

ව්‍යාප්ත ප්‍රස්ථාර

චිත්‍ර ගණිතමය ප්‍රස්ථාර

① රේඛීය ප්‍රස්ථාර
 ② චක්‍ර ප්‍රස්ථාර

01) රේඛීය ප්‍රස්ථාර

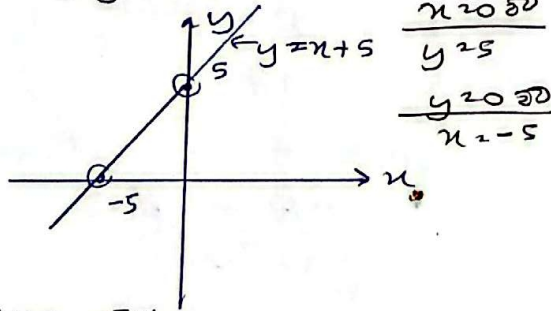
$$(y = mx + c, ax + by + c = 0)$$

චිත්‍රේ x හිදී ස්ථාවර අගයක් ලැබෙනවා
 y හිදී අගයන් රෝගා ගන්නා
 ආගමනයටත් වන්නා සිදුවේ
 ආරම්භකයෙන්.

① $x = 0$ හිදී, y ලොග්. (අක්ෂරයකට සමාන)

② $y = 0$ හිදී, x ලොග්. (අක්ෂරයකට සමාන)

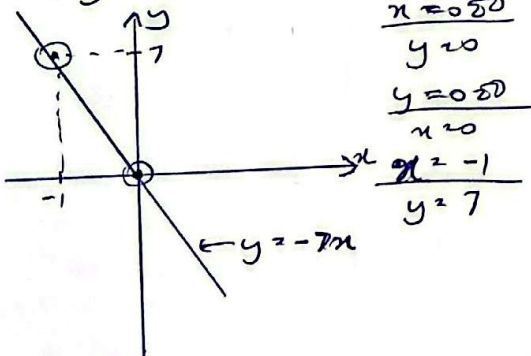
2 වර ① $y = x + 5$



$$\frac{x=0 \text{ හිදී}}{y=5}$$

$$\frac{y=0 \text{ හිදී}}{x=-5}$$

② $y = -7x$



$$\frac{x=0 \text{ හිදී}}{y=0}$$

$$\frac{y=0 \text{ හිදී}}{x=0}$$

$$\frac{x=-1}{y=7}$$

$$\frac{y=7}{x=-1}$$

02) චක්‍ර ප්‍රස්ථාර

$$[y = mx^2 + c] \quad [y = mx^2 + c]$$

චිත්‍රේ

① $x = 0$ හිදී ; y ලොග්.

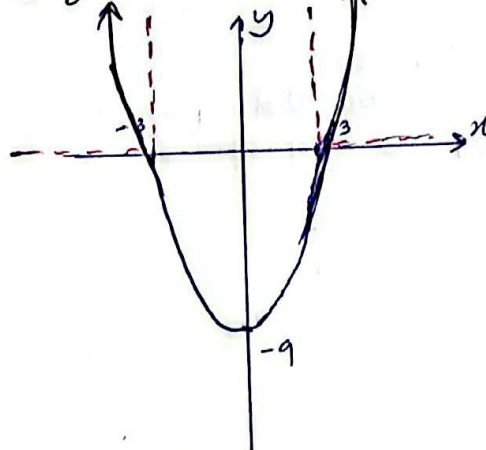
② $y = 0$ හිදී ; x ලොග්.

③ $x = +\infty$ හිදී ; y ලොග්.

$x = -\infty$ හිදී ; y ලොග්.

[මෙම චිත්‍රයේ ආකෘතිය වෙනස්වීමට ඉඩ තිබේ]

① $y = x^2 - 9$



$$\frac{x=0}{y=-9}$$

$$\frac{y=0}{(x-3)(x+3)=0}$$

$$x=3, x=-3$$

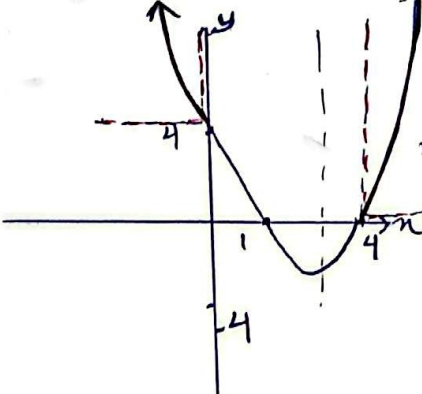
$$\frac{x=+\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

$$\frac{y=+\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

$$\frac{x=-\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

$$\frac{y=+\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

② $y = x^2 - 5x + 4$



$$\frac{x=0}{y=4}$$

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

$$(x-1)(x-4)=0$$

$$x=1, x=4$$

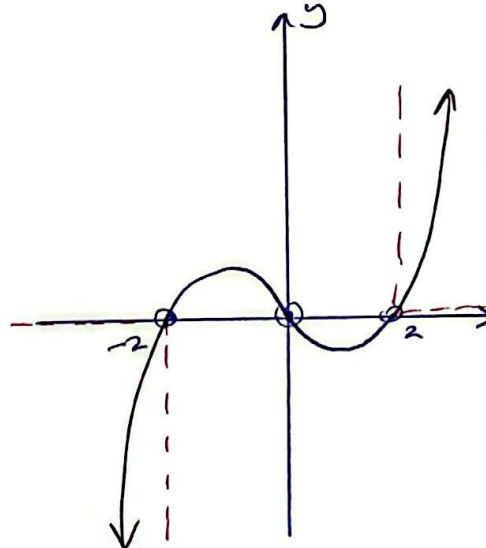
$$\frac{x=+\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

$$\frac{y=+\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

$$\frac{x=-\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

$$\frac{y=+\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

③ $y = x^3 - 4x$



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

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

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

$$x=0, x=2, x=-2$$

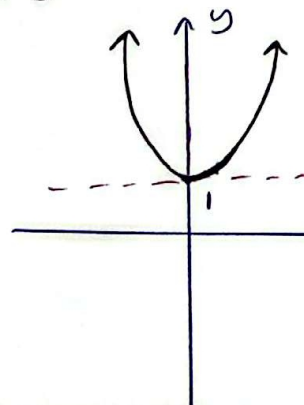
$$\frac{x=+\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

$$\frac{y=+\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

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

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

④ $y = 5x^2 + 1$



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

$$\frac{y=0}{5x^2+1=0}$$

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

$$x \neq 0$$

$$\frac{x=+\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

$$\frac{y=+\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

$$\frac{x=-\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

$$\frac{y=+\infty}{y=+\infty}$$

Note:

ආරාමය ප්‍රමාණය

+ අගය (කරුණාන්විත අගය)

$$|5| = 5, |-5| = 5$$

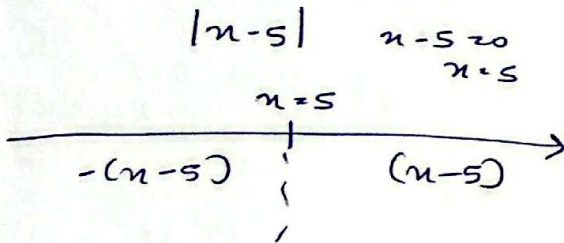
ආරාමය අර්ථ දැක්වීම,

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \text{ නම් } |x| = x \\ x < 0 \text{ නම් } |x| = -x \end{cases}$$

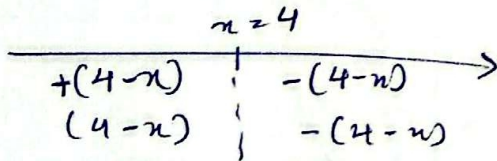
උදාහරණ 1 ක්

$$|x-5| = \begin{cases} x-5 \geq 0 \text{ නම් } |x-5| = (x-5) \\ x-5 < 0 \text{ නම් } |x-5| = -(x-5) \end{cases}$$

2 වන පියවර

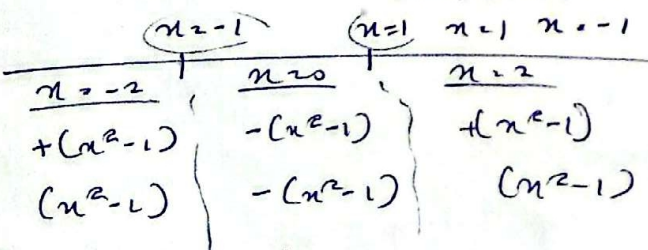


② $|4-x|$ $4-x \geq 0$
 $x \leq 4$



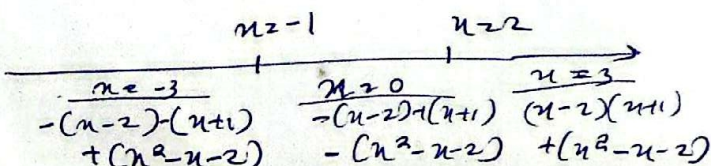
③ $|x^2-1|$

$x^2-1 \geq 0$
 $(x-1)(x+1) \geq 0$



④ $|x^2-x-2|$

$x^2-x-2 \geq 0$
 $(x-2)(x+1) \geq 0$

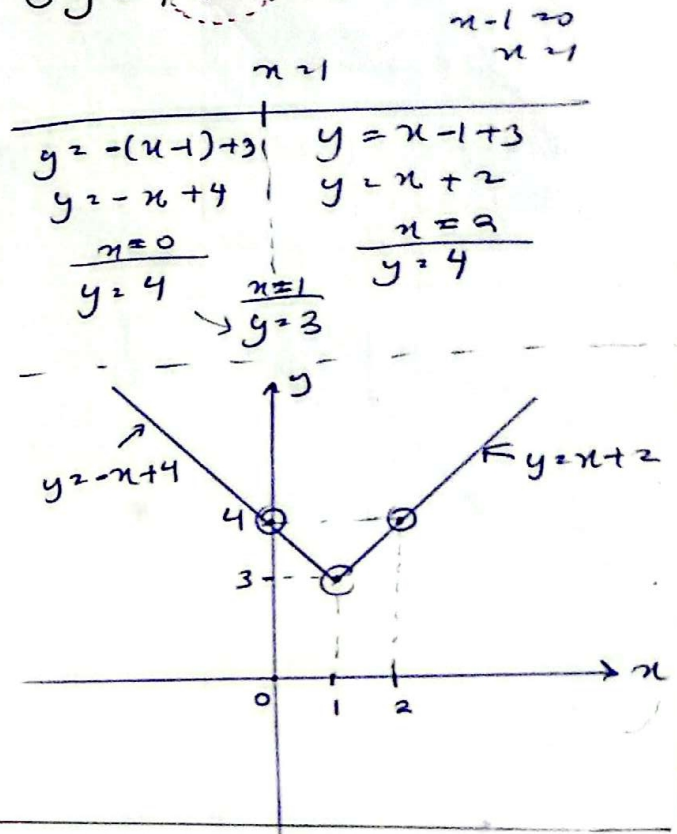


ආරාමය ප්‍රමාණය
අර්ථ දැක්වීම

① ආරාමය ප්‍රමාණය
(අර්ථ දැක්වීම ප්‍රමාණය)
② අනුප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රමාණය

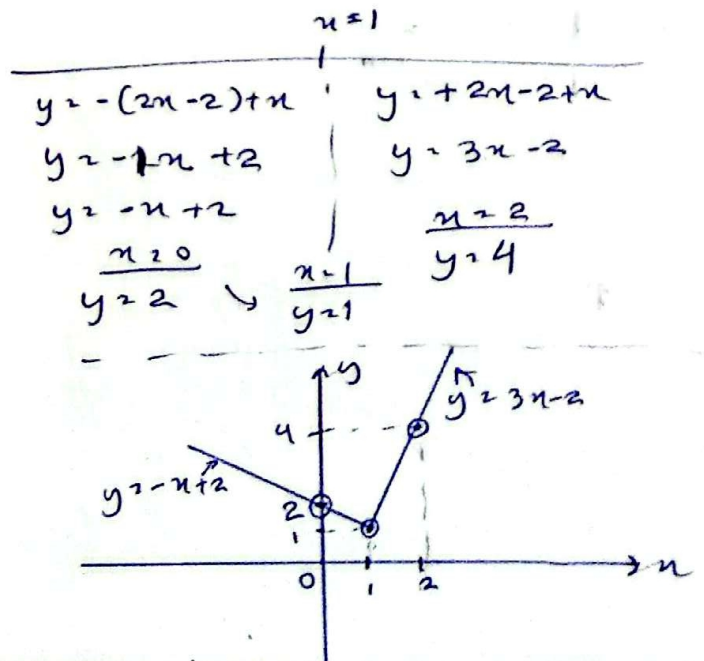
① ආරාමය ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රමාණය
[අර්ථ දැක්වීම ප්‍රමාණය]

① $y = |x-1| + 3$



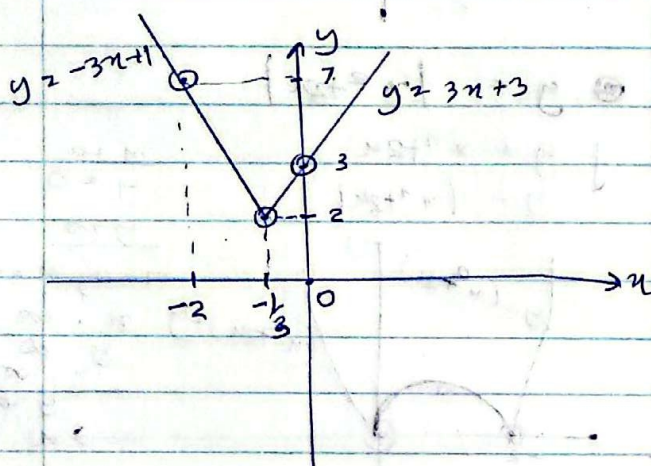
② $y = 2|x-1| + x$

$x-1 \geq 0$
 $x \geq 1$



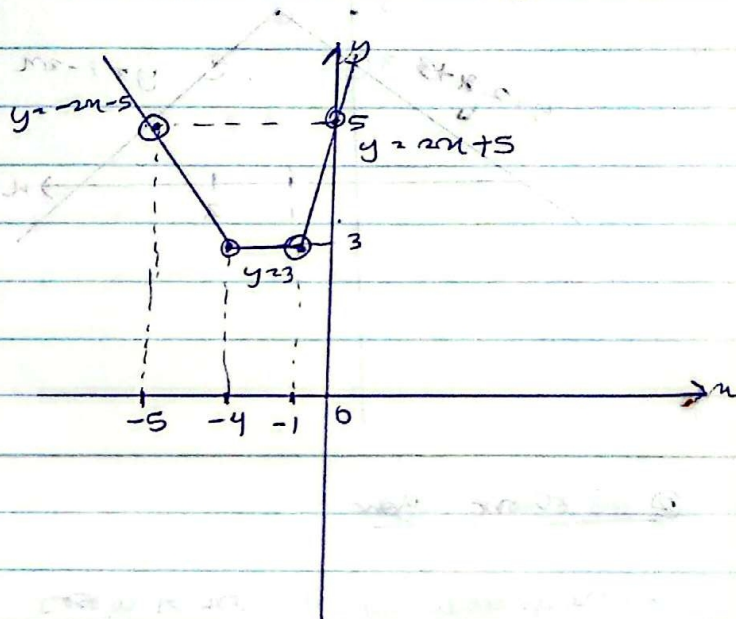
③ $y = |3x+1| + 2$

$x = -\frac{1}{3}$	$x = -\frac{1}{3}$
$y = -(3x+1) + 2$	$y = 3x+1+2$
$y = -3x+1$	$y = 3(x+1)$
$x = -2$	$x = 0$
$y = 7$	$y = 3$
$x = -\frac{1}{3}$	$x = -\frac{1}{3}$
$y = 2$	$y = 2$



⑤ $y = |x+1| + |x+4|$

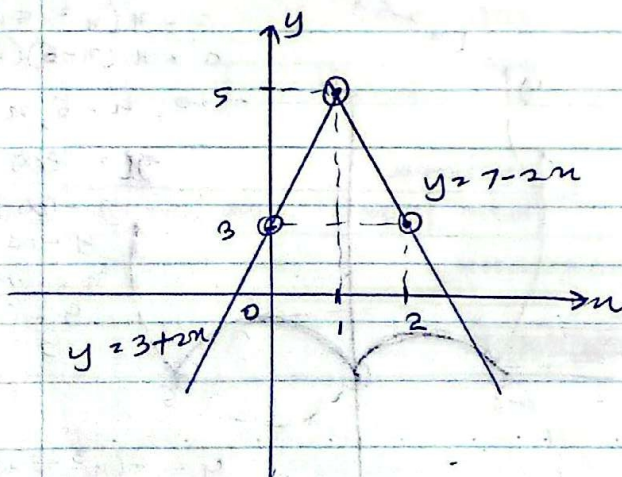
$x = -4$	$x = -1$
$y = -x-1-x-4$	$y = x+1+x+4$
$y = -2x-5$	$y = 2x+5$
$x = -5$	$x = 0$
$y = 5$	$y = 5$
$x = -4$	$x = -1$
$y = 3$	$y = 3$



④ $y = 5 - 2|x-1|$

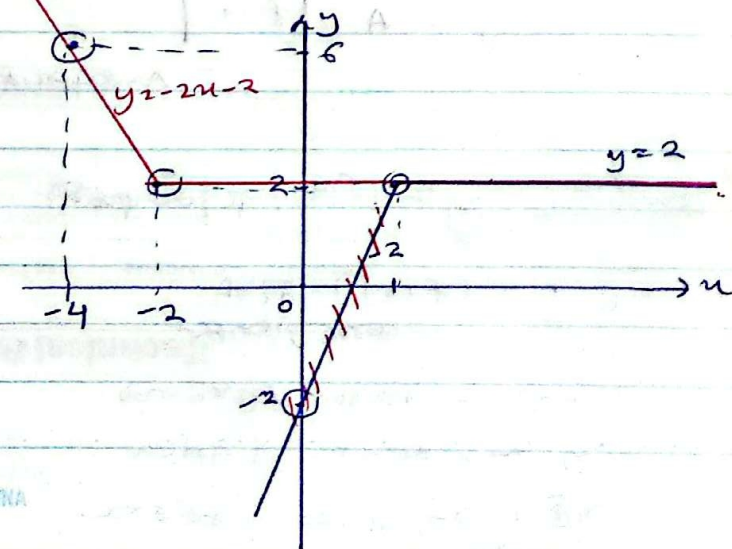
$x = 1$

$x = 1$	$x = 1$
$y = 5 - 2(-[x-1])$	$y = 5 - 2x + 2$
$y = 5 + 2(x-1)$	$y = 7 - 2x$
$y = 3 + 2x$	$y = 7 - 2x$
$x = 0$	$x = 2$
$y = 3$	$y = 3$
$x = 1$	$x = 1$
$y = 5$	$y = 5$



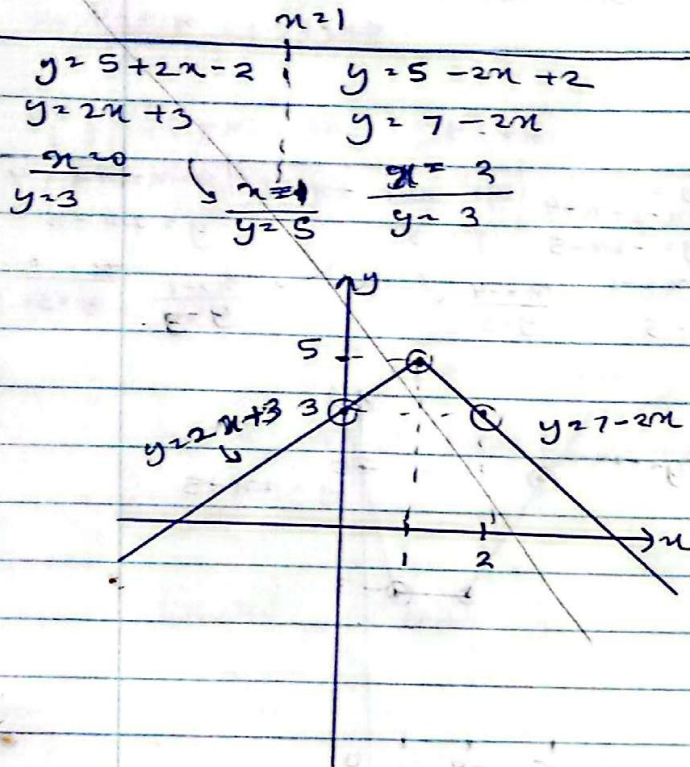
⑥ $y = |x+2| - x$

$x = -2$	$x = -2$
$y = -x-2-x$	$y = x+2-x$
$y = -2x-2$	$y = 2$
$x = -4$	$x = 0$
$y = 6$	$y = 2$
$x = -2$	$x = -2$
$y = 2$	$y = 2$

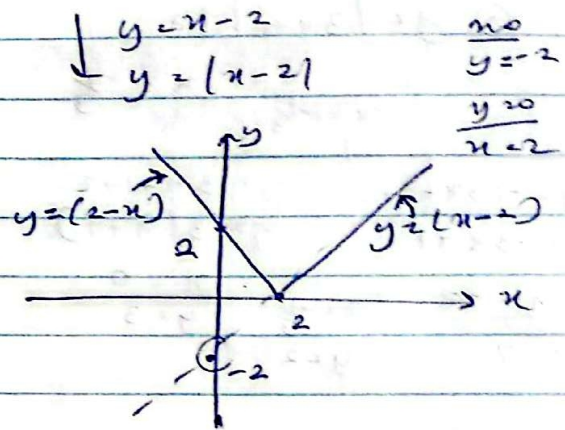


* පරාසය නිරූපණය
 කළ හැකි පරාසය
 ප්‍රතිලෝමය
 (සාධකය නිරූපණය කළ)

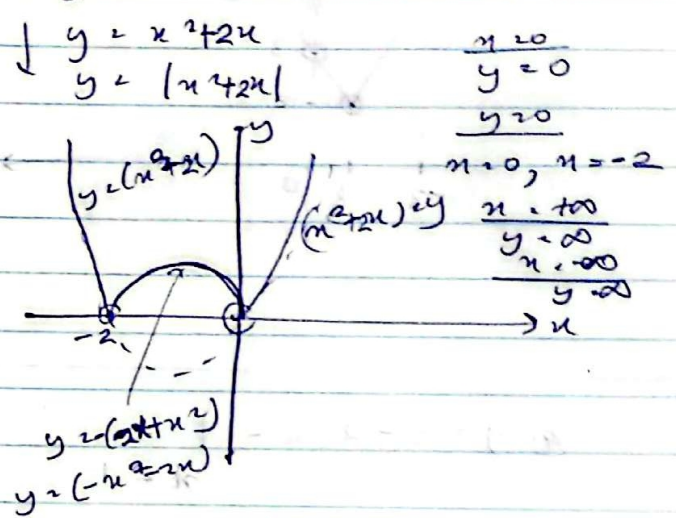
② $y = 5 - 2|x-1|$



① $y = |x-2|$



③ $y = |x^2 + 2x|$



④ පරිමාණය කිරීම

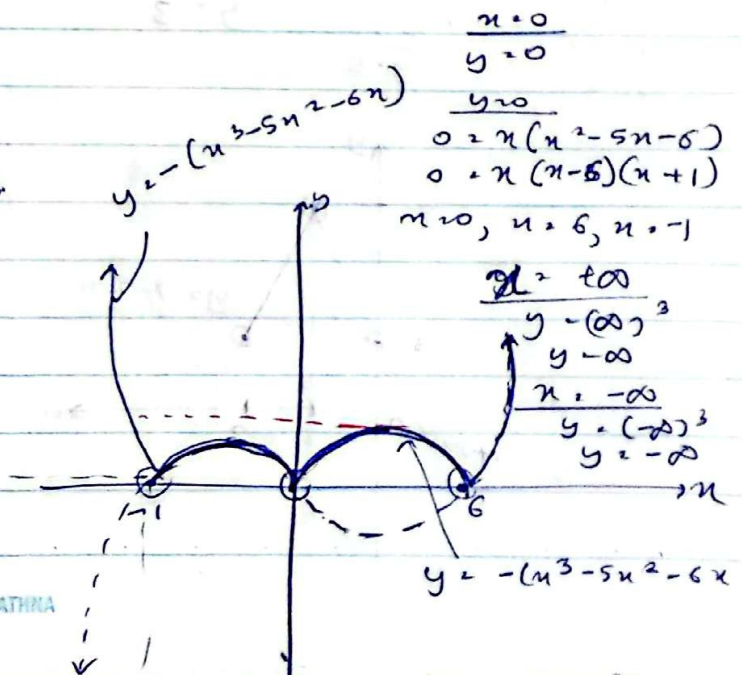
* පරාසය නිරූපණය කළ හැකි පරාසය
 ප්‍රතිලෝමය
 (සාධකය නිරූපණය කළ)

$y = |f(x)|$
 $y = |f(x)| \pm A$
 $y = A |f(x)|$

පරාසය

* පරාසය නිරූපණය කළ හැකි පරාසය
 ප්‍රතිලෝමය
 (සාධකය නිරූපණය කළ)

③ $y = |x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x|$

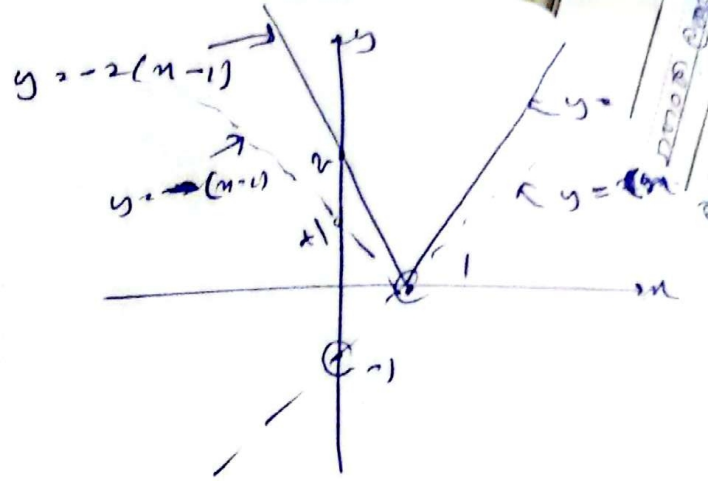
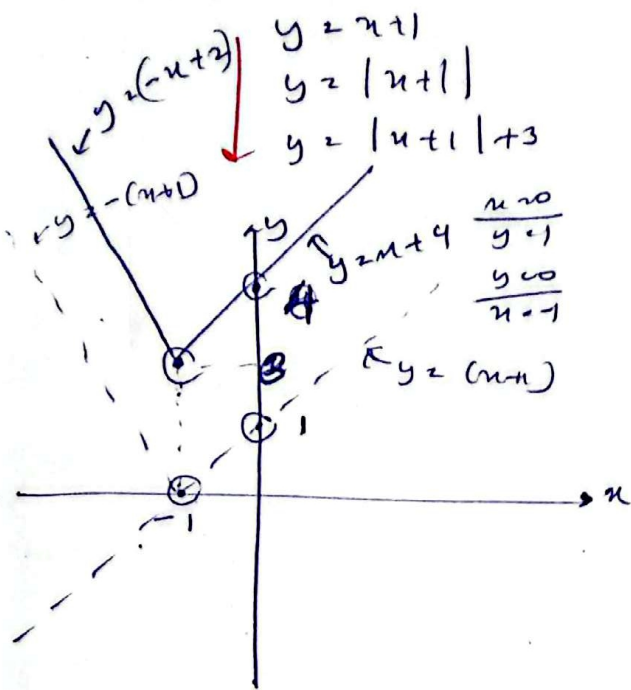


සාධකය $y = |f(x)|$ ඇති පරාසය

① $y = (f(x))$ පරාසය

② පරාසය (+) කළහොත්, පරාසය නිරූපණය කළ හැකි පරාසය
 ප්‍රතිලෝමය
 (සාධකය නිරූපණය කළ)

$$(4) y = |x+1| + 3$$

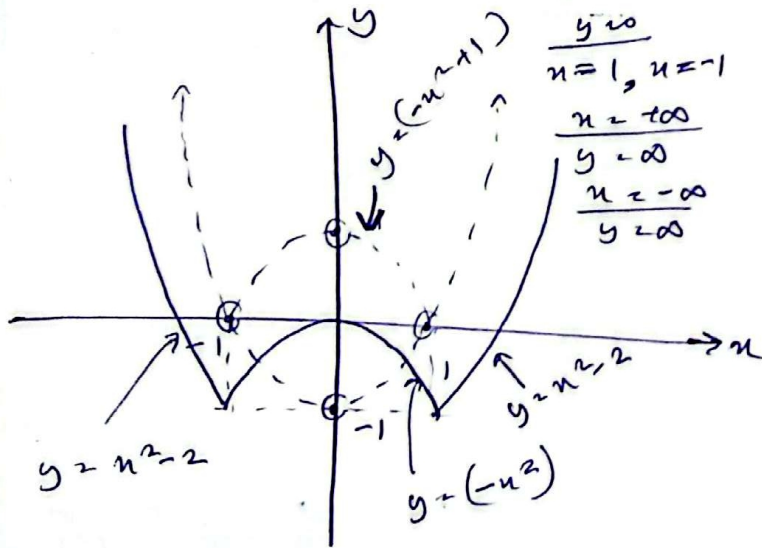


parallel to

$$(5) y = |x^2 - 1| - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= x^2 - 1 \\
 y &= |x^2 - 1| \\
 y &= |x^2 - 1| - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$x=0$	$y=-1$
$x=1, x=-1$	$y=0$
$x=\pm\infty$	$y=\infty$
$x=\pm\infty$	$y=\infty$

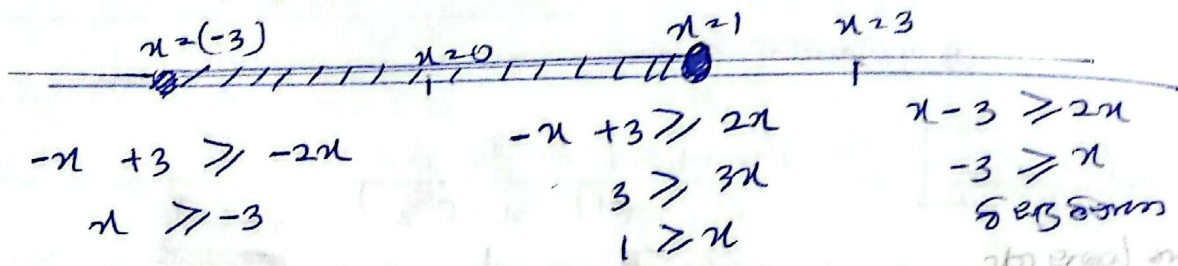


$$(6) y = 2|x-1|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= (x-1) \\
 y &= |x-1| \\
 y &= 2|x-1|
 \end{aligned}$$

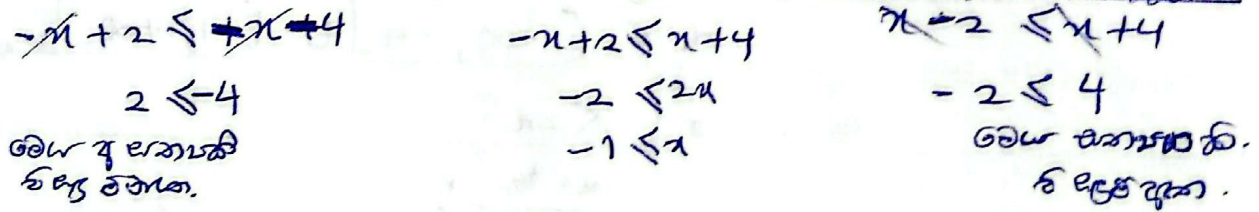
$x=0$	$y=2$
$x=1$	$y=0$
$x=2$	$y=2$

② $|x-3| \geq 2|x|$
 $x=3$ $x=0$



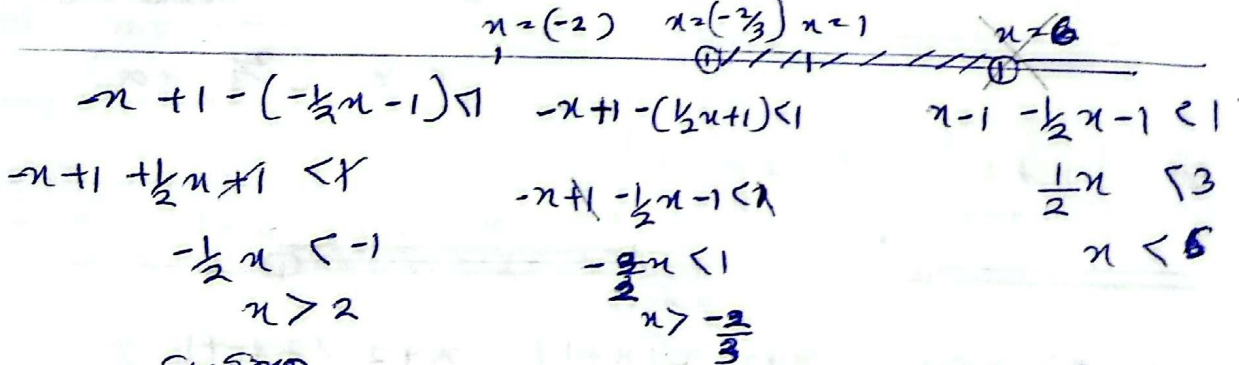
$x \in [-3, 1]$

③ $|x-2| \leq |x+4|$
 $x=2$ $x=4$ $x=-4$ $x=-1$ $x=2$



$x \in [-1, +\infty)$

④ $|x-1| - |\frac{1}{2}x+1| < 1$
 $x=1$ $x=-2$ $x=-\frac{2}{3}$ $x=1$ $x=6$



සෑහෙන
 වෙනස් නැත

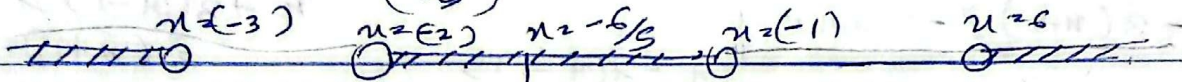
$x \in (-\frac{2}{3}, 6)$

DATE

NO

$$x^2 > |5x+6|$$

$$x = \left(-\frac{6}{5}\right)$$



$$x^2 > -5x-6$$

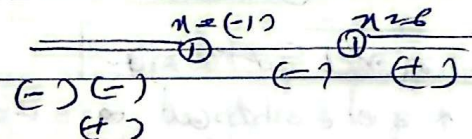
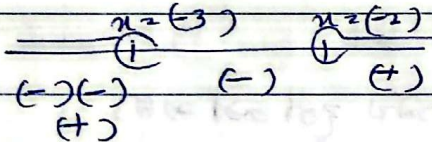
$$x^2 > +5x+6$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 6 > 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 > 0$$

$$(x+3)(x+2) > 0$$

$$(x-6)(x+1) > 0$$



$$x \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (6, +\infty)$$

$$⑧ |x^2 - 2x| < x$$

$$|(x)(x-2)| < x$$

$$x > 0 \quad x = 2$$



$$x^2 + 2x - x < 0$$

$$x = (-1) \text{ and } 3$$

$$(1+2) = +3 \text{ (+)}$$

$$(x^2 - 2x) < x$$

$$-(x^2 - 2x) < x$$

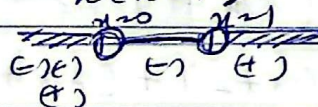
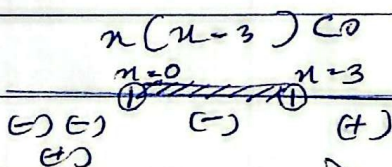
$$(x^2 - 2x) < x$$

$$x^2 - 2x - x < 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x > -x$$

$$x^2 - x > 0$$

$$x(x-1) > 0$$

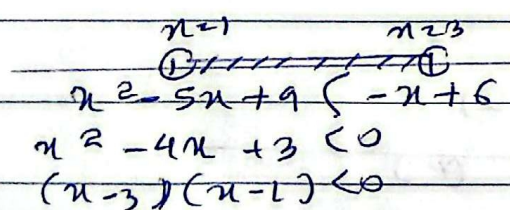


Same.

$$x \in (1, 3)$$

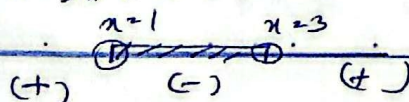
$$⑨ x^3 - 5x + 9 < |x-6|$$

$$x = 6$$



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

$$(x-3)(x-1) < 0$$

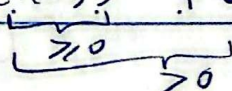


$$x^2 - 5x + 9 < x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 15 < 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 - 9 + 15 < 0$$

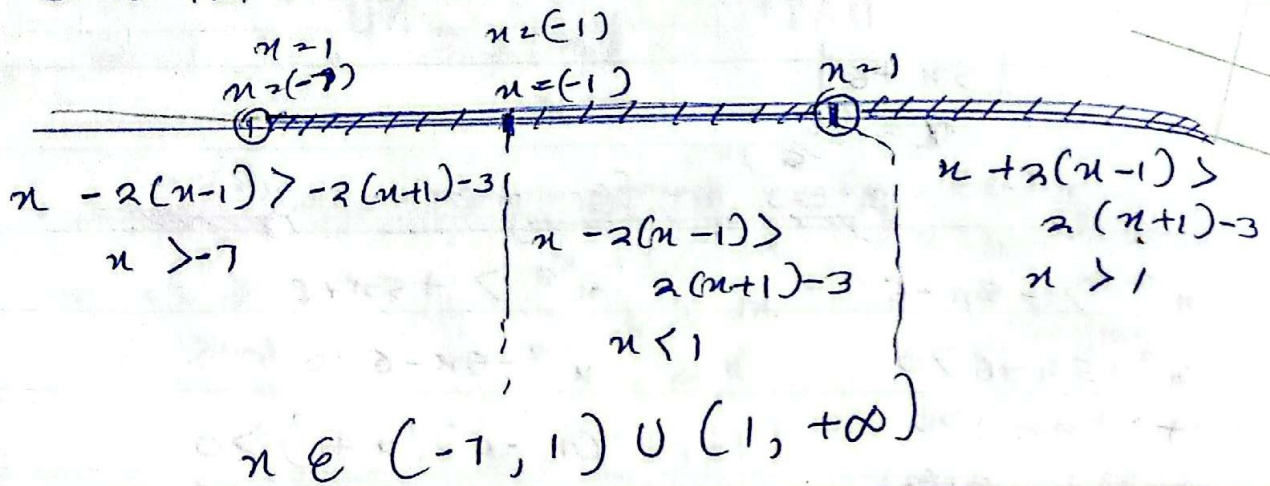
$$(x-3)^2 + 6 < 0$$



$$x \in (1, 3)$$

oder gar nicht
erfüllbar.

(10) $n+2 \mid n-1 \Rightarrow 2 \mid n+1 \Rightarrow 3 \mid n+1$



විවිධ ක්‍රමයන් යොදා ගැනීම

* අප්‍රේමයෙන්ම දෙපසට පිහිටාගන්නා විට දන් හෝ තමා දෙපසට පිහිටාගන්නා විට එකම පානිකාලය අප්‍රේමයෙන්ම පිහිටා ගනී.

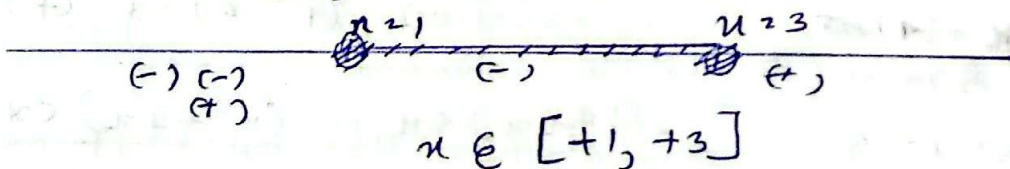
2.50'г ① $|n-2| \leq 1$

$$(u-2)^2 \leq 1^2$$

$$(n-2)^2 - 1^2 \leq 0$$

$$[(n-2)-1][(n-2)+1] \leq 0$$

$$\binom{n-3}{n=3} \binom{n-1}{n=1} \leq b$$



② $|x+2| > |2x+1|$

$$(n+2)^2 - (2n+1)^2 > 0$$

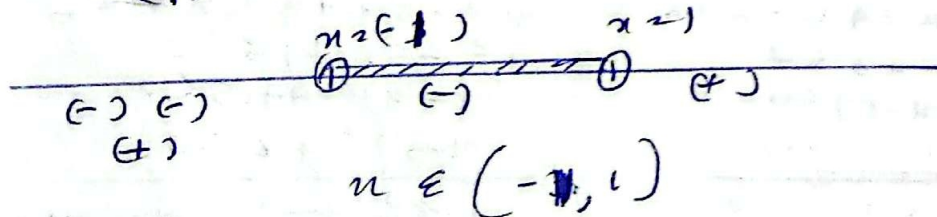
$$[(n+2) - (2n+1)][(n+2) + (2n+1)] > 0$$

$$(-x+1)(3x+3) > 0$$

$$-3(x+1)(x-1) \geq 0$$

$$(n+1)(n-1) \neq 0$$

$$u_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad u_2 = 1$$



$y = f(n)$ അല്ല $y = f(|n|)$ ആകാം

$$y = |f(n)| \neq y = f(|n|)$$

അതുകൊണ്ട് $y = f(n)$ ആകട്ടെ

നല്ല $\oplus$ നൽകാൻ y കണ്ടെത്താൻ

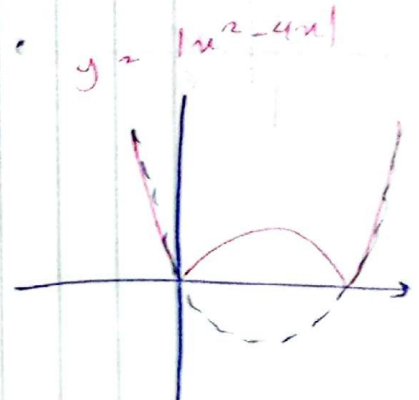
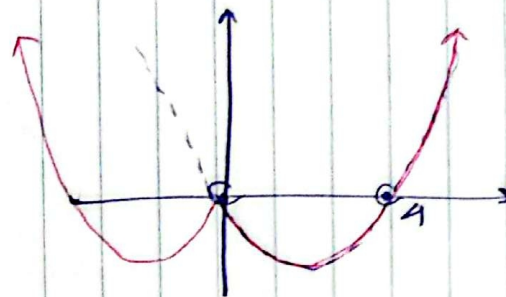
നല്ല $\ominus$ നൽകാൻ y കണ്ടെത്താൻ നല്ല

$\oplus$ നൽകാൻ y കണ്ടെത്താൻ

① $y = |n|^2 - 4|n|$

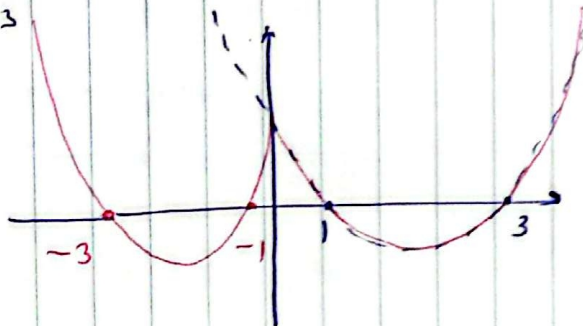
$\bullet y = n^2 - 4n$

$\bullet y = |n|^2 - 4|n|$



② $y = |n|^2 - 4|n| - 3$

$\bullet y = n^2 - 4n - 3$



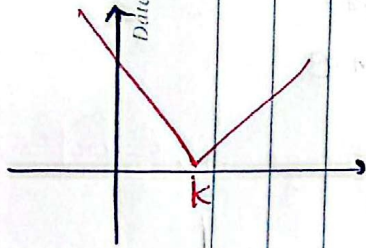
Note:

ഇതിനാൽ y കണ്ടെത്താൻ y കണ്ടെത്താൻ y കണ്ടെത്താൻ

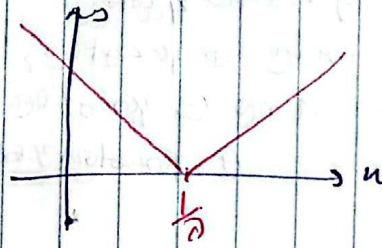
$y = f(n)$ അല്ല $y = \frac{1}{f(n)}$ ആകാം

ଆନୁକ୍ରମିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ସଂଗ୍ରହ

① $y = |x - k| \quad k \in \mathbb{R}^+$



② $y = |ax - 1| \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^+$



$$① \left| \frac{2n+1}{n-3} \right| > 1$$

$$\frac{|2n+1|}{|n-3|} > 1$$

$$① \rightarrow |2n+1| > |n-3| \quad (n \neq 3)$$

හැරවෙනවා නම් $n=3$ ක්‌
 හොඳින්

$$\bullet \frac{|2n+1|}{n} > 1 \Rightarrow |2n+1| > n$$

n (+) 0 නම් n 0
 0 නම් n 0
 n 0 නම් n 0

$$\frac{|2n+1|}{2} > 1 \Rightarrow |2n+1| > 2$$

① n 0 නම් n 0

$$(2n+1)^2 > (n-3)^2$$

↓