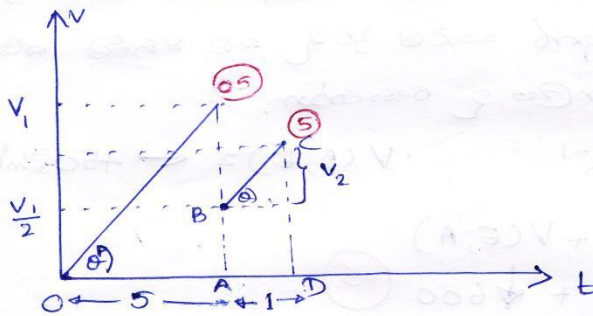


A කොටස

1) නිශ්චලතාවයේ තරුණයා වී ගුරුත්වය යටතේ වැටෙන තුරුම කැණී පර 5m වැටෙනය වී මුකා දිනිනි තලයක වේ. තලය වර්තීය කාලේදී එහි ප්‍රවේගය පැහැදිලි කර දැක්වීමට එහි වේගය 1m/s වේ. තලයේ වේගය සොයා ගැනීමට අවශ්‍යය. ප්‍රවේගය සොයා ගැනීමට නොහැකි නමුත් තලයේ ස්ථ තත්වයේ වේගය සොයා ගැනීමට හැකි.



$$\tan \theta = \frac{v_1}{5}$$

$$g = \frac{v_1}{5}$$

$$v_1 = 5g$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v_2}{1} \Rightarrow v_2 = g$$

තලයේ වේගය සොයා ගැනීමට අවශ්‍යය = ABCD වල.

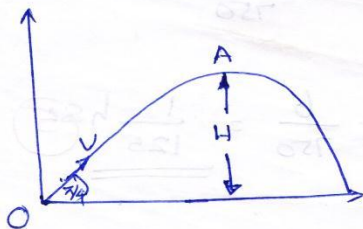
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5g}{2} + \frac{5g}{2} + g \right) \times 1$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3g \text{ m}}}$$

25

2) තිරයට $\pi/4$ කෝණයකින් පහතට v ප්‍රවේගයකින් ගුරුත්වය යටතේ පහතට පතිත වේ. පහතට පතිත වීමට එහි වේගය $\frac{v^2}{4g}$ වේ.

$v^2 < 4gh$ නම්, පහතට පතිත වීමට h වන උසකින් පතිත වේ. එවිට පහතට පතිත වීමට අවශ්‍යය වන උස h සොයා ගැනීමට අවශ්‍යය.



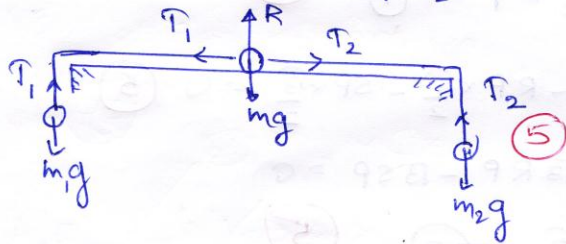
OA වැටීමට \uparrow ;

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

$$0 = (v \sin \pi/4)^2 - 2gH$$

$$H = \frac{v^2}{2} \times \frac{1}{2g} = \frac{v^2}{4g}$$

4) දෙකැවිලි දැන්වන කැබලක් තුළට තරස් කැපුණු කැබලක් තබා
 වෙනස් වර්ග හරිත නැති දෙකෙළවර m_1 හා m_2 බරින්
 වූ ස්කන්ධ 2 ක් දෙවැන්නට කර තරස්ව වල්ලක යටි තබා දීම,
 කැබල වෙනස්ව දෙකෙළවර දුර දෙකට ලම්භක වේ. වෙනස්
 වන වූ කැබලට එකතුවය m වූ දුරකැබලක් දෙවැන්නට කර
 පද්ධතිය සමස්තයේ ස්කන්ධය $(m_1 + m_2 + m)$ බව ප්‍රදානය.
 දුරකැබලේ නිවරණ $\left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2 + m}\right)g$ බව පෙන්වන්න.



$F = mg$ යැයි ගනිමු. ① + ② + ③ ⇒
 $m_1 \downarrow ; m_1g - T_1 = m_1a$ — ① (5) $(m_1 - m_2)g = a(m_1 + m_2 + m)$
 $m_2 \leftarrow ; T_1 - T_2 = ma$ — ② (5) $a = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)g}{(m_1 + m_2 + m)}$ (5)
 $m_2 \uparrow ; T_2 - m_2g = m_2a$ — ③ (5)

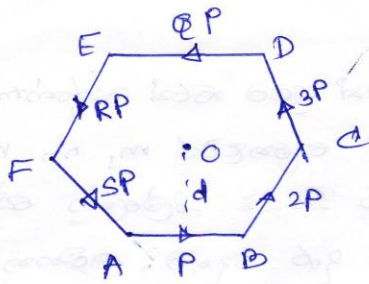
— 25

5) $a \cdot (a - 2b) = 0$ හා $|a| = |b|$ වේ. a හා b දුරස්තය
 සමානවන.

$a \cdot (a - 2b) = 0$
 $a - a - a \cdot 2b = 0$ (05)
 $|a||a| \cos \theta - 2|a||b| \cos \theta = 0$ (05)
 $|a|^2 = 2|a||b| \cos \theta$
 $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ (5)
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ (5) ($\because 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$)

25

(6)



සියලුම පக்க දිග
 සමාන වීමට පත්වීමට
 සමතුලිතතාවයේ පවතින
 Q, R, S අගයන් සොයන්න.

$$\rightarrow; P + 2P \times \frac{1}{2} - 3P \times \frac{1}{2} - QP - RP \times \frac{1}{2} + SP \times \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$2P + 2P - 3P - 2QP - RP + SP = 0$$

$$S - R - 2Q = -1 \quad (1)$$

$$\uparrow; 2P \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 3P \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - RP \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - SP \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$2\sqrt{3}P + 3\sqrt{3}P - \sqrt{3}RP - \sqrt{3}SP = 0$$

$$R + S = 5 \quad (2)$$

$$\circ; P \times d + 2Pd + 3Pd + QPd + RPd + SPd = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$Q + R + S = -6 \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \& (3) \rightarrow Q = -11$$

$$(1) + (3) \rightarrow 2S - Q = -7 \Rightarrow S = -9 \quad (10)$$

$$(2) \rightarrow R = 14$$

25

(07) කිර, ඒකකාර ගුණකයන් එකිනෙකට ලම්බකව පවතින
 බිඳේ හා රළ දිගේ බිඳිණයක එකිනෙක දිගේ තලයක
 ඒකකාර සමතුලිතතාවයේ පවතී. ගුණක තිරය යම්
 භාෂුණ සන්නය $\tan^{-1}(4/3)$ බව සොයන්න.
 $(\mu = \frac{1}{3})$

22

$$v + v_1 = u + u_1$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad v - u = u_1 - v_1 \quad \text{---} \textcircled{5}$$

$$\textcircled{3} - \textcircled{4} \quad u_1 - v_1 = u - v + t(a_1 - a_2) \quad \text{---} \textcircled{6}$$

$$t(a_2 - a_1) =$$

$$\textcircled{5}, \textcircled{6} \times, \quad v - u = u - v + t(a_1 - a_2)$$

$$t(a_2 - a_1) = 2(u - v)$$

$$t = \frac{2(u - v)}{a_2 - a_1} \quad \textcircled{10}$$

80



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

$$\rightarrow x = ut \cos \theta \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$\uparrow y = ut \sin \theta - \frac{gt^2}{2} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$y = u \sin \theta \left[\frac{x}{u \cos \theta} \right] - \frac{g}{2} \left[\frac{x}{u \cos \theta} \right]^2 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

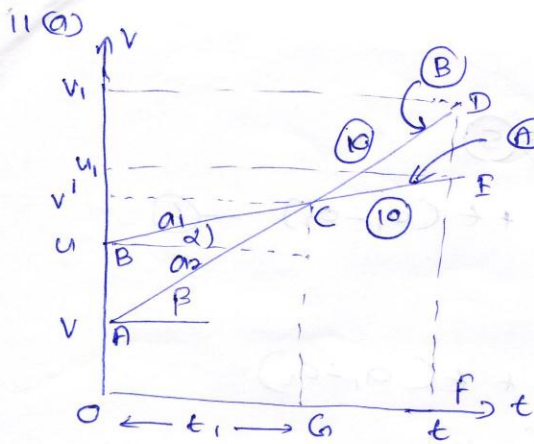
$$y = x \tan \theta - \frac{gx^2 \sec^2 \theta}{2u^2} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$x = a, \quad y = b \quad \text{so,}$$

$$b = a \tan \theta - \frac{ga^2 \sec^2 \theta}{2u^2} \quad \text{---} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$x = b, \quad y = a \quad \text{so}$$

$$a = b \tan \theta - \frac{gb^2 \sec^2 \theta}{2u^2} \quad \text{---} \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{5}$$



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{v' - u}{t_1}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{v' - u}{t_1}$$

$$v' = u + a_1 t_1 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{v' - v}{t_1}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{v' - v}{t_1}$$

$$v' = v + a_2 t_1$$

$$t_1 = \frac{v' - v}{a_2} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(1) m (2) d,

$$v' = u + a_1 \left(\frac{v' - v}{a_2} \right)$$

$$a_2 v' = a_2 u + a_1 v' - a_1 v$$

$$(a_2 - a_1) v' = a_2 u - a_1 v$$

$$v' = \frac{a_2 u - a_1 v}{a_2 - a_1} \quad \text{--- (10)}$$

එසේම, $a_1 = \frac{u_1 - u}{t}$

$$u_1 = u + a_1 t \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{v_1 - v}{t}$$

$$v_1 = v + a_2 t \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

B විෂය A සඳහා වන,

$$OADF \text{ ව.ප} = OBEF \text{ ව.ප}$$

$$\left(\frac{v + v_1}{2} \right) t = \left(\frac{u + u_1}{2} \right) t \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times b^2 - \textcircled{2} \times a^2$$

5

$$b^3 - a^3 = (b^2a - a^2b) \tan \theta \quad \textcircled{10}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{(b-a)(b^2 + ab + a^2)}{(b-a)ab}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{ab} \quad \textcircled{10}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} + 1 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \right)^2 + 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} + 1$$

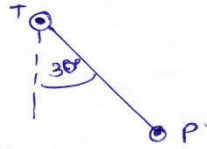
$$\tan \theta = \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \right)^2 + 3 \quad \textcircled{10}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\tan \theta} > 3 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

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(12) T - འཕྲུལ་པ་ P - མཚམས་ལྗོངས་ E - མཚམས་ལྗོངས་

6



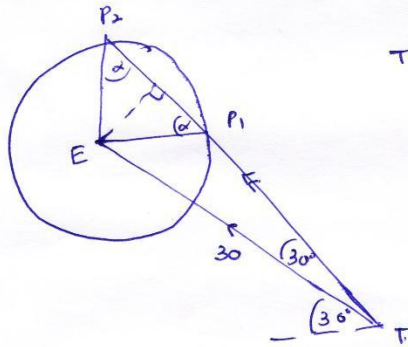
$$V(T, E) = 30 \text{ms}^{-1}$$

$$V(P, E) = 20 \text{ms}^{-1}$$

$$V(P, T) = 30 \text{ms}^{-1}$$

$$V_{P, T} = V_{P, E} + V_{E, T}$$

$$30 \text{ms}^{-1} = 20 + 30 \text{ms}^{-1}$$



TP འཕྲུལ་པ་ མཚམས་ལྗོངས་ འཕྲུལ་པ་
མཚམས་ལྗོངས་

(P1, P2)

∴ འཕྲུལ་པ་ 2 ལོ་ ལྡན་

$$20 \sin \alpha = 30 \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$$P_1 T = 30 \cos 30^\circ - 20 \cos \alpha$$

$$= 30 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 20 \sqrt{7} \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 15\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{7}$$

$$P_1 T = 5(3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7})$$

$$P_2 T = 30 \cos 30^\circ + 20 \cos \alpha$$

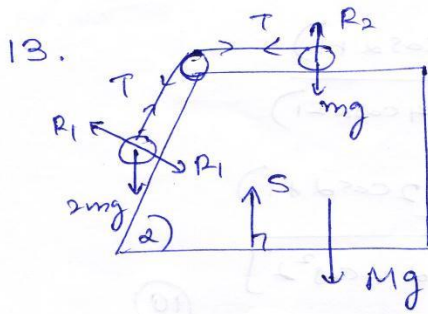
$$= 5(3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7})$$

$$T_1 = \frac{|S_{P_1 T}|}{V_{P, T}} = \frac{25}{5(3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7})}$$

$$= \frac{5}{3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7}}$$

$$= \frac{5(3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7})}{20} = \frac{1}{4}(3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7})$$

$$\text{འཕྲུལ་པ་} T_2 = \frac{1}{4}(3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7})$$



$a_{(M,E)} = \rightarrow F$ (10)
 $a_{(2m,M)} = \frac{1}{2} f$
 $a_{(m,M)} = \leftarrow f$
 $a_{(2m,E)} = f \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow F$ (5)
 $a_{(m,E)} = \leftarrow (f - F)$ (5)

$f = mg \sin \theta$

ଅଟେ \rightarrow

$0 = M \cdot F + 2m(F - f \cos \alpha) + m(F - f)$ — (1)

$2m \downarrow$

$2mg \sin \alpha - T = 2m(f - F \cos \alpha)$ — (2)

$m \leftarrow$

$T = m(f - F)$ — (3)

(2) + (3) $2mg \sin \alpha = m[3f - 2F \cos \alpha - F]$

$2g \sin \alpha = 3f - 2F \cos \alpha - F$

$3f = 2g \sin \alpha + F(2 \cos \alpha + 1)$ (10)

(1) \rightarrow

$0 = (M + 2m + m)F - (2 \cos \alpha + 1)mf$

$0 = (M + 3m)F - (2 \cos \alpha + 1)mf$

$0 = (M + 3m)F - (2 \cos \alpha + 1)m \left\{ \frac{1}{3} [2g \sin \alpha + F(2 \cos \alpha + 1)] \right\}$ (10)

$\frac{2}{3} mg \sin \alpha (2 \cos \alpha + 1) = F \left\{ M + 3m - \frac{m}{3} (2 \cos \alpha + 1)^2 \right\}$

$2mg \sin \alpha (2 \cos \alpha + 1) = F \left\{ 3M + 9m - m(4 \cos^2 \alpha + 4 \cos \alpha + 1) \right\}$ (10)

$$F = \frac{2mg \sin \alpha (2 \cos \alpha + 1)}{3M + m(9 - 4 \cos^2 \alpha - 4 \cos \alpha - 1)}$$

$$F = \frac{2mg \sin \alpha (2 \cos \alpha + 1)}{3M + 4m[2 - \cos \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha]} \quad (10)$$

$$F = \frac{2mg \sin \alpha (2 \cos \alpha + 1)}{3M + 4m(1 - \cos \alpha)(2 + \cos \alpha)} //$$

$F = mg$ $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$,
 $m \circ \uparrow$

$$R_2 = mg = 0 \Rightarrow R_2 = mg // \quad (10)$$

$2m \circ \swarrow$
 $R_1 - 2mg \cos \alpha = 2m \cdot F \sin \alpha \quad (10)$

$$R_1 - 2mg \cos \alpha = 2m \cdot \frac{2mg \sin^2 \alpha (2 \cos \alpha + 1)}{3M + 4m(1 - \cos \alpha)(2 + \cos \alpha)}$$

$$R_1 = 2mg \cos \alpha + \frac{4m^2 g \sin^2 \alpha (2 \cos \alpha + 1)}{3M + 4m(1 - \cos \alpha)(2 + \cos \alpha)} \quad (10)$$

\swarrow
 \uparrow

$$S - Mg - R_2 - R_1 \cos \alpha = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$S = Mg + mg + 2mg \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{4m^2 g \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha (2 \cos \alpha + 1)}{3M + 4m(1 - \cos \alpha)(2 + \cos \alpha)}$$

(10)

(14) (b) $|a| = 2$ $|b| = 3$

$$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = |a||b|\cos\frac{2\pi}{3} = 2 \times 3 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) = -3 //$$

$$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = -3 //$$

$$(\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}) \cdot (\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}) = |\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}| |\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}| \cos 0 //$$

$$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} + 2\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} + 2\underline{b} \cdot \underline{a} + 4\underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} = |\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}|^2 //$$

$$|\underline{a}|^2 + 4\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} + 4|\underline{b}|^2 = |\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}|^2 //$$

$$4 + 4 \times (-3) + 4 \times 9 = |\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}|^2 //$$

$$28 = |\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}|^2 //$$

$$|\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}| = 2\sqrt{7} //$$

$$(\underline{a} - 2\underline{b}) \cdot (\underline{a} - 2\underline{b}) = |\underline{a} - 2\underline{b}| |\underline{a} - 2\underline{b}| \cos 0 //$$

$$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} - 2\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} - 2\underline{b} \cdot \underline{a} + 4\underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} = |\underline{a} - 2\underline{b}|^2 //$$

$$|\underline{a}|^2 - 4\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} + 4|\underline{b}|^2 = |\underline{a} - 2\underline{b}|^2 //$$

$$4 - 4(-3) + 4 \times 9 = |\underline{a} - 2\underline{b}|^2 //$$

$$|\underline{a} - 2\underline{b}|^2 = 52 \Rightarrow |\underline{a} - 2\underline{b}| = 2\sqrt{13} //$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}) \cdot (\underline{a} - 2\underline{b}) &= \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} - 2\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} + 2\underline{b} \cdot \underline{a} - 4\underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} \\ &= |\underline{a}|^2 - 4|\underline{b}|^2 = 4 - 4 \times 9 = -32 // \end{aligned}$$

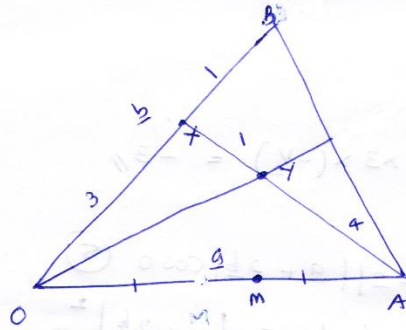
$$(\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}) \cdot (\underline{a} - 2\underline{b}) = |\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}| |\underline{a} - 2\underline{b}| \cos \theta //$$

$$-32 = 2\sqrt{7} \times 2\sqrt{13} \cos \theta //$$

$$\frac{-8}{\sqrt{91}} = \cos \theta //$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-8}{\sqrt{91}}\right) //$$

14 (a)



$$(i) \quad \vec{OM} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{OA} = \frac{1}{2} a \quad \vec{OX} = \frac{3}{4} \vec{OB}$$

$$\vec{OM} = \frac{1}{2} a \quad \vec{OY} = \frac{3}{4} b$$

$$\vec{OY} = \vec{OX} + \vec{XY} \quad (ii) \quad \vec{BY} = \vec{BO} + \vec{OY}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} b + \frac{1}{5} \vec{XA}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} b + \frac{1}{5} (\vec{XO} + \vec{OA}) = -\frac{b}{5} + \frac{3b}{5} + \frac{a}{5}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} b + \frac{1}{5} \left(-\frac{3}{4} b + a\right) = -\frac{2b}{5} + \frac{a}{5}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} b - \frac{3b}{20} + \frac{1}{5} a = \frac{1}{5} (a - 2b)$$

$$= \frac{12b}{20} + \frac{a}{5} = \frac{3b}{5} + \frac{a}{5}$$

$$(iii) \quad \vec{YM} = \vec{YO} + \vec{OM}$$

$$= -\frac{3b}{5} + \frac{a}{2} = \frac{-6a - 2a + 5a}{10} = \frac{-6b + 3a}{10}$$

$$\vec{YM} = 3 \left(\frac{-2b + a}{5}\right) = 3 \vec{BY}$$

BY: YM = 2:3

$$(iv) \quad \vec{OY} = \lambda \vec{OD} = \lambda (\vec{OA} + \vec{AD}) = \lambda [\vec{OA} + \mu \vec{AB}]$$

$$\vec{OY} = \lambda [\vec{OA} + \mu \vec{AB}]$$

$$\frac{a + 3b}{5} = \lambda [a + \mu (b - a)] \quad (1) + (2)$$

$$\frac{4}{5} - \lambda = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{5} - \lambda + \lambda \mu\right) a + \left(\frac{3}{5} - \lambda \mu\right) b = 0 \quad \lambda = \frac{4}{5}$$

a and b are not zero

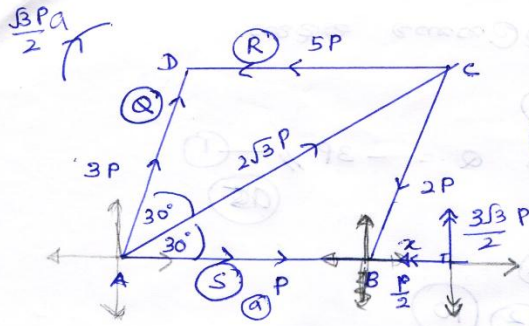
$$\frac{1}{5} - \lambda + \lambda \mu = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{3}{5} - \lambda \mu = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{5} - \lambda \mu = 0 \quad (2)$$

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

15



10

$$\uparrow Y = 3P \sin 60^\circ - 2P \sin 60^\circ + 2\sqrt{3}P \sin 30^\circ \quad (10)$$

$$= 3P \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2P \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}P}{2}$$

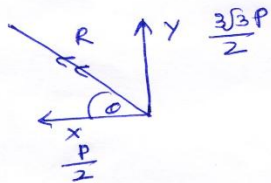
$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}P}{2} \quad (05)$$

$\rightarrow X$

$$= P - 2P \cos 60^\circ + 2\sqrt{3}P \cos 30^\circ - 5P + 3P \cos 60^\circ \quad (10)$$

$$= P - P + 3P - 5P + \frac{3P}{2} = -\frac{P}{2} \quad (05)$$

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$$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}P}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{P}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{27P^2}{4} + \frac{P^2}{4}} = \sqrt{7}P \quad (10)$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{3\sqrt{3}P/2}{P/2} = 3\sqrt{3} = \theta \tan^{-1}(3\sqrt{3}) \quad (05)$$

$\curvearrowright A$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}P}{2} \times (a+x) = -2P \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a + 5P \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a - \frac{\sqrt{3}Pa}{2} \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}P}{2} (a+x) = -\frac{2P\sqrt{3}}{2} a + \frac{5\sqrt{3}P}{2} a - \frac{\sqrt{3}Pa}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}Pa}{2}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}Pa}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}Px}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}Pa}{2}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}P}{2} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}Pa}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{3} \quad (10)$$

$$A \text{ ເທັດ ຊຽດ} = a + \frac{a}{3} = \frac{4a}{3} \quad (10)$$

A ທີ່ ຫົວ ກົດ ຫຸ້ນ ຫຸ້ນ ລູກ $\sqrt{7}P$, ດຶງ ຕາ AB ຫວຍ $\theta = \tan^{-1}(3\sqrt{3})$ ເໝີ. (05)

ຫລັງ ທີ່ ຫົວ ກົດ ຫຸ້ນ ລູກ ມຸດ ມາ ຫວຍ ຫວຍ ຫວຍ $\frac{3\sqrt{3}P}{2} \times \frac{4a}{3}$ ເໝີ. (10) (15)

ສຳ ທັງ ຫລັງ ມາ ມາ ມາ ມາ ມາ ມາ $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{a}{3}$ ເໝີ. ດຶງ ຕາ ຫວຍ ຫວຍ ຫວຍ ເໝີ. (05) (15)

බල 2 ඒකතු කල ඊළු කමතුලකනා කලහා

$$\uparrow \quad \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}P + Q \sin 60^\circ = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}Q = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}P \Rightarrow Q = -3P \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow \quad -\frac{P}{2} + S - R = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$-2P + S - R = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\nwarrow \quad \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}P \times \frac{4a}{3} + R \times a \sin 60^\circ = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$2\sqrt{3}Pa + R \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0$$

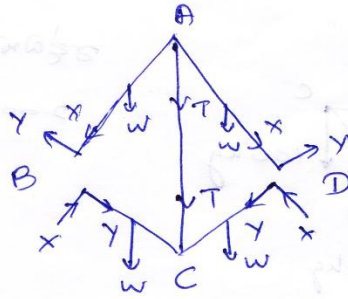
$$R = -4P \quad (5)$$

$$S = 2P - 4P = S = -2P \quad (5)$$

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(Faint handwritten notes and diagrams are visible in the background, including a vector diagram with a 60-degree angle and various algebraic derivations.)

16 (a)



(10)

AC නමුත් යන සියලු දිශාවල මධ්‍ය පද්ධතියේ සමතුලිත වේ. \therefore B හි D හි ප්‍රතික්‍රියා සමාන වේ. (5)

B ට \rightarrow $X \cdot 2a = W \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$X = \frac{W}{2\sqrt{2}}$ (10)

A හි \rightarrow $Y \cdot 2a = W \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$Y = \frac{W}{2\sqrt{2}}$ (10)

ABD ට \uparrow $T + 2Y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 2X \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 2W$

$T = 2W$ (10)

B හි ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවේ විෂය දිශාව

$R = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} = \frac{W}{2\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2}$

$= \frac{W}{2}$ (10)

R, AB දිශාව සමඟ සමාන දිශාවේ θ



$\tan \theta = \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{\frac{W}{2\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{W}{2\sqrt{2}}} = 1$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (10)

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