}\right)^2$$

$$\omega^2 = \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{7}\right) \quad (5)$$

$$\omega^5 = \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \right)^5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^5 &= \left(\cos \frac{10\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{10\pi}{7} \right) \\ &= \left(\cos 2\pi - \frac{4\pi}{7} + i \sin 2\pi - \frac{4\pi}{7} \right) \\ &= \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{7} - i \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \right) \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \omega^2 + \omega^5 &= \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \right) + \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{7} - i \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \right) \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^6 &= \left(\cos \frac{12\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{12\pi}{7} \right) \\ &= \left(\cos 2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin 2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{7} \right) \\ &= \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} - i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \omega + \omega^6 &= \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \right) + \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} - i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \right) \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega^3 = \left(\cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^4 &= \left(\cos \frac{8\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} \right) \\ &= \left(\cos 2\pi - \frac{6\pi}{7} + i \sin 2\pi - \frac{6\pi}{7} \right) \\ &= \left(\cos \frac{6\pi}{7} - i \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \omega^3 + \omega^4 &= \left(\cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} \right) + \left(\cos \frac{6\pi}{7} - i \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} \right) \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} \quad (5) \\ &= \frac{\omega + \omega^6}{2} + \frac{\omega^2 + \omega^5}{2} + \frac{\omega^3 + \omega^4}{2} = \frac{\omega + \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \omega^4 + \omega^5 + \omega^6}{2} = \frac{-1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

14. (a) Let $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax + 3}{(x-2)^2}$, for $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$, where $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

Show that $f'(x)$, the derivative of $f(x)$ is given by $f'(x) = \frac{-(a+4)x - (2a+6)}{(x-2)^3}$ for $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$

It is **given that** the graph of $y = f(x)$ has a stationary point at $x = 1$. **Hence**, find the value of a .

Also find the interval on which $f(x)$ is increasing and the intervals on which $f(x)$ is decreasing.

Further, find the coordinates of the stationary point of $f(x)$.

It is **given that** $f''(x) = \frac{2(2x-1)}{3(x-2)^4}$, for $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$. **Hence**, show that the graph of $y = f(x)$ has a point of inflection. Also find the coordinates of the point of inflection.

Sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$ indicating the asymptotes, the stationary point and the point of inflection.

(b) An earring is made from a thin wire of length l , with the entire wire bent into the shape of a sector of a circle. Show that the maximum possible area enclosed by the earring is equal to the area of a square formed using a wire of the same length.

(a) Given $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax + 3}{(x-2)^2}$ for $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$, where $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x-2)^2 \cdot (2x+a) - (x^2+ax+3) \cdot 2(x-2)}{(x-2)^4}$$

$$= \frac{2x^2 + ax - 4x - 2a - 2x^2 - 2ax - 6}{(x-2)^3}$$

$$= \frac{-(a+4)x - (2a+6)}{(x-2)^3}$$

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$$f'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow -(a+4) \cdot 1 - (2a+6) = 0$$

$$-3a = 10$$

$$a = -\frac{10}{3}$$

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$$f'(x) = \frac{-\left(-\frac{10}{3} + 4\right)x - \left(2\left(-\frac{10}{3}\right) + 6\right)}{(x-2)^3}$$

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

5

	$x < 1$	$1 < x < 2$	$x > 2$
Sign of $f'(x)$	(5) -	(5) +	(5) -
	\	/	\

$f(x)$ is increasing when $x \in (1, 2)$ (5)

$f(x)$ is decreasing when $x \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$ (5)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax + 3}{(x - 2)^2}$$

At $x = 1$,

$$f(1) = \frac{1^2 + a \cdot 1 + 3}{(-1)^2} = \frac{1^2 + -\frac{10}{3} \cdot 1 + 3}{(-1)^2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Coordinates of the stationary point $\equiv (1, \frac{2}{3})$ (5)

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Given that $f''(x) = \frac{2(2x - 1)}{3(x - 2)^4}$, for $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$

At point of inflection $f''(x) = 0$

$$2(2x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \quad (5)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{10}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3}{\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\right)^2} = \frac{19}{27}$$

	$x < \frac{1}{2}$	$x > \frac{1}{2}$
Sign of $f''(x)$	(5) -	(5) +
Concavity	Downward	Upward

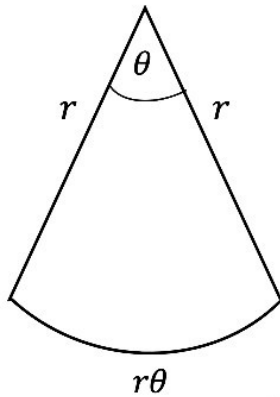
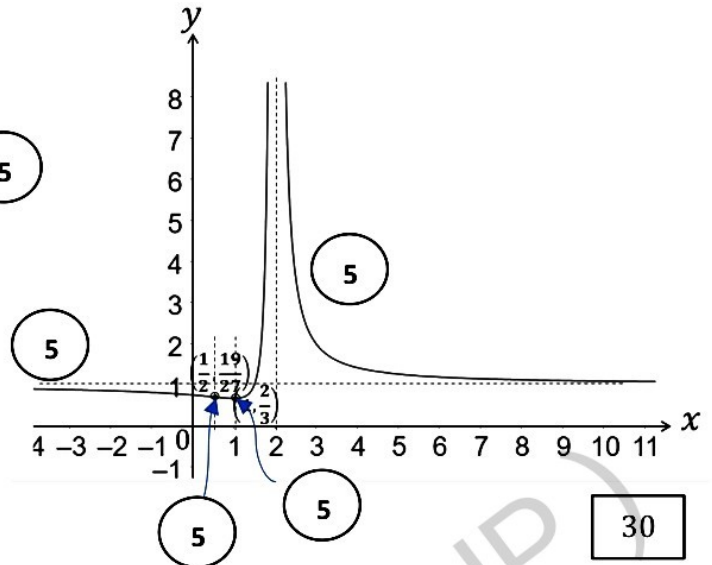
\therefore Coordinates of the point of inflection $\equiv \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{19}{27}\right)$ (5)

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Vertical asymptote: $x = 2$ (5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} y = 1$$

$\therefore y = 1$ is a horizontal asymptote. (5)



(b) $l = 2r + r\theta$

$$\theta = \frac{(l - 2r)}{r} \quad (5)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \theta r^2 \quad (5)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (lr - 2r^2) \quad (5)$$

For min / max of A, $\frac{dA}{dr} = 0$ (5)

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = \frac{1}{2} (l - 4r) = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{l}{4} \quad (5)$$

	$0 < r < \frac{l}{4}$	$\frac{l}{4} < r < \frac{l}{2}$
Sign of $\frac{dA}{dr}$	(+) /	(-) \ (5)

$$A_{max} = \frac{1}{2} (lr - 2r^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ l \left(\frac{l}{4} \right) - 2 \left(\frac{l}{4} \right)^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{l^2}{8} \right) = \left(\frac{l}{4} \right)^2 \quad (5)$$

\therefore Maximum possible area enclosed by the earring is equal to the area of a square formed using a wire of the same length. (5)

15. (a) Using the substitution $\sqrt{2x} = t$, where $x > 0$, evaluate $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2x} + 4} dx$.

(c) Let $I = \int_0^3 x \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} dx$. Using integration by parts, show that $I = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4}J$

$$\text{where } J = \int_0^3 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1+x} dx.$$

Using a suitable substitution, show that $J = \frac{2\pi}{3}$. **Hence**, evaluate I .

(d) Using the formula $\int_0^k f(x) dx = \int_0^k f(k-x)$, where k is a constant.

$$\text{show that } \int_0^\pi x \sec^{2n+1} x \tan x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sec^{2n+1} x \tan x dx, \text{ where } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\text{Hence, evaluate } \int_0^\pi x \sec^{2n+1} x \tan x dx$$

(a) $\sqrt{2x} = t$

$$2x = t^2$$

$$2 dx = 2t dt$$

$$dx = t dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2x} + 4} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^2}{2}t + 4} t dt = \int \frac{2t}{t^3 + 8} t dt \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Partial fractions } \frac{t}{t^3 + 8} = \frac{A}{t + 2} + \frac{Bt + C}{t^2 - 2t + 4}$$

$$t \equiv A(t^2 - 2t + 4) + (Bt + C)(t + 2)$$

$$[t^2]; \quad A + B = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad A = -\frac{1}{6} \quad (5)$$

$$[t^1]; \quad -2A + 2B + C = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad B = \frac{1}{6} \quad (5)$$

$$[t^0]; \quad 4A + 2C = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad C = \frac{1}{3} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{t}{t^3 + 8} = \frac{-\frac{1}{6}}{t+2} + \frac{\frac{1}{6}t + \frac{1}{3}}{t^2 - 2t + 4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{t}{t^3 + 8} dt &= -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{t+2} t dt + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{t+2}{t^2 - 2t + 4} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \ln|t+2| + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2(t-1) - 2 + 8}{t^2 - 2t + 4} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \ln|t+2| + \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{(2t-2)}{t^2 - 2t + 4} dt + \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{6}{t^2 - 2t + 4} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \ln|t+2| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|t^2 - 2t + 4| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(t-1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \ln|t+2| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|t^2 - 2t + 4| + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{t-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \lambda \end{aligned}$$

Given $\sqrt{2x} = t$,

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2x} + 4} dx = -\frac{1}{6} \ln|\sqrt{2x} + 2| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|(\sqrt{2x})^2 - 2\sqrt{2x} + 4| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2x} - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \lambda$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2x} + 4} dx = -\frac{1}{6} \ln|\sqrt{2x} + 2| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|2x - 2\sqrt{2x} + 4| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2x} - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \lambda$$

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(b) $I = \int_0^3 x \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} dx$

$$= \int_0^3 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} \right]_0^3 - \int_0^3 \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} \right]_0^3 - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^3 \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{1+x} dx = \left(\frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^3 \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{1+x} dx$$

$$\text{Since, } J = \int_0^3 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1+x} dx$$

$$I = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4}J \quad (5)$$

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$$\text{Let's take } t = \sqrt{x} \quad (5) \quad \text{When } x = 0, t = 0. \quad x = 3, t = \sqrt{3}. \quad (5)$$

$$dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\therefore dx = 2t dt$$

$$\therefore J = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{t^3}{1+t^2} 2t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{t^4}{1+t^2} dt \quad (5)$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1+t^4-1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1+(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{1+t^2} dt \quad (5)$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt + \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} t^2 dt - \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dt \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ [\tan^{-1} t]_0^{\sqrt{3}} + \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} - [t]_0^{\sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$(5) \quad (5) \quad (5)$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (5)$$

40

$$I = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4}J$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \quad (5)$$

5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(c) Let } I &= \int_0^{\pi} x \sec^{2n+1} x \tan x \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x) \sec^{2n+1}(\pi - x) \tan(\pi - x) \, dx \quad (5) \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x) \sec^{2n+1} x \tan x \, dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sec^{2n+1} x \tan x \, dx - \int_0^{\pi} x \sec^{2n+1} x \tan x \, dx \quad (5) \\
 I &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sec^{2n} x \sec x \tan x \, dx - I \quad (5) \\
 2I &= \pi \left[\frac{\sec^{2n+1} x}{2n+1} \right]_0^{\pi} \quad (5) \\
 2I &= \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \{(-1)^{2n+1} - 1\} \\
 2I &= \frac{-2\pi}{2n+1} \\
 I &= \frac{-\pi}{2n+1} \quad (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

16. Show that the equation of a straight line passing through the point of intersection of the straight lines, $l_1 \equiv ax + by + c = 0$ and $l_2 \equiv px + qy + r = 0$ is given by, $l_1 + \lambda l_2 = 0$, where λ is a parameter.

Let $l_1 \equiv 4x - 3y - 1 = 0$ and $l_2 \equiv 3x - 4y + 2 = 0$. Write the equation of the straight line passing through the point of intersection of straight lines $l_1 = 0$ and $l_2 = 0$ in a parametric form.

Hence, find the equation of straight line $l = 0$ passing through the point of intersection of straight lines l_1 and l_2 and the point $P \equiv \left(3, \frac{22}{7}\right)$.

Find the equations of the bisectors of the angles between straight lines l_1 and l_2 . **Hence**, show that $l = 0$ is the bisector of the acute angle between straight lines l_1 and l_2 .

Show that the equation of the circle S_1 with centre $(-2, \alpha)$, where $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$, touching l_1 and l_2 is $25x^2 + 25y^2 + 100x - 250y + 149 = 0$.

Another circle S_2 with its centre at the origin intersects S_1 orthogonally. Show that the radius of S_2 is $\frac{\sqrt{149}}{5}$.

Let $A \equiv (x_1, y_1)$

$$l_{1A} = 0 \Rightarrow ax_1 + by_1 + c = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$l_{2A} = 0 \Rightarrow px_1 + qy_1 + r = 0 \quad (5)$$

Consider the equation; $l_1 + \lambda l_2 = 0$

$$\text{L.H.S } l_1 + \lambda l_2 = (ax + by + c) + \lambda(px + qy + r)$$

Since A is the intersection point of both straight lines,

$$= (ax_1 + by_1 + c) + \lambda(px_1 + qy_1 + r) \quad (5)$$

$$= 0 + 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= \text{R.H.S}$$

\therefore The curve given by $l_1 + \lambda l_2 = 0$ is passing through A .

$$\text{Also, the equation } (ax + by + c) + \lambda(px + qy + r) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$(a + \lambda p)x + (b + \lambda q)y + (c + \lambda r) = 0 \text{ is a straight line.} \quad (5)$$

$(4x - 3y - 1) + \lambda(3x - 4y + 2) = 0$, where λ is a parameter (5)

As the above straight lines passing through the point $P \equiv \left(3, \frac{22}{7}\right)$

$$\left(4 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot \frac{22}{7} - 1\right) + \lambda\left(3 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot \frac{22}{7} + 2\right) = 0$$

$$11 - 11\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1 \quad (5)$$

\therefore The required straight line is $l \equiv 7x - 7y + 1 = 0$ (5)

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The perpendicular distance from same the points that lie on the bisectors of the angles lie between two straight lines is equal.

$$\left|\frac{4x - 3y - 1}{\sqrt{25}}\right| = \left|\frac{3x - 4y + 2}{\sqrt{25}}\right| \quad (10)$$

$$4x - 3y - 1 = \pm(3x - 4y + 2) \quad (5)$$

\therefore The equations of the bisectors of the angles between straight lines l_1 and l_2 are

$$4x - 3y - 1 = 3x - 4y + 2 \quad \text{and} \quad 4x - 3y - 1 = -(3x - 4y + 2) \quad (5)$$

$$x + y - 3 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 7x - 7y + 1 = 0 \quad (5)$$

Let assume $l \equiv 7x - 7y + 1 = 0$ is an acute angle bisector.

Let find the angle between straight line l and straight line $4x - 3y - 1 = 0$. Let α be the angle between two straight lines.

$$\tan \alpha = \left|\frac{\frac{3}{4} - 1}{1 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot 1}\right| = \left|\frac{1}{7}\right| < 1 \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \alpha < \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (5)$$

$\therefore l \equiv 7x - 7y + 1 = 0$ is an acute angle bisector. (5)

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Perpendicular distances from centre of the circle S_1 to straight lines l_1 and l_2 are equal.

$$\left|\frac{4x - 3y - 1}{\sqrt{25}}\right| = \left|\frac{3x - 4y + 2}{\sqrt{25}}\right| \quad (10)$$

Let substitute $(-2, \alpha)$.

$$4(-2) - 3(\alpha) - 1 = \pm[3(-2) - 4(\alpha) + 2] \quad (5)$$

$$4(-2) - 3(\alpha) - 1 = [3(-2) - 4(\alpha) + 2] \Rightarrow \alpha = 5 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (5)$$

$$4(-2) - 3(\alpha) - 1 = -[3(-2) - 4(\alpha) + 2] \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-13}{7} \notin \mathbb{Z} \quad (5)$$

\therefore Centre of the circle $\equiv (-2, 5)$ (5)

As the circle S_1 touches the straight lines l_1 and l_2 , the perpendicular distant from the centre $(-2,5)$ is the radius of the circle.

$$\therefore \text{The radius} = \left| \frac{4(-2) - 3(5) - 1}{\sqrt{25}} \right| \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{24}{5} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \text{The equation of the circle } S_1: (x - (-2))^2 + (y - 5)^2 = \left(\frac{24}{5}\right)^2 \quad (10)$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 + y^2 - 10y + 25 = \frac{576}{25} \quad (5)$$

$$25x^2 + 25y^2 + 100x - 250y + 149 = 0$$

55

$$\text{Let } S_2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - r^2 = 0 \quad g_2 = 0, f_2 = 0, c_2 = -r^2 \quad (5)$$

$$S_1 \Rightarrow 25x^2 + 25y^2 + 100x - 250y + 149 = 0 \quad g_1 = 2, f_1 = -10, c_1 = \frac{149}{25} \quad (5)$$

As S_2 intersects S_1 orthogonally,

$$2g_2g_1 + 2f_2f_1 = c_2 + c_1 \quad (5)$$

$$0 + 0 = -r^2 + \frac{149}{25} \quad (5)$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{149}}{5}$$

20

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

Hence, show that $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \theta\right) = \cos \theta$. Deduce that $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \sin \theta$.

Using $\sin(A + B)$, prove that $\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$. Hence, for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, deduce that $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$.

If $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$ are consecutive terms of geometric series prove that $\cos^3 \theta = \sin^2 \theta$.

Deduce that $\cos^9 \theta + 3\cos^8 \theta + 3\cos^7 \theta + \cos^6 \theta - 1 = 0$.

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

In a triangle ABC , the angle bisector of $B\hat{A}C$ meets the side BC at D .

It is given that $BD:DC = \lambda + 1:\lambda$, $\lambda > 0$. If $\frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{3}{4}$, then find the value of λ .

Considering the areas of triangles or otherwise, show that $4ca \sin B + 3ab \sin C = 7bc \sin A$.

Hence, if $C = \frac{\pi}{4}$ deduce that $\sin B + \cos B = \frac{3}{7} \left(\frac{ab + ca}{bc} \right)$.

(c) Given that $xy = 1$, find $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y$ for $x, y \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

(a) $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B + \cos A \cdot \sin B$ (5)

$$(A, B) \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, (\pm \theta) \right) \quad \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \theta\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \cos(\pm \theta) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \sin(\pm \theta) \quad (5)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \theta\right) = 1 \cdot \cos \theta + 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \theta\right) = \cos \theta$$

Since, $\cos \theta = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$, $\theta \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) \quad (5)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \sin \theta$$

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$$\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B + \cos A \cdot \sin B$$

$$B \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - B\right) \quad \sin\left(A + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - B\right)\right) = \sin A \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - B\right) + \cos A \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - B\right) \quad (5)$$

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

$$\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cdot \cos B + \sin A \cdot \sin B$$

5

When $A = B = \theta$,

$$\cos(0) = \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cdot \sin \theta$$

5

$$1 = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta$$

20

As $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$ are consecutive terms of geometric series

$$\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\tan \theta}{\cos \theta} \quad 5$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \tan \theta \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\cos^3 \theta = \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\cos^3 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta \quad 5$$

$$\cos^3 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

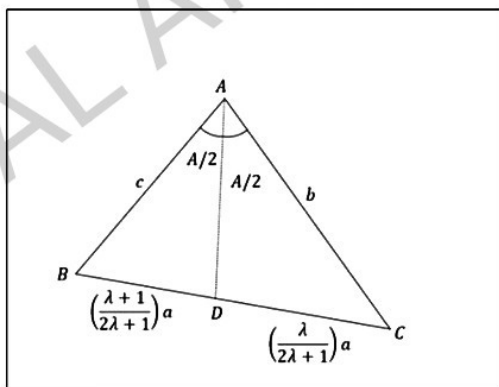
$$(\cos^3 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^3 = 1 \quad 5$$

$$\cos^9 \theta + 3 \cos^8 \theta + 3 \cos^7 \theta + \cos^4 \theta = 1$$

$$\cos^9 \theta + 3 \cos^8 \theta + 3 \cos^7 \theta + \cos^4 \theta - 1 = 0$$

15

(b) Sine Rule: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad 5$



$$ABD \Delta; \frac{BD}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{AD}{\sin B} \quad (1) \quad 5$$

$$ACD \Delta; \frac{DC}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{AD}{\sin C} \quad (2) \quad 5$$

From eqⁿs (1) and (2)

$$\frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{DC}{BD} = \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda}{2\lambda+1}\right) \cdot a}{\left(\frac{\lambda+1}{2\lambda+1}\right) \cdot a} = \frac{3}{4} \quad (3) \quad 5$$

$$4\lambda = 3\lambda + 3$$

$$\lambda = 1 \quad 5$$

$$DC = \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\lambda+1}\right) \cdot a \quad 5$$

$$BD = \left(\frac{\lambda+1}{2\lambda+1}\right) \cdot a \quad 5$$

35

Considering the Areas of the triangles,

$$ABD \Delta + ADC\Delta = ABC \Delta \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot \left(\frac{4a}{7}\right) \cdot \sin B + \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot \left(\frac{3a}{7}\right) \cdot \sin C = \frac{1}{2} bc \cdot \sin A \quad (5)$$

$$4ca \cdot \sin B + 3ab \cdot \sin C = 7bc \cdot \sin A$$

From eqⁿ (3);

$$4ac \cdot \left(\frac{3 \sin C}{4}\right) + 3ab \cdot \sin C = 7bc \cdot \sin[\pi - (B + C)] \quad (5)$$

$$3ac \cdot \sin C + 3ab \cdot \sin C = 7bc \cdot [\sin B \cdot \cos C + \cos B \cdot \sin C] \quad (5)$$

÷ sin C

$$3ac + 3ab = 7bc \left[\frac{\sin B}{\tan C} + \cos B \right]; C = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (5)$$

$$\sin B + \cos B = \frac{3}{7} \left(\frac{ab + ca}{bc} \right)$$

25

(c) Given: $xy = 1$ and $x, y \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

Case I: when $x > 0$ and $y > 0$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} x \quad \beta = \tan^{-1} y \quad (5)$$

$$x = \tan \alpha \quad y = \tan \beta = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (5)$$

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

Case II: when $x < 0$ and $y < 0$

$$\tan^{-1}(-m) = -\tan^{-1} m$$

Let $\tan^{-1}(-m) = \lambda$ then $\tan \lambda = -m$

$$\therefore m = -\tan \lambda = \tan(-\lambda) \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Let } x = -m \quad y = \frac{-1}{m} \text{ for } m > 0 \quad (5)$$

Since, $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $x > 0$ and $y > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \tan^{-1}(-m) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{m}\right) \\ &= -\tan^{-1} m - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{m}\right) \\ &= -\left(\tan^{-1} m + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)\right) \quad (5) \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan^{-1} -x + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{-x}\right) &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

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

AL API (PAPERS GROUP)



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Preface

It is with great pleasure that this **Marking Guide for the Supportive Assessment – 2026 in Combined Mathematics** is presented to students and teachers involved in the preparation for the forthcoming **G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination**.

This guide has been carefully prepared with the objective of supporting both the teaching and learning processes in Combined Mathematics. Every effort has been made to ensure that the solutions and approaches are consistent with the standards and principles followed in the G.C.E. (A/L) Examination.

While the guide is based on the structure and methodology of the official G.C.E. (A/L) marking scheme, it should be noted that the two serve different purposes. The official marking scheme primarily indicates the **essential mark-awarding steps** required for assessment. In contrast, this guide has been developed as a **student-friendly learning resource**, incorporating additional intermediate steps, explanations, and mathematical details wherever necessary to facilitate understanding.

Students should therefore understand that, in the actual G.C.E. (A/L) Examination, marks are awarded only for the essential steps and key mathematical arguments specified in the official marking scheme. The additional steps included in this guide are intended to clarify the solution process and strengthen conceptual understanding rather than represent separate mark-awarding points.

Teachers may also use this guide as a reference when marking answer scripts of the Supportive Assessment. The detailed presentation of solutions enables teachers to identify students' strengths and weaknesses more effectively while maintaining consistency with the expected examination standards.

Furthermore, special notes and observations have been included at appropriate places to highlight important concepts, examination techniques, common errors, and areas that require particular attention. It is hoped that these additions will help students develop a deeper understanding of the subject and improve the quality of their mathematical reasoning and presentation.

It is sincerely hoped that this guide will serve as a valuable resource for both students and teachers, contributing positively to the teaching, learning, and assessment of Combined Mathematics.

Best Wishes to Students

Success in Combined Mathematics is achieved through perseverance, disciplined practice, logical thinking, and a clear understanding of fundamental concepts. Every problem you attempt and every challenge you overcome contributes to your growth as a learner.

May this guide assist you in refining your problem-solving skills, improving your examination techniques, and gaining confidence in your mathematical abilities. As you prepare for the forthcoming G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination, we wish you determination, success, and excellence in all your academic endeavors.

May your hard work be rewarded with outstanding results and a bright future ahead.

Mathematics Branch

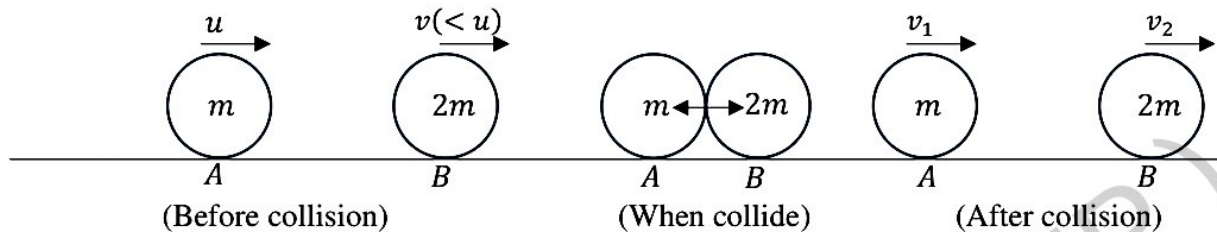
Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education

2026.06.24

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Part A

1. A particle A of mass m and a particle B of mass $2m$, moving on a smooth horizontal table along the same straight line towards the same direction with velocities u and $v (< u)$ respectively, collide directly. The coefficient of restitution between A and B is e . Show that the momentum transferred from one particle to the other particle is given by $\frac{2m}{3}(1+e)(u-v)$



Let I be the momentum transferred from one particle to other

$$\overrightarrow{\text{N.L. of Res:}} \quad v_2 - v_1 = -e(v - u) \quad \text{--- (1) } \textcircled{5}$$

$$\overrightarrow{I} = \Delta(mv) \text{ for entire sys:}$$

$$0 = (mv_1 + 2mv_2) - (mu + 2mv)$$

$$v_1 + 2v_2 = u + 2v \quad \text{--- (2) } \textcircled{5}$$

$$(1) + (2);$$

$$3v_2 = u + 2v - e(v - u) \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$I = \Delta(mv) \text{ for } B:$$

$$\overrightarrow{I} = \Delta mv \text{ for } B:$$

$$I = 2mv_2 - 2mv \quad \textcircled{5}$$

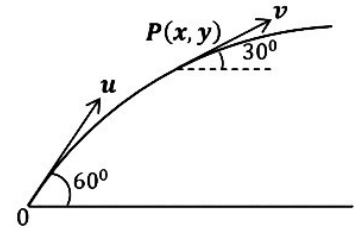
$$I = 2m \left[\frac{u + 2v - e(v - u)}{3} - v \right]$$

$$= \frac{2m}{3} [u + 2v - ev + eu - 3v]$$

$$= \frac{2m}{3} [u(1+e) - v(1+e)] \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$= \frac{2m}{3} (1+e)(u-v)$$

2. A particle is projected from a point O on a horizontal ground, with an initial speed u and at an angle 60° to the horizontal. The particle passes through a point $P(x, y)$, which is located on OXY plane. If the direction of the motion of the particle makes an angle of 30° to the horizontal at P , then show that $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.



$$O \rightarrow P \rightarrow \vec{S} = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$x = u \cos 60^\circ t$$

$$x = \frac{u}{2}t \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$O \rightarrow P \quad \vec{v} = u + at$$

$$v \cos 30^\circ = u \cos 60^\circ$$

$$v \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = u \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{u}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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

$$y = u \sin 60^\circ t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ut - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(1)/(2); \quad \frac{x}{y} = \frac{\frac{u}{2}t}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ut - \frac{1}{2}gt^2}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{u}{\sqrt{3}u - gt} \quad \text{(5)}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{u}{\sqrt{3}u - \frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{3}u - \frac{u}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} \quad \text{(5)}$$

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

$$\uparrow v = u + at$$

$$v \sin 30^\circ = u \sin 60^\circ + (-g)t$$

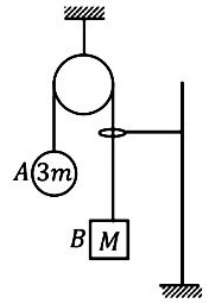
$$v \cdot \frac{1}{2} = u \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - gt$$

$$gt = u \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - v \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$gt = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3}u - v) \quad \text{(5)}$$

$$gt = \frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{3}u - \frac{u}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

3. Two particles, A and B , of masses $3m$ and M respectively, are connected by a light inextensible string which passes over a fixed smooth pulley and through a fixed smooth ring, as shown in the figure. The system is released from rest with the string taut. The parts of the string which are not in contact with the pulley are vertical. It is given that the particle B moves up with acceleration $\frac{g}{5}$. Show that $M = 2m$.



In the subsequent motion the particle B strikes on the ring with speed $\sqrt{\frac{2gl}{5}}$ and comes to the rest. Find the impulsive force exerted on the ring.

$$F = ma$$

$$(M) \uparrow; T - Mg = M\left(\frac{g}{5}\right) \text{ — (1) } \quad (5)$$

$$(3m) \downarrow; 3mg - T = 3m\left(\frac{g}{5}\right) \text{ — (2) } \quad (5)$$

(1) + (2); For the particle B ,

$$(3m - M)g = \frac{g}{5}(M + 3m) \quad (5)$$

$$M = 2m$$

$$\uparrow I = \Delta(mv)$$

$$I = m\left(\sqrt{\frac{2gl}{5}} - 0\right) \quad (5)$$

$$I = m\sqrt{\frac{2gl}{5}} \quad (5)$$

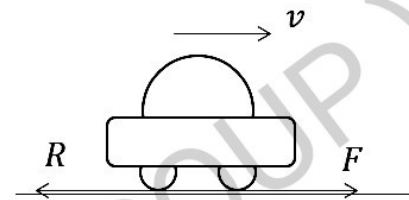
4. A car of mass M kg travels along a straight horizontal road against a resistive force proportional to v^3 N, where v is the speed of the car. The resistive force is given by $R = k v^3$, where k is a constant. The maximum speed of the car on the horizontal road is 25 m s^{-1} , and the power of the engine is 25 kW . Show that $k = 8$. Now, the engine is operating at lower power while the car descends a slope of inclination $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{20}$ to the horizontal. Find the power of the engine of the car, at an instant when the speed of the car is 16 m s^{-1} and the acceleration of the car is $\frac{1}{2} \text{ m s}^{-2}$. (Take $g = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$)

$$P = Fv$$

$$25 \times 10^3 = F \cdot 25 \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore F = 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F} &= ma \\ F - R &= M(0) \\ F &= R \end{aligned}$$



Since $R = k v^3$

$$10^3 = k (25)^3 \quad (5)$$

$$k = 8$$

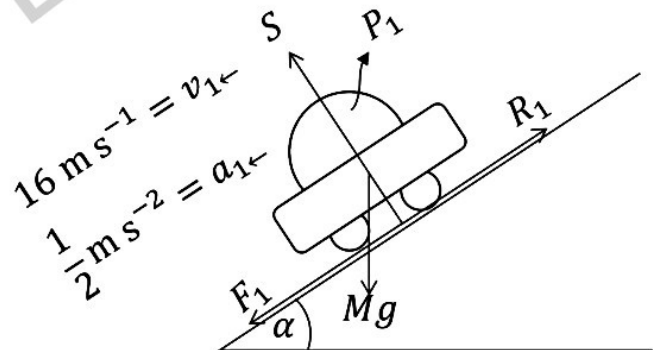
$$F = ma$$

$$F_1 + Mg \sin \alpha - R_1 = M \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$F_1 = R_1$$

$$R_1 = 8(16)^3 = 512$$

$$\therefore F_1 = 8(16)^3 = 512 \text{ N} \quad (5)$$

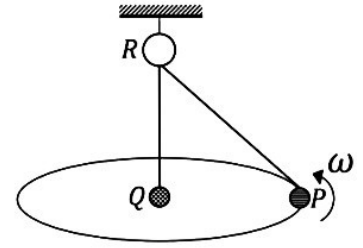


$$P_1 = F_1 v_1$$

$$P_1 = 512 \cdot 16$$

$$P_1 = 8192 \text{ W} \quad (5)$$

5. Two particles, P and Q of masses m and $2m$ respectively are attached to the two ends of a light inextensible string of length l which passes through a small smooth ring R , as shown in the figure. The particle P moves in a horizontal circle with a constant angular velocity ω while the string remains taut. Particle Q is at rest at the center of the circular path of P . Show that $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}}$. Hence, Find the radius of the circular path of P in terms of l .



$$F = ma$$

For $Q \uparrow$ $T = 2mg$ ————— (1) (5)

For $P \uparrow$ $T \cos \theta = mg$ ————— (2) (5)

(2)/(1); $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ$

For $P \leftarrow$ $T \sin \theta = mx \sin \theta \omega^2$ — (3) (5)

$$T = mx\omega^2$$
 ————— (4)

$$\cos \theta = \frac{l-x}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

Substitute in (4);

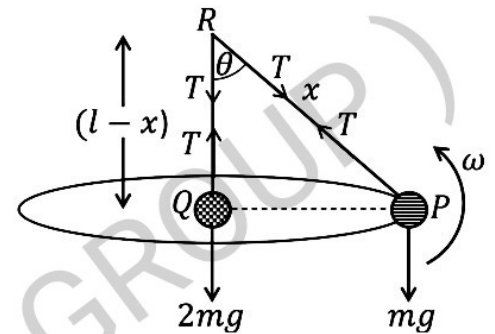
$$2mg = m \left(\frac{2l}{3} \right) \omega^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}} = \omega$$
 (5)

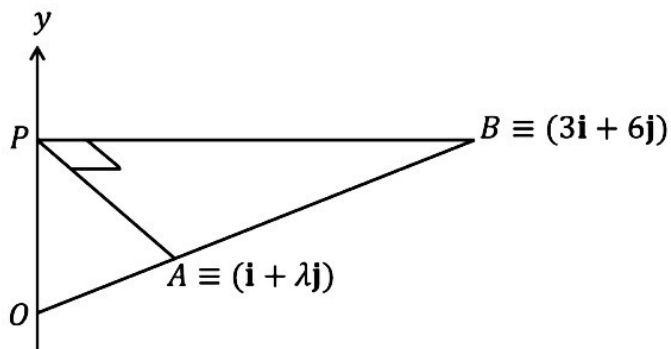
Radius = $x \sin \theta$

$$= \frac{2l}{3} \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}}$$
 (5)



6. Let O, A and B are three collinear points and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. In the usual notation, the position vectors of two points A and B , with respect to a fixed origin O , are $\mathbf{i} + \lambda\mathbf{j}$ and $3\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j}$, respectively. Find the value of λ . Let P be the point on y -axis such that the lines AP and BP are perpendicular to each other. Find the two possible position vectors for P .



$$\vec{OB} = k \cdot \vec{OA}$$

$$3\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} = k \cdot (\mathbf{i} + \lambda\mathbf{j})$$

$$k = 3, \quad k\lambda = 6$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 2 \quad \text{(5)}$$

$$\text{Let } \vec{OP} = \mu\mathbf{j}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{AP} &= \vec{OP} - \vec{OA} = -\mathbf{i} + (\mu - 2)\mathbf{j} \\ \vec{BP} &= \vec{BO} + \vec{OP} = -3\mathbf{i} + (\mu - 6)\mathbf{j} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{(5)}$$

$$\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{BP} = (-\mathbf{i} + (\mu - 2)\mathbf{j}) \cdot (-3\mathbf{i} + (\mu - 6)\mathbf{j}) = 0 \quad (\because \vec{AP} \perp \vec{BP}) \quad \text{(5)}$$

$$\mu^2 - 8\mu + 15 = 0$$

$$(\mu - 5)(\mu - 3) = 0$$

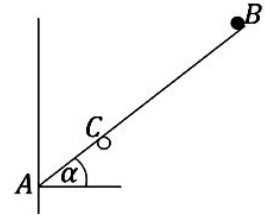
$$\mu = 5 \text{ or } \mu = 3$$

$$\text{(5)}$$

$$\text{(5)}$$

$$\vec{OP} = 5\mathbf{j} \text{ and } \vec{OP} = 3\mathbf{j}$$

7. A uniform rod ACB of length $4a$ and weight w is kept in equilibrium with the end A against a smooth vertical wall and end B attached to a particle of weight $2w$, by a smooth peg placed at C , such that $AC = a$. The rod makes an angle α with the horizontal, as shown in the figure, where $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$. Find the magnitudes of the reactions at A and C in terms of w .



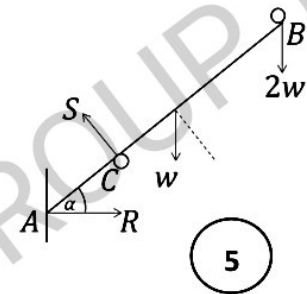
Resolving

$$\nearrow R \cos \alpha - 3w \sin \alpha = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$R = 3w \tan \alpha$$

$$R = 3w \cdot \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$R = \sqrt{21}w \quad (5)$$

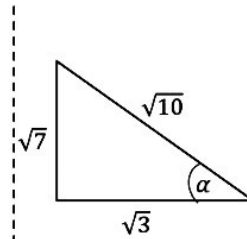


$$\curvearrowleft A \quad S \cdot a - w \cdot 2a \cos \alpha - 2w \cdot 4a \cos \alpha = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$S = 10w \cos \alpha$$

$$S = 10w \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{30}w \quad (5)$$



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Aliter (To find S)

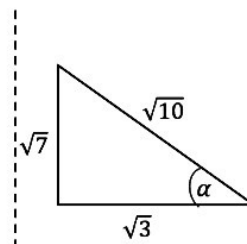
$$\nearrow S - R \sin \alpha - 3w \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$S - 3w \tan \alpha \sin \alpha - 3w \cos \alpha = 0 \quad (5)$$

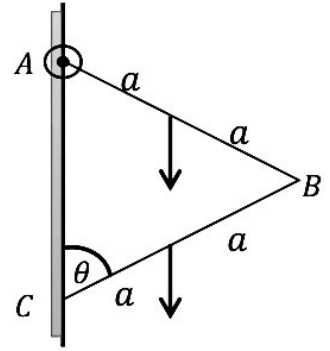
$$S = \frac{3w(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$S = 3w \sec \alpha$$

$$S = \sqrt{30}w \quad (5)$$



8. Two uniform rods AB , BC each of length $2a$ and weight W are smoothly jointed at B and the end A hinged to a rough vertical wall. The system rests in equilibrium in a vertical plane perpendicular to the wall with the end C of the rod BC inclined at an angle θ to the vertical. The coefficient of friction between the rod BC and the wall is μ . Show that $\tan \theta \geq \frac{2}{\mu}$.



$$\text{System } \left(\begin{array}{l} \curvearrowright A \\ \curvearrowright B \end{array} \right. \quad R \cdot 4a \cos \theta - 2w \cdot a \sin \theta = 0$$

$$R = \frac{w \tan \theta}{2} \quad (5)$$

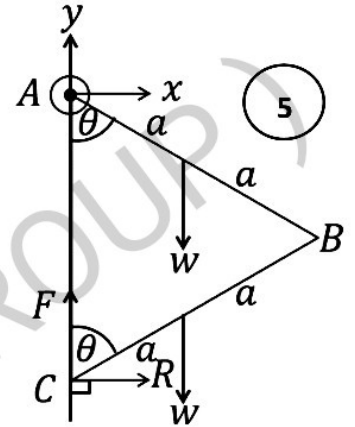
$$\text{Rod } BC \left(\begin{array}{l} \curvearrowright B \\ \curvearrowright C \end{array} \right. \quad F \cdot 2a \sin \theta - R \cdot 2a \cos \theta - w \cdot a \sin \theta = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\div \sin \theta$$

$$2F - 2R \cot \theta - w = 0$$

$$2F - 2 \left(\frac{w \tan \theta}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\tan \theta} - w = 0$$

$$F = w \quad (5)$$



For equilibrium,

$$\mu \geq \frac{F}{R}$$

$$\mu \geq \frac{w}{\frac{w \tan \theta}{2}} \quad (5)$$

$$\tan \theta \geq \frac{2}{\mu}$$

9. Let A , B and C be three events of a sample space Ω . In the usual notation, it is given that $P(B) = \frac{3}{10}$ and $P(A \cup B) = \frac{3}{5}$. Find $P(A \cap B')$. If $A' \cap B$ and C are mutually exclusive and exhaustive events and $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$, show that $P(C) = \frac{9}{10}$.

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(B) + (P(A) - P(A \cap B))$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{10} + P(A \cap B') \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore P(A \cap B') = \frac{3}{10} \quad (5)$$

Since $A' \cap B$ and C are mutually exclusive and exhaustive events,

$$P(A' \cap B) + P(C) = 1 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{10} + P(C) = 1$$

$$\therefore P(C) = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$P(A' \cap B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{10} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore P(A' \cap B) = \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10} \quad (5)$$

25

10. The mean of a set of five observations each of which is a positive integer is 4. The unique mode of the set is 3 and the range of the observations is 5. **Given that** the median is 3, find two possible sets of observations.

Let the observations in ascending order be $a \leq b \leq c \leq d \leq e$.

$$\text{Since Mean} = 4; \left(\frac{a + b + c + d + e}{5} \right) = 4 \Rightarrow a + b + c + d + e = 20 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Since there are five observations and the median is 3; } c = 3 \quad (5)$$

Since 3 is the unique mode;

Case I: 3 occurs exactly twice $a, 3, 3, d, e$ **Case II: 3 occurs four times** $3, 3, 3, 3, e$

$$\text{Since the range is 5; } (e - a) = 5 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Since the range is 5; } (e - 3) = 5 \Rightarrow e = 8$$

$$\{2, 3, 3, 5, 7\} \quad (5)$$

$$\{3, 3, 3, 3, 8\} \quad (5)$$

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PART B

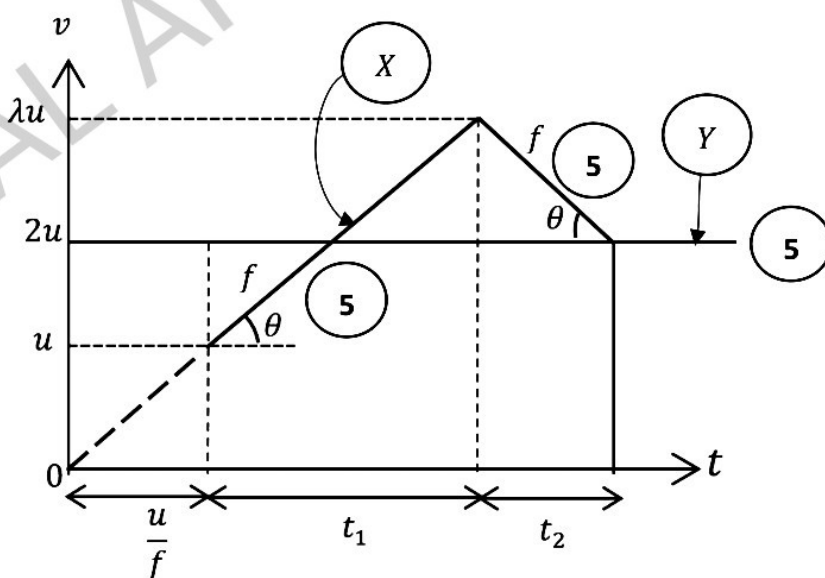
11. (a) A motor car X , moving along a straight road, passes a point A with velocity u and a uniform acceleration f . It accelerates until its velocity becomes λu , where $(\lambda > 2)$. At a point B , it begins to move with uniform deceleration f and reaches point C when its velocity is $2u$. Another motor car Y , moving along the same road in the same direction with uniform velocity of $2u$, passes the point A a time $\frac{u}{f}$ before motor car X passes same point A .

Sketch velocity-time graphs for the motions of both X and Y in the same diagram. **Hence**,

- show that $AB = \frac{1}{2f}u^2(\lambda^2 - 1)$
 - show that the total distance travelled by X , when it reaches the point C is $\frac{1}{2f}u^2(2\lambda^2 - 5)$
 - show that if $\lambda \leq 2 + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$, X cannot overtake Y .
- (b) A ship S is sailing with a constant velocity of $v \text{ kmh}^{-1}$ relative to the Earth in a direction making an angle α west of north. A warship W is sailing due west with a constant velocity of $u (< v \sin \alpha) \text{ kmh}^{-1}$ relative to the Earth. The warship detects ship S as an enemy vessel and attempts to intercept it. At a certain instant, the ship is directly south-west of the warship at a distance d km. By sketching the velocity triangle, determine the path of the ship relative to the warship. **Hence**, find the shortest distance l between the warship and the ship. If the maximum firing range of the guns fixed to the warship is $R (> l) \text{ km}$, show that the ship remains within the firing range of

the guns for a time interval of $\frac{2\sqrt{R^2 - l^2}}{\sqrt{v^2 + u^2 - 2uv \sin \alpha}}$ hours.

(a)



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i)} \quad AB &= \frac{(\lambda u + u)}{2} \cdot t_1 \quad (5) \\
 &= \frac{(\lambda u + u)}{2} \cdot \frac{(\lambda u - u)}{f} \quad (5) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2f} u^2 (\lambda^2 - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

from graph

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= \tan \theta = \frac{(\lambda u - u)}{t_1} \quad (5) \\
 t_1 &= \frac{(\lambda u - u)}{f}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii)} \quad AC &= AB + BC \\
 AC &= \frac{1}{2f} u^2 (\lambda^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{2f} u^2 (\lambda^2 - 4) \quad (5) \\
 AC &= \frac{1}{2f} u^2 (2\lambda^2 - 5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= \tan \theta = \frac{(\lambda u - 2u)}{t_2} \quad (5) \\
 t_2 &= \frac{(\lambda u - 2u)}{f} \\
 BC &= \frac{(\lambda u + 2u)}{2} \cdot t_2 \\
 &= \frac{(\lambda u + 2u)}{2} \cdot \frac{(\lambda u - 2u)}{f} \\
 &= \frac{\lambda^2 u^2 - 4u^2}{2f} \\
 &= \frac{u^2 (\lambda^2 - 4)}{2f} \quad (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

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- (iii) X cannot overtake Y if, for any given time interval, the total distance travelled by X is less than or equal to the total distance travelled by Y.

Distance travelled by X \leq Distance travelled by Y from A to C. (5)

$$\frac{1}{2f} u^2 (2\lambda^2 - 5) \leq 2u \cdot \left(\frac{u}{f}\right) + 2u \cdot (t_1 + t_2) \quad (5) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{2f} u^2 (2\lambda^2 - 5) \leq 2u \cdot \left(\frac{u}{f} + \frac{(\lambda u - u)}{f} + \frac{(\lambda u - 2u)}{f}\right)$$

$$\frac{u^2}{2f} (2\lambda^2 - 5) \leq \frac{2u^2}{f} \cdot (1 + \lambda - 1 + \lambda - 2)$$

$$(2\lambda^2 - 5) \leq 8 \cdot (\lambda - 1) \quad (5)$$

$$2\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 3 \leq 0$$

Let the time in which the ship remains within the firing range of the gun is t

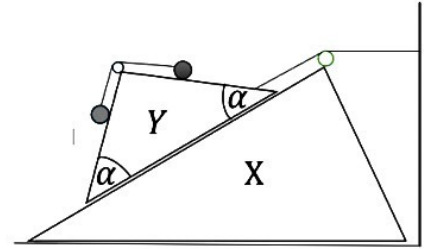
By applying $S = ut$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \frac{PQ}{|\mathbf{V}(S, W)|} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{R^2 - l^2}}{|\mathbf{V}(S, W)|} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{R^2 - l^2}}{w} \quad (5) \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{R^2 - l^2}}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2 - 2uv \sin \alpha}} \text{ hours} \quad (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

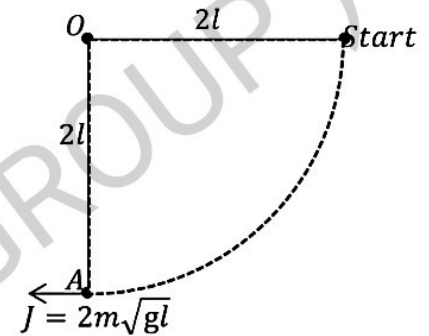
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12. (a) The vertical cross-section through the centres of mass of two smooth uniform wedges, X and Y , particles P and Q is shown in the figure. The smooth wedge X , of Mass M is placed on a smooth horizontal table. On its inclined face, which makes an angle α ($< \frac{\pi}{4}$) with the horizontal, another smooth wedge Y , of mass $2m$, whose inclined faces make an angle α is placed. Two particles P and Q , each of mass m , are attached to the two ends of a light inextensible string which passes over a fixed smooth pulley at a vertex of wedge Y . One end of another light inextensible string, which passes over a fixed smooth pulley at a vertex of wedge X , is attached to wedge Y , and the other end is fixed to a point on a vertical wall in the same plane, such that the string remains horizontal. The system is released from rest with the strings taut. Write down equations sufficient to determine the tensions in the strings.

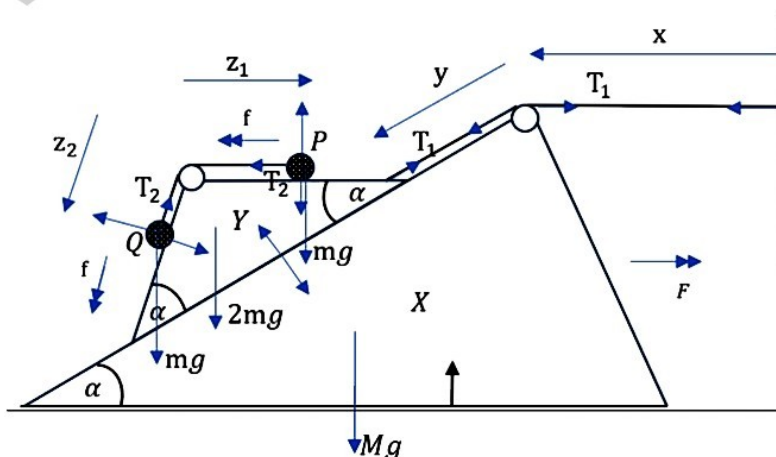


- (b) As shown in the figure two ends of a light inextensible string of length $2l$ is attached to a small particle P of mass m and fixed-point O . The particle is released from rest at the same horizontal level of O with the string taut. In the subsequent motion particle P moves in a vertical circular path and reaches the lowest point A and then receives a horizontal impulse of magnitude $2m\sqrt{gl}$ in the direction of its motion. Find the velocity immediately after the impulse.



Show that the velocity and the tension in the string when OP make an angle 60° with the downward vertical are $\sqrt{14gl}$ and $\frac{15mg}{2}$ respectively. If at the same moment the string is suddenly cut without imparting any additional impulse and then the particle moves freely under the gravity and reaches point B which is at the same horizontal level of point A , show that the time taken by particle P to reach B is $\left(\frac{\sqrt{42} + 5\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

(a) Forces (5)



$$x + y = k \quad ; \quad k \text{ is a constant}$$

$$\ddot{x} + \ddot{y} = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\ddot{y} \quad (5)$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = k_1 \quad ; \quad k_1 \text{ is a constant}$$

$$\ddot{z}_1 + \ddot{z}_2 = 0$$

$$\ddot{z}_1 = -\ddot{z}_2$$

$$a_{(X,E)} = F \rightarrow \quad (5)$$

$$a_{(Y,E)} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \alpha \text{---} \\ \nearrow F \\ \searrow F \end{array} \quad (5)$$

$$a_{(P,E)} = \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow f \\ \nearrow F \\ \searrow F \end{array} \quad (5)$$

$$a_{(Q,E)} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \alpha \text{---} \\ \nearrow F \\ \searrow f \end{array} \quad (5)$$

$$F = ma$$

$$\text{For } P; \leftarrow T_2 = m(f - F + F \cos \alpha) \quad (10)$$

$$\text{For } Q; \begin{array}{c} \text{---} 2\alpha \text{---} \\ \searrow \end{array} \quad mg \sin 2\alpha - T_2 = m(f + F \cos \alpha - F \cos 2\alpha) \quad (10)$$

$$\text{For the system } P, Q \text{ and } Y \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \alpha \text{---} \\ \searrow \end{array}$$

$$4mg \sin \alpha - T_1 = m(F - F \cos \alpha + f \cos \alpha) + m(F - F \cos \alpha + f \cos \alpha) + 2m(F - F \cos \alpha) \quad (15)$$

$$\text{For the system } P, Q, X, Y \longrightarrow$$

$$T_1 = m(F - f - F \cos \alpha) + m(F - F \cos \alpha + f \cos 2\alpha) + 2m(F - F \cos \alpha) + MF \quad (20)$$

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(b) By conservation of energy (Start to A)

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot mv^2 - mg(2l) \quad (5)$$

$$v = 2\sqrt{gl} \quad (5)$$

← At point A

$$I = \Delta m \underline{v}$$

$$2m\sqrt{gl} = m(v_0 - v) \quad (5)$$

$$2m\sqrt{gl} = m(v_0 - 2\sqrt{gl})$$

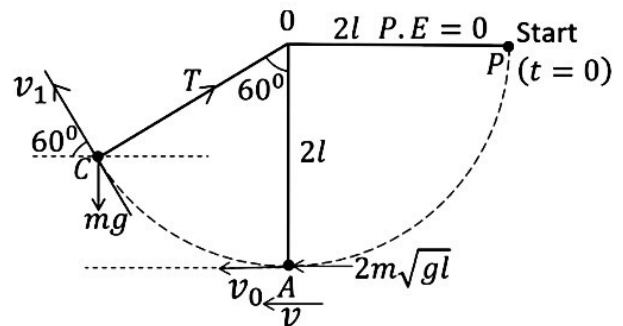
$$v_0 = 4\sqrt{gl} \quad (5)$$

By conservation of energy (A to C)

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot m(v_0)^2 - mg \cdot 2l = \frac{1}{2} \cdot mv_1^2 - mg(2l \sin 30^\circ) \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot m(4\sqrt{gl})^2 - mg \cdot 2l = \frac{1}{2} \cdot mv_1^2 - mg \left(2l \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{14gl} \quad (5)$$



At C, $\nearrow \underline{F} = m\underline{a}$

$$T - mg \cos 60^\circ = m \left(\frac{v_1^2}{2l} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$T - mg \cdot \frac{1}{2} = m \left(\frac{14gl}{2l} \right)$$

$$T = \frac{15mg}{2} \quad (5)$$

For the particle P when move freely under the gravity,

$$\uparrow S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$-l = v_1 \sin 60^\circ t + \frac{1}{2}(-g)t^2 \quad (5)$$

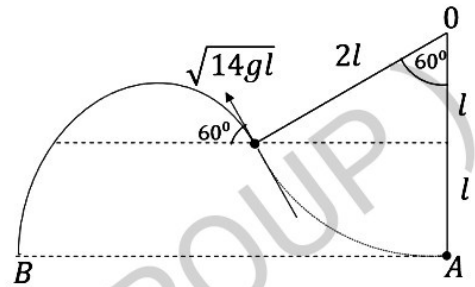
$$-l = \sqrt{14gl} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$gt^2 - \sqrt{42gl} t - 2l = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{42gl} \pm \sqrt{42gl - 4g(-2l)}}{2 \cdot g} \quad (5)$$

Since $t > 0$,

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{42} \pm \sqrt{5\sqrt{2}}}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{l}{g} \right)$$



13. A small cubical block of mass $8m$ is attached to one end A of a light elastic spring AB of natural length d and modulus of elasticity $6mg$. The spring and block are at rest on a horizontal table with AB equal to d and lying perpendicular to the face to which A is attached. Another block of equal physical dimensions, but of mass m , moving with a speed $\sqrt{2ga}$ in the direction parallel to BA impinges on the free end B of the spring.

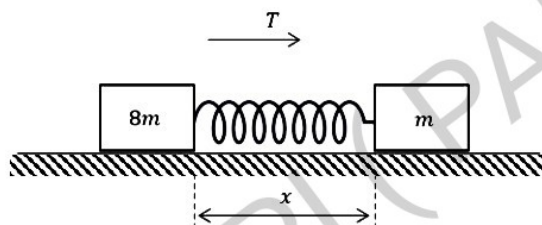
It is assumed that the contact between the lighter block and the table is smooth.

Assuming that the heavier block is held fixed, AB remains straight and horizontal in the subsequent motion, when the one end of the spring B is at a distance x from A , Show that the equation of the motion of the lighter block is given by $\ddot{X} = -\omega^2 X$, where $X = x - d$

By assuming solutions for x in the form $x = d + h \cos \omega t + k \sin \omega t$, find the values of the constants h and k . **Hence**, Find the minimum length of the spring and **deduce** that $d > \frac{a}{3}$.

If $d = a$, show that the ratio between the time taken to compress the length of the spring to half of its length for the first time and time taken to reach the minimum length of the spring for the first time is 2: 3.

Now, the heavier block is free to move on the table and the coefficient of friction between the heavier block and the table is μ , find the least value of μ in terms of a and d in order to keep the heavier block not moving.



Applying $F = ma$

$$T = m\ddot{x}$$

$$\frac{6mg(d-x)}{d} = m\ddot{x} \quad (5)$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{6g}{d}(x-d) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\ddot{X} + \frac{6g}{d}X = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{6g}{d}X$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 X \quad (5)$$

By hook law,

$$T = \frac{6mg(d-x)}{d} \quad (5)$$

$$X = x - d$$

$$\therefore \dot{X} = \dot{x}$$

$$\ddot{X} = \ddot{x}$$

$$\text{where } \omega = \sqrt{\frac{6g}{d}} \text{ and } X = x - d \quad (5)$$

when $t = 0$,

$$x = d, \quad \dot{x} = \sqrt{2ga} \quad (5)$$

$$x = d + h \cos(\omega t) + k \sin(\omega t) \Rightarrow d = d + h \cos(0) + k \sin(0) \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore h = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\dot{x} = -h\omega \cdot \sin(\omega t) + k\omega \cdot \cos(\omega t) \Rightarrow \sqrt{2ga} = -h\omega \cdot \sin(0) + k\omega \cdot \cos(0) \quad (5)$$

$$k = \frac{\sqrt{2ga}}{\omega} \quad (5)$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2ga}{\frac{6g}{d}}}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{da}{3}} \quad (5)$$

$$x = d + h \cos(\omega t) + k \sin(\omega t)$$

$$x = d + (0) \cos(\omega t) + k \sin(\omega t) \Rightarrow x = d + k \sin(\omega t) \quad (5)$$

Since $-1 \leq \sin(\omega t) \leq 1$

$$\therefore (x)_{\min} = d + k(-1)$$

$$(x)_{\min} = d - k \quad (5)$$

$$(x)_{\min} > 0 \quad (5)$$

$$d > k$$

$$d > \sqrt{\frac{da}{3}} \quad (5)$$

$$d > \frac{a}{3}$$

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$$\text{If } d = a \Rightarrow (x)_{\min} = a - \sqrt{\frac{da}{3}} \sin(\omega t) = a - \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \sin(\omega t), \text{ where } \omega = \sqrt{\frac{6g}{a}}$$

If the spring compressed to half of its length when $t = t_1$

$$(5) \quad \frac{a}{2} = a - \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \sin(\omega t_1) \quad (5)$$

$$\sin(\omega t_1) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (5)$$

$$\omega t_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{\pi}{3\omega} \quad (5)$$

If the length of the spring is minimum when $t = t_2$

$$(x)_{\min} = a - \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 1 \quad (5)$$

When $\sin(\omega t_2) = 1 \quad (5)$

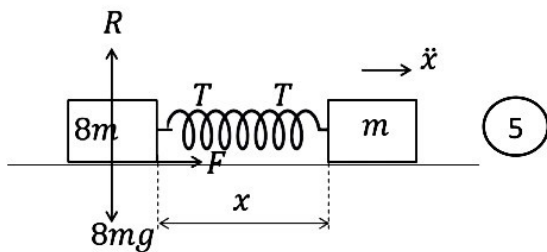
$$\omega t_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{\pi}{2\omega} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore t_1 : t_2 = \frac{\pi}{3\omega} : \frac{\pi}{2\omega} \quad (5)$$

$$= 2 : 3$$

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Assuming that $8m$ block is not moving,



For $8m$; $\uparrow \underline{F} = m\underline{a}$

$\rightarrow \underline{F} = m\underline{a}$

$$R - 8mg = 0$$

$$F - T = 0$$

$$R = 8mg \quad (5) \quad F = T = \frac{6mg(d-x)}{d} \quad (5)$$

To avoid sliding, $\mu \geq \frac{|F|}{R} \quad (5)$

$$\mu \geq \frac{\left| \frac{6mg(d-x)}{d} \right|}{8mg}$$

$$\mu \geq \left(\frac{3(d-x)}{4d} \right)_{\max} \quad (5)$$

$$\mu \geq \frac{3}{4d} \cdot (d - x_{\min}) \quad (5)$$

$$\mu \geq \frac{3}{4d} \cdot (d - (d - k))$$

$$\mu \geq \frac{3}{4d} \cdot k$$

$$\mu \geq \frac{3}{4d} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{da}{3}}$$

$$\mu \geq \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3a}{d}} \quad (5)$$

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14. (a) Let $OACB$ be a parallelogram with O as the vector origin and \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} be two unit vectors. The position vectors of the vertices A and B with respect to an origin O , are $\alpha\mathbf{a}$ and $\beta\mathbf{b}$ respectively. The point P is on OA such that $OP : OA = \alpha : 1$ and the point Q is on AC such that $AQ : AC = \beta : 1$. Using the triangular law of vector addition, show that $\overrightarrow{PC} = \alpha(1 - \alpha)\mathbf{a} + \beta\mathbf{b}$ and $\overrightarrow{BQ} = \alpha\mathbf{a} - \beta(1 - \beta)\mathbf{b}$.

The lines PC and BQ meet at R such that $BR : RP = \frac{\pi}{2}$. Show that the angle θ , between the unit vector \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} is given by $\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\beta^2(1 - \beta) - \alpha^2(1 - \alpha)}{\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta - \alpha\beta)} \right)$.

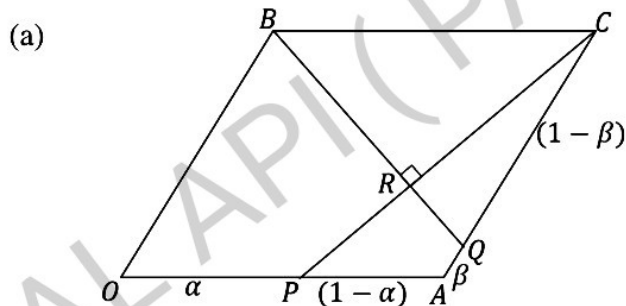
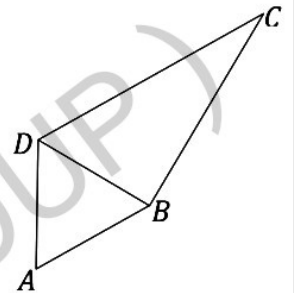
- (b) A quadrilateral $ABCD$ is shown in the figure, where AD is vertical. Triangle ABD is equilateral with side length $2a$, $\widehat{CBD} = 90^\circ$ and $CD = 4a$. Forces of magnitudes $6P, 4P, \alpha P, \beta P$ and $8\sqrt{3}P$ act along AB, AD, DC, DB and CB respectively in the directions indicated by the order of the letters where α and β are real constants.

Given that the resultant of the system is parallel to DB in the sense from D to B . Show that $\alpha = 6$.

If the magnitude of the resultant force is $6P$, find the possible value for β .

Calculate the moment of the couple that must be added to the system so that it reduces to a single force along DB .

The resultant system is brought into equilibrium by applying a force F_1 at A , perpendicular to BD , and a force F_2 at C . Find the values of F_1 and F_2 .



$$\frac{PA}{OA} = \frac{1 - \alpha}{1}$$

$$\frac{CQ}{CA} = \frac{1 - \beta}{1}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{PA} = (1 - \alpha)\overrightarrow{OA} \\ = (1 - \alpha)\alpha\mathbf{a}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{CQ} = (1 - \beta)\overrightarrow{CA} \\ = (1 - \beta)(-\beta\mathbf{b})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{PC} &= \overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{AC} \quad (5) \\ &= (1 - \alpha)\alpha\mathbf{a} + \beta\mathbf{b} \quad (5) \\ &= \alpha(1 - \alpha)\mathbf{a} + \beta\mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{BQ} &= \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CQ} \quad (5) \\ &= \alpha\mathbf{a} + (1 - \beta)(-\beta\mathbf{b}) \quad (5) \\ &= \alpha\mathbf{a} - \beta(\beta - 1)\mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{PC} \cdot \overline{BQ} &= ((1-\alpha)\alpha \underline{a} + \beta \underline{b}) \cdot (\alpha \underline{a} + (1-\beta)(-\beta \underline{b})) \\ &= \alpha^2(1-\alpha) \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} - \beta^2(1-\beta) \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} + -\alpha\beta(1-\alpha)(1-\beta) \underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} + \alpha\beta \underline{b} \cdot \underline{a} \\ &= \alpha^2(1-\alpha) \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} - \beta^2(1-\beta) \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} + -\alpha\beta((1-\alpha)(1-\beta) - 1) \underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} \\ &= \alpha^2(1-\alpha) \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} - \beta^2(1-\beta) \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} + \alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta - \alpha\beta) \underline{a} \cdot \underline{b}\end{aligned}$$

$$PC \perp BQ \Rightarrow \overline{PC} \cdot \overline{BQ} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore 0 = \alpha^2(1-\alpha) \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} - \beta^2(1-\beta) \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} + \alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta - \alpha\beta) \underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} \quad (5)$$

As \underline{a} & \underline{b} are unit vectors $|\underline{a}| = |\underline{b}| = 1$

$$\therefore \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} = 1 \text{ and } \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} = 1 \quad (5)$$

If the angle between \underline{a} and \underline{b} is θ

$$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = |\underline{a}||\underline{b}| \cos \theta \Rightarrow \underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = \cos \theta \quad (5)$$

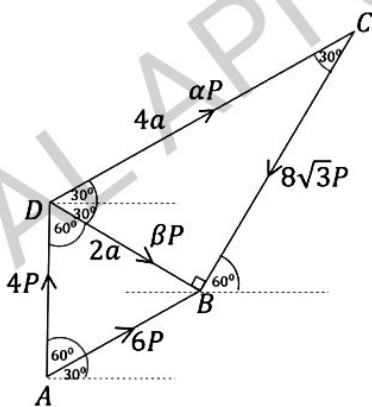
$$0 = \alpha^2(1-\alpha) - \beta^2(1-\beta) + \alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta - \alpha\beta) \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\beta^2(1-\beta) - \alpha^2(1-\alpha)}{\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta - \alpha\beta)} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{\beta^2(1-\beta) - \alpha^2(1-\alpha)}{\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta - \alpha\beta)}$$

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(b)



Since the resultant in the direction \overline{DB} ,

The sum of the components of forces \perp to $DB = 0$.

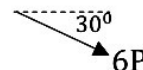
$$-8\sqrt{3}P + \alpha P \cos 30^\circ + 6P \cos 30^\circ + 4P \cos 30^\circ = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$-8\sqrt{3}P + \alpha P \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 6P \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 4P \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\alpha = 6$$

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Since Resultant force =

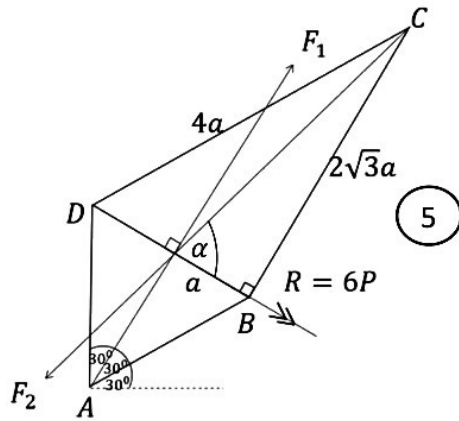


$$\rightarrow 6P \cos 30^\circ = 6P \cos 30^\circ + \alpha P \cos 30^\circ - 8\sqrt{3}P \cos 60^\circ + \beta P \cos 30^\circ \quad (10)$$

$$6P \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6P \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 6P \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 8\sqrt{3}P \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \beta P \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\beta = 2 \quad (5)$$

15

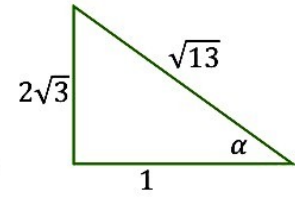


$$\tan \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{3}a}{a}$$

$$\tan \alpha = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{13}} = 2$$



(5)

Since the system is in equilibrium,

$$\begin{array}{l} \nearrow 60^\circ \\ \searrow \end{array} F_1 - F_2 \sin \alpha = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} F_2 \cos \alpha - 6P = 0$$

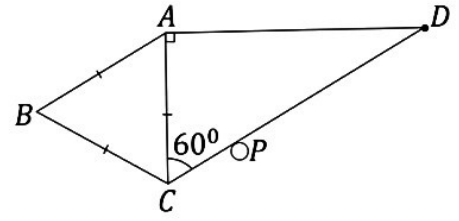
$$F_2 = 6\sqrt{13}P \quad (5)$$

$$F_1 = 12\sqrt{3}P \quad (5)$$

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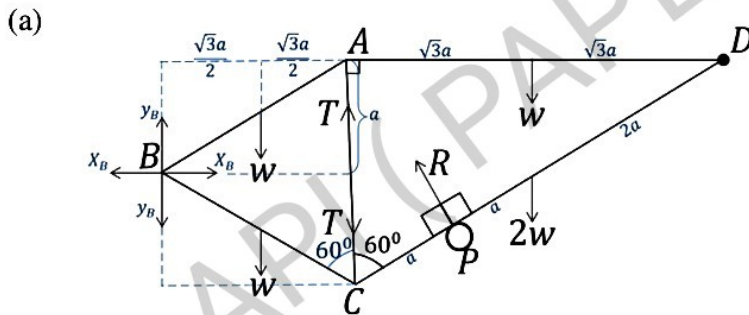
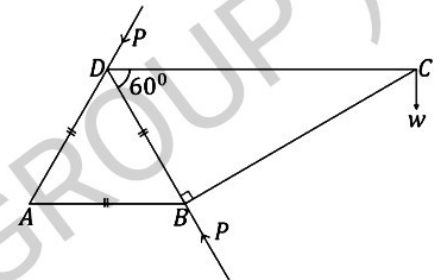
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- 15.(a) Uniform rods AB and BC each of length $2a$ and weight W and two other uniform rods AD and CD of weights W and $2W$ and of lengths $2\sqrt{3}a$ and $4a$ respectively are freely jointed at their ends. A light rod AC of length $2a$ is freely jointed to A and C . The end D is smoothly hinged to a fixed point and the rod CD is in contact with a small smooth peg P where $PD = 3a$. The system is in equilibrium in a vertical plane as shown in the figure with AD horizontal.



- (i) Find the reaction at B on the rod AB
 (ii) Show that the thrust in the light rod is $\frac{3W}{2}$
 Also, find the reaction exerted on the rod CD by the peg P

- (b) The frame work shown in the figure consists of five light rods AB , BC , CD , DA and DB that are smoothly jointed at their ends. It is given that $AB = AD = BD = a$, $D\hat{B}C = 90^\circ$, $B\hat{D}C = 60^\circ$. A load w is suspended at the joint C and the frame work is smoothly hinged to a fixed point at A and kept in equilibrium in a vertical plane with AB and DC horizontal, by two forces each of magnitude P applied in \overrightarrow{BD} and \overrightarrow{DA} directions to it at the joints B and D respectively. Find the value of P . Draw a stress diagram using Bow's notation. **Hence**, find the stresses in the rods stating whether they are tensions or thrusts.



For the equilibrium of,

Rod AB ; A \curvearrowright $w \cdot a \sin 60^\circ + X_B \cdot 2a \cos 60^\circ - Y_B \cdot 2a \cos 30^\circ = 0$ (10)

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}w + X_B - \sqrt{3}Y_B = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Rod BC ; C \curvearrowright $w \cdot a \sin 60^\circ + X_B \cdot 2a \cos 60^\circ + Y_B \cdot 2a \sin 60^\circ = 0$ (10)

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}w + X_B + \sqrt{3}Y_B = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(1) + (2); $X_B = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}w$ (5)

(2) - (1); $Y_B = 0$ (5)

\therefore Reaction on AB at B is $\leftarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}w$ (5)

Rod DA and AB; $D \curvearrowright$

$$w \cdot \sqrt{3}a - T \cdot 2\sqrt{3}a + w \cdot (2\sqrt{3}a + a \cos 30^\circ) + X_B \cdot 2a \cos 60^\circ = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\sqrt{3}w - 2\sqrt{3}T + \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}w + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}w\right) \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$T = \frac{3w}{2}$$

System; $D \curvearrowright$ $3w \cdot \sqrt{3}a + 2w \cdot (2\sqrt{3}a + a \cos 30^\circ) - R \cdot 3a = 0 \quad (10)$

$$3w \cdot \sqrt{3}a + 2w \cdot \left(2\sqrt{3}a + a \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - R \cdot 3a = 0$$

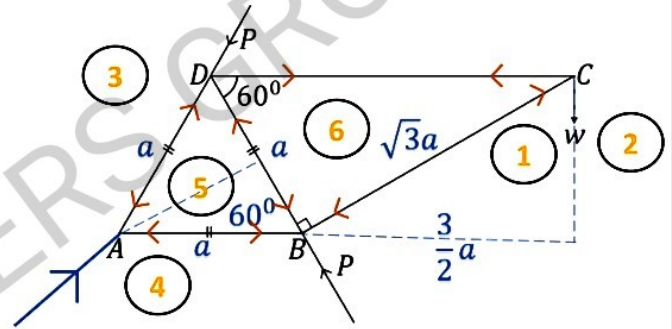
$$R = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}w \quad (5)$$

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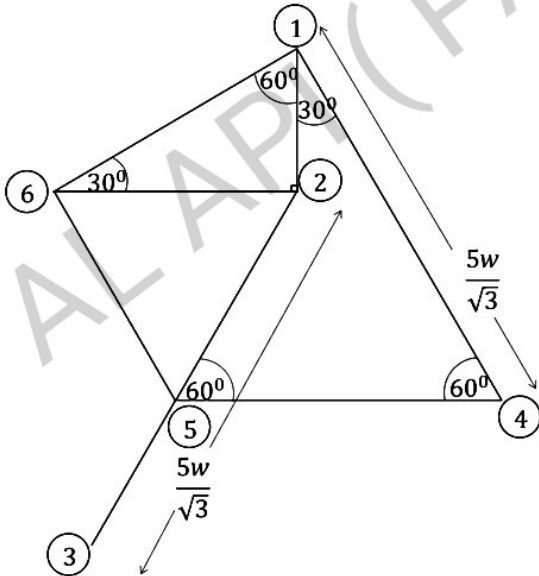
(b) For the equilibrium of the frame,

$$A \curvearrowright P \cdot a \cos 30^\circ - w \cdot \left(a + \frac{3}{2}a\right) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$P = \frac{5w}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (5)$$



3 joints B, C, D $10 \times 3 \quad (30)$

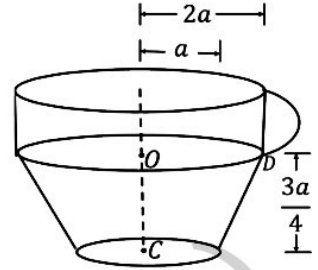


Rod	Tension	Thrust	Magnitude
AB (4,5)		✓ (5)	$\frac{4w}{\sqrt{3}}$ (5)
BC (1,6)		✓ (5)	$2w$ (5)
CD (2,6)	✓ (5)		$\sqrt{3}w$ (5)
DA (3,5)		✓ (5)	$\sqrt{3}w$ (5)
DB (5,6)		✓ (5)	$\frac{2w}{\sqrt{3}}$ (5)

90

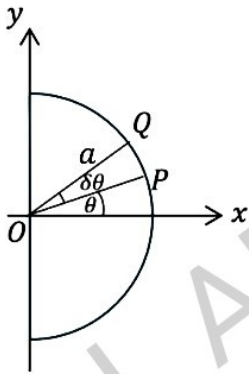
16. Show that the centre of mass of a thin uniform wire in the shape of a semicircular arc of radius a is at a distance $\frac{2a}{\pi}$ from its centre and that the centre of mass of a uniform hollow right circular cone of height h is at a distance $\frac{h}{3}$ from the centre of the base of the cone.

A vessel is formed by rigidly fixing a uniform thin shell in the shape of a frustum of hollow right circular cone, whose upper and lower circular rims have radii $2a$ and a respectively and height $\frac{3a}{4}$, to a thin cylindrical shell of radius $2a$ and height $\frac{a}{2}$ at the upper rim of the frustum and to a thin circular plate of radius a at the lower rim, as shown in the figure. A handle made of a thin semicircular wire of radius a is fixed to the cylindrical part.



The mass per unit area of the frustum, the cylinder and the plate is ρ and the mass per unit length of the wire is $4a\rho$. Show that the centre of mass of the vessel is located at $\left(\frac{5a}{31}, \frac{2a}{31\pi}(4\pi + 1)\right)$ on the plane of symmetry Oxy where the x axis lies along OC and the y axis lies along OD of which the origin is O .

It is suggested that a thin wire ring of radius $2a$ should be attached along the rim of the cylindrical shell such that OC remains horizontal when the vessel is suspended from a handle by a smooth peg. Find the mass per unit length of the wire ring used.



According to the symmetry, C.O.G lies on the x -axis (5)

Mass per unit length is ρ .

Length of $PQ = a \cdot \delta\theta$

$\therefore \delta x = (a\delta\theta) \cdot \rho$

$x = r \cos \theta$

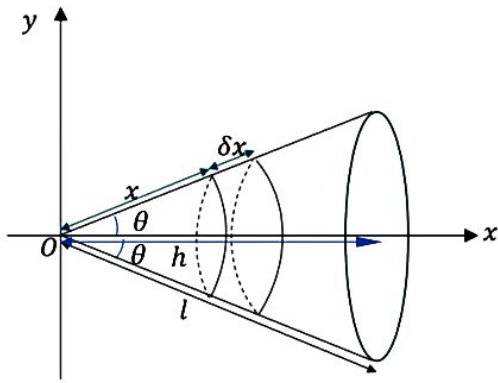
$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} a \cos \theta \cdot a \rho d\theta}{\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} a \rho d\theta} \quad (5)$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} a \rho d\theta \quad (5)$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{a^2 \rho \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos \theta d\theta}{a \rho \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{a^2 \rho [\sin \theta]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}}{a \rho [\theta]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}} = \frac{a \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)} = \frac{a \left(1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\pi} \quad (5)$$

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



(5)

According to the symmetry C.O.G. lies on the x -axis.
Mass per unit area is ρ

$$h = l \cos \theta$$

$$\delta m = 2\pi(x \sin \theta) \delta x \cdot \rho$$

$$\int_0^l x \cos \theta \cdot 2\pi\rho x \sin \theta dx \quad (5)$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_0^l 2\pi\rho x \sin \theta dx}{\int_0^l 2\pi\rho x \sin \theta dx} \quad (5)$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\cos \theta \int_0^l x^2 dx}{\int_0^l x dx}$$

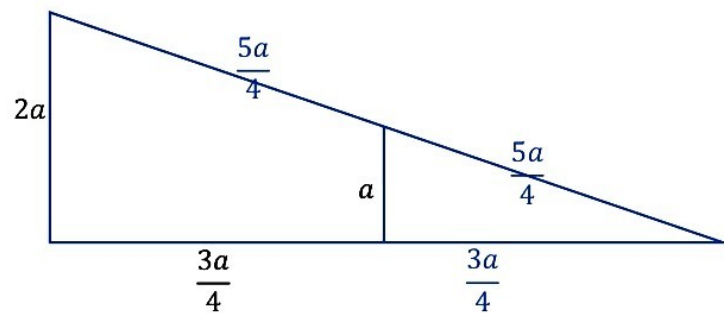
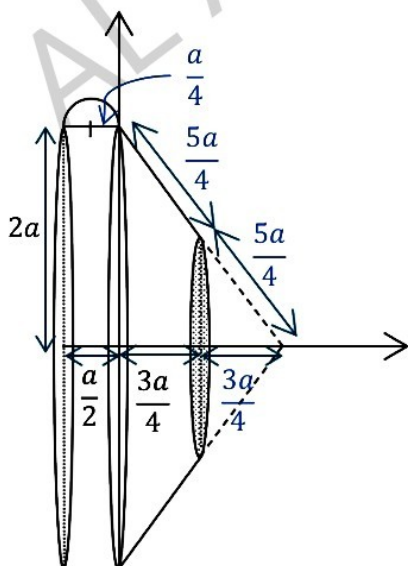
$$\int_0^l x dx$$


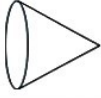



$$\bar{x} = \frac{h \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^l}{\left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^l} \quad (5)$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2h}{3} \quad (5)$$

\therefore Distance from the centre of the base to the centre of the mass is $\frac{h}{3}$

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Object	Mass	Distance from y axis to C.O.G	Distance from x axis to
	$\pi a^2 \rho$ (5)	$\frac{3a}{4}$ (5)	0
	$\pi \cdot 2a \cdot \frac{5a}{2} \cdot \rho = 5\pi a^2 \rho$ (5)	$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3a}{2} = \frac{a}{2}$ (5)	0
	$\pi a \cdot \frac{5a}{4} \cdot \rho = \frac{5\pi a^2 \rho}{4}$ (5)	$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3a}{4} + \frac{3a}{4} = a$ (5)	0
	$2\pi \cdot 2a \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot \rho = 2\pi a^2 \rho$ (5)	$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} = -\frac{a}{4}$ (5)	0
	$\pi \cdot \frac{a}{4} \cdot 4a\rho = \pi a^2 \rho$ (5)	$-\frac{a}{4}$ (5)	$-\left(2a + \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{a}{4}\right)$ (5) $= -\left(2a + \frac{a}{2\pi}\right)$
Vessel	$\frac{31\pi a^2 \rho}{4}$	\bar{x}	\bar{y}

$$\frac{31\pi a^2 \rho}{4} \cdot \bar{y} = \pi a^2 \rho \cdot \left(-\left(2a + \frac{a}{2\pi}\right)\right) \quad (10)$$

$$\bar{y} = -\frac{2a}{31\pi}(4\pi + 1) \quad (5)$$

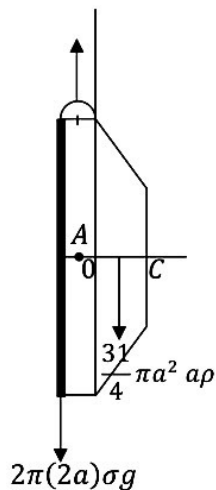
$$\frac{31\pi a^2 \rho}{4} \cdot \bar{x} = \pi a^2 \rho \cdot \frac{3a}{4} + 5\pi a^2 \rho \cdot \frac{a}{2} - \frac{5\pi a^2 \rho}{4} \cdot a + 2\pi a^2 \rho \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{4}\right) + \pi a^2 \rho \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{4}\right) \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{31}{4} \bar{x} = \frac{3a}{4} + \frac{5a}{2} - \frac{5a}{4} - \frac{2a}{4} - \frac{a}{4}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{5a}{31} \quad (5)$$

∴ Location of the Centre of the mass of the vessel $\equiv \left(\frac{5a}{31}, \frac{2a}{31\pi}(4\pi + 1)\right)$

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Let mass per unit length of the ring is σ

$$2\pi(2a)\sigma g \cdot \frac{a}{4} - \frac{31}{4} \pi a^2 \cdot \left(\frac{51a}{4 \cdot 31}\right) = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\sigma = \frac{51}{16} \cdot a\rho \quad (5)$$

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17. (a) A certain athlete participates in a track event consisting of several rounds and attempts to qualify for the final round. In the preliminary round, the probabilities that he obtains the first, second, and third positions are $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ respectively. If the athlete obtains 1st 2nd or 3rd in the preliminary round, the probability that he qualifies for the final round is $\frac{3}{5}$ in each case. Otherwise, the probability that he qualifies for the final round is $\frac{1}{10}$. Find the probability that the athlete qualifies for the final round. **Given that**, the athlete has qualified for the final round, find the probability that he obtained one of the first three positions in the preliminary round.

(b) Let x_i and f_i be the class mark and the frequency of the i^{th} class interval of a grouped data distribution. It is **given** that the mean \bar{x} and standard deviation σ of the distribution are $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i}$ and $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i}}$ respectively. If the observations are transformed using $y_i = ax_i + b$ where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, Show that the mean and the standard deviation of transformed data distribution are given by $\bar{y} = a\bar{x} + b$ and $\sigma_y = |a|\sigma$ respectively.

The Adjoining tables show summarized data collected by a researcher from the first 30 customers of a food court who preferred Food Z, on a particular day, with the aim of assisting the owner in making decisions to improve sales. Find the mean and the standard deviation of the customer's ages. **Hence**, deduce the mean expenditure on food Z and the corresponding standard deviation.

Ages of Customers (years)	Number of customers: Food Z	Expenditure (rupees)	Number of customers:
61–75	2	6100–7500	2
46–60	2	4600–6000	2
31–45	8	3100–4500	8
16–30	12	1600–3000	12
1–15	6	1100–1500	6

(a) Event of obtaining;

1st position - A

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{5}$$

2nd position - B

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{4} \quad (5)$$

3rd position - C

$$P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$$

(10)

(5)

Any other position - D

$$P(D) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{13}{60}$$

Qualifying for the finals - F

$$P(F/A) = P(F/B) = P(F/C) = \frac{3}{5}, \quad P(F/D) = \frac{1}{10} \quad (5)$$

By total probability theorem, probability of qualifying for the finals $P(F)$,

$$P(F) = P(F/A) \cdot P(A) + P(F/B) \cdot P(B) + P(F/C) \cdot P(C) + P(F/D) \cdot P(D) \quad (10)$$

$$P(F) = \frac{3}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{13}{60} \quad (5)$$

$$P(F) = \frac{59}{120} \quad (5)$$

Probability that the athlete obtained one of the first three positions in the preliminary round and qualified for the final round $P(D'/F)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(D'/F) &= \frac{P(F \cap D')}{P(F)} = \frac{P(F) - P(F \cap D)}{P(F)} \\ &= 1 - \frac{P(F) - P(F/D) \cdot P(D)}{P(F)} \\ &= 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{13}{60}}{\frac{59}{120}} \quad (5) \\ &= \frac{282}{295} \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

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$$y_i = ax_i + b$$

$$f_i y_i = a(f_i x_i) + b f_i \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f_i y_i = a \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i x_i) + b \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i} = \frac{a \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i} + b \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i} \quad (5)$$

$$\bar{y} = a\bar{x} + b \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i} \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i ((ax_i + b) - (a\bar{x} + b))^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i} \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = \frac{a^2 \sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i} \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = a^2 \sigma^2 \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_y = |a| \sigma$$

40

Ages in (years)	Class mark z_i	f_i	$f_i z_i$	z_i^2	$f_i z_i^2$
61-75	68	2	136	4624	9248
46-60	53	2	106	2809	5618
31-45	38	8	304	1444	11552
16-30	23	12	276	529	6348
1-15	8	6	48	64	384
			$\sum_{i=1}^5 f_i z_i = 870$		$\sum_{i=1}^5 f_i z_i^2 = 33150$

Let age on food Z be α

$$\therefore \text{Mean age preferred food Z, } \bar{\alpha} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 f_i u_i}{\sum_{i=1}^5 f_i} = \frac{870}{30} = 29 \text{ years} \quad (5)$$

Standard deviation on food Z,
$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 f_i z_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^5 f_i \bar{\alpha}} - \bar{\alpha}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{33150}{30} - 29^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \sqrt{1105 - 841}$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \sqrt{264}$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = 16.25 \quad (5)$$

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Aliter

x_i	f_i	u_i	$f_i u_i$	$f_i u_i^2$
8	6	-2	-12	24
23	12	-1	-12	12
38	8	0	0	0
53	2	1	2	2
68	2	2	4	8
			-18	46

$$A = 38, c = 15$$

$$u_i = \frac{x_i - 38}{15}$$

$$\bar{x} = A + c \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 f_i u_i}{\sum_{i=1}^5 f_i} \right)$$

$$\bar{x} = 38 + 15 \left(\frac{(-18)}{30} \right)$$

$$\bar{x} = 38 - 9$$

$$\bar{x} = 29 \text{ years}$$

$$\sigma^2 = c^2 \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 f_i u_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^5 f_i} - \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 f_i u_i}{\sum_{i=1}^5 f_i} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\sigma = 15 \sqrt{\frac{46}{30} - \left(\frac{-18}{30}\right)^2}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{15}{30} \sqrt{46 \cdot 30 - 324} = 2\sqrt{66} \text{ years}$$

Let the expenditure on food Z be y,

According to the distribution age of the customers and expenditure has a linear relation.

$$y = 100x \quad (5)$$

In the transformation, $a = 100$ and $b = 0$

$$\bar{y} = 100\bar{x}$$

$$\bar{y} = 100 \cdot 29 = \text{Rs. } 2900 \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_y = |a|\sigma_x$$

$$\sigma_y = 100 \cdot 16.25 = \text{Rs. } 1625 \quad (5)$$

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