

12 ගීයිකය - සංඛ්‍යා තැකිගාහ I

කශේෂ - පැය 2  $\frac{1}{2}$

A කොටසේ නුත්කා සියලුම තෙවන් බොහෝ ප්‍රතිඵලි පාඨමෙන් ජිදුවූ සෑවනා.

A කොටස

01. සියලුම  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  නුතුව  $7^{n+1} + 8^{2n-1}$  නේහි 57 න් හිඟු බෙවා ගැනීම සෑවනා මූල්‍යවත් පාඨමෙන් පාඨමාද ඇතින්.

ජිදුවූ

$$\text{න් } n \text{ නිශ්චිත } f(n) = 7^{n+1} + 8^{2n-1}$$

$$\text{න් } n=1 \text{ නිශ්චිත } f(1) = 7^2 + 8^1 = 49 + 8 = 57$$

$$\therefore n=1 \text{ නිශ්චිත } f(n), 57 \text{ න් බෙනු } - \text{ (05)}$$

$n=p$  තුළ, නුත්කා පැය සෑවනා සෑවනා පාඨමාද ඇති.

$$\therefore f(p) = 7^{p+1} + 8^{2p-1} = 57 k \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) - \text{ (05)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{න් } n=p+1 \text{ නිශ්චිත } f(p+1) &= 7^{p+1+1} + 8^{2(p+1)-1} = 7^{p+2} + 8^{2p+1} \\ &= 7^{p+2} + 8^{2p-1+2} = 7^{p+2} + 8^2 \cdot 8^{2p-1} \end{aligned} \text{ (5)}$$

$$= 7^{p+2} + 64 [57 k - 7^{p+1}]$$

$$= 57 k \times 64 + 7^{p+1} [7 - 64]$$

$$= 57 k \times 64 + 7^{p+1} (-57)$$

$$= 57 (64k - 7^{p+1}) \text{ (5)}$$

$$\therefore f(p+1), 57 \text{ න් බෙනු}$$

$n=1, p \text{ ම්‍ය } p+1 \text{ න් වෙතින් } \underline{\text{ගැනීම්}} \cdot \underline{\text{නුත්කා}} \text{ පාඨමාද නිශ්චිත නුත්කා පාඨමාද වෙතින්. (5)}$

(02)  $\frac{2x^3 - x + 3}{x(x-1)^2}$  ഫലിനു ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു.

എൻ

$$\frac{2x^3 - x + 3}{x(x-1)^2} = A + \frac{B}{x} + \frac{C}{x-1} + \frac{D}{(x-1)^2} \quad \text{--- (05)}$$

$$2x^3 - x + 3 = A x(x-1)^2 + B(x-1)^2 + Cx(x-1) + Dx$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{3=B}} ; \quad x^3 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{2=A}} \quad \text{ഇനം 04 ഭാഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ} \rightarrow (15)$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{4=D}} \quad x^2 \Rightarrow 0 = -2A + B + C \quad " \quad \begin{matrix} 02 \\ 01 \end{matrix} \} \rightarrow (10)$$

$$0 = -2(2) + 3 + C$$

$$\underline{\underline{C=1}}$$

$$\frac{2x^3 - x + 3}{x(x-1)^2} = 2 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{4}{(x-1)^2} \quad \text{--- (05)}$$

25

(03)  $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 - 2x + c$  ഒരു ഗവേഷണം.

(i)  $f(x)$  യോഗം,  $(x^2+x)$  പൊതു തരംഗം ആയാണ്.

$$6(x+1) \quad ?$$

(ii)  $(x-1)$  അംഗം  $f(x)$  നു വ്യാവസ്ഥയിൽ നാലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടെ,

$a, b, c$  നു കൈമാറ്റി പറ്റാം.

എൻ

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 - 2x + c = (x^2+x)\phi(x) + 6(x+1)$$

$$= x(x+1)\phi(x) + 6(x+1) \quad \text{--- (05)}$$

$$x=0 \text{ എങ്കിൽ } \underline{\underline{c=b}} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow -a+b+2+b=0$$

$$b-a=-8 \quad \text{--- (1) (5)}$$

$$(x-1), f(x) \in \text{ഫലിക്കുന്നത്} \therefore f(1)=0$$

$$a+b-2+c=0 \Rightarrow a+b=2 \quad \text{--- (2) (5)}$$

$$\text{①} + \text{②} \Rightarrow 2b=-12 \Rightarrow b=\underline{\underline{-6}} \quad \text{അതിൽ } \underline{\underline{a=2}} \quad \text{--- (05)} \quad \boxed{25}$$

④

$$(04) \frac{x}{2x-1} \leq -2 \text{ අනුමත විට } x \in \text{?}$$

නැංවා තුළය ඇඟය නොහිත.

ස්ථාපන

$$\frac{x}{2x-1} \leq -2$$

$$\frac{x}{2x-1} + 2 \leq 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{x+4x-2}{2x-1} \leq 0$$



∴ සිදු කළ යුතු x ප්‍රූද්‍යෝග න්‍යුතු වේ  $\left[ \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{2} \right]$

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

$$\frac{5(x-2/5)}{2(x-1/2)} \leq 0$$

$$\text{මෙයි } \frac{2}{5} \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \quad (5)$$

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(05)  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  හි මිශ්‍රක්‍රම තුළ x මූල්‍ය න්‍යුතු,  $\frac{1}{\alpha} \text{ මූල්‍ය } \frac{1}{\beta}$  න්‍යුතු නොහිත නොහිත නොහිත.

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  හි මූල්‍ය x මූල්‍ය න්‍යුතු,

$$x + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} \quad ; \quad \alpha \beta = \frac{c}{a} \quad - (05)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha \beta} = \frac{-b/a}{a/c} = -\frac{b}{c} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha \beta} = \frac{a}{c} \quad (5)$$

∴  $\frac{1}{\alpha} \text{ මූල්‍ය } \frac{1}{\beta}$  න්‍යුතු නොහිත.

$$(x - \frac{1}{\alpha})(x - \frac{1}{\beta}) = 0 \quad (5)$$

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

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

$$cx^2 + bx + a = 0 // \quad (5)$$

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$$(06) \cdot 2 \log_a x + \log_{ax} a + 3 \log_{a^2 x} a = 0 \quad \text{கடிகாரம்}$$

விடையளிப்பு.

தீர்வு

$$\frac{2}{\log_a x} + \frac{1}{\log_a ax} + \frac{3}{\log_a a^2 x} = 0 \quad (05)$$

$$\frac{2}{\log_a x} + \frac{1}{\log_a a + \log_a x} + \frac{3}{\log_a a^2 + \log_a x} = 0 \quad (05)$$

$$\frac{2}{\log_a x} + \frac{1}{1 + \log_a x} + \frac{3}{2 + \log_a x} = 0$$

$$\log_a x = y \quad \text{எனில் மாறி சூதா:$$

$$\frac{2}{y} + \frac{1}{1+y} + \frac{3}{2+y} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{2(2+y)(1+y) + 4(2+y) + 3y(1+y)}{y(1+y)(2+y)} = 0$$

$$2(2+3y+y^2) + 2y+4y^2 + 3y+3y^2 = 0$$

$$6y^2 + 11y + 4 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$(2y+1)(3y+4) = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ஒरு} \quad y = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

$$\log_a x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ஒரு} \quad \log_a x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$x = a^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{ஒரு} \quad x = a^{-\frac{4}{3}} \quad (5)$$

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

$$0 = \frac{1}{9} - 2x + x^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}-x\right) - x^2$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{9} + x \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - x^2$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{9} + x \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - x^2$$

22)

(3)

(07) .  $A \equiv (6, 3)$ ,  $B \equiv (-3, 5)$ ,  $C \equiv (4, -2)$ ,  $D \equiv (x_0, y_0)$

என.  $\frac{\Delta_{DBC}}{\Delta_{ABC}} = \frac{|x_0 + y_0 - 2|}{7}$  என கொடுக்க.

பேரிடும்.  $\frac{\Delta_{DBC}}{\Delta_{ABC}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} |x_0(5+2) + (-3)(-2-y_0) + 4(y_0-5)|}{\frac{1}{2} |6(5+2) + (-3)(-2-3) + 4(3-5)|}$  (05)

$$= \frac{|7x_0 + 7y_0 - 14|}{|42 + 15 - 8|} = \frac{7|x_0 + y_0 - 2|}{49}$$

$$= \frac{|x_0 + y_0 - 2|}{7}$$
 (05)

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(08) .  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\tan x)}{\tan x} = 0$  என கொடுக்க.

பேரிடும்

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\tan x)}{\tan x} \times \frac{1 + \cos(\tan x)}{1 + \cos(\tan x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2(\tan x)}{\tan x [1 + \cos(\tan x)]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(\tan x)}{\tan x [1 + \cos(\tan x)]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\tan x} \times \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{1 + \cos(\tan x)} \times \frac{1}{1 + \cos(\tan x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{\tan x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x)}{1 + \cos(\tan x)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \cos(\tan x)} \\ &= 1 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{1+1} \\ &= \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

(09)  $f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x + 5$  තුළ සැක්මී ලෙස  
ගෙනයා. නිශ්චල් ආකෘතිය ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමා යේ නිශ්චාර්ය ඇති.

~~සැක්ම~~  $f'(x) = 6x^2 + 6x - 12 \quad (05)$   
 $= 6(x^2 + x - 2)$

ව්‍යුත් උග්‍රය වෙතෙහි  $f'(x) = 0$

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

$$(x+2)(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{x=-2} \text{ හෝ } \underline{x=+1} \quad (5)$$

	$x < -2$	$-2 < x < 1$	$x > 1$
$f'(x)$	+	-	+

$f(x)$  ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමා  $x$  විශ්චාර්ය වූයාමෙහි  $\underline{x < -2 \text{ හෝ } x > 1}$  (5)

(10)  $2 \cos \theta + 2 \cos(\theta + \pi/3) = 3$  න් සාක්ෂාත් තිහුවු ගෙනයා.

~~සැක්ම~~  $2 [\cos \theta + \cos(\theta + \pi/3)] = 3$

$$2 \times 2 \cos\left(\frac{\theta + \pi/3}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi/3}{2}\right) = 3 \quad (05)$$

$$4 \cos(\theta + \pi/6) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3$$

$$\cos(\theta + \pi/6) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore \theta + \pi/6 = \pm \pi/6 \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore \text{සු. තු. } \theta + \pi/6 = 2n\pi \pm \pi/6$$

$$\theta = 2n\pi \pm \pi/6 - \pi/6 \quad (05); \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (5)$$

[25]

(4)

## B ගොටුව

(ii) (a) සහිත තුළේය ආකාර කාඩ්‍රය කරනු ලැබා.

(ii).  $f(x)$  නිශ්චිත පූරුෂ ප්‍රමාණය  $(x-a)(x-b)$  වලින් සිදු වූ සෙස්ස

$$g(x) \text{ වන් } g(x) = \left\{ \frac{f(a)-f(b)}{a-b} \right\} x + \left\{ \frac{bf(a)-af(b)}{b-a} \right\}$$

වේ යොමු ඇත.

(iii).  $f(x) = x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + c$  යොමු  $(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)$  වලින් තුළේය පූරුෂ වේ හේතුවේ නම්,  $a, b, c$  සියා නො තුළේය වුත් සෑවායි තුළේය ඇතුළුණා.

$$2f(x+1) = x^2 + x - 2 \quad \text{තුළේයාගාර් මූලිකාරුවා.$$

$$(b). \frac{3x-1}{3(x-1)} < \frac{3(x-3)}{3x-7} \quad \text{අභ්‍යන්තර විසඳුණා.}$$

සිදු

(a) (i)  $f(x)$  නම් ඊට ක්‍රියාත්මක  $(x-k)$  සම්ංස්කීර්ණ ප්‍රතිච්‍රියාව නොමැත  
වෙතෙහි තේරීමෙන්  $f(k)$  යේ. (05)

සිදු

$f(x)$ ,  $(x-k)$  සේ නම් උක්කීය  $g(x)$  මූල්‍යයෙන්  $R$  මූල්‍යයෙන් නොමැත.

$$f(x) \equiv (x-k) g(x) + R \quad (5)$$

$$x=k \Rightarrow f(k) = (k-k) g(k) + R \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore R = f(k). \quad (5)$$

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(ii)  $f(x)$  ප්‍රතිච්‍රියා  $(x-a)(x-b)$  වෙතින් නොමැති, තේරීමෙන්  $g(x)$  නම්  
 $g(x) = Ax + B$  යොමු කළ.

$$\therefore f(x) \equiv (x-a)(x-b) \phi(x) + Ax + B. \quad (05)$$

$$x=a \Rightarrow f(a) = Aa + B. \quad (1) \quad (5)$$

$$x=b \Rightarrow f(b) = Ab + B. \quad (2) \quad (5)$$

$$(1) - (2) \Rightarrow f(a) - f(b) = A(a-b) \Rightarrow A = \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a-b}$$

$$(1) \times b - (2) \times a \Rightarrow Bf(a) - af(b) = B(b-a) \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{bf(a) - af(b)}{b-a} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a-b} x + \frac{bf(a) - af(b)}{b-a} // \quad (25)$$

$$(iii) f(x) = x^4 + ax^3 + bx + c \equiv (x-1)(x+1)(x-2)\phi(x) \quad (5)$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow 1+a+b+c = 0 \Rightarrow a+b+c = -1 \quad (1) \quad (5)$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow 1-a-b+c = 0 \Rightarrow a+b-c = 1 \quad (2) \quad (5)$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow 16 + 8a + 2b + c = 0 \Rightarrow 8a + 2b + c = -16 \quad (3) \quad (5)$$

$$a = \frac{-5}{2}, b = \frac{5}{2}, c = -1 \quad (5)$$

(5)

$$f(x) = x^4 + \frac{5}{2}x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x - 1 \equiv (x-1)(x+1)(x-2)(Ax+B)$$

$$x^4 \Rightarrow A=1 \quad \text{soom} \Rightarrow -1 = 2B \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \text{Q66 အောက် } = \underline{(x-1/2)} \quad (5)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(x+2)(x-1)[2x^2+x-1] = 0$$

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

$$x+2=0 \quad \text{and} \quad x-1=0 \quad \text{and} \quad 2x-1=0 \quad \text{and} \quad x+1=0$$

$$\underline{x=-2}, \underline{x=1}, \underline{x=\frac{1}{2}}, \underline{x=-1} \quad (10)$$

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(b).

$$\frac{3x-1}{3(x-1)} < \frac{3(x-3)}{3x-7}$$

$$\frac{3x-1}{3(x-1)} - \frac{3(x-3)}{3x-7} < 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{(3x-1)(3x-7) - 3(x-3)3(x-1)}{3(x-1)(3x-7)} < 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{(3x-1)(3x-7) - 9(x-3)(x-1)}{3(x-1)(3x-7)} < 0$$

$$\frac{9x^2 - 24x + 7}{3(x-1)(3x-7)} \quad L.O.$$

$$\frac{12x - 20}{3(x-1)(3x-7)} \quad L.O. \text{ (Ans)}$$

$$\frac{(x - \frac{5}{3})}{(x-1)(x-\frac{7}{3})} \quad L.O. \text{ (5)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \ominus \\ \oplus \\ \ominus \\ \oplus \end{array} \quad 1 \quad \frac{5}{3} \quad \frac{7}{3} \quad \text{L.O. (10)}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (\frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{3}) \quad \text{L.O. (10)}$$

என்  $x < 1$  மற்றும்  $\frac{5}{3} < x < \frac{7}{3}$

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12 (a) (i)  $x^2 + 2(b+c-a)x + 2bc = a^2$  ந  $a, b, c$

நோல்கள் வரி. இரண்டு குறிப்புகள் என்று விடப்படும். இரண்டு குறிப்புகள் தீவிரமாக அமைகின்றன.

(ii)  $(a-b)x^2 - 2(a^2 + b^2)x + a^3 - b^3 = 0$  சமீக்குங்கள்  
 $a$  மற்றும்  $b$  ந இருந்து வேறு தீவிரமாக விடப்படும்.  
 நோல்கள் வரி. அமைகின்றன இரண்டு மூன்று என்று விடப்படும். நான்  
 இரண்டு மூன்று வேறு விடப்படும் நோல்கள் விடப்படும்.

(b)  $64^{\frac{1}{x}} - 2^{\frac{(3x+3)}{x}} + 12 = 0$  சமீக்குங்கள் விடப்படும்.

(6)

සිද්ධාන්ත

$$(12)(a)(i) \quad x^2 + 2(b+c-a)x + 2bc = a^2$$

$$x^2 + 2(b+c-a)x + 2bc - a^2 = 0 \quad (5)$$

සම්බන්ධ නිවේදනය  $\Delta = [2(b+c-a)]^2 - 4(2bc-a^2)$  (5)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Delta &= 4(b^2 + c^2 + a^2 + 2bc - 2ca - 2ba - 2bc + a^2) \\ &= 4(a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + a^2 - 2ac + c^2) \\ &= 4[(a-b)^2 + (a-c)^2] \geq 0 \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  ඉලු ප්‍රස්ථාන ලේ (5)

$a = b = c$  හෝ  $\Delta = 0$  (5)  $\therefore$  ඉලු සංකීර්ණ. (30)

$$(ii) (a-b)x^2 - 2(a^2+b^2)x + a^3 - b^3 = 0 \text{ පම්. යේ නිවේදනය}$$

$$\Delta = [-2(a^2+b^2)]^2 - 4(a-b)(a^3-b^3) \quad (5)$$

$$= 4[a^4 + b^4 + 2a^2b^2] - 4[a^4 - ab^3 - a^3b + b^4]$$

$$= 4[2a^2b^2 + ab^3 + a^3b] \quad (5)$$

$$= 4ab[2ab + b^2 + a^2]$$

$$= 4ab(a+b)^2 \quad (5)$$

$a > 0, b > 0$  හෝ  $\Delta > 0 \quad (5)$

$a < 0, b < 0$  හෝ  $\Delta > 0 \quad (5)$

$\therefore a$  සහ  $b$  හේ එක්සා වෙමි, ඉලු ප්‍රස්ථාන යො (5)

$a > 0, b < 0$   $\Delta < 0 \quad (5)$

$a < 0, b > 0$   $\Delta < 0 \quad (5)$

$a$  සහ  $b$  හේ එක්සා වෙමි නේ ඉලු ප්‍රස්ථානය.

(5)

$$\textcircled{2} \textcircled{C} \quad \alpha = \beta \text{ and } \alpha + \beta = -\frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a-b} \quad \textcircled{5}, \quad \alpha \beta = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a-b} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \textcircled{E} \quad \alpha - \beta = \alpha - \beta.$$

$$= \sqrt{(\alpha - \beta)^2} \quad \textcircled{5} \quad = \sqrt{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4(a^2 + b^2)^2}{(a-b)^2} - 4 \left( \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a-b} \right)} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{a-b} \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)^2 - (a^3 - b^3)(a-b)} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{a-b} \sqrt{a^4 + b^4 + 2a^2b^2 - a^4 + a^3b + b^3a - b^4}$$

$$= \frac{2}{a-b} \sqrt{ab(a^2 + 2ab + b^2)} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$= \frac{2(a+b)}{(a-b)} \sqrt{ab}$$

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$$(b), \quad b^{3x} - 2^{(3x+3)/2} + 12 = 0$$

$$8^{2/x} - 2^{3(1+\frac{1}{x})} + 12 = 0 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$(8^{1/x})^2 - 8^{1/x} \times 8 + 12 = 0 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$8^{1/x} = y \text{ and } y^2 - 8y + 12 = 0 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$(y-2)(y-6) = 0 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$y = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad y = 6 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$8^{1/x} = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad 8^{1/x} = 6 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$2^{3/x} = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \log_8 6 = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{3}{x} = 1 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$x = \log_8 6 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

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(7)

(13) (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \frac{(x-1)}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{2}} \right\}$  නොස්ථා.

(b) (i)  $y = \sqrt{x}$  කුමුදවල මගින් අභ්‍යන්තරය තුළා.

(ii)  $y = \tan^{-1} x$  න් අභ්‍යන්තරය පෙනුනා.

(iii)  $y = x + \tan^{-1} x$  න්,

$x(1+x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + (1+x^2)y$  බව යොමු ඇත.

නමුත්  $(1+x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 2$  බව යොමු ඇත.

(c).  $x = 2t^2 + 1$  නී  $y = 4t^4 - 1$  නේ,

$\left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \left( \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} \right) + 2 \left( \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)^2 = 0$  බව යොමු ඇත.

පිළිකුත්.

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{2}}$   $\frac{x\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+x} + 2}$  (5)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{2})}{1+x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{2})}{(x-1)} \quad (5)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{2}) \quad (5)$$

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

$$= \underline{\underline{2\sqrt{2}}} \quad (5)$$

- [20]

(b) (i)  $y = \sqrt{x}$  — (1)

$x$  න් බැඳුනුයා දායා හෝ  $y$  න් බැඳුනුයා  $\Delta y$  නැං.

$$y + \Delta y = \sqrt{x + \Delta x} \quad (2) \quad (5)$$

$$(2) - (1) \Rightarrow \Delta y = \sqrt{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt{x}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt{x}}{\Delta x} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sqrt{x+\Delta x} - \sqrt{x}}{\Delta x} \right) \textcircled{5} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+\Delta x} - \sqrt{x}}{\Delta x} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+\Delta x} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+\Delta x} + \sqrt{x}} \textcircled{5} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{x+\Delta x - x}{\Delta x [\sqrt{x+\Delta x} + \sqrt{x}]} \right\} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+\Delta x} + \sqrt{x}} \textcircled{5} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \textcircled{5} \quad \boxed{30}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) \quad y = \tan^{-1} x \Rightarrow x = \tan y.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x) \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \tan y.$$

$$1 = \frac{d}{dy}(\tan y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$1 = \sec^2 y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 y} \textcircled{5}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 y} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \textcircled{5}$$

$$(iii) \quad y = x \tan^{-1} x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) + \tan^{-1} x \textcircled{5}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} (1+x^2) = x + (1+x^2) \tan^{-1} x,$$

$$x(1+x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + (1+x^2)x + \tan^{-1} x \textcircled{5}$$

$$x(1+x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + (1+x^2)x \quad // \quad \boxed{15}$$

$$x(1+x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} [1+3x^2] = 2x + y(2x) + (1+x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \quad (8)$$

$$x(1+x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} [1+3x^2 - 1-x^2] - 2x(1+y) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$x(1+x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 2x(1+y) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$(1+x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 2 \quad (5) \quad \boxed{25}$$

$$(C), \quad x = 2t^3 + 1 \quad y = 4t^4 - 1$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 6t^2 \quad (5) \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 16t^3 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \times \frac{dt}{dx} \quad (5) = 16t^3 \times \frac{1}{6t^2} = \frac{8t}{3} \quad (5) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{8}{3} \frac{dt}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{1}{6t^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{4}{9t^2} \quad (2) \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} &= \frac{4}{9} \frac{d}{dx} (t^{-2}) := \frac{4}{9} (-2)t^{-3} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \\ &= -\frac{8}{9t^3} \times \frac{1}{6t^2} = -\frac{4}{27t^5} \quad (3) \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1), (2) \text{ and } (3) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \left( \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} \right) + 2 \left( \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)^2 &= \frac{8t}{3} \times \left( -\frac{4}{27t^5} \right) + 2 \left( \frac{4}{9t^2} \right)^2 \\ &= -\frac{32}{81t^4} + \frac{32}{81t^4} = 0 \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

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(14) (a)  $f(x)$  තුළය  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(x-1)(x-5)}$  නිර්ණී දී ඇත.

(i) මූලා ව්‍යුහේ සිපාටර උග්‍රය යෙදා ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් යොමු කළායා.

(ii).  $f(x)$  තුළය  $\frac{x^2}{(x-1)(x-5)}$  නා මුදල ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් යොමු කළායා.

(iii)  $y = f(x)$  තුළයේ එහේ නොව තුළේ ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් යොමු කළ නිර්ණී ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් යොමු කළායා.

නිර්ණී  $\frac{x^2}{(x-1)(x-5)} - e^{-x} = 0$  යොමු කළායා නිල යොමු කළායා.

(b) ආරා රෝග විභිජයී ඇම ඇඟිනේරුගා නිර්ණී ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් යොමු කළායා.

(9)

(14) 25x6

$$(a) f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(x-1)(x-5)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-5) \cdot 2x - x^2[(x-1) + (x-5)]}{(x-1)^2(x-5)^2} \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{(x-1)(x-5)(2x) - x^2(2x-6)}{(x-1)^2(x-5)^2}$$

$$\frac{2x(x^2 - 6x + 5) - 2x^3 + 6x^2}{(x-1)^2(x-5)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-6x^2 + 10x}{(x-1)^2(x-5)^2} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{2x(5-3x)}{(x-1)^2(x-5)^2}$$

25x6 (2nd part 25x6)  $f'(x) = 0 \quad (5)$ 

$$2x(5-3x) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ and } x=5/3 \quad (5)$$

$x < 0$	$0 < x < 1$	$1 < x < 5/3$	$x > 5/3$	$x > 5$
$f'(x) < 0$	$f'(x) > 0$	$f'(x) > 0$	$f'(x) < 0$	$f'(x) < 0$



(15)

 $x = 0$  නේ සුදුසායි (5) $x = 5/3$  නේ  $\Rightarrow$  සුදුසායි (5)

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{point } \equiv (0, 0) \quad (5)$$

$$f(5/3) = \frac{(5/3)^2}{(5/3-1)(5/3-5)} = \frac{25}{9} \times \frac{9}{2 \times (-10)} = \frac{25}{20} = \frac{-5}{4} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{point } \equiv (5/3, -5/4).$$

$$x \rightarrow 1^- \text{ కి } f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow 1^+ \text{ కి } f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$$

$x=1$  ను ఈను విషకంపించుటకు.

(5)

$$x \rightarrow 5^- \text{ కి } f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow 5^+ \text{ కి } f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$$

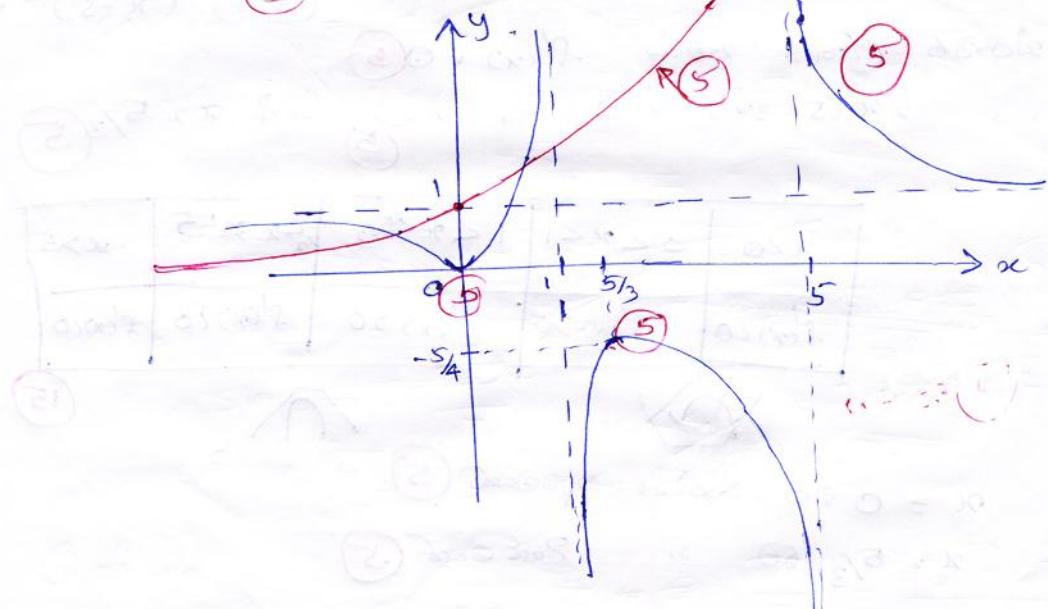
$x=5$  ను ఈను విషకంపించుటకు.

(5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x-1)(x-5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{x})(1-\frac{5}{x})} \Rightarrow 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x-1)(x-5)} = 1$$

$y=1$  కి 6వ విషకంపించుటకు.



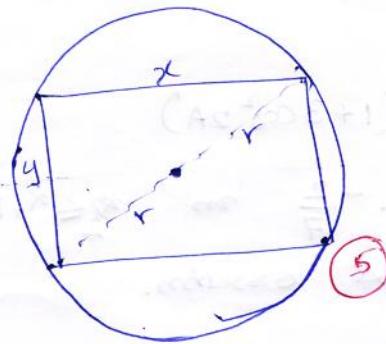
:  $y_2 = \frac{x^2}{(x-1)(x-5)}$  మి  $y_2 = e^{-x}$  కి 6వ విషకంపించుటకు.

ఒకమార్గమి.  $\therefore \frac{x^2}{(x-1)(x-5)} - e^{-x} \approx 0$  దిఱకి 3వ.

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(14) (b).

(10)



$$x^2 + y^2 = (2r)^2$$

$$y^2 = 4r^2 - x^2 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Area of sector } A = xy.$$

$$= x \sqrt{4r^2 - x^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (4r^2 - x^2)^{-1/2} (-2x) + \sqrt{4r^2 - x^2} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{-x^2}{\sqrt{4r^2 - x^2}} + \sqrt{4r^2 - x^2}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x^2 + 4r^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{4r^2 - x^2}} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$-2x^2 + 4r^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 2r^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2}r.$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{2}r \quad (5)$$

$$0 < x < \sqrt{2}r \Leftrightarrow \frac{dA}{dx} > 0$$

$$\therefore x = \sqrt{2}r \text{ is a local maximum}$$

$$\sqrt{2}r < x < 2r \Leftrightarrow \frac{dA}{dx} < 0 \quad A \text{ is decreasing.} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Hence } y = \sqrt{2}r. \quad (5)$$

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15(a).

$$\text{I. } \cos^6 A + \sin^6 A = \frac{1}{4} (1 + 3 \cos^2 2A)$$

II  $\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\cos \beta = -\frac{2}{7}$  වන  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha, \beta \leq \pi$  නේ  
නම්  $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$  න් ප්‍රමාණ කෙතුවා.

(b).  $f(x) = \sin^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x$  නේ

$f(x) = R \cos(2x - \alpha)$  ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රකාශ කෙතුවා.

මෙහි  $R, \alpha$  නිර්ණය කළුදා කෙයා ඇති.

ඡැනීම්  $y = f(x)$  ප්‍රකාශනයේ දුරකථනය  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$

හැර ඇති නැංවා  $f(x) = k$  නේ, නිශ්චිත කළයාය.

(i) එහෙතුළු වැනි ප්‍රකාශනය

(ii) එහෙතුළු ඩැන් ප්‍රකාශනය

(iii) එහෙතුළු ඩැන් ප්‍රකාශනය

(iv) එහෙතුළු ගොනු නිශ්චිත කළයාය.

$k$  නිශ්චිත නොවා ඇති දුරකථනය නොවාය.

(11)

(15) (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{I} \quad & \cos^6 A + \sin^6 A = (\cos^2 A)^3 + (\sin^2 A)^3 \\
 & = (\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A)(\cos^4 A - \cos^2 A \sin^2 A + \sin^4 A) \\
 & = 1 (\cos^4 A + \sin^4 A - \cos^2 A \sin^2 A) \\
 & = (\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A)^2 - 3 \cos^2 A \sin^2 A \\
 & = 1 - \frac{3}{4} (2 \sin A \cos A)^2 \\
 & = 1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2A //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{II} \quad \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta. \quad \text{---(1)}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\pm \sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \quad (\pi/2 < \alpha < \pi).$$

$$\cos \beta = -\frac{2}{7} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \beta = 1 - \cos^2 \beta = 1 - \frac{4}{49} = \frac{45}{49}$$

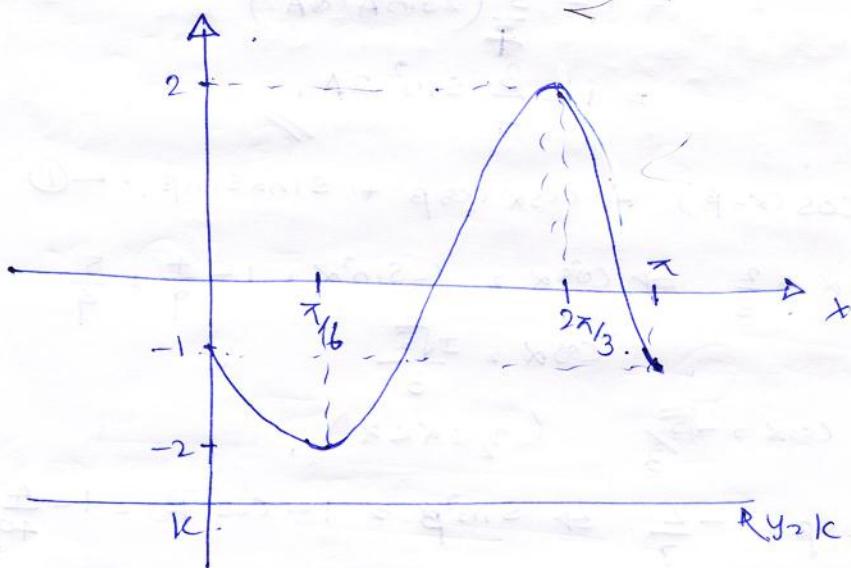
$$\sin \beta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{45}}{7}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{45}}{7} \quad (\pi/2 < \beta < \pi).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(1)} \Rightarrow \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \times -\frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{45}}{7} = \frac{2\sqrt{5} + 6\sqrt{5}}{21} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\frac{8\sqrt{5}}{21}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad f(x) &= \sin^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x \\
 &= -(\cos 2x) - \sqrt{3} \sin 2x \\
 &= 2 \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2x \right] \\
 &= -2 \left[ \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos 2x + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin 2x \right] \\
 &= -2 \cos(2x - \frac{\pi}{3})
 \end{aligned}$$

∴  $R = -2$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .



- (i)  $f(x) = k$  විඳුව් තේ පෙනී ඇත්තේ.  $k = -1$ .
- (ii) තුළු 2 ව් ඇත්තේ.  $-2 < k < -1$  හෝ  $-1 < k < 2$
- (iii). තුළු 1 ව් ඇත්තේ.  $k = 2$  සහ  $k = -2$ .
- (iv). තුළු 0 ව් ඇත්තේ.  $k < -2$  සහ  $k > 2$  නොමැතියි

(12)

$$16(a) I \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{5} - \tan^{-1} \frac{8}{19} = \pi/4 \text{ ඔබන්න}$$

$$II \sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}(1-x) = \cos^{-1}x \text{ ඔබන්න.}$$

(b) Sin සූරිය සූරිය ඇත සෙවාය දරිය.

$$(a+b) \sin \frac{c}{2} = c \cos \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right)$$

$$(a-b) \cos \frac{c}{2} = c \sin \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \text{ ඔබ සෙවාය පෙන්න.}$$

$$iv) c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

$$v) \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2} = \frac{\sin(A-B)}{\sin C} \text{ ඔබ සෙන්න්න.}$$

$$\frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2} = \frac{\sin(A-B)}{\sin C}$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = c(\sin A - \sin B)$$

$$a^2 + ab - b^2 = c(\sin A - \sin B)$$

$$a^2 + ab - b^2 = c(\sin A - \sin B)$$

Q:

$$\cos x = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x$$

Ex 6.

$$16) \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} = \alpha, \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{5} = \beta, \tan^{-1} \frac{8}{19} = \gamma.$$

so  $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$  (0 <  $\alpha < \pi/4$ ) (5),  $\tan \beta = \frac{3}{5}$  (0 <  $\beta < \pi/4$ ) (5),  $\tan \gamma = \frac{8}{19}$  (0 <  $\gamma < \pi/4$ ) (5).

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta - \gamma = \pi/4 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \pi/4 + \gamma.$$

so  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \tan(\pi/4 + \gamma)$ .

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \tan(\pi/4 + \gamma) \text{ (2).}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} (5) = \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{5}}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{5}} = \frac{27}{20} \times \frac{20}{11} \\ &= \frac{27}{11} \rightarrow (1) (5) \quad (0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(\pi/4 + \gamma) &= \frac{\tan \pi/4 + \tan \gamma}{1 - \tan \pi/4 \tan \gamma} (5) = \frac{1 + \frac{8}{19}}{1 - \frac{8}{19}} = \frac{27}{11} \times \frac{19}{11} \\ &= \frac{27}{11} \rightarrow (2) (5) \quad (0 < \pi/4 + \gamma < \pi/2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (1) = (2) \Rightarrow \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \tan(\pi/4 + \gamma).$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = \pi/4 + \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta - \gamma = \pi/4$$

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{5} - \tan^{-1} \frac{8}{19} = \pi/4 \quad (5)$$

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$$II \quad \sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1}(1-x) = \cos^{-1} x.$$

$$x = \sin^{-1} x \Rightarrow \sin x = x, \cos x = \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (5) \quad (-\pi/2 < x < \pi/2)$$

$$\beta = \sin^{-1}(1-x) \Rightarrow \sin \beta = 1-x, \cos \beta = \sqrt{1-(1-x)^2} \quad (5) \quad (-\pi/2 < \beta < \pi/2)$$

$$\gamma = \cos^{-1} x \Rightarrow \cos \gamma = x; \sin \gamma = \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (5) \quad (0 < \gamma < \pi)$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = \gamma.$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \gamma. \quad (5)$$

(13)

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos \gamma. \textcircled{5}$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} \sqrt{2x-x^2} - x(1-x) = x \textcircled{15}$$

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

$$(1-x^2)(2x-x^2) = [x(1+1-x)]^2 \\ = x^2(2-x)^2$$

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

$$x^4-2x^3-x^2+2x-4x^2+4x^3-x^4 = 0$$

$$2x^3-5x^2+2x = 0$$

$$x(2x^2-5x+2) = 0 \textcircled{5}$$

$$x=0 \text{ and } (2x-1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$x=0 \text{ and } x=1/2 \quad x=2 \textcircled{5} \quad (x \neq 2)$$

$$\therefore x=0 \text{ and } x=1/2 \textcircled{5}$$

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(b). මුදලක ප්‍රතිස්ථාන ප්‍රකාශ කිවේ — ⑤

 $\Delta ABC$  සඳහා මුදලක ප්‍රකාශ කිවේ — ⑮

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$$2(a+b) \sin C/2 = c \cos(A-B/2)$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{k \sin A + k \sin B}{k \sin C} \textcircled{5} \quad 2 \sin(A+B/2) \cos(A-B/2) \\ = \frac{2 \sin(A+B/2) \cos(A-B/2)}{2 \sin C/2 \cos C/2} \textcircled{5}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin(\pi-C) \cos(A-B/2)}{2 \sin C/2 \cos C/2} \textcircled{5} \quad \frac{\cos(A-B/2)}{\sin C/2} \textcircled{5}$$

$$\therefore (a+b) \sin C/2 = c \cos(A-B/2) \textcircled{1}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{a-b}{c} &= \frac{\cancel{ksinA} - \cancel{ksinB}}{\cancel{ksinC}} \\
 &= \frac{\sin A - \sin B}{\sin C} \stackrel{(5)}{=} \frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)}{2 \sin C/2 \cos C/2} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi-C}{2}\right)}{\sin C/2 \cos C/2} \stackrel{(5)}{=} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)}{\cos C/2} \stackrel{(5)}{=} \\
 \therefore (a-b) \cos C/2 &\underset{\text{---}}{=} c \sin \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \quad \boxed{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

(i).  $\textcircled{1}^2 + \textcircled{2}^2 \Rightarrow$

$$(a+b)^2 \sin^2 C/2 + (a-b)^2 \cos^2 C/2 = c^2 \left[ \cos^2 \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) + \sin^2 \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \right] \stackrel{(5)}{=} \\ (a^2 + b^2 + 2ab) \sin^2 C/2 + (a^2 + b^2 - 2ab) \cos^2 C/2 = c^2$$

$$(a^2 + b^2) (\sin^2 C/2 + \cos^2 C/2) - 2ab (\cos^2 C/2 - \sin^2 C/2) = c^2 \stackrel{(5)}{=}$$

$$\underline{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C = c^2} \quad \boxed{10}$$

(ii).  $\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{c} \stackrel{2}{=} \frac{\cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)}{\sin C/2} \quad \textcircled{3}$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a-b}{c} = \frac{\sin \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)}{\cos C/2} \quad \textcircled{4} \stackrel{(5)}{=}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{3} \times \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow \frac{(a+b)(a-b)}{c^2} &= \frac{\cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \sin \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)}{\sin C/2 \cos C/2} \stackrel{(5)}{=} \boxed{10} \\
 \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2} &= \frac{2 \cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \sin \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)}{2 \sin C/2 \cos C/2} \stackrel{2}{=} \frac{\sin(A-B)}{\sin C}
 \end{aligned}$$