

අනුකූලතා

$$\frac{d[y]}{dx} \quad x \text{ නොමැති නම්,} \\ y \text{ නොමැති නම් } y \text{ නොමැති}$$

K නිත්ය නම්,

$$\frac{d[K]}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [k f(x)] = k \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [g(x) + f(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)] + \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [g(x) - f(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)] - \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^n] = n \cdot x^{(n-1)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x] = 1 \quad \frac{d}{dx} [\sqrt{x}] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sin x] = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cos x] = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\tan x] = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cot x] = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sec x] = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{cosec} x] = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\log_e x] = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\ln x] = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [e^x] = e^x$$

ආස්ථානීය නිගමන නොමැති,

$$\frac{d}{dx} [u \cdot v] = u \frac{d}{dx} [v] + v \frac{d}{dx} [u]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{u}{v} \right] = \frac{v \frac{d}{dx} [u] - u \frac{d}{dx} [v]}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sin^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cos^{-1} x] = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\tan^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cot^{-1} x] = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sec^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x] = \frac{-1}{x \sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

ආස්ථානීය නිගමන නොමැති නම්,
ආස්ථානීය නිගමන දැක්වේ. ආස්ථානීය නිගමන X නොමැති.

$$y = (x)^{10}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 10 \cdot (x)^9 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [x]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sqrt{x}] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [x]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [e^x] = e^x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [x]$$

$$y = \ln(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [x]$$

$$y = \sin(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [x]$$

* $\cos(x)$, $\tan(x)$, $\cot(x)$,
 $\sec(x)$, $\operatorname{cosec}(x)$ &
නොමැති නිගමන.

$$y = \sin^{-1}(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [x]$$

* $\cos^{-1}(x)$, $\tan^{-1}(x)$, $\cot^{-1}(x)$,
 $\sec^{-1}(x)$, $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(x)$ &
නොමැති නිගමන.

a^x අවකලනය කිරීම

සාධක: $a^x = e^{x \ln a}$ ලෙස ලියනු ලබන බැවින්
 ලඝුගෝලය භාවිත කරමින් අවකලනය කරමු.

මූලික මූලධර්මය: $y = f(u)$
 y හි u වල වෙනස $= u = g(x)$
 u හි x වල වෙනස $=$ නිසිවිට.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

වර්ගයේ වෙනස්කිරීම

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$$

උදා: $\sin x$; x නියතයක් වන බැවින්

$$\frac{d[\sin x]}{dx} = \frac{d[\sin x]}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

$$= \cos \theta \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

අනිත් අවස්ථා මත අවකලනය (u, v)

සාධක: නිවැරදි ලෙස අවකලනය කිරීමට

ලෙස u හි v වල වෙනස $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$ නිසිවිට.

වෙනස්කිරීමේ අවකලනය

සාධක: අවකලනය 2 වෙනස්කිරීමක් අතර

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ හි u වල වෙනස y හි x වල වෙනස $\frac{dy}{dx}$ හි u වල වෙනස y හි x වල වෙනස

ලඝුගෝලය භාවිත කරමින් අවකලනය කිරීම

① උදා: $\ln x$ හි x වල වෙනස $\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$

② මෙලෙස නිවැරදි ලෙස අවකලනය කිරීමට

සාධක: ලෙස $\ln x$ හි x වල වෙනස $\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$

වෙනස්කිරීමේ අවකලනය

මෙම මූලධර්මය භාවිත කරමින් $y = x^n + x^m$

වෙනස්කිරීම

සාධක: $y = x^n + x^m$

$$y = x^n + x^m$$

ආශ්වාදය: $y = x^n + x^m$

වෙනස්කිරීමේ අවකලනය

$\frac{d(y)}{dx}$ y, x, n
 - මෙම මූලධර්මය භාවිත කරමින්
 - ලඝුගෝලය භාවිත කරමින්
 - ලෙස $\ln x$ හි x වල වෙනස

ආශ්වාදය: $y = x^n + x^m$

අවකලනයේ අවකලනය

අවකලනයේ අවකලනය

අවකලනයේ අවකලනය

① $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = y$ හි y වල වෙනස

② $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = y$ හි y වල වෙනස

③ $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = y$ හි y වල වෙනස

අවකලනයේ අවකලනය

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right)$$

අවකලනයේ අවකලනය

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y'$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = y''$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = y'''$$

$$\frac{d[f(x)]}{dx} = f'(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2[f(x)]}{dx^2} = f''(x)$$

വേർഗളന [വ്യുത്പത്തി]

ധാരാള

$$\frac{d}{dx} [y]$$

y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന
y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന
y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന

$$\frac{d}{dx} [y] \text{ ന്റെ വേർഗളന}$$

- വേർഗളന
- 1) y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന
 - 2) y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന
 - 3) y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന

2) y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന

വേർഗളന

1) y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന

$$\frac{d}{dx} [K] = 0$$

$$\text{z. for } \frac{d}{dx} [-4] = 0$$

2) y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന

$$\frac{d}{dx} [K f(x)] = K \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)]$$

$$\text{z. for } \frac{d}{dx} [3 \tan x] = 3 \frac{d}{dx} [\tan x]$$

3) y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന

$$\frac{d}{dx} [g(x) + f(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)] + \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)]$$

$$\text{z. for } \frac{d}{dx} [x^7 + \sin x] = \frac{d}{dx} [x^7] + \frac{d}{dx} [\sin x]$$

4) y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന

$$\frac{d}{dx} [g(x) - f(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)] - \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)]$$

5) y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന

6) y, x ന്റെ വേർഗളന

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^n] = n \cdot x^{(n-1)}$$

$$\text{z. for } \frac{d}{dx} [\sqrt{x}] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{(\frac{1}{2}-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\text{z. for } \frac{d}{dx} [x^{-\frac{1}{2}}] = \frac{d}{dx} [x^{-\frac{1}{2}}] = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{(-\frac{1}{2}-1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

ଉଦାହରଣ

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{d}{dx} [x^9 + x^2 + 5]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} [x^9] + \frac{d}{dx} [x^2] + \frac{d}{dx} [5]$$

$$= (9 \cdot x^8) + 2 \cdot x^1 + 0$$

$$= 9x^8 + 2x //$$

$$\textcircled{6} \frac{d}{dx} [x^{10} - x^8]$$

$$= 10x^9 - 8x^7 //$$

$\frac{d}{dx} [x] = 1$
$\frac{d}{dx} [\sqrt{x}] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
$\frac{d}{dx} [\frac{1}{x}] = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

ଅଥବା $\frac{d}{dx} [7x^5 + 8x^4 - 9x^2 + 1]$

$$= 7 \frac{d}{dx} [x^5] + 8 \frac{d}{dx} [x^4] - 9 \frac{d}{dx} [x^2] + \frac{d}{dx} [1]$$

$$= 7 \cdot 5 \cdot x^4 + 8 \cdot 4 \cdot x^3 - 9 \cdot 2 \cdot x + 0$$

$$= 35x^4 + 32x^3 - 18x //$$

ଅଥବା $y = 8x^5 - 6x^3 + 12x^2 + 4x + 5\sqrt{x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 8 \cdot 5 \cdot x^4 - 6 \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 + 12 \cdot 2 \cdot x + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot x^0 + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= 40x^4 - 18x^2 + 24x + 4 + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}} //$$

ଅଥବା $y = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = a \cdot 4 \cdot x^3 + b \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 + c \cdot 2 \cdot x + d \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$= 4ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 2cx + d //$$

କେତେକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସୂତ୍ର

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sin x] = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cos x] = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\tan x] = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cot x] = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sec x] = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{cosec} x] = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

ଅଥବା $\textcircled{1} \frac{dy}{dx}$ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ

$$\textcircled{i} \frac{d}{dx} [8 \sin x + 9x^3]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 8 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\sin x] + 9 \cdot 3 \cdot x^2$$

$$= 8 \cos x + 27x^2 //$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \frac{d}{dx} [3 \sin x + 8x^2 - 7x + 6\sqrt{x} + 5]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \cdot \cos x + 8 \cdot 2 \cdot x - 7 \cdot 1 + \frac{6 \cdot 1}{2\sqrt{x}} + 0$$

$$= 3 \cos x + 16x - 7 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} //$$

$$\textcircled{iii} y = 7 \tan x - 5 \cot x + 4\sqrt{x} + 5x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 7 \cdot \sec^2 x - 5 \cdot (-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + 5 + 0$$

$$= 7 \sec^2 x + 5 \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + 5 //$$

ഉയർന്ന ഓർഡറിലുള്ള
വ്യക്തികൾ

$$\frac{d}{dx} [e^x] = e^x$$

2. For $y = 7e^x - 5 \cot x - 7 \operatorname{cosec} x + 4x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 7e^x + 5 \sin x + 7 \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x + 4 //$$

ഉയർന്ന ഓർഡറിലുള്ള
ക്രമീയ വ്യക്തികൾ

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\log_e x] = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\ln x] = \frac{1}{x}$$

2. For $y = 4 \ln x + 7e^x + 5$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4 \frac{1}{x} + 7e^x + 0$$

$$= \frac{4}{x} + 7e^x //$$

2. For $y = 3 \sin x - 9 \ln x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \cos x - \frac{9}{x} //$$

* എല്ലാ ഉയർന്ന ഓർഡറിലുള്ള ക്രമീയ വ്യക്തികൾക്കും ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു ഫോർമുലാ ഉണ്ട്. അത് $\left[\log_e (\ln) \right]$ ആണ്. അത് ഉപയോഗിക്കുക.

2. For $y = \log_{10} x$

$$y = \frac{\log_e x}{\log_e 10} = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d \left[\frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} \right]}{dx}$$

ക്രമീയ വ്യക്തികൾ

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 10} \cdot \frac{1}{x} //$$

ക്രമീയ വ്യക്തികൾ

u ന്റെ v ന്റെ x ലെ ക്രമീയ വ്യക്തികൾ.

$$\frac{d}{dx} [u.v] = u \frac{d(u)}{dx} + v \frac{d(v)}{dx}$$

① $\frac{d}{dx} [x^7 \cdot \ln x]$

$$= x^7 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \cdot 7 \cdot x^6$$

$$= x^6 + 7x^6 \ln x //$$

② $y = (ax^2 + bx + c)(px^3 + qx^2 + r)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (ax^2 + bx + c)(3px^2 + 2qx + 0)$$

$$+ (px^3 + qx^2 + r)(2ax + b)$$

$$= (ax^2 + bx + c)(3px^2 + 2qx)$$

$$+ (px^3 + qx^2 + r)(2ax + b)$$

③ $y = (3 \operatorname{cosec} x + 4 \cot x)(e^x + \ln x)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (3 \operatorname{cosec} x + 4 \cot x)(e^x + \frac{1}{x})$$

$$+ (e^x + \ln x)(3 \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x - 4 \operatorname{cosec}^2 x)$$

ഭാഗ്യവ്യക്തികൾ

[ഭാഗ്യവ്യക്തികൾ]

u ന്റെ v ന്റെ x ലെ ക്രമീയ വ്യക്തികൾ.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{u}{v} \right] = \frac{v \frac{d(u)}{dx} - u \frac{d(v)}{dx}}{v^2}$$

① $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{\tan x}{x} \right]$

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

$$= \frac{\sec^2 x}{x} - \frac{\tan x}{x^2}$$

$$② y = \frac{1}{(\sec x - \csc x)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\sec x - \csc x)(0) - 1(\sec x \tan x + \csc x \cot x)}{(\sec x - \csc x)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(\sec x \tan x + \csc x \cot x)}{(\sec x - \csc x)^2}$$

~~ଉତ୍ତର ଯାଞ୍ଚ କରିବାକୁ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି~~
~~ଉତ୍ତର ଯାଞ୍ଚ କରିବାକୁ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି~~

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sin^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cos^{-1} x] = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\tan^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cot^{-1} x] = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sec^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\csc^{-1} x] = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$① y = (2 \tan^{-1} x - 7 \cot^{-1} x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} + 7 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \frac{9}{1+x^2}$$

$$③ y = \frac{(x^3 + x^2 + 1)}{\sin^{-1} x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin^{-1} x (3x^2 + 2x) - (x^3 + x^2 + 1) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)}{(\sin^{-1} x)^2}$$

$$② y = \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{e^x}$$

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

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) - \tan^{-1} x}{e^x}$$

$$④ y = \frac{x^7}{5}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot 7 \cdot x^6$$

$$y = \frac{5 \cdot (7 \cdot x^6) - x^7 \cdot 0}{25} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot 7 \cdot x^6$$

සමීකරණයන් හා ඡේදන නිසා
වල වෙනස් කිරීම් සලකා
දැක්වෙන්නේ

* සෑම සමීකරණ ඡේදන නිසා
වල වෙනස් කිරීම් දැක්වේ.
එවිට X ලෙස දැක්වූ දත්තලාප
වල, X ලෙස දැක්වූ දත්තලාප
දත්තලාපයන් දැක්වේ.

① $y = (u^3 + u^2 + 1)^{10}$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = 10 \cdot (u^3 + u^2 + 1)^9 \cdot (3u^2 + 2u)$

② $y = \sec^5 u$
 $y = (\sec u)^5$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = 5(\sec u)^4 \cdot \sec u \tan u$
 $= 5 \sec^5 u \tan u$

③ $\frac{d}{du} [\sqrt{u^5 + u^3}]$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u^5 + u^3}} \cdot (5 \cdot u^4 + 3 \cdot u^2)$

④ $y = \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}}\right)$

⑤ $\frac{d}{du} [e^{\tan u}]$
 $= e^{\tan u} \cdot \sec^2 u //$

⑥ $\frac{dy}{du} = e^{\sin^{-1} u}$
 $= e^{\sin^{-1} u} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}$

⑦ $y = \ln(\sin u + \cos u)$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{(\sin u + \cos u)} \cdot (\cos u - \sin u)$

⑧ $y = \sin(2 \sin^{-1} u)$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = \cos(2 \sin^{-1} u) \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}$

⑨ $y = \sin(\ln u)$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = \cos(\ln u) \cdot \frac{1}{u} //$

⑩ $y = \sin^{-1}(\cos u)$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\cos u)^2}} \cdot (-\sin u)$
 $= \frac{-\sin u}{\sqrt{\sin^2 u}} = -1 //$

⑪ $y = \cos^{-1}(u^5)$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - u^{10}}} \cdot 5 \cdot u^4 //$

⑫ $y = \tan^{-1}(5u)$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{1 + 25u^2} \cdot 5 //$

* මෙම දත්තලාපයන් වල සියලුම
සමීකරණ නිසා වෙනස් කිරීම් දැක්වේ.

⑬ $y = e^{\sin u}$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = e^{\sin u} \cdot \frac{d}{du} [\sin u]$
 $= e^{\sin u} [\cos u] \cdot 1 //$

⑭ $y = e^{\tan 3u}$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = e^{\tan 3u} \left[\frac{d}{du} [\tan 3u] \right]$
 $= e^{\tan 3u} [\sec^2(3u) \cdot 3] //$

⑮ $y = \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}$
 $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[\frac{d}{du} [u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}] \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}} \right]$

$$(3) y = \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[\frac{d[u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}]}{du} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[1 + \frac{d[\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}]}{du} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}} \left[\frac{d[u + \sqrt{u}]}{du} \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}} \left[1 + \frac{d[\sqrt{u}]}{du} \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \right] \right]$$

$$(4) y = \frac{\sin 5u}{e^{3u}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{e^{3u} \cdot \frac{d[\sin 5u]}{du} - \sin 5u \frac{d[e^{3u}]}{du}}{(e^{3u})^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{3u} [\cos 5u \cdot 5] - \sin 5u [e^{3u} \cdot 3]}{(e^{3u})^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 5u \cdot 5 - \sin 5u \cdot 3}{e^{3u}}$$

a^x കണ്ടെയ്ൻ ക്രമിക് ദുരന്തമാ

ഉദാഹര $a^x = e^{x \ln a}$ എന്ന്
 ഉപയോഗിച്ച് $\ln$ നോട്ട്
 ഉപയോഗിച്ച് കണ്ടെയ്ൻ
 മാർ

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad y &= a^x \\ a^x &= e^t \\ \ln a^x &= \ln e^t \\ x \ln a &= t \ln e \\ x \ln a &= t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^x &= e^{x \ln a} \\ y &= e^{x \ln a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= e^{x \ln a} \cdot \left[\frac{d}{dx} x \ln a \right] \\ &= e^{x \ln a} \cdot (\ln a) \cdot 1. \\ &= e^{x \ln a} \cdot \ln a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad y &= 4^{3x} \\ 4^{3x} &= e^t \\ 3x \ln 4 &= t \ln e \\ 4^{3x} &= e^{3x \ln 4} \\ y &= e^{3x \ln 4} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= e^{3x \ln 4} \cdot 3 \ln 4 \end{aligned}$$

ക്രമിക് കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ

y ന്റെ x ന്റെ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ,
 y ന്റെ x ന്റെ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ മാർ.

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}}$$

വർദ്ധന കണ്ടെയ്ൻ

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}}$$

ഒരു കണ്ടെയ്ൻ x ന്റെ y ന്റെ
 കണ്ടെയ്ൻ.

* $\frac{dy}{dx}$ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ
 കണ്ടെയ്ൻ
 കണ്ടെയ്ൻ

ഒരു കണ്ടെയ്ൻ, y ന്റെ x ന്റെ
 കണ്ടെയ്ൻ, x ന്റെ y ന്റെ
 കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ
 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ.

① $\frac{dy}{dx}$ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ.

$$z) \quad x = \sinh y + \tanh y + e^y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \cosh y + \operatorname{sech}^2 y + e^y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cosh y + \operatorname{sech}^2 y + e^y}$$

$$\text{II) } x = \ln y - \cosh y + 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{y} + \sinh y}$$

② കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ
 കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ
 കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ.

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cosh e^x] = \frac{1}{x} \text{ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ}$$

$$\cosh e^x = y$$

$$e^y = x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}} \text{ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{e^y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

③ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ
 കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ,
 കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ.

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sinh^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \text{ കണ്ടെയ്ൻ}$$

$$\sinh y = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cosh y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cosh y = \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 y}$$

$$\cosh y = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\tan^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\tan y = x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$$

$$(1+\tan^2 y) = \sec^2 y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+(\tan y)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} //$$

വരികുന്നതിനായി, ചില പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ ഉദാഹരണം

① $\cos x$; $\tan x$ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ഉദാഹരണം

$$\frac{d[\cos x]}{d[\tan x]} = \frac{d[\cos x]}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{d[\tan x]}$$

$$= (-\sin x) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{d[\tan x]}{dx}}$$

$$= -\sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\sec^2 x} //$$

② $\ln y$; x ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ഉദാഹരണം

$$\frac{d[\ln y]}{dx} = \frac{d[\ln y]}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} //$$

③ $\sin \theta$, x ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ഉദാഹരണം

$$\frac{d[\sin \theta]}{dx} = \frac{d[\sin \theta]}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

$$= \cos \theta \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx} //$$

ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു

x ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

① $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ഉദാഹരണം

$$① x^5 + e^x = y^7 + \sin y$$

ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

$$5x^4 + e^x = (7y^6 + \cos y) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(5x^4 + e^x)}{(7y^6 + \cos y)} //$$

$$② x^3 + \cos y + e^x + \tan^{-1} y = 7$$

ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

$$3x^2 + e^x = 7 - \sin y - \tan^{-1} y$$

ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

$$3x^2 + e^x = (0 + \sin y - \frac{1}{1+y^2}) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2 + e^x}{(\sin y - \frac{1}{1+y^2})} //$$

ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു

ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

$$① x = \sin t + \cos t$$

$$y = \tan t + e^t \quad (\text{ഉദാഹരണം})$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ഉദാഹരണം

* ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \cos t - \sin t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \sec^2 t + e^t$$

* ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. ഉദാഹരണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{(\sec^2 t + e^t)}{(\cos t - \sin t)} //$$

ලඟු ආකෘතිය විභේදනය
අවකලනය කිරීම.

01) ගුණිතයක් හෝ කෝණිකයක් යනාදියක් අනුපාතයක් වන පරිදි ප්‍රකාශ කළ විට ලඟු ආකෘතිය යොදා ගත හැක.

02) බලයක් හෝ බලයක් අනුපාතයක් වන පරිදි ප්‍රකාශ කළ විට ලඟු ආකෘතිය යොදා ගත හැක.

01] ගුණිත ආකෘතියකට අනුකූලව ප්‍රකාශ කළ විට ලඟු ආකෘතිය යොදා ගත හැක.

උදාහරණ:-
1. $y = (x^2+1)^3 \sin 5x (5x+1)^7$
2. $y = (x^2+1)^3 \sin 5x (5x+1)^7$

01) $y = (x^2+1)^3 \sin 5x (5x+1)^7$
 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ සොයන්න
 ලඟු ආකෘතිය යොදා ගනිමු.
 $\ln y = \ln[(x^2+1)^3 \sin 5x (5x+1)^7]$

නැවත $x \rightarrow (+)$
 $\wedge \rightarrow x$
 $\div \rightarrow (-)$ ලඟු ආකෘතිය

$\ln y = 3 \ln(x^2+1) + 5 \ln \sin x + 7 \ln(5x+1)$

ලඟු ආකෘතිය යොදා ගනිමු.

$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x}{(x^2+1)} \times (2x) + \frac{5 \cos x}{(\sin x)} + \frac{7 \times 5}{(5x+1)}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[\frac{6x}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{5 \cot x}{(\sin x)} + \frac{35}{(5x+1)} \right]$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[\frac{6x}{(x^2+1)} + 5 \cot x + \frac{35}{(5x+1)} \right]$

02) $y = \frac{(x^4+1)^8 (3x+1)^5}{(x^2+4)^3 \tan 7x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ සොයන්න

ලඟු ආකෘතිය යොදා ගනිමු.

$\ln y = \ln \left[\frac{(x^4+1)^8 (3x+1)^5}{(x^2+4)^3 (\tan 7x)} \right]$

$\ln y = (8 \ln(x^4+1) + 5 \ln(3x+1) - (3 \ln(x^2+4) + 7 \ln \tan 7x))$

$\ln y = 8 \ln(x^4+1) + 5 \ln(3x+1) - 3 \ln(x^2+4) - 7 \ln \tan 7x$

ලඟු ආකෘතිය යොදා ගනිමු.

$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{(x^4+1)} \cdot 4x^3 + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{(3x+1)} \cdot 3$

$- 3 \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+4)} \cdot 2x - 7 \cdot \frac{1}{\tan 7x} \cdot \sec^2 7x$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[\frac{32x^3}{(x^4+1)} + \frac{15}{(3x+1)} - \frac{6x}{(x^2+4)} - \frac{7 \sec^2 7x}{\tan 7x} \right]$

[02] විලාසවලට
අනුකූල.

උදාහරණ : - දෙවනවන ලිපියේ
- පළමු දෙවනවන අවස්ථාවේ.

① $y = u^{\sin u}$, $\frac{dy}{du}$ සොයන්න

දෙවනවන ලිපියේ.

$\ln y = \sin u \cdot \ln u$

දෙවනවන අවස්ථාවේ.

~~$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{du} = \cos u \cdot \frac{1}{u}$~~

~~$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{y \cos u}{u}$~~

නිසි ලෙසට අවස්ථාවේ.

$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{du} = \sin u \cdot \frac{1}{u} + \ln u \cdot \cos u$

$\frac{dy}{du} = y \left[\frac{\sin u}{u} + \ln u \cos u \right]$

② $y = u^u$

දෙවනවන ලිපියේ.

$\ln y = u(\ln u)$ → නිසි ලෙසට නිවැරදි පරිදි

දෙවනවන අවස්ථාවේ.

$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{du} = u \cdot \frac{1}{u} + \ln u \cdot 1$

$\frac{dy}{du} = y [1 + \ln u]$

③ $y = 5^u$

දෙවනවන ලිපියේ.

$\ln y = u \ln 5$

දෙවනවන අවස්ථාවේ.

$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{du} = \frac{d(u \ln 5)}{du}$ → නිසි ලෙසට නිවැරදි පරිදි

$\frac{dy}{du} = y \ln 5$
 $= 5^u \ln 5$

$\frac{dy}{du} = 5^u \ln 5$

④ $y = \left(\frac{u^2+1}{u^2-1} \right)^u$

දෙවනවන ලිපියේ.

$\ln y = u \ln \left(\frac{u^2+1}{u^2-1} \right)$

$\ln y = u [\ln(u^2+1) - \ln(u^2-1)]$

දෙවනවන අවස්ථාවේ.

$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{du} = u \left[\frac{1}{(u^2+1)} \cdot 2u - \frac{1}{(u^2-1)} \cdot 2u \right]$

$= [\ln(u^2+1) - \ln(u^2-1)] \cdot 1$

$\frac{dy}{du} = y \left[\frac{2u^2}{(u^2+1)} - \frac{2u^2}{(u^2-1)} + \ln(u^2+1) - \ln(u^2-1) \right]$

$\frac{dy}{du} = y \left[\frac{2u^2}{(u^2+1)} - \frac{2u^2}{(u^2-1)} + \ln \left(\frac{(u^2+1)}{(u^2-1)} \right) \right]$

② $y = x^9 + \sin x + x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 9 \cdot x^8 + \cos x + 1$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 72 \cdot x^7 - \sin x$$

② $x = \sin t, y = t^5 + t^3$
(t වෙනස්වේ)

$\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ සොයමු

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \cos t \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \quad \left| \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 5t^4 + 3t^2 \right.$$

සමස්ත කිරීම

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5t^4 + 3t^2}{\cos t}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\cos t \cdot (20t^3 + 6t) - (5t^4 + 3t^2)(-\sin t)}{(\cos t)^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\cos t [20t^3 + 6t] + (5t^4 + 3t^2)(\sin t)}{(\cos t)^3}$$

① $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$f'(x), f''(x)$ සොයමු

$$f'(x) = 2ax + b$$

$$f''(x) = 2a$$

ප්‍රශ්න 3 සඳහා ඉඩ තිබේ

සමස්ත කිරීම සොයමු.

ආදායම් ආදායම් සහ වෙනත් ආදායම් සහ වෙනත් y, x ආදායම් සහ වෙනත්.

① $y = x^5 + x^4 + x^3$

$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{x=1}, \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)_{x=1}, \left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}\right)_{x=1}$
සොයමු

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{x=1} = 5 + 4 + 3 = 12 //$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right) = 20x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)_{x=1} = 20 + 12 + 6 = 38 //$$

$$\left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}\right) = 60x^2 + 24x + 6$$

$$\left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}\right)_{x=1} = 60 + 24 + 6 = 90 //$$

නිගමනය:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y'$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = y''$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = y'''$$

$$\frac{d[f(x)]}{dx} = f'(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2[f(x)]}{dx^2} = f''(x)$$

② $x^3 + y^3 = 9$ ରେ

$(\frac{dy}{dx})_{(1,2)}$ ଖୋଜନ୍ତୁ.
 (x, y)

$x^3 = 9 - y^3$
 ଉଭୟ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵକୁ ଅବକଳ

$3x^2 = -3y^2 \times \frac{dy}{dx}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2}{-3y^2}$

$(\frac{dy}{dx})_{1,2} = \frac{3 \times 1^3}{-3 \times 2^2}$
 $= \frac{3}{-12}$
 $= -\frac{1}{4}$

③ $y = e^{\sin x}$ ରେ,

$(\frac{dy}{dx})_{x=0}$ ଖୋଜନ୍ତୁ

$y = e^{\sin x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$

$(\frac{dy}{dx})_{x=0} = e^0 \cdot \cos 0$
 $= 1 \cdot 1$
 $= 1$

④ $x = 5 \sin \theta + \cos \theta$

$y = \theta^3$

(θ - ପାରାମିଟର)

$(\frac{dy}{dx})_{\theta = \pi/4}$ ଖୋଜନ୍ତୁ

$x = 5 \sin \theta + \cos \theta$

$(-5 \cos \theta) \frac{d\theta}{dx} = 1 + 5 \sin \theta$

$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{1 + 5 \sin \theta}{-5 \cos \theta}$ ①

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3\theta^2 \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3\theta^2 \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx}$

$1 = (5 \cos \theta - \sin \theta) \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx}$

$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{1}{5 \cos \theta - \sin \theta}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3\theta^2}{5 \cos \theta - \sin \theta}$

$(\frac{dy}{dx})_{\theta = \pi/4} = \frac{3 \frac{\pi^2}{16}}{5 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$
 $= \frac{3 \sqrt{2} \pi^2}{16 \times 4}$
 $= \frac{3 \sqrt{2} \pi^2}{64}$
 $= \frac{3 \pi^2}{32 \sqrt{2}}$

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ ଫଳାଫଳ

Notes

$\infty + 1 \rightarrow \infty$
 $\infty - 1 \rightarrow \infty$
 $0 = y$ ରେ
 $y - 1 \rightarrow y$
 $y + 1 \rightarrow y$

କିନ୍ତୁ
 y ଓ x ଉଭୟର
 ଗୁଣିତ ଫଳାଫଳ
 ଉପରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ
 ଯଦି ଯେକୌଣସି
 ଫଳାଫଳ ଉପରେ

① $y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \dots}}}}$

$y = \sqrt{x + y}$

$y^2 = x + y$

$y^2 - y = x$

ଉଭୟ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵକୁ ଅବକଳ

$(2y - 1) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{(2y - 1)}$

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ ଫଳାଫଳ ଉପରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ
 ଯଦି ଯେକୌଣସି ଫଳାଫଳ ଉପରେ
 ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ

$$③ y = n + \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$y = n + \frac{1}{y}$$

$$y^2 = y + 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{y^2 + 1}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{y^2 - 1}{y} = n$$

$$y^2 - 1 = ny \quad \text{2nd order linear}$$

$$(2y) \frac{dy}{dn} = n \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{dy}{dn} + y \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} (2y - n) = y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{y}{(2y - n)}$$

$$④ y = n^{n^{n^{\dots}}}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dn}\right) \text{ അനുമാനം}$$

$$y = n^y$$

$$1 \cdot \frac{dy}{dn} = y \cdot n^{y-1}$$

$$\ln y = y \ln n$$

അനുമാനം

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dn} = y \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \ln n \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{dy}{dn}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} \left(\frac{1}{y} - \ln n \right) = \frac{y}{n}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{y}{n \left(\frac{1}{y} - \ln n \right)}$$

മുകളിലെ അനുമാനം മുകളിലെ അനുമാനം
[വ്യക്തമാക്കി ഉപയോഗിക്കുക]

① m അനുമാനം

$$y = e^{m \tan^{-1} n^2}$$

$$I) (1+n^4) \frac{dy}{dn} = 2mny \text{ വെച്ച്}$$

$$II) (1+n^4) \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + 2n(2n^2-m) \frac{dy}{dn} - \frac{dy}{dn} = 2mny \text{ വെച്ച്}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = 2mny \text{ വെച്ച്}$$

$$2) \star \frac{dy}{dn} \text{ അനുമാനം മുകളിലെ അനുമാനം}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = e^{m \tan^{-1} n^2} \cdot m \cdot \frac{1}{1+n^4} \cdot 2n$$

$$\star y \text{ അനുമാനം മുകളിലെ അനുമാനം}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = y \cdot \frac{m \cdot 2n}{1+n^4}$$

$$(1+n^4) \frac{dy}{dn} = 2mny$$

$$II) \star \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} \text{ അനുമാനം മുകളിലെ അനുമാനം}$$

$$2) \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} \text{ അനുമാനം}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} (4n^2) = 2m \left[n \cdot \frac{dy}{dn} + y \cdot 1 \right]$$

$$\star \text{ അനുമാനം മുകളിലെ അനുമാനം}$$

$$(1+n^4) \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + \frac{dy}{dn} \cdot 4n^3 = 2m \left[n \cdot \frac{dy}{dn} + y \right]$$

$$(1+n^4) \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + 2n(2n^2-m) \frac{dy}{dn} - \frac{dy}{dn} = 2mny$$

$$- 2mny = 0$$

② a - නිතරවත්

$n > a$ ය

$y = [\ln(n-a)]^2$ යන්න;

$(n-a)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + (n-a) \frac{dy}{dn} = 2$ ය

* ඉලික් - ජිව් දුර්වලතා සොයන්න

$\frac{dy}{dn} = 2 (\ln(n-a)) \cdot \frac{1}{(n-a)} \cdot 1$

$\frac{dy}{dn} = 2 (\ln(n-a)) \cdot \frac{1}{(n-a)}$

* ගුණකයෙන් දෙගුණ වෙනස් කිරීම

$(\frac{dy}{dn})^2 = 4 (\ln(n-a))^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(n-a)^2}$

$(\frac{dy}{dn})^2 = 4y \cdot \frac{1}{(n-a)^2}$

$(n-a)^2 (\frac{dy}{dn})^2 = 4y$

* ඉලික් $\frac{d^2y}{dn^2}$ කොටසකින් දෙගුණ වෙනස් කිරීම

$(n-a)^2 \cdot 2 (\frac{dy}{dn}) \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} = 4 \cdot 2 \frac{dy}{dn}$
 $+ (\frac{dy}{dn})^2 \cdot 2(n-a) \cdot 1$

$(n-a)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + (n-a) \frac{dy}{dn} = 2$

③ $y = \frac{1}{2} (\sinh^{-1} n)^2$ යන්න;

$(1-n^2) \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} - n \frac{dy}{dn} = 1$ ය

සාමාන්‍ය

$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sinh^{-1} n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-n^2}}$

~~$\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} = \sinh^{-1} n$~~

$\frac{dy}{dn} = \sinh^{-1} n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-n^2}}$

$(\frac{dy}{dn})^2 = (\sinh^{-1} n)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1-n^2)}$

~~$(\frac{dy}{dn})^2 = 2y \cdot \frac{1}{(1-n^2)}$~~

~~$2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dn} \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} = 2y \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{(1-n^2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{(1-n^2)} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dn}$~~

* තරමේ කොටසෙන් එය නැවැත්වීම සඳහා දෙගුණ කිරීම

$(1-n^2) (\frac{dy}{dn})^2 = 2y$

$(1-n^2) \cdot 2 \frac{dy}{dn} \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} + (\frac{dy}{dn})^2 \cdot (-2n) = 2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dn}$

* ගුණකයෙන් දෙගුණ කිරීම

$(1-n^2) \frac{d^2y}{dn^2} - n \frac{dy}{dn} = 1$ ය

දැනට අවසන් කරමු.

සාරාංශය: * දැනට ඉලික් දෙක දැනට සොයාගන්න ලැබුණා නම් ඉලික් දෙකෙන් එකක් තෝරා ගන්න.

* ඉලික් දෙකෙන් සොයාගන්නා ලැබුණා නම් ඉලික් දෙකෙන් එකක් තෝරා ගන්න.

* ඉලික් දෙක දැනට සොයාගන්නා ලැබුණා නම්

* තරමේ ගුණකයෙන් දෙගුණ කිරීම

* ගුණකයෙන් දෙගුණ කිරීම, ඉලික් දෙකෙන් එකක් තෝරා ගන්න.

$$① y = \frac{1}{2} (\sinh^{-1} u)^2 \text{ and}$$

$$(1-u^2) \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} - u \frac{dy}{du} - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sinh^{-1} u \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)^2 = (\sinh^{-1} u)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1-u^2)}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)^2 = 2y \cdot \frac{1}{(1-u^2)}$$

~~$$\frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} = 2y \cdot \frac{-1}{(1-u^2)} \cdot (-2u)$$~~

$$+ \frac{1}{(1-u^2)} \cdot \frac{2dy}{du}$$

$$(1-u^2) \left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)^2 = 2y$$

$$(1-u^2) \cdot \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)^2 \cdot (-2u) = 2 \frac{dy}{du}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1-u^2) \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} - \left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)^2 u - 1 = 0$$

$$(1-u^2) \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} - u \frac{dy}{du} - 1 = 0$$

$$② y = e^{2u} \sinh u \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{du^2} - \frac{4dy}{du} + 5y = 0$$

1 way $y = e^{2u} \sinh u$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = e^{2u} \cosh u + \sinh u e^{2u} \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = e^{2u} \cosh u + 2y$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{du^2} = e^{2u} \cdot (-\sinh u) + \cosh u e^{2u} \cdot 2 + \frac{2dy}{du}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{du^2} = -y + \left(\frac{dy}{du} - 2y\right) \cdot 2 + \frac{2dy}{du}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{du^2} - \frac{4dy}{du} + 5y = 0$$

2 way $\longrightarrow$

$$③ y = \tan^{-1}(u^2) \text{ and}$$

$$(1+u^4) \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} + 4u^3 \frac{dy}{du} = 2$$

and we get

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{1+(u^2)^2} \cdot 2u$$

$$(1+u^4) \frac{dy}{du} = 2u$$

$$(1+u^4) \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} + \frac{dy}{du} \cdot 4u^3 = 2u$$

$$(1+u^4) \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} + 4u^3 \frac{dy}{du} - 2 = 0$$

$$④ y = \sinh(m \sinh^{-1} u) \text{ and}$$

$$(1-u^2) \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} - u \frac{dy}{du} + m^2 y = 0$$

and we get

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \cosh(m \sinh^{-1} u) \cdot m \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$y = \sinh(\quad)$ or, $\cosh(\quad)$ and $\sinh^2(\quad) + \cosh^2(\quad) = 1$ is the identity.

$$\left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)^2 = \cosh^2(m \sinh^{-1} u) \cdot \frac{m^2}{(1-u^2)}$$

$$y^2 + \cosh^2(m \sinh^{-1} u) = 1$$

$$\cosh^2(m \sinh^{-1} u) = (1-y^2)$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)^2 = (1-y^2) \cdot \frac{m^2}{(1-u^2)}$$

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମୀକରଣ

$$(1-u^2) \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)^2 = (1-y^2) m^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} (1-u^2) \cdot \frac{d}{du} \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right) + \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)^2 \cdot (-2u) = m^2 \left(-\frac{dy}{du} \right)$$

$$(1-u^2) \frac{d^2y}{du^2} - u \frac{dy}{du} + m^2 y = 0$$

⑤ $y = \frac{\cos 2u}{u}$ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଉ

$$u \frac{d^2y}{du^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{du} + 4uy = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{u \cdot (-\sin 2u) \cdot 2 + \cos 2u \cdot 1}{u^2}$$

$$u^2 \frac{dy}{du} = -2u \sin 2u - \cos 2u$$

$y u = \cos 2u$

$$u \frac{dy}{du} = -2 \sin 2u - y u$$

$$\frac{u dy}{du} = -2 \sin 2u - y u$$

$$u \cdot \frac{d^2y}{du^2} + \frac{dy}{du} \cdot 1 = -2 \cos 2u \cdot 2 - \frac{dy}{du}$$

$$u \frac{d^2y}{du^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{du} + 4uy = 0$$

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମୀକରଣର ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା

$$\text{ଯଦି } \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)_{u=0}, \left(\frac{d^2y}{du^2} \right)_{u=0}, \left(\frac{d^3y}{du^3} \right)_{u=0}$$

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ

ଯଦି r ହେଉଛି ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମୀକରଣର ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ

$$(y)_{u=0}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)_{u=0}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{du^2} \right)_{u=0}$$

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ

① $y = e^{-u} (\cos 2u + \sin 2u)$ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଉ

$$\frac{dy}{du} + y = 2e^{-u} (\cos 2u - \sin 2u)$$

$$\text{ଯଦି ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମୀକରଣ, } \frac{d^2y}{du^2} + p \frac{dy}{du} + qy = 0$$

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ

$$\left(\frac{d^3y}{du^3} \right)_{u=0}$$

$$y = e^{-u} (\cos 2u + \sin 2u)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = e^{-u} \cdot [(-\sin 2u) \cdot 2 + \cos 2u \cdot 2] + (\cos 2u + \sin 2u) \cdot e^{-u} \cdot (-1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} + y = 2e^{-u} (\cos 2u - \sin 2u)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} + \frac{dy}{du} = 2 \left[e^{-u} \cdot (-\sin 2u \cdot 2 - \cos 2u \cdot 2) + (\cos 2u - \sin 2u) \cdot e^{-u} \cdot (-1) \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} + \frac{dy}{du} = 2 \left[2e^{-u} (\cos 2u + \sin 2u) - e^{-u} (\cos 2u - \sin 2u) \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} + \frac{dy}{du} = 2 \left[-2y - e^{-u} (\cos 2u - \sin 2u) \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} + \frac{dy}{du} = 2 \left[-2y + \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{y}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} + \frac{dy}{du} = -4y - \frac{dy}{du} - y$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{du} + 5y = 0$$

$$p=2, q=5$$

$$(y)_{u=0} = e^0 (\cos 0 + \sin 0)$$

$$= 1 (1 + 0)$$

$$= 1$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)_{u=0} = 2e^0 (\cos 0 - \sin 0) - (y)_{u=0}$$

$$= 2 \times 1 (1 - 0) - 1$$

$$= 2 - 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{du^2}\right) = -5(y)_{u=0} - 2\left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)_{u=0}$$

$$= -5 \times 1 - 2 \times 1$$

$$= -7$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{du^3} + 2\frac{d^2y}{du^2} + 5\frac{dy}{du} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d^3y}{du^3}\right)_{u=0} = -5\left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)_{u=0} - 2\left(\frac{d^2y}{du^2}\right)_{u=0}$$

$$= -5 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot (-7)$$

$$= -5 + 14$$

$$= 9$$

→ 2 മാറ്റം

Note:

+ ഏതൊരു ലഘുതരം ഫങ്ക്ഷൻ ലഭിക്കാതിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ മാത്രം ജി.എസ്.ടി. ഉപയോഗിക്കുക. ഏതൊരു ലഘുതരം ഫങ്ക്ഷൻ ലഭിക്കാത്തതെങ്കിൽ മാത്രം ജി.എസ്.ടി. ഉപയോഗിക്കുക. ഉദാഹരണം: $y = e^{2u} \sin u$ തുടങ്ങിയവയെക്കുറിച്ച് പരിശോധിക്കുക. (എസ്.ജി.ടി.)

$$③ y = e^{2u} \sin u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{4dy}{du} + 5y = 0 \text{ എ.ജി.ടി.}$$

$$y = e^{2u} \sin u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = e^{2u} \cdot 2 \sin u + e^{2u} \cos u$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = 2 \left[\sin u \cdot e^{2u} + e^{2u} \cos u \right]$$

$$+ e^{2u} \cdot (-\sin u) + \cos u \cdot e^{2u} \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = -e^{2u} \sin u + 2 \cos u \cdot e^{2u} + 4 \sin u \cdot e^{2u} + 2e^{2u} \cos u$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = -y + 2 \cos u \cdot e^{2u} + 4y + 2 \cos u \cdot e^{2u}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = 3y + 4 \cos u \cdot e^{2u}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = 3y + 4 \frac{dy}{du} - 5y$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = \frac{4dy}{du} - 5y$$

$$= \frac{L.H.S}{R.H.S} = \frac{4dy}{du} + 5y$$

$$= \frac{4dy}{du} - 5y + 5y + 5y$$

$$= 0$$

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

Note:

ജി.എസ്.ടി. ഉപയോഗിക്കുക. ഏതൊരു ലഘുതരം ഫങ്ക്ഷൻ ലഭിക്കാത്തതെങ്കിൽ മാത്രം ജി.എസ്.ടി. ഉപയോഗിക്കുക.

$\frac{dy}{du}$ എന്ന ഫങ്ക്ഷൻ y എന്ന ഫങ്ക്ഷന്റെ തുല്യത ഉറപ്പാക്കുക. $y = e^{2u} \sin u$ തുടങ്ങിയവയെക്കുറിച്ച് പരിശോധിക്കുക. (എസ്.ജി.ടി.)

④ y ന്റെ u തുല്യതയെക്കുറിച്ച് പരിശോധിക്കുക.

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d^2u}{du^2} + \frac{d^2y}{du^2} \left(\frac{du}{du}\right)^2$$

എ.ജി.ടി.

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{du}$$

എ.ജി.ടി. ഉപയോഗിക്കുക.

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d \left[\frac{du}{du} \right]}{du}$$

$$+ \frac{du}{du} \frac{d \left[\frac{dy}{du} \right]}{du}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{du^2} &= \frac{dy}{du} \frac{d^2u}{du^2} \\ &+ \frac{du}{du} \cdot \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{du} \\ &= \frac{dy}{du} \frac{d^2u}{du^2} \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{du}{du}\right)^2 \frac{d^2y}{du^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d^2u}{du^2} + \frac{d^2y}{du^2} \left(\frac{du}{du}\right)^2$$

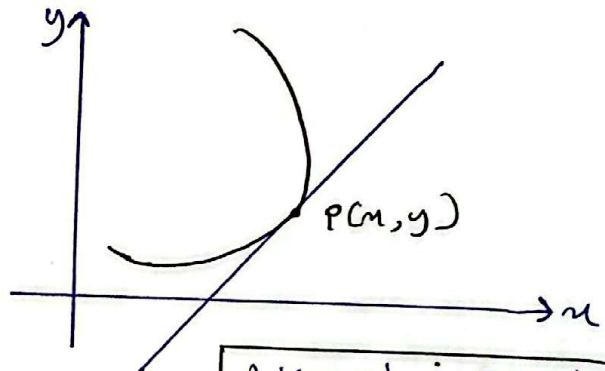
අවකලනයේ රීති

අවකලනයේ රීති

- *** 1) ප්‍රභේදන රීතිය
- 2) ගුණිත රීතිය
- 3) වෙනස්කම, අනුපාත රීතිය
- 4) අවකලනයේ රීතිය (වෙනස්කම, අනුපාත)

1) ප්‍රභේදන රීතිය

$\frac{dy}{du}$ වල ප්‍රභේදන රීතිය



වෙනස්කම. $y = \frac{dy}{du}$

වෙනස්කමේ රීතිය = වෙනස්කමේ රීතිය

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{dy}{du}$$

වෙනස්කමේ රීතියේ රීතිය
වෙනස්කමේ රීතියේ රීතිය

② $y = x^5 + x^4 + x^3$ ରେ
 ତା $(1, 3)$ දී

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2$$

එ.ව. අග୍ରହණ = $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1,3)}$
 $= 5 \cdot 1^4 + 4 \cdot 1^3 + 3 \cdot 1^2$
 $= 12 //$

④ $y = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ ରେ $(1, \frac{1}{2})$ දී

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

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

එ.ව. අ = $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1, \frac{1}{2})}$
 $= \frac{2 - 2}{4}$
 $= 0 //$

③ $y^2 = x^3$ ରେ $(4, -8)$ දී

$$2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2}{2y}$$

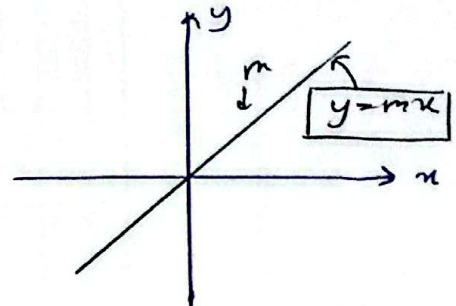
එ.ව. අ = $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(4, -8)}$
 $= \frac{3 \cdot 16}{2 \cdot -8} = -3 //$

Note

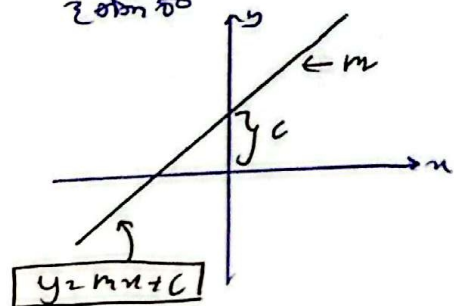
ଲାଇନର ଆନୁମୋଡ଼ ଚଳ ଚଳନ
 ସରଳ ରେଖା

□ ଚଳ ଚଳନ ସମୀକରଣ

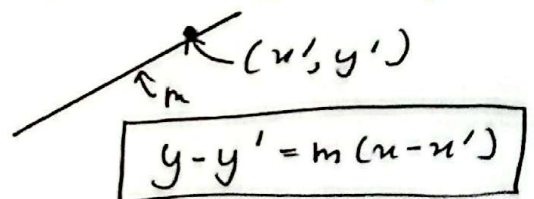
I) ସ୍ଥିର ଚଳନ ଓ ଚଳ ଚଳନ



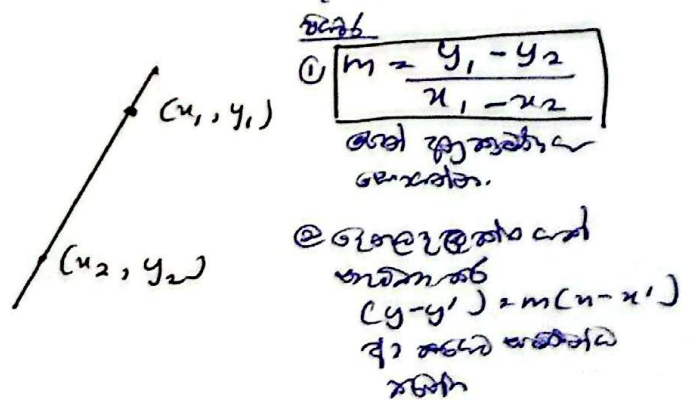
II) ସ୍ଥିର ଚଳନ ଓ ଚଳ ଚଳନ



III) ଚଳ ଚଳନ ଓ ଚଳ ଚଳନ



IV) ଚଳ ଚଳନ ଓ ଚଳ ଚଳନ



$$m = \tan \theta$$

+ ଚଳ ଚଳନ ଓ ଚଳ ଚଳନ



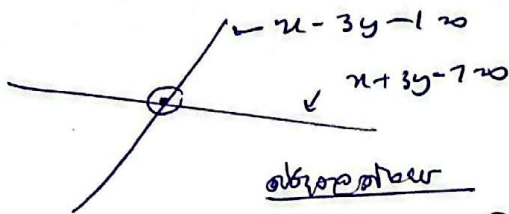
5) සමීකරණ පද්ධතිය

සමීකරණ

සමීකරණ පද්ධතියක්
සමීකරණ පද්ධතියක්
සමීකරණ පද්ධතියක්
සමීකරණ පද්ධතියක්

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3y - 7 &= 0 \text{ හා} \\ x - 3y - 1 &= 0 \text{ සමීකරණ} \end{aligned}$$

සමීකරණ පද්ධතියක සඳහා $5x + y + 8 = 0$
සමීකරණ පද්ධතියක සඳහා $5x + y + 8 = 0$

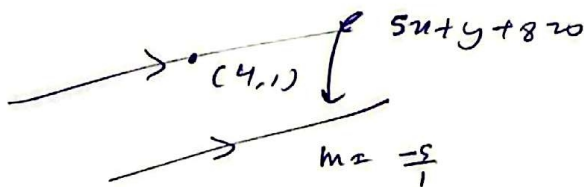


සමීකරණ

$$\begin{aligned} x - 3y - 1 &= 0 \text{ --- (1)} \\ x + 3y - 7 &= 0 \text{ --- (2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) + (2) \\ 2x - 8 &= 0 \\ x &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 1 \quad (4, 1)$$



$$\begin{aligned} (y - y') &= m(x - x') \\ y - 1 &= -5(x - 4) \\ y - 1 + 5x - 20 &= 0 \\ 5x + y - 21 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

6) සමීකරණ පද්ධතිය, සමීකරණ පද්ධතියක්
සමීකරණ පද්ධතියක් සඳහා පරාමිත, එම
සමීකරණ පද්ධතියක් සඳහා පරාමිත, එම
සමීකරණ පද්ධතියක් සඳහා පරාමිත, එම
සමීකරණ පද්ධතියක් සඳහා පරාමිත, එම

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 7y + k &= 0 \text{ සමීකරණ} \\ 2x + 7y + k &= 0 \text{ සමීකරණ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(-5) + 7(0) + k &= 0 \\ -10 + k &= 0 \\ k &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

1) II) සමීකරණ, සමීකරණ පද්ධතිය

$$2x + 3y = 7 \text{ සමීකරණ}$$

$$2(4, 1) \text{ සමීකරණ}$$

$$II) \text{ සමීකරණ පද්ධතිය } x + y + 5 = 0$$

$$III) \text{ සමීකරණ පද්ධතිය } x + y + 5 = 0$$

$$2) y^2 = x^3$$

$$2. y \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

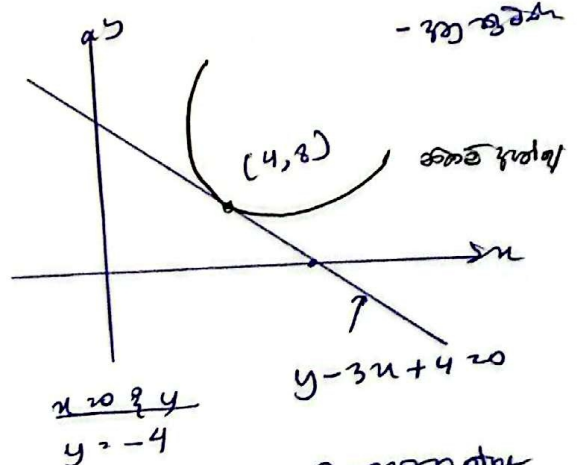
$$\begin{aligned} \text{ව.ව. } y &= \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) (4, 1) \\ &= \frac{3 \times 4^2}{2 \times 8} \\ &= \frac{18}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (y - y') &= m(x - x') \\ y - 1 &= 3(x - 4) \\ y - 1 - 3x + 12 &= 0 \\ y - 3x + 11 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$ii) y - 3x + 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) - (2) \\ -4x - 8 &= 0 \\ -4x &= 8 \\ x &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

iii)



$$\begin{aligned} x &= 4 \\ y &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

2. 10r ② $x = t^3, y = t^2$

(t ධනාත්මක)

(t^3, t^2) ලක්ෂ්‍යයන්හි චරිතයන්
අවමයයෙන් සොයන්න

$$x = t^3 \quad y = t^2$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2 \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 2t$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t}{3t^2}$$

~~ම. අග් = $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)(t^3, t^2)$~~

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3t}$$

$$m = \frac{2}{3t}$$

එවැනි අවස්ථාව

$$y - y' = m(x - x')$$

$$y - t^2 = \frac{2}{3t}(x - t^3)$$

x හි

$$-2x + y3t - t^3 = 0$$

② $\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \pi, x = \ln(\tan t/2)$

$$y = \sinh t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cosh t \sinh t \text{ බව සොයන්න.}$$

$$t = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ වේ}$$

$$\text{එවැනි අවස්ථාව} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ බව}$$

අවමයයෙන් සොයන්න

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\tan t/2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sec^2 t/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sec^2 t/2}{\tan t/2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \cosh t$$

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

$$= \cosh t \cdot \frac{2 \tan t/2}{\sec^2 t/2}$$

$$= \cosh t \cdot 2 \frac{\sinh t/2}{\cosh t/2} \cosh t/2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cosh t \sinh t$$

$$t = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ වේ}$$

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

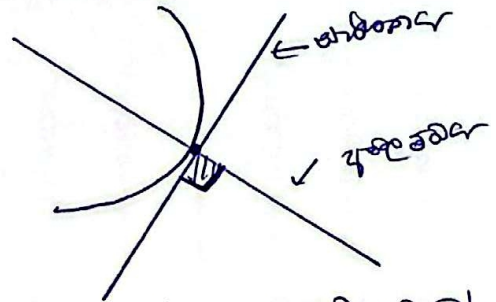
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cosh \frac{2\pi}{3} \sinh \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\text{එවැනි අවස්ථාව} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

අනුලක්ෂණය



එවැනි අවස්ථාවකදී,

$$m_1, m_2 = -1$$

$$m_1, \text{එවැනි } \times m_2 = -1$$

$$m \text{ අග්} = \frac{-1}{m_1, \text{එවැනි}}$$

$$m \text{ අනුලක්ෂණය} = \frac{-1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$$

① $y = (x-1)^2(x+2)$

චරිතය (0, 2) හි

2) එවැනි අවස්ථාව

III) අනුලක්ෂණය

අග් අග් අග් අග් අග්

අග් අග් අග් අග් අග්

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (x-1)^2 [x-1 + 2x+4]$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(x-1)^2(x+1)$$

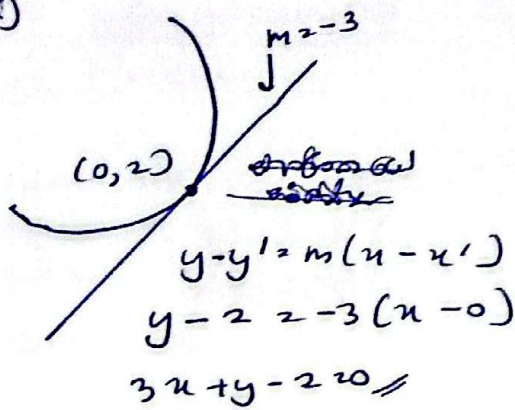
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(x^2-1^2)$$

2) එවැනි අවස්ථාව $= \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)(0, 2)$

$$= 3(0-1)$$

$$= -3 //$$

II)

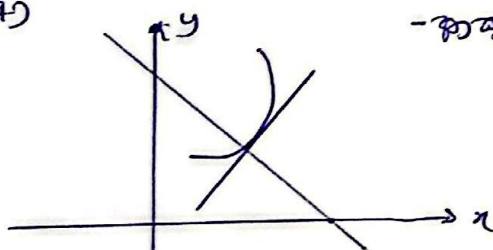


II) අවකල ප්‍රමුඛය = $\frac{-1}{\left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)_{(0,2)}}$
 $= \frac{-1}{-3}$
 $= \frac{1}{3}$

~~අවකල ප්‍රමුඛය සෙවීම~~
 $y - y' = m(u - u')$
 $y - 2 = \frac{1}{3}(u - 0)$
 $-u + 3y - 6 = 0$

III)

- ප්‍රමුඛය



~~අවකල ප්‍රමුඛය~~
~~අවකල ප්‍රමුඛය~~
 $y = 0$
 $u = 6$
 $(6, 0)$

~~අවකල ප්‍රමුඛය~~
~~අවකල ප්‍රමුඛය~~
 $u = 0$
 $y = \frac{6}{3}$
 $y = 2$
 $(0, 2)$

2) $u = e^t + e^{-t}$, $y = e^t - e^{-t}$
 වේ (අවකල ප්‍රමුඛය) $\frac{dy}{du}$
 වෙලාව $t = \ln 2$ වෙලාව වෙලාව වෙලාව
 වෙලාව $5u - 3y - 8 = 0$
 වෙලාව

$u = e^t + e^{-t}$
 $y = e^t - e^{-t}$

$\frac{du}{dt} = e^t + e^{-t} \cdot 1 \Rightarrow e^t + e^{-t}$

$\frac{dy}{dt} = e^t - e^{-t} \cdot 1 \Rightarrow e^t - e^{-t}$

$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{du}$

$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{e^t - e^{-t}}$

$t = \ln 2$

$t = \ln 2$

$e^t = 2$

$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{2}}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4+1}{4-1} = \frac{5}{3}$

අවකල ප්‍රමුඛය = $\frac{5}{3}$

අවකල ප්‍රමුඛය

$u = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$

$y = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

වෙනත්

$y - y' = m(u - u')$

$y - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{3}(u - \frac{5}{2})$

$6y - 9 = 10(u - \frac{5}{2})$

$6y - 9 = 10u - 25$

$-10u + 6y + 16 = 0$

$-5u + 3y + 8 = 0$

$5u - 3y - 8 = 0$

ප්‍රචාරක දෘෂ්ටි කාලයකදී (වෙනස් කිරීම)

වෙනස් කිරීමේ ප්‍රධාන ගුණ ස්වභාවලක්ෂණ

- ① උච්ච ලක්ෂණය / නිමැවීම /
- ② අවම ලක්ෂණය / හැරීම ලක්ෂණය.

③ නැවතුම් ලක්ෂණය

Note

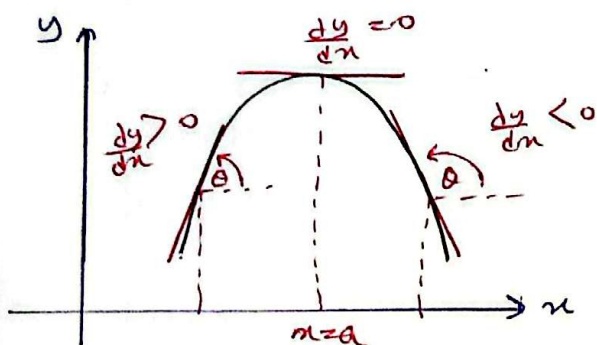
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \theta = \text{චූලකෝණය}$$

අනුපාතිකය

$\tan \theta \Rightarrow$ ධ්‍රැවකෝණය $\Rightarrow (+)$ හි

$\tan \theta \Rightarrow$ ධ්‍රැව කෝණය $\Rightarrow (-)$ හි

01 උච්චය



$x=a$ හි ; y උච්ච ලක්ෂණය වේ.

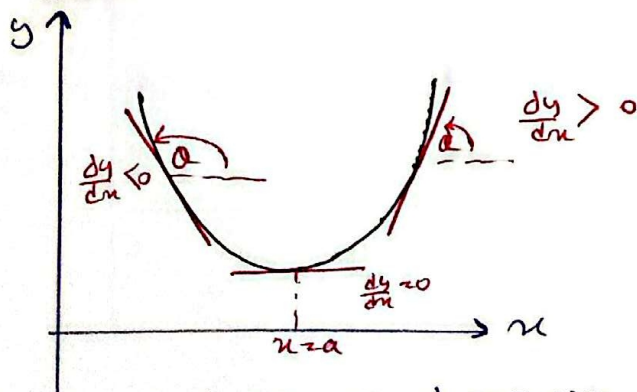
1) $x=a$ හි ; $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$;

2) $x < a$ හි ; $\frac{dy}{dx} = (+)$;

3) $x > a$ හි ; $\frac{dy}{dx} = (-)$;

විශේෂය

02 අවමය



$x=a$ හි ; y අවම ලක්ෂණය වේ.

1) $x=a$ හි ; $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$;

2) $x < a$ හි ; $\frac{dy}{dx} = (-)$;

3) $x > a$ හි ; $\frac{dy}{dx} = (+)$; විශේෂය

Note

වෙනස් කිරීමේ ප්‍රධාන ගුණ

ප්‍රධාන ගුණ

(වෙනස් කිරීමේ ප්‍රධාන ගුණයන් පෙන්වීම)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \text{ විශේෂය}$$

විශේෂය

① $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ හි x අගයයන්

② 0 දී අගයයන් සොයා ගැනීම

අගයයන් $\frac{dy}{dx}$ හි ලක්ෂණ සලකා බැලීම

③ ප්‍රචාරකයේ m දී ඇති උච්චයක් , අවමයක් සොයා ගැනීම

Note අගයයන් සොයා ගැනීමේදී

වෙනස් කිරීමේ ප්‍රධාන ගුණයන්

වෙනස් කිරීමේ ප්‍රධාන ගුණයන්

① ප්‍රචාරකයේ උච්චයක් සොයා ගැනීම

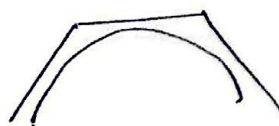
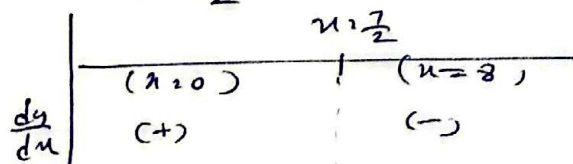
$$y = 7x - x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 7 - 2x$$

උච්ච ලක්ෂණය සොයා ගැනීම $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ විශේෂය

$$0 = 7 - 2x$$

$$x = \frac{7}{2}$$



$x = \frac{7}{2}$ දී y උච්ච ලක්ෂණය වේ.

② $y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$

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

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1 - u^2}{(u^2 + 1)^2}$$

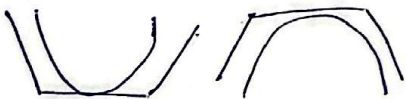
මහලු ප්ලාස්ටික් $\frac{dy}{dx}$ නම් සිදුකර

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

20 જીએ.

$$(1 - u^2) \begin{matrix} 1 \\ u \\ u^2 \\ \vdots \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ u \\ u^2 \\ \vdots \end{matrix} - \begin{matrix} u \\ u^2 \\ u^3 \\ \vdots \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ u \\ u^2 \\ \vdots \end{matrix}$$

	$x = -2$	$x = 0$	$x = 2$
$\frac{dy}{dx}$	$(-)$	$(+)$	$(-)$



$n(\frac{1}{k})$ දී y ධන වන
 අතර $n = 1$ දී y ධන වන
 අතර.

③ $y = e^u$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = e^u$$

અવકાશીયતા $\frac{dy}{dx} = 20$ ની વાચ્યતા.

~~$0 \neq e^{\pi}$~~ $[\because \text{କମ୍ପ୍ଲେକ୍ସ ସଂଖ୍ୟା}$
 $e^{\pi} \text{ ଇମାଜିନେରୀ}]$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 20 \text{ වර්ගමීටර්}$$

$\therefore$ ২ষ্ঠে তাই প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা করে।

④ $y = \ln x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

මහාද්වල ෨ වන පරිච්ඡේදයේ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ සහ විචල්යය

$$0 = \frac{1}{n}$$

~~X~~ $[\because \text{ଅଧିକ କିମ୍ବା କମ୍ ମାତ୍ରାରେ}]$
 ୦ କାଟିବି ତୁ ପଦ = ୦ କାଟିବି ମାତ୍ର

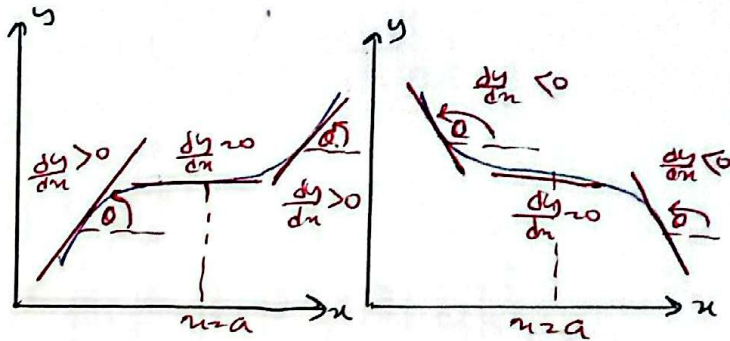
$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 20. Er oben

∴ 2nd and 1st class are

03 ਅੰਤਿਮ ਪਾਠ

൩. പേരിൽ ദുഷ്ടനായവർ ആയാ ക്ഷമയോടെ
 മറുപടി നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനായി
 പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുക

മൃഗങ്ങളുടെ പരിരക്ഷയും
സംരക്ഷണവും



$n = a$ හිදී; y උපරිමයක් වන්නේ නම්,
 1) $n = a$ හිදී, $\frac{dy}{dn} = 0$ විය යුතුය.
 2) $n < a$ හිදී $n > a$ හිදී; $\frac{dy}{dn}$
 එකම ලකුණක් ගන්නා පරිදි විය යුතුය.

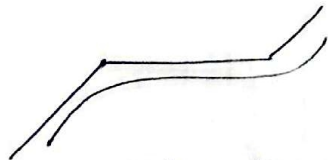
① ഗമ്മ ബ്രിഡ്ജ് റൂൾ, പല, കെട്ടിടം
വർഷം, മീറ്റർ

$$\textcircled{1} y = x^3$$

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

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 20 20 20

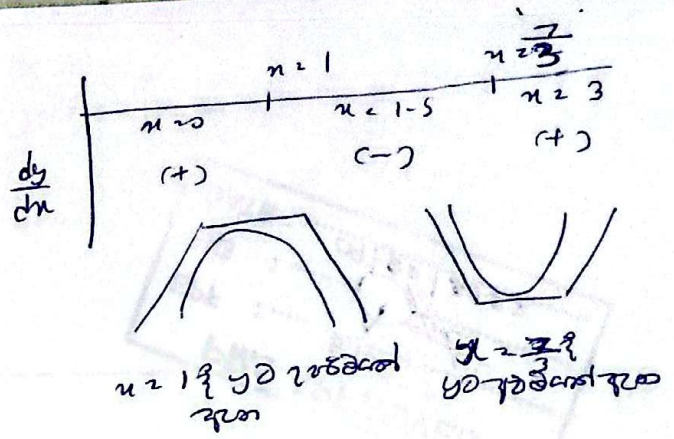
	$n = 1$	$n = 2$
$\frac{dy}{dx}$	$(n-1)$ (+)	1 $(n-1)$ (+)



ন ২০ { গুণিতকসংক্রান্ত।

ප්‍රයෝග - ලොකානු ප්‍රයෝග

② නිශ්චය කිරීමේ ක්‍රමය
භාවිතා ප්‍රයෝග
(y වල $dy = 0$ ක් සොයාගන්න)



II. ලොකානු ප්‍රයෝග

පියවර

① ප්‍රශ්න කිරීමේ ලක්ෂණ වන්නේ,
එම නිසා සොයාගන්න

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \text{ හා } n \text{ සොයාගන්න} \\ \text{පසුව } \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ වලට අනුව } \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ වලට අනුව} \\ \text{නිදර්ශනය කිරීම} \end{array} \right\}$

② එම නිදර්ශනයන්හිදී;
නිදර්ශනයේ අනුපාත ප්‍රතික්ෂේප
සොයාගන්න.

③ $n = 0$ වේ; y සොයන්න
(y අනුපාතය සොයාගන්න)

④ $y = 0$ වේ; n සොයන්න
(n අනුපාතය සොයාගන්න)

⑤ $n = +\infty$, $n = -\infty$ වේ
සොයන්න
(n වල අනුපාතය සොයාගන්න, n වල අනුපාතය සොයාගන්න)
අනුපාතය සොයාගන්න

$n = 1$ දී

$$y = 0(1-3)$$

$$y = 0$$

$$n = 0$$

$$y = 3$$

$$n = +\infty$$

$$y = \infty$$

$$y = \infty$$

$n = \frac{2}{3}$ දී

$$y = \frac{16}{27}x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{(-32)}{27}$$

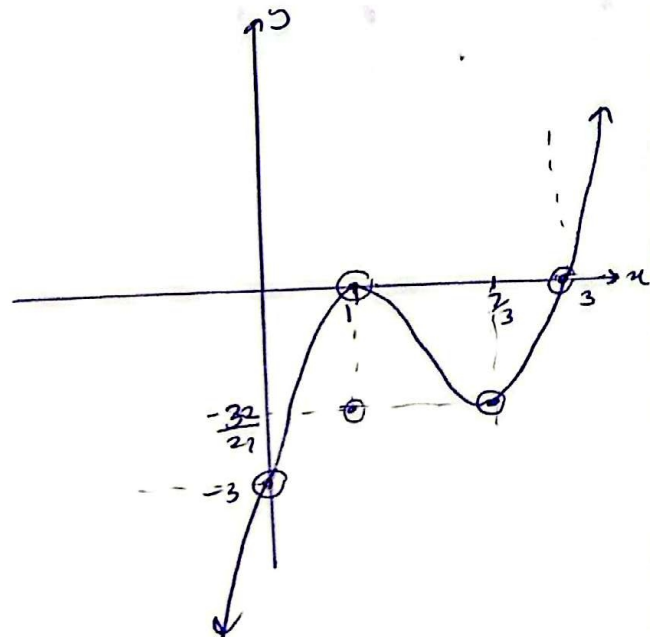
$$n = 1, n = 3$$

$$y = 0$$

$$n = -\infty$$

$$y = \infty$$

$$y = \infty$$



Notes

ප්‍රයෝග අනුපාතය සොයාගන්න
දීල සොයන්න

අනුපාතය සොයාගන්න හා ප්‍රයෝගයේ
 y අනුපාතය සොයාගන්න
හා අනුපාතය සොයාගන්න
හා අනුපාතය සොයාගන්න

ප්‍රශ්න කිරීමේ ලක්ෂණ භාවිතා කිරීමේ
ලක්ෂණ භාවිතා කිරීමේ
ලක්ෂණ භාවිතා කිරීමේ

$$y = (n-1)^2 (n-3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (n-1)^2 (1) + (n-3) (2(n-1) \cdot 1)$$

$$= (n-1) [(n-1) + (2n-6)]$$

$$= (n-1) (3n-5)$$

$$= (n-1) (3n-5)$$

නිදර්ශනයේ අනුපාතය $\frac{dy}{dx}$ සොයාගන්න

$$0 = (n-1) (3n-5)$$

$$n = 1, n = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+5}{n^2+2n+11}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\infty}$$

$$0^+ \left[\begin{array}{l} 0 \text{ ට } (+) \\ \text{දුරකරන} \\ \text{වාසය} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2-3n+1}{4-n^3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{-n^3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{-n} = -\frac{1}{\infty}$$

$$0^- \left[\begin{array}{l} 0 \text{ ට } (-) \\ \text{දුරකරන} \\ \text{වාසය} \end{array} \right]$$

$\textcircled{1} y = \frac{n}{(n^2+1)}$, පළමු ව්‍යාපෘතිය
අනුපාතික නිර්ණායකය භාවිත
යටි ප්‍රවණතාව තීරණය. එනම් $\frac{2ny}{(n^2+1)}$

අනුපාතිකය ඉහළ නැංවීම හෝ පහළ
කරවීම.

$$y = \frac{n}{(n^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{(n^2+1) \cdot 1 - n(2n)}{(n^2+1)^2}$$

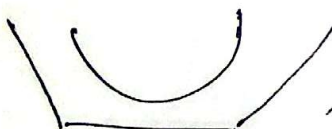
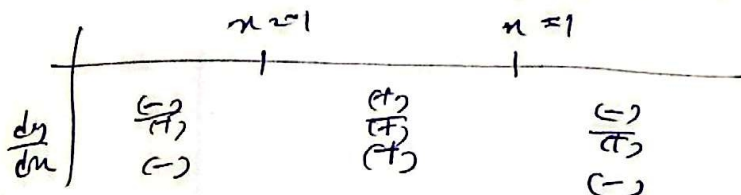
$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{1-n^2}{(n^2+1)^2}$$

නිර්ණායකය ඉහළ නැංවීම $\frac{dy}{dn}$ 20න් සරල කර.

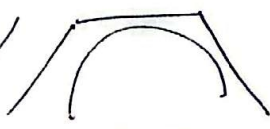
$$0 = \frac{1-n^2}{(n^2+1)^2}$$

$$\text{එනම් } 0 \text{ වන්නේ } (-n^2+1) \text{ 20}$$

$$n=1 \quad n=-1$$



$n < -1$ යටි
පහළ නැංවීම



$-1 < n < 1$ යටි
ඉහළ නැංවීම

$$\frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$\frac{n-2}{6}$$

$$n = +\infty$$

$$y = \frac{n}{n^2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$y = 0^+$$

$$n = -1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = 0^+$$

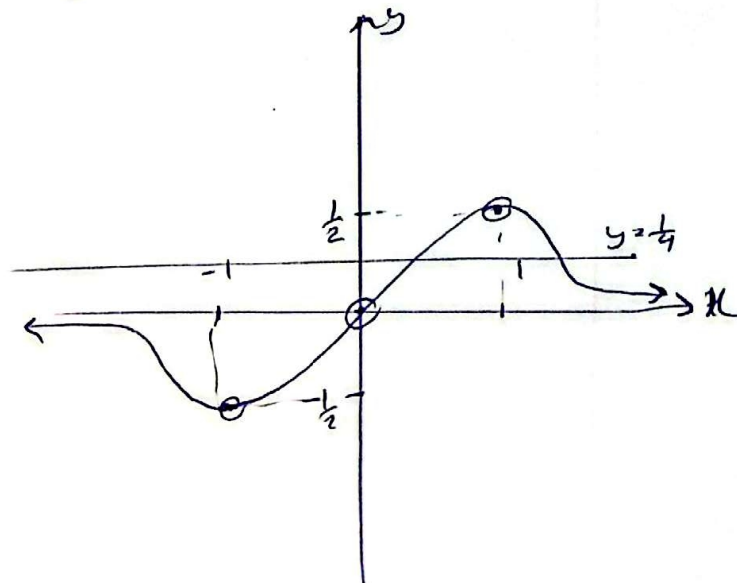
$$y = \frac{n}{(n^2+1)}$$

$$n = 0$$

$$n = -\infty$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{\infty}$$

$$y = 0^-$$



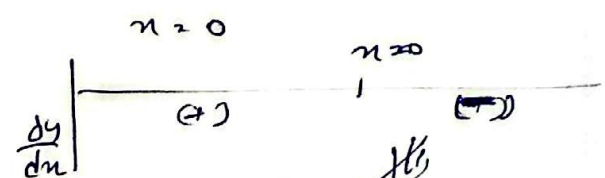
$y = \frac{1}{n^2+4}$ ඉහළ 20න් කර.

$\textcircled{2} y = \frac{1}{n^2+4}$ පළමු ව්‍යාපෘතිය
නිර්ණායක නිර්ණායකය භාවිත
යටි ප්‍රවණතාව තීරණය.

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{(n^2+4) \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot (2n)}{(n^2+4)^2}$$

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

නිර්ණායකය ඉහළ නැංවීම $\frac{dy}{dn}$ 20න් සරල කර.



$n > 0$ යටි
පහළ නැංවීම

$$x > 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$\therefore$ x අක්ෂරයේ
 ~~වෙනස්කොට~~

$$x = +\infty$$

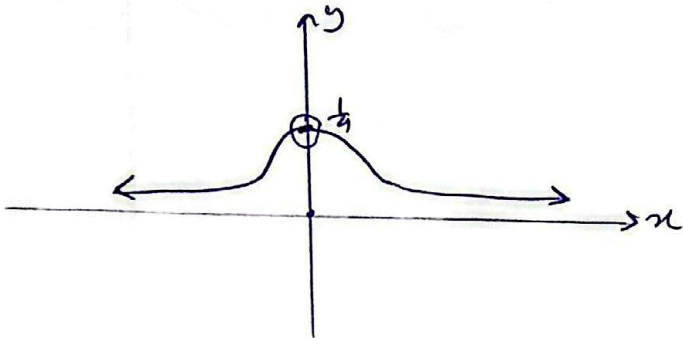
$$y = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0^+$$

$$x = -\infty$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0^-$$

$$y = \frac{1}{-\infty} = 0^-$$



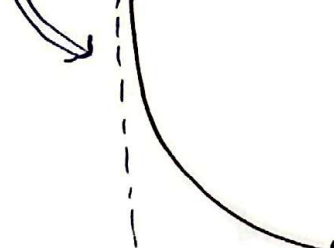
Note: විෂ්ලේෂණය

කුඩා x වලදී y අගය ඉතා ඉහළ වේ. x වැඩි වීමත් සමඟ y අගය 0 වෙත ළඟා වේ.

① විෂ්ලේෂණය



② විෂ්ලේෂණය



Note:

① $\frac{1}{0^+} \rightarrow +\infty$ හා $\frac{1}{0^-} \rightarrow -\infty$

එනම් $\frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$ | $\frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$

② විෂ්ලේෂණය

[y වල මග සොයා ගැනීම]

y වල මග සොයා ගැනීම සඳහා x අගය සිදු කරමු.

($\because y$ වල මග සොයා ගැනීම, x අගය සොයා ගැනීම)

$x > 0$ වල මග සොයා ගැනීම සඳහා x අගය සිදු කරමු.

$x > 0$ වල මග සොයා ගැනීම සඳහා x අගය සිදු කරමු. $x = +\infty$ හා $x = -\infty$ වලදී.

විෂ්ලේෂණය

① y වල මග සොයා ගැනීම සඳහා x අගය සිදු කරමු. කුඩා x වලදී y අගය ඉතා ඉහළ වේ.

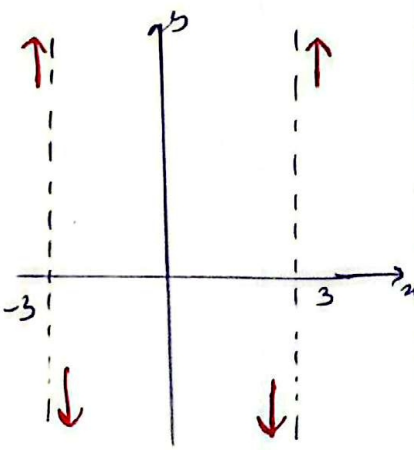
② x අගය වැඩි වීමත් සමඟ y අගය 0 වෙත ළඟා වේ. y අගය 0 ට ඉහළින් හෝ 0 ට පහළින් පවතී.

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 9}$$

$$y$$
 වල මග සොයා ගැනීම
 $x = 3, x = -3$

$$y = \frac{1}{(x-3)(x+3)}$$

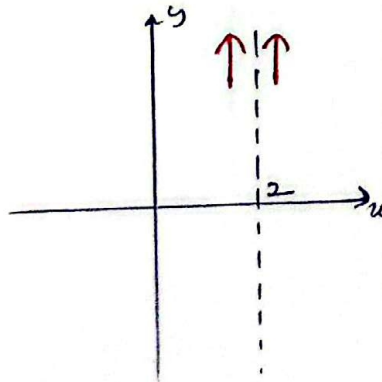
$x = 3^+$	$x = 3^-$
$y = +\infty$	$y = -\infty$
$x = -3^+$	$x = -3^-$
$y = -\infty$	$y = +\infty$



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

$$y$$
 වල මග සොයා ගැනීම
 $x = 2$

$x = 2^+$	$x = 2^-$
$y = +\infty$	$y = +\infty$
$x = 2$	$y = +\infty$
$x = 2^-$	$y = +\infty$



ඒස් ඩාර්වන්ගේ ආකෘති අඩු

එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ ආකෘති
(ගැටළු
(ගැටළු පරිසරයේ නිවැරදි
අවස්ථා)

② ඒස් ඩාර්වන්ගේ ආකෘති
(ගැටළු පරිසරයේ නිවැරදි)

③ එක් x අගයයක් සඳහා y
වෙනස් වන ආකෘති.

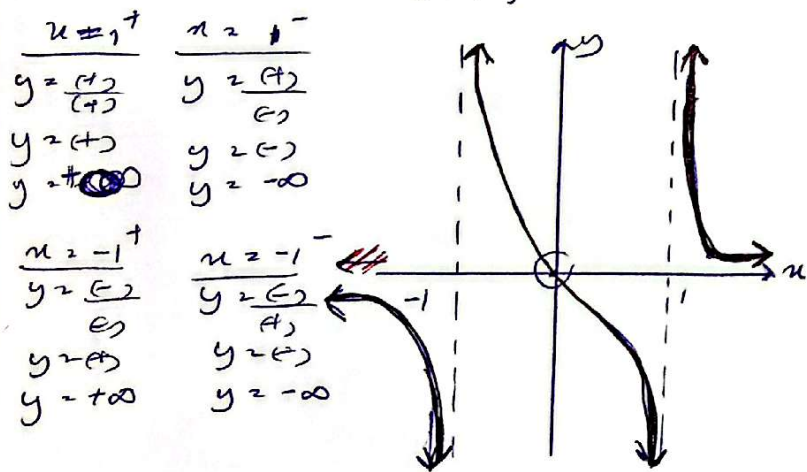
④ $x=0$ හි, y හා
 $y=0$ හි, x ගණනය.

⑤ $x \rightarrow +\infty$ හි y හා
 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ හි y ගණනය.

① ඒස් ඩාර්වන්ගේ හා අනෙකුත් ආකෘති
ආකෘතිවලට සමාන ආකෘති
ගැටළු y අගයයන් සඳහා සොයා
ගැනීම.

$$y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} \quad [x \neq \pm 1]$$

ගැටළු පරිසරයේ
 $x=1, x=-1$



එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ ආකෘති $\frac{dy}{dx}$ සොයාගැනීම.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x^2 - 1) \cdot 1 - x(2x)}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

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

$$0 = x^2 + 1$$

$$x^2 = -1 \quad [\because \text{එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ ආකෘති}]$$

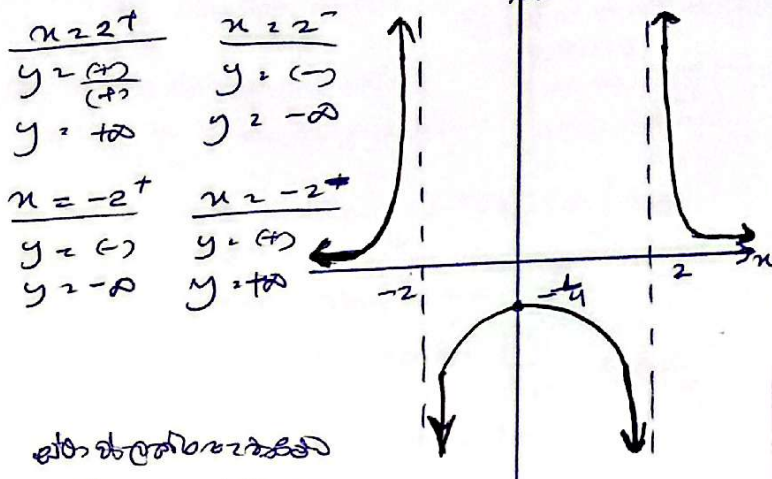
$x \rightarrow 0^+$	$y \rightarrow 0^+$
$y \rightarrow 0$	$x \rightarrow 0$
$x \rightarrow +\infty$	$x \rightarrow -\infty$
$y \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0^+$	$y \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0^-$

Note: එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ ආකෘති
අනෙකුත් ආකෘති.

එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ අනෙකුත් ආකෘති
අනෙකුත් ආකෘති.

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} \quad [x \neq \pm 2]$$

ගැටළු පරිසරයේ
 $x=2, x=-2$

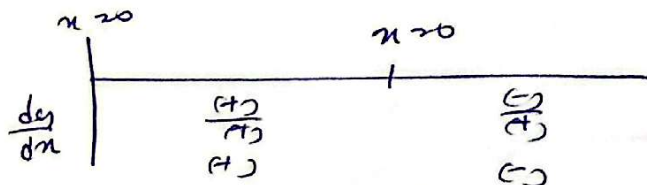


එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ ආකෘති

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ සොයාගැනීම.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x^2 - 4) \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot (2x)}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$



$x \rightarrow 0^+$ $y \rightarrow 0^+$
අනෙකුත් ආකෘති

$$x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad y \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^- \quad y \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}$$

[$\because$ x අගයයන්
එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ ආකෘති]

$$x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$y \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$y \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$y \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$y \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$y \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$y \rightarrow 0^+$$

විචලනය වන

විචලනය වන 2

① උඩු දෘශ්‍ය

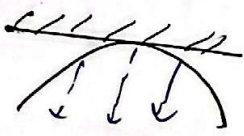
කිසිදු ප්‍රාන්තයකදී
වක්‍රයකට ස්පර්ශකයක්
දක්වන, ස්පර්ශකය
ප්‍රවෘත්ති වක්‍රය වැනි
නම්, එම ප්‍රාන්තයේදී
වක්‍රය උඩු දෘශ්‍ය
වේ යැයි පැවසීමේ



උඩු ප්‍රාන්තයකදී,
වක්‍රයකට උඩු දෘශ්‍යයක්
නම්,
එම ප්‍රාන්තයේදී $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0$ නම්
[$f''(x) > 0$]

② උරු දෘශ්‍ය

කිසිදු ප්‍රාන්තයකදී
වක්‍රයකට ස්පර්ශකයක්
දක්වන එම
ස්පර්ශකයට පහතින්
වක්‍රය පහතරට
එම ප්‍රාන්තයේදී
වක්‍රය උරු දෘශ්‍ය
වේ යැයි පැවසීමේ



උරු ප්‍රාන්තයකදී,
වක්‍රයකට උරු දෘශ්‍යයක්
නම්,
එම ප්‍රාන්තයේදී
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$ නම්
[$f''(x) < 0$]

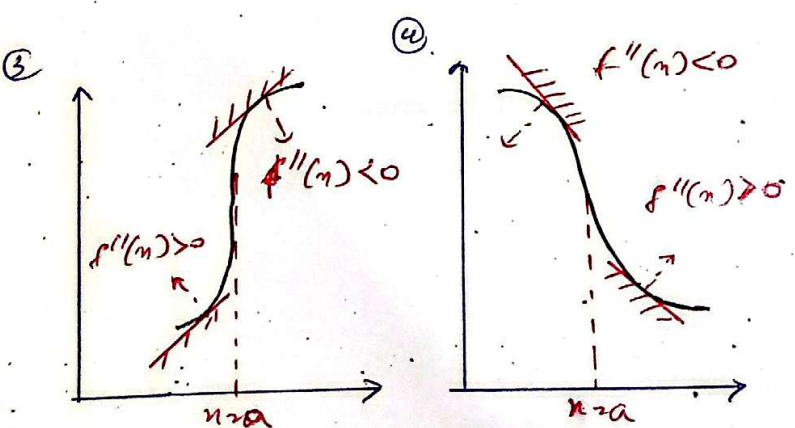
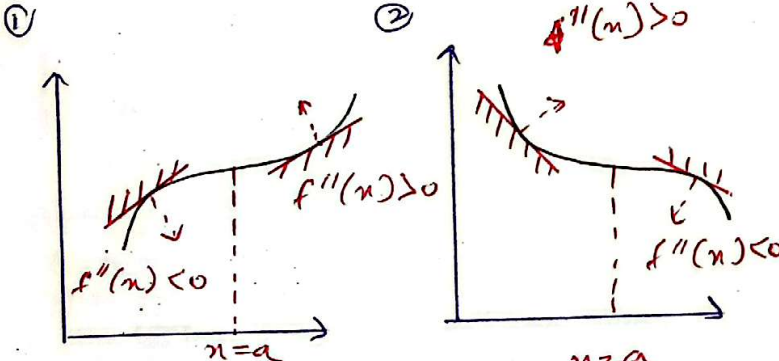
සමතුලිත ලක්ෂණ සෙවීමේදී ද්‍රව්‍යය ආසන්න
සමතුලිතයෙන් → ④
වඳුරු ආසන්න සමතුලිතයෙන් → නිවැරදි
නිවැරදි
විකෘතිය

සමතුලිත ලක්ෂණ සෙවීමේදී සිටිය
① තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම. $\frac{dy}{dx}$ භාවිත කරන
② තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ භාවිත කරන
③ සමතුලිත ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$ සහ $f''(x) > 0$ සහ
④ සමතුලිත ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$ සහ $f''(x) < 0$ සහ
වක්‍රය උරු දෘශ්‍යයක් වීම
දක්වන ලදී $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ ලක්ෂණ
නිවැරදි ලක්ෂණ

① $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 9}$ [$x \neq \pm 3$]
 $f'(x)$ මගින් තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම
තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම දක්වන $y = f(x)$
ප්‍රාන්තය දක්වන

තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ [ද්‍රව්‍යය ආසන්න සමතුලිතයෙන්]

නිවැරදි ලක්ෂණ



$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2 - 9) \cdot 1 - x \cdot (2x)}{(x^2 - 9)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 9 - 2x^2}{(x^2 - 9)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-x^2 - 9}{(x^2 - 9)^2}$$

තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම $f'(x) = 0$ සහ $x \neq \pm 3$

$x^2 - 9 = 0$
 $x^2 = 9$
 $x = 3, x = -3$

③ තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම

④ තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම

⑤ තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම

⑥ තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම

⑦ තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම

⑧ තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම

⑨ තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම

⑩ තර්ජන ලක්ෂණ සෙවීම

புதிதான கருவி : வினா எண் : வினா எண் : வினா எண் : வினா எண் : வினா எண் : வினா எண் :

கீழ்க்கண்ட சார்பை வரைவது
புதிதான கருவி

$$f'(x) = (x-1)^2 \cdot 4x - (2x^2+1) \cdot 2(x-1)$$

$$0 = (x+1)(x^2+3)$$

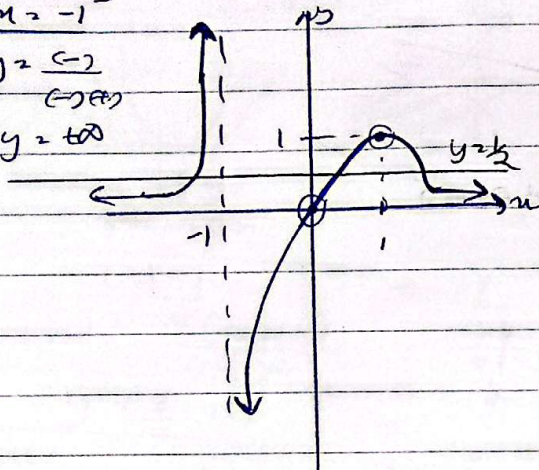
$$= (x^2 - 2x + 1) 4x - 2(2x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1)$$

$$x = -1 \quad x^2 = -3$$

$$(x-1)^4$$

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

$$x = -1^- \quad y = \frac{(-1)^2}{(-1)^2} = \infty$$



$$= 4x^3 - 8x^2 + 4x - 4x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$(x-1)^4$$

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

$$(x-1)^4$$

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

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

கீழ்க்கண்ட சார்பை வரைவது

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \quad y = \frac{x}{x^2}$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \quad y = 0^+$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2(2x+1)}{(x-1)^3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad y = 0^+$$

① கீழ்க்கண்ட சார்பை வரைவது

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

$$x = 0^+ \quad y = 0$$

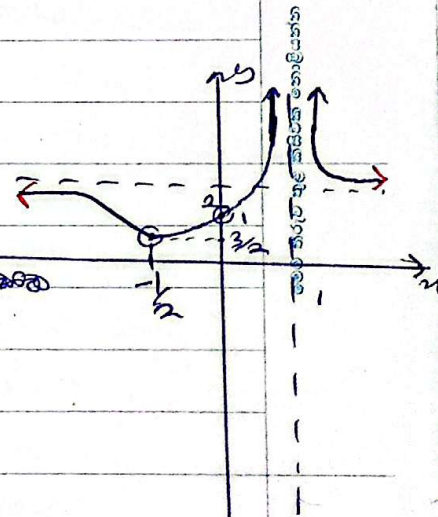
$$x = 1^+ \quad y = \frac{1}{2-4} = 1$$

$$0 = (x-1) \quad x = 1$$

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

கீழ்க்கண்ட சார்பை வரைவது

$$x = 1^+ \quad y = \frac{1^+}{1^+} = 1^+ \quad y = 0^+$$



② கீழ்க்கண்ட சார்பை வரைவது

$$x \rightarrow +\infty$$

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

$$y = 2$$

$$y = 0^+$$

③ கீழ்க்கண்ட சார்பை வரைவது

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

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

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

③ $x \neq 1$ எனில் $f(x) = \frac{2x^2+1}{(x-1)^2}$

கீழ்க்கண்ட சார்பை வரைவது

கீழ்க்கண்ட சார்பை வரைவது

கீழ்க்கண்ட சார்பை வரைவது

கீழ்க்கண்ட சார்பை வரைவது

கீழ்க்கண்ட சார்பை வரைவது

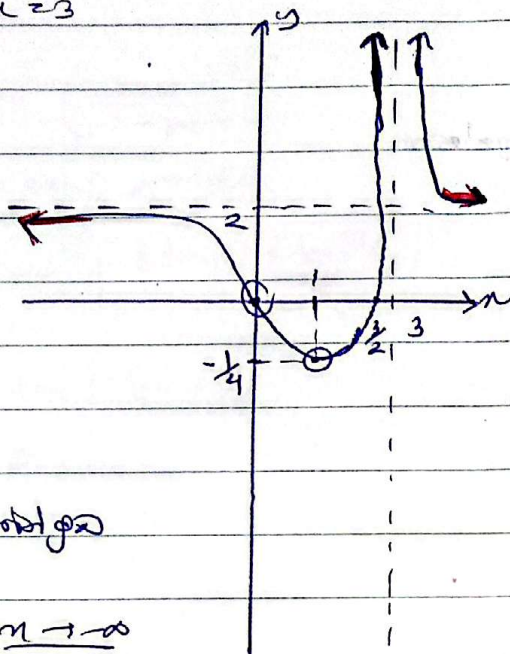
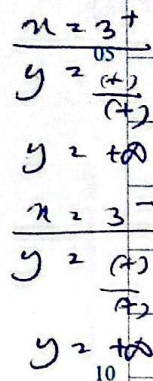
$n \leq 1$ ଓ $3 \leq n$

କିମ୍ଭବିତ୍ତଂ କିମ୍ଭବିତ୍ତଂ କିମ୍ଭବିତ୍ତଂ

செய்தம்.

பரீட்சைக் கட்டுணை :

u z3



കുല പർവ്വതം
വർഷം

$$\frac{n \rightarrow \infty}{y^2} \quad \frac{n \rightarrow \infty}{y^2}$$

522	
15	

சந்திரன் ௨ மார்ச்சு ௨௦23.

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$\frac{0}{0} = \frac{20}{20}$

20

	$n=2$	$n=3$
$\frac{d^2y}{dn^2}$	$\frac{(+)}{(-)}$	$\frac{(+)}{(-)}$
	$(-)$	$(+)$
	2	2

7. ভাষা

50 and 60 years

$$\frac{n_{20} i}{y=0} \quad \frac{n_{21} f}{y=-1} \quad \frac{y_{20} i}{n_{20}, n_{21} \frac{3}{2}}$$

අනුප්‍රාප්තිකව හෝ අනුප්‍රාප්තිකව
 ගැලපෙනු ලබන පද්ධති දෙකක
 ගොඩනැගීමේදී අනුප්‍රාප්තිකව
 සමාන පද්ධතියක් සාදන ලදී
 වේ.

$$① y = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3u - u^3}{1 - 3u^2} \right)$$

$$u = \tan \theta \text{ යොමු කිරීම}$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{3 \tan \theta - \tan^3 \theta}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \theta} \right]$$

$$y = \tan(\tan 3\theta)$$

$$y = 3\theta$$

$$y = 3 \tan^{-1} u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 3 \times \frac{1}{(1+u^2)}$$

$$② y = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2u}{1+u^2} \right)$$

$$u = \tan \theta$$

$$y = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \right)$$

$$y = \sin^{-1}(\sin 2\theta)$$

$$y = 2\theta$$

$$y = 2 \tan^{-1} u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 2 \times \frac{1}{(1+u^2)}$$

$$③ y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{u}{1+b^2 u^2} \right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{3u - 2u}{1 + 3u \cdot 2u} \right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B} \right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1}(\tan(A-B))$$

$$y = A-B$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} 3u - \tan^{-1} 2u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{1+(3u)^2} - \frac{1}{1+(2u)^2}$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2k}{k^2 e^{-u} - e^u} \right)$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\frac{2k}{e^u} - e^u}{k^2 - e^{2u}} \right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2k e^u}{k^2 - e^{2u}} \right]$$

$$\div k^2 \quad y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\frac{2e^u}{k}}{1 - \frac{e^{2u}}{k^2}} \right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2 \left(\frac{e^u}{k} \right)}{1 - \left(\frac{e^u}{k} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{e^u}{k} = \tan \theta \text{ යොමු කිරීම}$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} \right]$$

$$y = 2\theta$$

$$y = 2 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{e^u}{k} \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{e^u}{k} \right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{k \cdot e^u - e^u \cdot 0}{k^2} \right)$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{a+b \cos u}{a-b \cos u} \right) \text{ හෝ } \frac{dy}{du} ?$$

$$\div a \quad y = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{1 + \frac{b}{a} \cos u}{1 - \frac{b}{a} \cos u} \right]$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \quad \tan \beta = \frac{b}{a} \cos u$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left[\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta \right) \right]$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4} + \beta$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b}{a} \cos u \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 0 + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a} \cos u \right)^2} \cdot \frac{b}{a} (-\sin u)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = -\sin \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + \left(\frac{b}{a} \cos u \right)^2)}$$

② ഗുരുത്വം, ദുരദർശനം, ദുരദർശനം

മുൻപ്

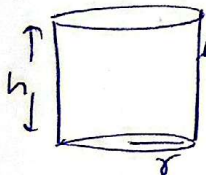
- ① തന്മൂലം ഗുരുത്വം/ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം
 - ② ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം
 - ③ ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം
- (തന്മൂലം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം)
- ④ ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം

No ter

① ദുരദർശനം

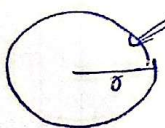
$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$A = 2\pi r h$$



② ദുരദർശനം

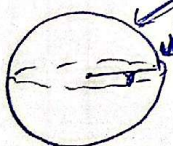
$$A = \pi r^2$$



③ ദുരദർശനം

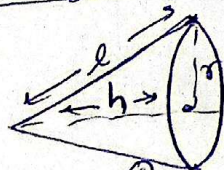
$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$A = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$



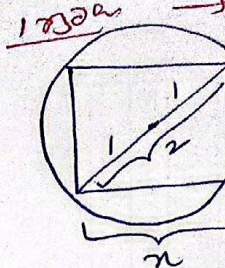
④ ദുരദർശനം

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$



$$A = \pi r l$$

① ദുരദർശനം = 1 m ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം



$$y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$$

ദുരദർശനം = y ദുരദർശനം

$$y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

y ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം ദുരദർശനം

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4 - 2x^2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$$

$$0 = \frac{4 - 2x^2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$$

4 - 2x^2 = 0

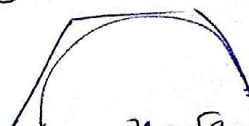
$$2 = x^2$$

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

x = +√2

(x = -√2) ദുരദർശനം

$\frac{dy}{dx}$	(+)	(-)
	(+)	(+)
	(+)	(-)



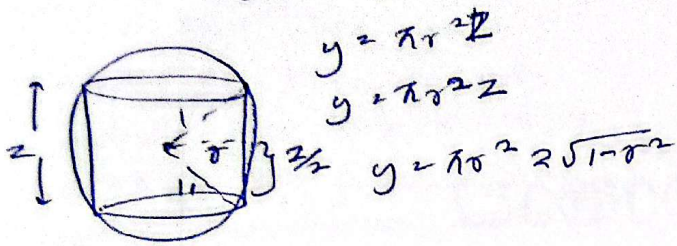
x = √2 ദുരദർശനം

തന്മൂലം

$$\sqrt{4 - 2} = \sqrt{2}$$

ദുരദർശനം = √2 m

② අරය 1m වන සංගෝලයක
 ඔබ්බෙන් සාදා ගන්න.
 ඔබ්බෙන් පිටතට. උසින් ඔබ්බ
 ඔබ්බෙන් පිටතට පෙන්වන්න



$$y = \pi r^2 z$$

$$y = \pi r^2 z$$

$$y = \pi r^2 2\sqrt{1-r^2}$$

$$1 = r^2 + \frac{z^2}{4}$$

$$r^2 = 1 - \frac{z^2}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{4-z^2} = 2$$

$$z = 2\sqrt{1-r^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = 2\pi \left[r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-r^2}} + 2r + \sqrt{1-r^2} \cdot 2r \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\frac{-r^3}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} + 2r + 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} \right]$$

$$= 2\pi r \left[\frac{-r^2 + 2 + 2\sqrt{1-r^2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = 2\pi r \left[\frac{2-3r^2}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \right]$$

උපරිපථයේ පරිමාව සෙවීම.

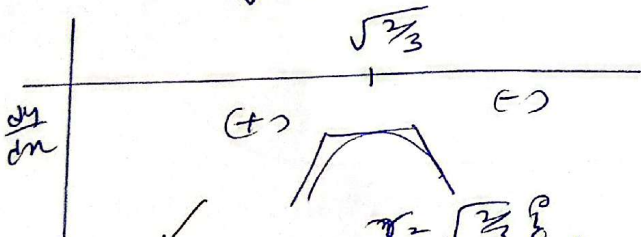
$\frac{dy}{dz}$ 0 කිරීම.

$$2\pi r (2-3r^2) = 0 \text{ කිරීම}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ හෝ } r = 0$$

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

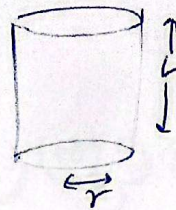
$$r = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$



උපරිපථයේ පරිමාව සෙවීම.
 උපරිපථයේ පරිමාව සෙවීම.

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ m}$$

③ ඔබ්බෙන් පිටතට පෙන්වන්න.
 ඔබ්බෙන් පිටතට පෙන්වන්න.
 ඔබ්බෙන් පිටතට පෙන්වන්න.



$$1024 = \pi r^2 h$$

$$h = \frac{1024}{\pi r^2}$$

$$y = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$$

$$= 2\pi r \frac{1024}{\pi r^2} + 2\pi r^2$$

$$y = \frac{2048}{r} + 2\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} = \left[2048 \left[-\frac{1}{r^2} \right] + 4\pi r \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} = \frac{-2048}{r^2} + 4\pi r$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} = \frac{-2048 + 4\pi r^3}{r^2}$$

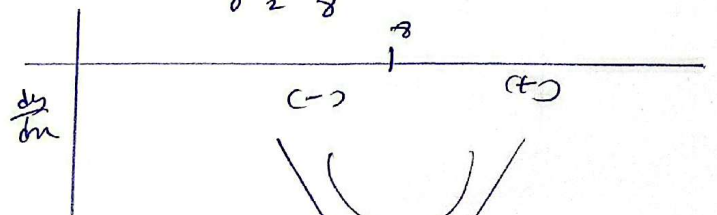
උපරිපථයේ පරිමාව සෙවීම.
 $\frac{dy}{dr}$ 0 කිරීම.

$$4\pi r^3 - 2048 = 0 \text{ කිරීම}$$

$$r^3 = \frac{512}{\pi}$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{512}{\pi}}$$

$$r = 8$$



$r = 8$ උපරිපථයේ පරිමාව සෙවීම.

$$r = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{\mu R}{2\pi} - \text{--- (2)}$$

Q. $A(x)$ යනු පරිමාව

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\pi}{\pi}$$

Q. $A(x)$ යනු පරිමාව

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{4\pi} 2\pi + \frac{1}{16} 2\pi (2\pi) + 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\pi}{2\pi} + \frac{(2\pi)}{8}$$

~~$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\pi}{2\pi} - \frac{\pi}{4\pi}$~~

~~$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\pi - \pi}{4\pi}$~~

~~$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\pi}{4\pi}$~~

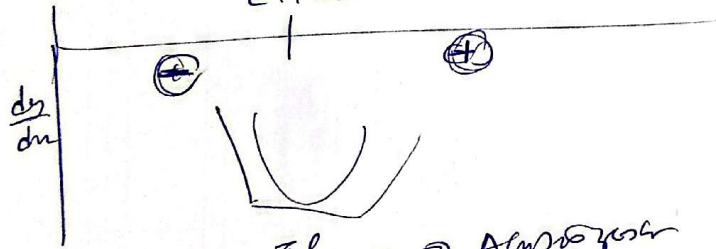
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4\pi - (2\pi)\pi}{8\pi}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi - \pi l + \pi\pi}{8\pi}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(4+\pi)\pi - \pi l}{8\pi}$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ යනු

$$n = \frac{\pi l}{(4+\pi)}$$



$$n = \frac{\pi l}{(4+\pi)}$$

මෙය $A(x)$ හි අවම අගයය

$$n = \frac{\pi l}{(4+\pi)}, \quad a = 2$$

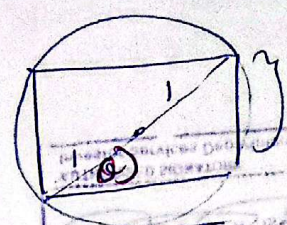
මෙය $A(x)$ හි අවම අගයය $= \frac{\pi l}{4+\pi} - 0$

මෙය $A(x)$ හි අවම අගයය $= \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{\pi l}{4+\pi} \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{4+\pi - \pi l}{4+\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{l}{4+\pi} - 0 \quad (l=0)$$

Q. 2 කොට



$$y = 2 \cos \theta \times 2 \sin \theta$$



y හි අවම අගයය

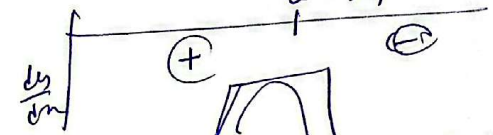
$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 0$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 0$$

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

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

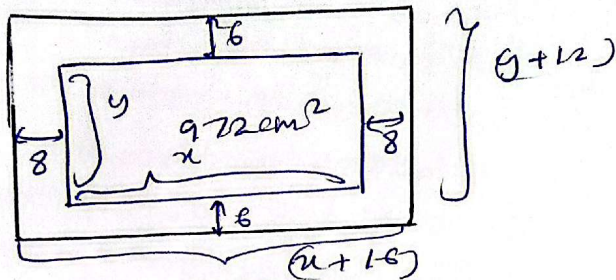


මෙය $A(x)$ හි අවම අගයය

$$A(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 2$$

2004 AL



$$x \times y = 972$$

$$y = \frac{972}{x}$$

ସମସ୍ତ ଧାର ସମାନ ହେଉ -

$$y = (y+12)(x+16)$$

$$y = \left(\frac{972}{x} + 12\right)(x+16)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{972}{x} + 12\right)[1] + (x+16)\left[972\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{972}{x} + 12\right) + (x+16)\left(-\frac{972}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{972}{x} + 12 - \frac{972}{x} - \frac{972 \cdot 16}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 12 - \frac{972 \cdot 16}{x^2}$$

ସର୍ବନିମ୍ନ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ ରୂପେ ସମାଧାନ କର

$$0 = \frac{12x^2 - 972 \cdot 16}{x^2} \quad [\because x > 0]$$

$$12x^2 = 972 \cdot 16$$

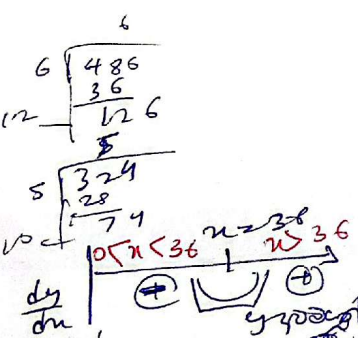
$$x^2 = \frac{972 \cdot 16}{12}$$

$$x^2 = 1296$$

$$x = \sqrt{1296}$$

$$x = 36$$

$$x = 36$$



$$\text{ସର୍ବନିମ୍ନ ମୂଲ୍ୟ} = y = x+16 = 36+16$$

$$= 52 \text{ cm}$$

$$x = \frac{972}{36} + 12 = 39 \text{ cm}$$

Note: ଯଦି ଏହା ଏକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ହୁଏ, ତେବେ ଏହା ଏକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ହୁଏ।

ଏହା ଏକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ହୁଏ।

ଏହା ଏକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ହୁଏ।

ଏହା ଏକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ହୁଏ।

The diagram shows a rectangular plate with a height of n and a width of $20 - 2n$. To the right, a 20×20 grid is shown with dashed lines. The grid has a central 16×16 area and a border of width n on all sides. The total width and height of the grid are both labeled as 20 .

$$y = n(20 - 2n)^2$$

~~$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x^2 [-2.1] + (20 - 2x)^2 \cdot 1$$~~

$$\frac{d}{dx} (20 - 2x)^2 - 4x$$

~~දැනටමත් මෙම ක්‍රමයෙන්~~
 ~~$\frac{dy}{dx}$ සඳහා~~

$$0 = (20 - 2u)^2 - 4u$$

$$0 = 400 - 80x + 4x^2 - 4x$$

~~$$0 = 400 + 4u^2 - 84u$$~~

$$0 = x^2 - 21x + 100$$

$$y_2 \text{ и } (\cancel{20-240}^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = n \left[2(20-2n)(-2) \right] + (20-2n)^2 - 1$$

$$2(20 - 2m) \left[-4m + 20 - 2m \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dn} (20 - 2n) [20 - 6n]$$

$$0.2(20-2n)(20-6n)$$

$n = 10$ ଶହ $n = \frac{20}{6}$
 $n = \frac{10}{3}$

$$x > 0$$

$$20 - 2n > 0$$

207m

$n < \infty$

$$\therefore n \geq 10$$

✱

$$n = \frac{10}{3}$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$

ପ୍ରକୃତରେ,

$$\therefore \text{အကျယ်} = \frac{10}{3} \text{ cm}$$

A hand-drawn diagram of a stepped profile. It consists of two vertical rectangular sections. The left section has a height of 5m and a top width of 2m. The right section also has a height of 5m and a top width of 2m. The bottom width of the entire profile is 8m. There is a gap of 4m between the two vertical sections at the base. The profile is filled with diagonal hatching lines.

$$700 = 2(2n \times y) + (8n \times n)$$

$$800 = 4\pi y + 8\pi z$$

$$2002 \quad xy + 2x^2$$

$$\left(\frac{200 - 2u^2}{u} \right) 2y$$

$$P = 2(8n) + 2(y+n) + 2y$$

$$P = 16n + 2 \left[\frac{200 - 2n^2 + n^2}{n} \right]$$

$$= 16n + 2n + \frac{400}{n} - 4n + 2n$$

$$= 4n + \frac{400}{n}$$

$$= \ln n + \frac{800}{n}$$

$$P_2 \frac{800}{n} + 10n$$

$n > 0$ සරල

$y > 0$ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു

$$\frac{200 - 2u^2}{2u} > 0$$

$\frac{100}{200} \times 100$

1072 - 2

① 22 25

$$0 < n < 10 //$$

$$\frac{dp}{dn} = 800\left(-\frac{1}{n^2}\right) + 10 = 10 - \frac{800}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dn} = \frac{10n^2 - 800}{n^2}$$

p ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟାର ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକତା
 $\frac{dp}{dn}$ ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକତା

$$10n^2 = 800$$

$$n^2 = 80$$

$$n = \sqrt{80}$$

$$n = 4\sqrt{5} \text{ m}$$



$$P_{min} = \frac{800}{4\sqrt{5}} + 10 \times 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$= 40\sqrt{5} + 40\sqrt{5}$$

$$= 80\sqrt{5} \text{ m}$$

n	$0 < n < 4\sqrt{5}$	$4\sqrt{5} < n < 10$
$\frac{d(p)}{dn}$	$\ominus$	$\oplus$

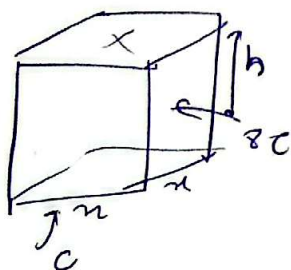
p ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକତା
 $\therefore n = 4\sqrt{5}$ ଯାହା
 p ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକତା

2005 All

$$256 = n^2 h$$

$$h = \frac{256}{n^2}$$

କିରଣ $= c$ ଯାହା
 ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକତା



$$C = n^2 c + 4nh \cdot 8c$$

$$C = n^2 c + 4n \cdot \frac{256}{n^2} \cdot 8c$$

$$C = n^2 c + \frac{8 \cdot 4 \cdot 256}{n} c$$

$$\frac{d(C)}{dn} = c \cdot 2n + \frac{8 \cdot 4 \cdot 256 \cdot (-1)}{n^2}$$

କିରଣ

$$\frac{d(C)}{dn} = \frac{2cn^3 - 8 \cdot 4 \cdot 256 \cdot c}{n^2}$$

C ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକତା ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକତା
 $\frac{d(C)}{dn}$ ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକତା

$$8 \cdot 4 \cdot 256 \cdot (-1) = 2cn^3 \quad [C > 0]$$

$$16 \cdot 256 = n^3$$

$$2 \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 256} = n^3$$

$$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = n$$

$$n = 16 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{256}{4}} = \frac{16}{4}$$

n	$0 < n < 16$	$16 < n$
$\frac{d(C)}{dn}$	$\ominus$	$\oplus$

C ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକତା

C ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକତା

$\therefore n = 16$ ଯାହା C ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକତା

$$C = 256 \cdot 16 = 4096 \text{ cm}$$

$$256 = \frac{256}{16 \cdot 16} = \frac{16}{16} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

Notes: වෙනත් පැහැදිලි

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{9+u^2}} \right)$	
$u = \frac{x}{t}$	ගොඩ නොගන

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{u}{2\sqrt{9+u^2}} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{2u - \sqrt{9+u^2}}{4\sqrt{9+u^2}}$$

y හි අවමය වන විට

$\frac{dy}{du} = 0$ වන විට

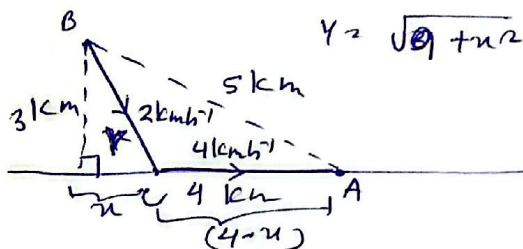
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{9+u^2} &= 2u \\ 9+u^2 &= 4u^2 \\ 9 &= 3u^2 \\ u &= \sqrt{\frac{9}{3}} = \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

u	$0 < u < \sqrt{3}$	$u = \sqrt{3}$	$u > \sqrt{3}$
$\frac{dy}{du}$	$-$	$= 0$	$+$

$\therefore u = \sqrt{3}$ වන විට
y අවමය වේ

$\therefore$ අවමය වන විට $\sqrt{3}$ km
පරිමිත වේ

Q1) වෙනත් ගොඩ නොගන
3 km පරිමිත පරිදි කොට
වෙනත් පරිමිත. වෙනත් පරිමිත
විට 3 km පරිමිත ගොඩ නොගන
වෙනත් පරිමිත වෙනත් පරිමිත
වෙනත් පරිමිත. වෙනත් පරිමිත
2 km/h⁻¹ වෙනත් පරිමිත ගොඩ
නොගන 4 km/h⁻¹ වෙනත් පරිමිත
වෙනත් පරිමිත වෙනත් පරිමිත
වෙනත් පරිමිත වෙනත් පරිමිත
වෙනත් පරිමිත වෙනත් පරිමිත
වෙනත් පරිමිත වෙනත් පරිමිත



$$B \rightarrow C \quad 5 = 2t$$

$$t = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{9+u^2}}{2}$$

$$C \rightarrow A \quad 5 = 4t$$

$$t = \frac{(4-u)}{4}$$

තවද 2y ලෙස ගන

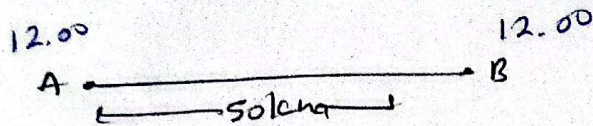
$$y = t_1 + t_2$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{9+u^2}}{2} + \frac{(4-u)}{4}$$

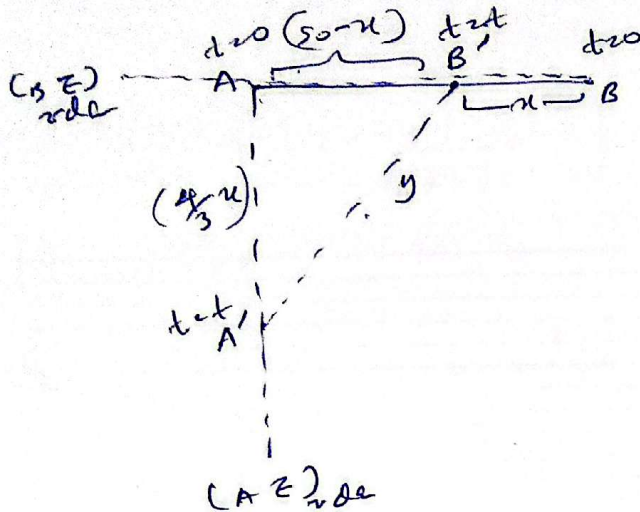
$$\frac{dy}{du} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{9+u^2}} \times 2u \right) + \frac{1}{4}(-1)$$

Q2) දුර 12.00 ට අනෙක් පැත්තට
පැත්තෙන් දිශාවෙන් 50 km පරිමිත
වෙනත් පැත්තෙන් පැත්තෙන්. වෙනත්
16 km/h⁻¹ වෙනත් දිශාවෙන් ගොඩ
නොගන කොට 12 km/h⁻¹
වෙනත් වෙනත් ගොඩ නොගන
කොට. වෙනත් වෙනත් වෙනත්
වෙනත් වෙනත් වෙනත්
වෙනත් වෙනත් වෙනත්

කාමරයේ උසය
සෙල්සියස් 12.00



$$(A \text{ වෙත})^2 \quad 16 \quad (B \text{ වෙත})^2 = \frac{x^2}{12}$$



$$B \rightarrow B' \quad \text{5 m/s}$$

$$u = 12 \times \frac{1}{12}$$

$$d = \frac{u}{12}$$

$$A \rightarrow A' \quad \text{5 m/s}$$

$$s = 16 \times \frac{u}{12}$$

$$s = \frac{16}{3} u$$

අවසරය යුගලයක්

$$y^2 = (50-x)^2 + \frac{16}{9} x^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{(50-x)^2 + \frac{16}{9} x^2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{2500 - 100x + \frac{16}{9} x^2 + \frac{16}{9} x^2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{2500 - 100x + \frac{32}{9} x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2500 - 100x + \frac{32}{9} x^2}} \cdot \left[-100 + \frac{32}{9} \cdot 2x \right]$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 20 වන තරම් y වී පවතින
මග පෙන්වන්න.

$$0 = \frac{32}{9} \cdot 2x - 100$$

$$18 = 2x$$

$$x = 18$$

x	$0 < x < 18$	$x = 18$	$x > 18$
$\frac{dy}{dx}$	$\ominus$	$= 0$	$\oplus$

$x = 18$ යුගලයක්

මෙමගින් අවසරය පෙන්වන්න

$$x = 18$$

$$t = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{මෙම } x = 12.00 + 1.30$$

$$= 1.30 \text{ වේ.}$$

$$x = 18$$

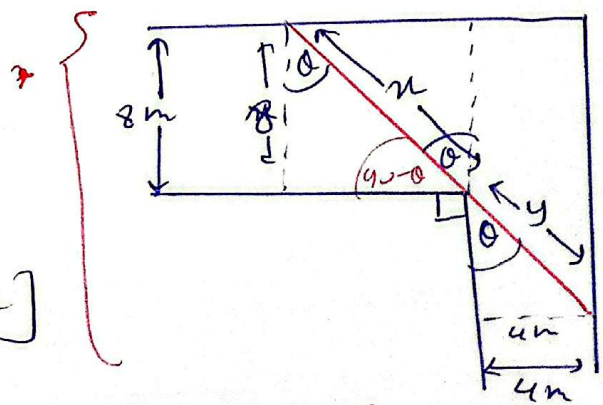
$$= \sqrt{(50-18)^2 + \frac{16}{9} \times 18 \times 18}$$

$$= \sqrt{(32)^2 + \frac{18^2 \cdot 4^2}{3^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1024 + \frac{324 \cdot 16}{9}}$$

$$= 40 \text{ km}$$

③ 8m වල තනිතන ඉවුරකට
4m වල තනිතන ඉවුර
පිහිටා ඇති කිරීම (කිරීම)
කිරීම කිරීම යනු, පිරිසිදු කිරීම



දිග 2 වලට

$$2 = x + y$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{8}{x}$$

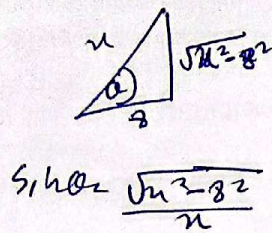
$$\sin \theta = \frac{4}{y}$$

$$z = n + y$$

$$y = \frac{4}{\sin \theta}$$

$$z = n + \frac{4}{\sin \theta}$$

$$dz = n + \frac{4n}{\sqrt{n^2 - 8^2}}$$



$$\frac{dz}{dn} = 1 + \left(\frac{(\sqrt{n^2 - 8^2}) \cdot 4 - 4n}{2\sqrt{n^2 - 8^2}} \cdot 2n \right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{4\sqrt{n^2 - 8^2} - 4n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 - 8^2}}$$

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

$$\frac{dz}{dn} = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - 8^2} - 4 \cdot 8^2}{\sqrt{n^2 - 8^2}}$$

2. ~~2nd order~~ ~~2nd order~~ ~~2nd order~~

$$4 \cdot 8^2 = \sqrt{n^2 - 8^2}$$

$$(4 \cdot 8^2)^2 = n^2 - 8^2$$

$$n^2 = 4^2 \cdot 8^4 - 8^2$$

$$n = \sqrt{8^2 (4^2 \cdot 8^2 - 1)}$$

$$n = 8 \sqrt{(48 - 1)(48 + 1)}$$

$$= 8 \sqrt{31 \cdot 33}$$

$$n = 8 \sqrt{1023}$$

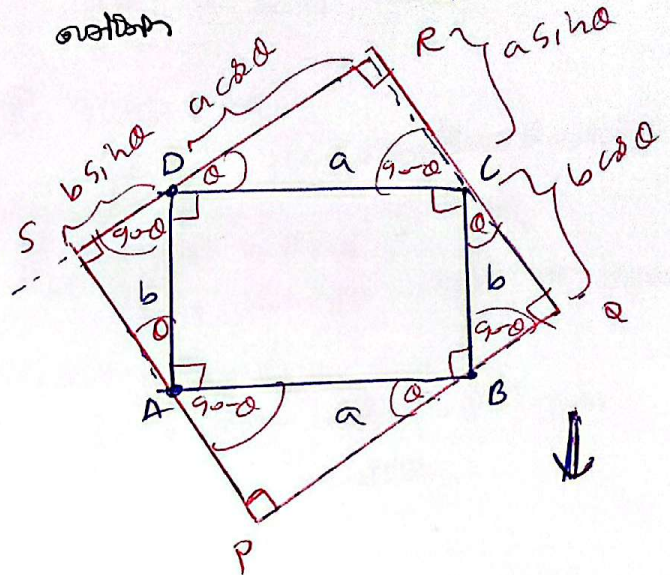
$\theta = 48^\circ$

$$y = \left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} + \frac{b^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{ab}{2}$$

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

15. ABCD ഒരു ത്രികോണം
 $AB = a$, $BC = b$ ആ
 ആകട്ടെ, $\angle C = \theta$
 ത്രികോണിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം
 $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin \theta$



മുകളിലെ y നോക്കുക.

$$y = (b \sin \theta + a \cos \theta) (a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = (b \sin \theta + a \cos \theta) (a \cos \theta + b(-\sin \theta))$$

$$+ (a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta) (b \cos \theta + a(-\sin \theta))$$

$$= (a^2 \cos^2 \theta - b^2 \sin^2 \theta) + (b^2 \cos^2 \theta - a^2 \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= (a^2 \cos^2 \theta - b^2 \sin^2 \theta) + (b^2 \cos^2 \theta - a^2 \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= (a^2 \cos^2 \theta - b^2 \sin^2 \theta) + (b^2 \cos^2 \theta - a^2 \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= (a^2 \cos^2 \theta - b^2 \sin^2 \theta) + (b^2 \cos^2 \theta - a^2 \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = (a^2 + b^2) (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = (a^2 + b^2) \cos 2\theta$$

$\theta = 48^\circ$

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

(20) එළඹෙන විදුලි දූෂණයක්

6300 මැටන් කැපීම් වේ

මාදුරාමය වැඩිදුරටත් 100ක්
දැමීමක් කළේය. එලෙස වැඩිදුරටත්

දැමීම 6.10 කිරීම වැඩිදුර

වැඩිදුර 5 ක් මාදුරාමය වැඩිදුරටත්
දෙවැනි වැඩිදුරටත්. මෙය, එමගින්

කැපීම් දූෂණය වැඩිදුරටත් ගැටීම

දැමීම වැඩිදුරටත් කැපීම් වල

මෙයින් විදුලි, වැඩිදුර

වැඩිදුර වැඩිදුර දැමීමට මෙයින් වැඩිදුර

විදුලි	මාදුරාමය
300	100
290	105
280	1010

$$y = (x + 5n)(300 - 10n)$$

$$y = (x + 5n)(300 - 10n)$$

$$y = (100 + 5n)(300 - 10n)$$

$$y = (100 + 5n)(300 - 10n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = (100 + 5n)(-10) + (300 - 10n)(5)$$

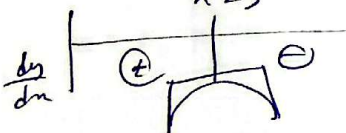
$$= -1000 - 50n + 1500 - 50n$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = 500 - 100n$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = 0$$

$$0 = 500 - 100n$$

$$n = 5$$



$$n = 5$$

$$y = 100 + 5 \times 5$$

$$y = 125$$

03 ජීව්‍යාත්මක අවධානය

* වෙනම පරිසරයක් ඇති වීමට
අවශ්‍ය වේ, එමෙන්ම
මෙයින් ජීව්‍යාත්මක වේ.

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = A \cdot a$$

(*) අවධානය

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = r \cdot a$$

(2) අවධානය = A නම්,

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = A \cdot a$$

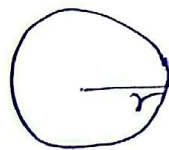
(3) අවධානය = V නම්,

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = V \cdot a$$

$$a = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

Note: මෙයින් ජීව්‍යාත්මක
වේ, එමෙන්ම
මෙයින් ජීව්‍යාත්මක
වේ, එමෙන්ම

2. ජීව්‍යාත්මක අවධානය
අවධානය 1 km³ වේ.
අවධානය 1000 km³ නම්
මෙයින් ජීව්‍යාත්මක



$$\frac{dr}{dt} = 1 \text{ km}^3$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)_{r=1000}$$

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 4\pi \cdot 2r$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 8\pi \cdot r$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 8\pi \times 1000$$

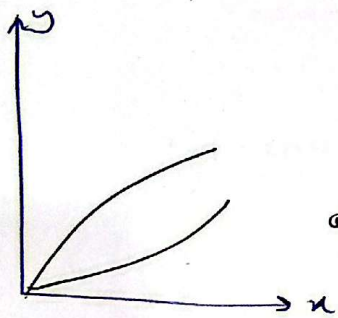
$$= 8000\pi \text{ km}^2$$

④ අවමයා අවමාංශය

අවමයා/අවමයා
අවමයා

$x > 0$ හි, $y > 0$ වන පරිදි
අවමයා $\frac{dy}{dx}$ අවමයා
අවමයා

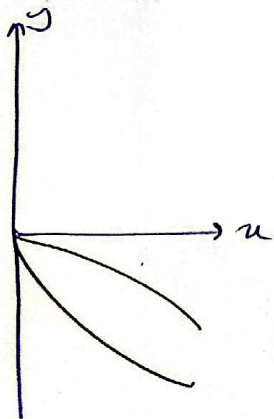
Q1 $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ වන පරිදි



$\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ වන
 $y > 0$ වේ

මෙම y අවමයා
අවමයා
අවමයා

Q2 $\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$ වන පරිදි



$\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$ වන
 $y < 0$ වේ

මෙම y අවමයා
අවමයා
අවමයා

Note: අවමයා අවමයා
අවමයා
අවමයා
අවමයා

Q $x > 0$ වන $\ln(1+x) > x - \frac{x^2}{2}$
අවමයා

$\ln(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2} > 0$
අවමයා

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

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{(1+x)} \cdot 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot x$

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

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{(1+x)} > 0$ ($\because x > 0$)

$\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$

$\therefore$ අවමයා අවමයා $y > 0$ වේ

$\ln(1+x) + \frac{x^2}{2} - x > 0$

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

Q $x - \frac{x^3}{3} < \tan^{-1} x < x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5}$

$x < 0$ වන, අවමයා

$x - \frac{x^3}{3} < \tan^{-1} x < x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$ වන
 $y < 0$ වේ

Q $x - \frac{x^3}{3} < \tan^{-1} x < x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5}$

$y = x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \tan^{-1} x$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 - \frac{1}{(1+x^2)}$

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

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

$\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$

$\therefore y < 0$

$x - \frac{x^3}{3} < \tan^{-1} x < x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5}$

$$② / \underbrace{\tan^{-1}u - u + \frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5}}_{=y} < 0$$

$$y = \tan^{-1}u - u + \frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{u^2+1} - 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3u^2 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5u^4$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1 - u^2 + 1 + \cancel{3u^4} + \cancel{3u^2} - \cancel{5u^4}}{(u^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{\cancel{2u^2} - \cancel{2u^4} - 5u^2 - u^6}{(u^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = - \frac{u^6}{(u^2+1)}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{>0}$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{<0}$

$$\frac{dy}{du} < 0$$

$$\therefore y < 0$$

$$\tan^{-1}u - u + \frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5} < 0$$

— (A)

$$② \text{ in } (A)$$

$$u - \frac{u^3}{3} < \tan^{-1}u < u - \frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{u^5}{5}$$

very good

7) වෛක්ෂික ආශ්‍රිතය

2.3.2.1) ① අක්ෂික වෛක්ෂිකය $x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$ නම්

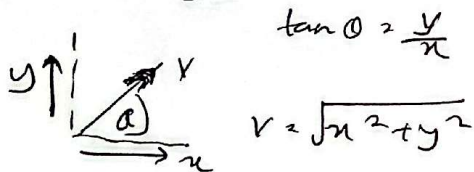
x, y කොමූනිකේටර්

2.3.2.2) $\vec{OP} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$ නම් $P = (x, y)$

② y වෛක්ෂික = $x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$ නම් -

x හා y කොමූනිකේටර්

2.3.2.3) $\vec{v} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$



2.3.2.4) $(\vec{v}_A)_E = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$

$$(\vec{v}_A)_E = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j}$$

$$(\vec{v}_A)_E = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} \quad (\vec{v}_E)_A$$

$(\vec{v}_E)_A$ වෛක්ෂිකය

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{v}_E)_A &= (\vec{v}_A)_E + (\vec{v}_E)_A \\ &= 3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} \\ &= 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{v}_E)_A &= 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} \\ \tan \theta &= \frac{3}{4} \\ (\vec{v}_E)_A &= \sqrt{16+9} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{v}_E)_A &= (\vec{v}_A)_E + (\vec{v}_E)_A \\ &= 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} \\ &= 3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(\vec{v}_E)_A = \sqrt{34}$$



2.3.2.5) A, B නැව්වලා y වෛක්ෂිකය

$$8(2\sqrt{3}\hat{i} + \hat{j}) \text{ kmh}^{-1} \text{ හා } 2(\sqrt{3}\hat{i} - 3\hat{j})$$

kmh⁻¹ වේ. ඒවායේ ජලයේ වෛක්ෂික ජලයේ වේ. එවිට $4(-\hat{i} + \sqrt{3}\hat{j}) \text{ kmh}^{-1}$ හා $12(\hat{i} + \sqrt{3}\hat{j})$ වේ.

i) A නැව්වලා B නැව්වලා වෙත යාම

ii) A හා B වෙත යාම $4(\sqrt{3}\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}) \text{ kmh}^{-1}$ වේ. එවිට ඒවායේ ජලයේ වෛක්ෂික ජලයේ වේ.

$$(i) (\vec{v}_A)_E = (\vec{v}_E)_A + (\vec{v}_E)_A$$

$$(\vec{v}_E)_A = (\vec{v}_E)_A$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3}\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 16\sqrt{3}\hat{i}$$

$$- 8\hat{j}$$

$$= -14\sqrt{3}\hat{i} - 14\hat{j}$$



$$R = \sqrt{14^2 + 14^2}$$

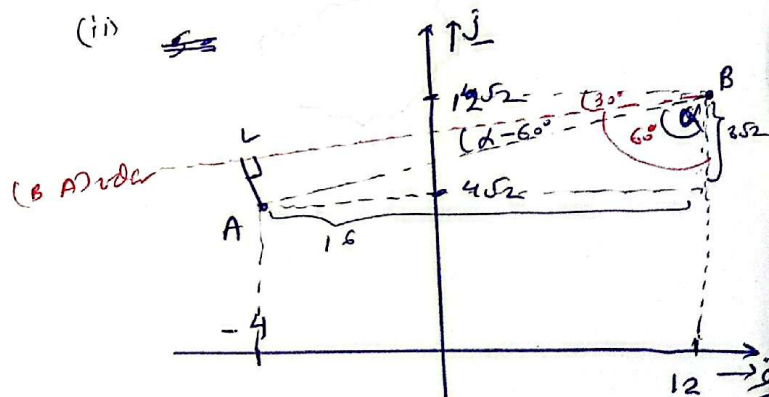
$$R = 14\sqrt{2}$$

$$R = 28 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$$

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

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

(ii) ~~ස~~



වෛක්ෂිකය = AL

$$AB^2 = 16^2 + 8^2$$

$$= 256 + 64$$

$$AB = 8\sqrt{5} \text{ km}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{16}{8\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{2}$$

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

$$\sin(\alpha - 60^\circ) = \sin \alpha \cos 60^\circ - \cos \alpha \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= \sin \alpha \times \frac{1}{2} - \cos \alpha \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{16}{8\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{8\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(\alpha - 0) = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 2}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ 36} &= AL \\
 &= 8\sqrt{6} \times \sin(\alpha - \theta) \\
 &= 8\sqrt{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{6} - 2}{2\sqrt{6}} \\
 &= 4(\sqrt{6} - 2) \text{ km} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ 4} &= \frac{S}{u} \\
 &= \frac{BL}{u} \\
 &= \frac{BL}{u} //
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 300 වන පිටුවේ දැක්වෙන
[ප්‍රචලිත වශයෙන් ප්‍රකාශනය]

$y = f(x)$ ලෙස ලියනු ලබන
නිදහස් x හා අභිප්‍රාප්තය
(චල්පිටිය) y ලෙස අභිප්‍රාප්තය
ප්‍රකාශනය.

ප්‍රචලිතය $y = f(x) \quad \text{--- (1)}$
 $y + \delta y = f(x + \delta x) \quad \text{--- (2)}$

(2) - (1)
 $\delta y = f(x + \delta x) - f(x)$

$\div \delta x$
 $\frac{\delta y}{\delta x} = \frac{f(x + \delta x) - f(x)}{\delta x}$

δx හා අභිප්‍රාප්තය $\delta x \rightarrow 0$ වේ,
ලෙස සලකා බැලීම.

$\lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta y}{\delta x} = \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \delta x) - f(x)}{\delta x}$
 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \delta x) - f(x)}{\delta x}$$

* දැක්වෙන ප්‍රචලිතය සිතා බලමු
දැක්වෙන කිසිවක් ප්‍රචලිත වශයෙන්
ප්‍රකාශනය කිරීම ලෙස හැසිරෙමු.

- Notes
- ① $f(x) = x^2$
 $f(x + \delta x) = (x + \delta x)^2$
 - ② $f(x) = e^x$
 $f(x + \delta x) = e^{(x + \delta x)}$
 - ③ $f(x) = \cos(x)$
 $f(x + \delta x) = \cos(x + \delta x)$

2. 300 වන පිටුවේ දැක්වෙන
වශයෙන් ප්‍රකාශනය කළේ.

① $y = x^2$
 $f(x)$ ලෙස ලියමු

$f(x) = x^2$
 $f(x + \delta x) = (x + \delta x)^2$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \delta x) - f(x)}{\delta x}$

$= \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + \delta x)^2 - x^2}{\delta x}$

$= \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x\delta x + (\delta x)^2 - x^2}{\delta x}$

$= \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x\delta x + (\delta x)^2}{\delta x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x + \delta x}{1}$

② $y = x^3$
 $f(x) = x^3$
 $f(x + \delta x) = (x + \delta x)^3$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \delta x) - f(x)}{\delta x}$

$= \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2\delta x + 3x(\delta x)^2 + (\delta x)^3}{\delta x}$

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

③ $y = \sqrt{x}$
 $f(x)$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$
 $f(x + \delta x) = \sqrt{(x + \delta x)}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(x + \delta x)} - \sqrt{x}}{\delta x}$

$= \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{(x + \delta x)})^2 - (\sqrt{x})^2}{\delta x (\sqrt{(x + \delta x)} + \sqrt{x})}$ (හරයෙහි පරාසය 0 වේ)

$= \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \delta x - x}{\delta x (\sqrt{(x + \delta x)} + \sqrt{x})}$

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

$$(i) y = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= f(n)$$

$$f(n) = \frac{1}{n}$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(n+\delta n)} - \frac{1}{n}}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n - (n+\delta n)}{(n+\delta n)n \delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{(n+\delta n)n}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{n^2}$$

$$(ii) y = n^2 + 5n$$

$$= f(n)$$

$$f(n) = n^2 + 5n$$

$$f(n+\delta n) = (n+\delta n)^2 + 5(n+\delta n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{(n+\delta n)^2 + 5(n+\delta n) - (n^2 + 5n)}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n^2 + 2n\delta n + (\delta n)^2 + 5n + 5\delta n - n^2 - 5n}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} 2n + \delta n + 5$$

$$= 2n + 0 + 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = 2n + 5$$

$$(i) y = \sin n$$

$$= f(n)$$

$$f(n) = \sin n$$

$$f(n+\delta n) = \sin(n+\delta n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(n+\delta n) - \sin n}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos \left[\frac{(n+\delta n)+n}{2} \right] \sin \left[\frac{(n+\delta n)-n}{2} \right]}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos \left(n + \frac{\delta n}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\delta n}{2} \right)}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \cos \left(n + \frac{\delta n}{2} \right)$$

$$= \cos n$$

$$(ii) y = \sin 4n$$

$$f(n) = \sin 4n$$

$$f(n+\delta n) = \sin 4(n+\delta n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[4n+4\delta n] - \sin 4n}{\delta n}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos \left[\frac{4n+4\delta n+4n}{2} \right] \sin \left[\frac{4n+4\delta n-4n}{2} \right]}{\delta n}$$

$$= 4 \cos(4n)$$

$$= 4 \cos 4n$$

$$(viii) y = \cos 3x$$

$$f(x) = \cos 3x$$

$$f(x+h) = \cos(3x+3h)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(3x+3h) - \cos 3x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{3x+3h+3x}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{3x-(3x+3h)}{2}\right)}{h}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin\left(3x + \frac{3h}{2}\right) \sin\left(-\frac{3h}{2}\right)}{-\frac{3h}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 \sin^2\left(3x + \frac{3h}{2}\right)$$

$$= -3 \sin(3x)$$

$$(ix) y = \operatorname{cosec} x$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{cosec} x$$

$$f(x+h) = \operatorname{cosec}(x+h)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{cosec}(x+h) - \operatorname{cosec} x}{h}$$

sin, cos, tan & cosec are not 0

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin(x+h)}{h \sin(x+h) \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin(x+h)}{h \sin(x+h) \sin x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \sin\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{-\frac{h}{2} \sin(x+h) \sin x}$$

$$= \frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$(x) y = \tan 2x$$

$$f(x) = \tan 2x$$

$$f(x+h) = \tan(2x+2h)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(2x+2h) - \tan 2x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin(2x+2h)}{\cos(2x+2h)} - \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{2x+2h+2x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{2x-(2x+2h)}{2}\right)}{h \cos(2x+2h) \cos 2x}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\cos(2x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 2x}$$

$$= 2 \sec^2 2x //$$

$$(xi) y = \sin^2 x$$

$$f(x) = \sin^2 x$$

$$f(x+h) = \sin^2(x+h)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(x+h) - \sin^2 x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin(x+h) - \sin x)(\sin(x+h) + \sin x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{2 \cdot \frac{h}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \cdot 2 \sin\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\sin 2x //$$

$$(2) y = x \sin x$$

$$f(x) = x \sin x$$

$$f(x+h) = (x+h) \sin(x+h)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h) \sin(x+h) - x \sin x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin(x+h) - x \sin x + h \sin(x+h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\sin(x+h) - \sin x) + h \sin(x+h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{x(\sin(x+h) - \sin x)}{h} + \sin(x+h) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) + \sin(x+h)}{x \cdot \frac{h}{2}}$$

$$x \cdot \cos x + \sin x$$

$$x \cos x + \sin x //$$