

# 2021 - Theory

## අනුකලනය - පසුගිය විභාග ගැටළු විශ්ලේෂණය

### 2000

01. (a) සුදුසු ආදේශකයක් උපයෝගී කරගනිමින්  $\int_1^8 \frac{1}{(x^{4/3} + x^{2/3})} dx$  අගයන්න.

(b)  $I = \int_0^\pi e^{-2x} \cos x dx$  හා  $J = \int_0^\pi e^{-2x} \sin x dx$  යයි ගනිමු. කොටස් වශයෙන් අනුකලන ක්‍රමය උපයෝගී කරගනිමින්  $I = 2J$  හා  $J = 1 + e^{-2\pi} - 2I$  බව පෙන්වන්න. එහින්  $I$  හා  $J$  ලබා ගන්න.

(c)  $\int \frac{x^2 - 5x}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} dx$  සොයන්න.

### 2001

02. (a) සුදුසු ආදේශකය් යෙදීමෙන්  $\int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$

(b) කොටස් වශයෙන් අනුකලන ක්‍රමය හාවිතයෙන්  $\int_2^4 x \ln x dx = a \ln b + c$  බව පෙන්වන්න.

(c)  $\int_0^1 \frac{(7x - x^2)}{(2-x)(x^2+1)} dx$  සොයන්න.

### 2002

03. (a) සුදුසු ආදේශකය් යෙදීමෙන්  $\int_1^2 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$  අනුකලනය අගයන්න.

(b) කොටස් වශයෙන් අනුකලනය හාවිතයෙන්  $\int_0^1 x \tan^{-1} x dx$  අගයන්න.

(c)  $\int_1^2 \frac{5x - 4}{(1-x+x^2)(2+x)} dx$  සොයන්න.

### 2003

04. (a) සුදුසු ආදේශකය් යෙදීමෙන්  $\int_1^8 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt[3]{x}}$  අනුකලනය අගයන්න.

(b) කොටස් වශයෙන් අනුකලනය හාවිතයෙන්  $\int_0^1 x \tan^{-1} x dx$  අගයන්න.

(c)  $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+3)}$  සොයන්න.

### 2004

05. (a) සුදුසු ආදේශකය් යොදාගතිමින්  $\int_{11}^{23} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{2x+3}}$  අගයන්න.

(b) කොටස් වශයෙන් අනුකලනය හාවිතයෙන්  $\int e^{3x} \cos 4x dx$  සොයන්න.

(c)  $\int \sin^4 2x dx$  සොයන්න.

### 2005

06. (a)  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$  ආදේශ යොදා ගතිමින්  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{5+4 \sin x}$  අනුකලනය අගයන්න.

(b) කොටස් වශයෙන් අනුකලනය යොදා ගතිමින්  $\int_0^1 15x^3 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$  අනුකලනය අගයන්න.

(c)  $\int \frac{x^2 - 10x + 13}{(x-2)(x^2 - 5x + 6)} dx$  සොයන්න.

## 2006

07. (a) පුදුසු ආදේශයක් යෙදීමෙන්  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{3 + 2 \cos x + \sin x}$  අනුකූලනය අයයන්න.
- (b) කොටස් වගයෙන් අනුකූලනය හාවිතයෙන්  $\int e^{4x} \sin 3x \, dx$
- (c) හින්න භාග හාවිතයෙන්  $\int \frac{dx}{x^3 + 1}$  සොයන්න.

## 2007

08. (a) හින්න භාග උපයෝගී කරගනිමින්  $\int \frac{x^3 + 1}{x(x-1)^3} \, dx$  සොයන්න.
- (b)  $25 \cos x + 15 = A(3 \cos x + 4 \sin x + 5) + B(-3 \sin x + 4 \cos x) + C$  වන ආකාරයට A, B හා C සොයන්න. එනමින්  $\int \frac{25 \cos x + 15}{3 \cos x + 4 \sin x + 5} \, dx$  සොයන්න.
- (c) කොටස් වගයෙන් අනුකූලනය උපයෝගී කර ගනිමින්  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^6 x \, dx = \frac{5}{6} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 x \, dx = \frac{5.3}{6.4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{5\pi}{32}$  බව පෙන්වන්න. එනමින්  $\int_0^{\pi/6} \sin^6 3x \, dx$  අයයන්න.

## 2008

09. (a) හින්න භාග උපයෝගී කරගනිමින්  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$  සොයන්න.  $a \neq 0$  වේ.
- (b) (i)  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \right) = 2^x$  බව පෙන්වන්න.
- (ii)  $\int 2^x \, dx$  සොයන්න.
- (iii) කොටස් වගයෙන් අනුකූලනය හාවිතයෙන්  $\int_1^1 2^{\sqrt{x+1}} \, dx$  අයයන්න.

## 2009

10. (a)  $I_k = \int \frac{e^t}{t^k} dt$  යැයි ගනිමු. මෙහි  $t > 0$  වන අතර k දහ පුරුණ සංඛ්‍යාවකි.  $(k-1) I_k - I_{k-1} + \frac{e^t}{t^{k-1}} = C$  බව පෙන්වන්න.  $\int e^x \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)^2 \, dx$  සොයන්න. මෙහි  $x > -1$  වේ.
- (b) f යනු තාන්ත්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා කුලකය මත අරථ දක්වා ඇති තාන්ත්‍රික අයයක් ගන්නා ලිඛිතයක් වන අතර  $J = \int_0^a f(x) \, dx$  වේ.  $\int_0^a f(a-x) \, dx = J$  බව පෙන්වන්න.  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^{2k} x}{\cos^{2k} x + \sin^{2k} x} \, dx$  අයයන්න. මෙහි k දහ පුරුණ සංඛ්‍යාවකි.

## 2010

11. (i) හින්න භාග උපයෝගී කර ගනිමින්  $\int \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)(1+x)^2} \, dx$  සොයන්න.
- (ii)  $I = \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx$  හා  $J = \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx$  යැයි ගනිමු. මෙහි a හා b යනු ඉහා නොවන තාන්ත්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා වේ.
- (a)  $bI + aJ = e^{ax} \sin bx$ , (b)  $aI - bJ = e^{ax} \cos bx$  බව පෙන්වන්න. එනමින් I හා J සොයන්න.
- (iii)  $x^3 t + 1 = 0$  ආදේශය උපයෝගී කර ගනිමින් හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් හෝ  $\int_{-1}^{-1/2} \frac{dx}{x(x^3 - 1)} = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left( \frac{9}{2} \right)$  බව පෙන්වන්න.

## 2011

12. (i) කොටස් වගයෙන් අනුකූලනය යොදාගනිමින්,  $\int_1^e x^{3/2} \ln x \, dx$  අයයන්න.
- (ii)  $t = \tan x$  යැයි ගනිමු.  $\cos 2x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$ ,  $\sin 2x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$  හා  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$  බව පෙන්වන්න.

$$\text{ඒනහින් } \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{4 \cos 2x + 3 \sin 2x + 5} dx = \frac{1}{12} \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

(iii) a හා b යනු ප්‍රමිත්ත තාත්මක සංඛ්‍යා යැයි ගනිමු.

$$x \in \mathbb{R} - \{a, b\} \text{ සඳහා } \frac{1}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{A}{x-a} + \frac{B}{x-b} \text{ වන අපුරිත් A හා B නියත සොයන්න. ඉහත}$$

සම්කරණයේ  $x, a$  හා  $b$  පූරුෂ ලෙස ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය කරලින්,  $\frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)}$  යන්න සින්න හාය

$$\text{අයුරෙන් ලියා දක්වා, ඒනහින් } \int \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} dx \text{ සොයන්න.}$$

## 2012

$$13. (i) \int_0^\pi (\sin^3 x - \cos^3 x) dx = \frac{4}{3} \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

(ii) කොටස් වගයෙන් අනුකූලනය යොදාගතිමින් හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් හෝ,  $\int x^3 \tan^{-1} x dx$  සොයන්න.

$$(c) \text{ හිත්න හාය යොදාගතිමින් } \int \frac{2x^2 - 3}{(x-2)^2(x^2+1)} dx \text{ සොයන්න.}$$

## 2013

$$14. (a) \text{ කොටස් වගයෙන් අනුකූලනය හාවිතයෙන් } \int x^2 \sin^{-1} x dx \text{ සොයන්න.}$$

$$(b) \text{ හිත්න හාය හාවිතයෙන් } \int \frac{x^2 + 3x + 4}{(x^2 - 1)(x + 1)^2} dx \text{ සොයන්න.}$$

$$(c) a^2 + b^2 > 1 \text{ වන පරිදි } a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ යැයි } \xi,$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{a + \cos x}{a^2 + b^2 + a \cos x + b \sin x} dx \text{ හා } J = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{b + \sin x}{a^2 + b^2 + a \cos x + b \sin x} dx \text{ යැයි } \xi \text{ ගනිමු.}$$

$aI + bJ = \pi/2$  බව පෙන්වන්න.  $bI - aJ$  සැලකීමෙන් I හා J හි අයයන් සොයන්න.

## 2014

$$15. (a) \int \frac{3x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx \text{ සොයන්න.}$$

$$(b) \text{ කොටස් වගයෙන් අනුකූලනය හාවිතයෙන් } \int_0^{e^\pi} \cos(\ln x) dx = -1/2(e^\pi + 1) \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

$$(c) \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \text{ පූරුෂ පිහිටුවන්න. මෙහි } a \text{ යනු තියනයකි.}$$

$$p(x) = (x-\pi)(2x+\pi) \text{ යැයි } \xi \quad I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{p(x)} dx \text{ යැයි } \xi \text{ ගනිමු.}$$

$$\text{ඉහත ප්‍රතිච්ලය හාවිතයෙන් } I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^2 x}{p(x)} dx \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

$$I \text{ පදනා වූ ඉහත අනුකූල දෙක හාවිතයෙන් } I = 1/2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{p(x)} dx \text{ බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.}$$

$$\text{ඒ නයින් } I = \frac{1}{6\pi} \ln(1/4) \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

## 2015

$$16. (a) \int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \int_0^\pi f(\pi-x) dx \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ බවන් පෙන්වන්න.}$$

$$\text{ඒනහින්, } \int_0^\pi x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

$$(b) \text{ පූරුෂ ආදේශයක් හා කොටස් වගයෙන් අනුකූලන ක්‍රමය හාවිතයෙන් } \int x^3 e^x dx \text{ සොයන්න.}$$

(c)  $\frac{1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + x + 1}$  වන පරිදි A, B හා C නියතවල අගයන් සොයන්න.

ඒහැමත්  $\frac{1}{x^3 - 1}$  යන්න x විෂයයෙන් අනුකූලනය කරන්න.

(d)  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$  ආදේශය හාවිතයෙන්,  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{5 + 4 \cos x + 3 \sin x} = \frac{1}{6}$  බව පෙන්වන්න.

## 2016

17. (i) (a)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3 + 2x - x^2}}$  සොයන්න.

(b)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{3 + 2x - x^2})$  සොයා, ඒ නයින්  $\int \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{3 + 2x - x^2}} dx$  සොයන්න.

ඉහත අනුකූල හාවිතයෙන්  $\int \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{3 + 2x - x^2}} dx$  සොයන්න.

(ii)  $\frac{2x - 1}{(x + 1)(x^2 + 1)}$  හින්න හාග ඇසුරෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කර, ඒහැමත්  $\int \frac{(2x - 1)}{(x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} dx$  සොයන්න.

(iii) (a)  $n \neq -1$  යැයි ගනිමු. කොටස් වගයෙන් අනුකූලනය හාවිතයෙන්  $\int x^n (\ln x) dx$  සොයන්න.

(b)  $\int_1^3 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$  අගයන්න.

## 2017

18. (a) (i)  $\frac{1}{x(x+1)^2}$  හින්න හාග ඇසුරෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කර, ඒ නයින්  $\int \frac{1}{x(x+1)^2} dx$  සොයන්න.

(ii) කොටස් වගයන් අනුකූලනය හාවිතයෙන්,  $\int x e^{-x} dx$  සොයන්න. එනයින්  $y = x e^{-x}$  වකුයෙන් ද  $x = 1$ ,  $x = 2$  හා  $y = 0$  සරල රේඛා වලින් ද ආවශ්‍ය පෙදෙසෙහි වර්ගථලය සොයන්න.

(b)  $c > 0$  හා  $I = \int_0^c \frac{\ln(c+x)}{c^2+x^2} dx$  යැයි ගනිමු.  $x = c \tan \theta$  ආදේශය හාවිතයෙන්,  $I = \frac{\pi}{4c} \ln c + \frac{1}{c}$  J බව පෙන්වන්න. මෙහි  $J = \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln(1 + \tan \theta) d\theta$  වේ.

a නියතයක් වන  $\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$  සූත්‍රය හාවිතයෙන්,  $J = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$  බව පෙන්වන්න.

$I = \frac{\pi}{8c} \ln(2c^2)$  බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.

## 2018

19. (a) (i)  $x^2, x^1$  හා  $x^0$  හි සංග්‍රහකය යැයුදීමෙන්,

සියලු  $x \in R$  සඳහා  $Ax^2(x-1) + Bx(x-1) + C(x-1) - Ax^3 = 1$  වන පරිදි A, B හා C නියතවල අගයන් සොයන්න.

ඒ නයින්  $\frac{1}{x^3(x-1)}$  යන්න හින්න හාග වලින් ලියා දක්වා  $\int \frac{1}{x^3(x-1)} dx$  සොයන්න.

(ii) කොටස් වගයන් අනුකූලනය හාවිතයෙන්,  $\int x^2 \cos 2x dx$  සොයන්න.

(b)  $\theta = \tan^{-1}(\cos x)$  ආදේශයන් හාවිතයෙන්,  $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} dx = 2 \ln(1+\sqrt{2})$  බව පෙන්වන්න.

a නියතයක් වන  $\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$  සූත්‍රය හාවිතයෙන්,  $\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} dx$  සොයන්න.

2019

20. (i)  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$  සඳහා  $x = 2 \sin^2 \theta + 3$  ආදේශය හාවිතයෙන්,  $\int_3^4 \sqrt{\frac{x-3}{5-x}} dx$  අගයන්න.

(ii) හාන්න හාග හාවිතයෙන්,  $\int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)} dx$  සොයන්න.

$$r > 2 \text{ සඳහා } f(t) = \int_3^t \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)} dx \text{ යැයි ගනිමු.}$$

$$r > 2 \text{ සඳහා } f(t) = \ln(t-2) - \ln(t-1) + \ln 2 \text{ බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.}$$

කොටස් වගයෙන් අනුකලනය හාවිතයෙන්,  $\ln(x-k) dx$  සොයන්න. මෙහි  $k$  යනු තාත්ත්වික නියතයකි.

ඒ නයින්,  $\int f(t) dt$  සොයන්න.

(iii)  $a$  හා  $b$  නියත වන  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$  සූත්‍රය හාවිතයෙන්,

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+e^x} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^x \cos^2 x}{1+e^x} dx \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

ඒ නයින්  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+e^x} dx$  හි අගය සොයන්න.

2020

21. (i) සියලු  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  සඳහා  $x^3 + 13x - 16 = A(x^2 + 9)(x + 1) + B(x^2 + 9) + 2(x + 1)^2$

වන පරිදි  $A$  හා  $B$  නියත පවතින බවදී ඇත.

$A$  හා  $B$  හි අගයන් සොයන්න.

ඒ නයින්,  $\frac{x^3 + 13x - 16}{(x+1)^2(x^2+9)}$  යන්න හින්න හාගවලින් ලියා දක්වා,  $\int \frac{x^3 + 13x - 16}{(x+1)^2(x^2+9)} dx$  සොයන්න.

(b) කොටස් වගයෙන් අනුකලනය හාවිතයෙන්,  $\int_0^1 e^x \sin^2 \pi x dx$  අගයන්න.

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

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos^6 x \sin^3 x dx = \pi/2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^6 x \sin^3 x dx \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

ඒ නයින්,  $\int_0^{\pi} x \cos^6 x \sin^3 x dx = \frac{2\pi}{63}$  බව පෙන්වන්න.

2000

(01)

$$(q) I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^3 + x^3} dx$$

$$y = x^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ അലെ ഒരു രണ്ട് വിഭാഗം } dy = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} dx$$

(മുക്ക് 05)

(മുക്ക് 05)

$$x = 1 \text{ പോ, } y = 1, x = 8 \text{ പോ, } y = 2$$

എല്ലാ.

$$I = 3 \int \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = [3 \tan^{-1} y]_1^2 = 3 [\tan^{-1} 2 - \tan^{-1} 1]$$

(മുക്ക് 05)

(മുക്ക് 05)

$$= 3 \left[ \tan^{-1} 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

25

$$(q) I = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \cos x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) dx \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

$$= [e^{-2x} \cdot \sin x]_0^{\pi} + 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cdot e^{-2x} dx \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 10})$$

= 2J

15

$$J = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \frac{d}{dx} (-\cos x) dx \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

$$= [-e^{-2x} \cos x]_0^{\pi} - 2 \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \cos x dx \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 10})$$

15

$$= e^{-2\pi} + 1 - 2J$$

$$J = \frac{1}{5}(e^{-2\pi} + 1) \quad I = \frac{2}{5}(e^{-2\pi} + 1)$$

(മുക്ക് 05)

(മുക്ക് 05)

10

$$(q) \frac{x^2 - 5x}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2} \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

എല്ലാ A, B, C കീഴെ ഏറ്റ.

$$\therefore A = -1, C = -3 \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 10})$$

$$x = 0 \text{ പോ, } B + 1 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow B = 2 \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 5x}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - 3 \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$= -\ln|x-1| + 2\ln|x+1| + \frac{3}{(x+1)} + D$$

(മുക്ക് 05)

(മുക്ക് 05)

(മുക്ക് 05)

D എന്ന ദിശയിൽ കീഴെയായി.

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2001

(02)

$$(q) I = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2}} dx \text{ എങ്കിൽ } x = 2 \sin \theta \text{ എല്ലാ ഒരു } \theta \text{ കോണം }$$

(മുക്ക് 05)

$$\text{എല്ലാ } dx = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{ഒന്ന്}$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

എല്ലാ

$$I = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{2 \cos \theta d\theta}{4 \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{4-4 \sin^2 \theta}}$$

$$= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta} \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \csc^2 \theta d\theta \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} (\cos \theta)_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \cot \frac{\pi}{4} - \cot \frac{\pi}{6} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} [1 - \sqrt{3}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{3} - 1) \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

30

$$(q) \int_2^4 x \ln x dx$$

$$= \int_2^4 \ln x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

$$= \left[ \left( \ln x \right) \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_2^4 - \int_2^4 \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x \right]_2^4 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_2^4 \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

$$= \frac{16}{2} \ln 4 - \frac{4}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{16}{2} - \frac{4}{2} \right] \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

$$= 8 \ln 4 - 2 \ln 2 - 3 \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

$$= 2 \ln(128) - 3 \quad (\text{മുക്ക് 05})$$

30

$$(47) \quad \frac{7x - x^2}{(2-x)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{2-x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} \text{ ලෙස ගනිමු.}$$

$$\text{ඉටිට, } 7x - x^2 = A(x^2 + 1) + (Bx + C)(2 - x)$$

$$x = 2 \Leftrightarrow 14 - 4 = 5A \Leftrightarrow A = 2$$

$x^2$  හි සංග්‍රහකය සැසදීමෙන් (ලක්ශ්‍ර 10)

$$-1 = A - B \Leftrightarrow B = 3$$

$$\text{නියත සැසදීමෙන් } 0 = A + 2C \Leftrightarrow C = -1$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{7x - x^2}{(2-x)(x^2+1)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2}{2-x} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{3x-1}{x^2+1} dx \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05})$$

$$= -2[\ln|2-x|]_0^1 + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$$

(ලක්ශ්‍ර 05)

$$= -2[\ln(1) - \ln(2)] + \frac{3}{2} [\log|x^2+1|]_0^1 - [\tan^{-1}x]_0^1$$

(ලක්ශ්‍ර 15)

$$= 2\ln(2) + \frac{3}{2}[\ln 2 - \ln 1] - \tan^{-1}(1 - 0) \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05})$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

**2002**

(03) (a)  $I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx, u = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$  ලෙස ගනිමු.

එවිට  $u^2 = x^2 - 1$  (ලක්ෂණ 05)

එවිට  $2u \frac{du}{dx} = 2x$

$udu = xdx$  (ලක්ෂණ 05)

එවිට,  $I = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{u^2 + 1}{u} \right) u du$  (ලක්ෂණ 05)

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (u^2 + 1) du \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$= \left[ \frac{u^3}{3} + u \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$= \left[ \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} + \sqrt{3} - 0 \right]$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

**30**

(b)  $\int_0^1 x \tan^{-1} x dx$

$$= \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$= \left[ \tan^{-1} x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \quad (\text{സൂത്ര } 10)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 0 \right]_1^0 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right] dx \quad (\text{C. 05})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} [x]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} [\tan^{-1} x]_0^1 \quad (\text{സൂത്ര } 10)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{സൂത്ര } 05)$$

35

$$(c) \frac{5x-4}{(2+x)(1-x+x^2)} = \frac{A}{2+x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1-x+x^2} \quad (\text{സൂത്ര } 05)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = -2, B = 2, C = -1 \quad (\text{സൂത്ര } 10)$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{5x-4}{(1-x+x^2)(2+x)} dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{2x-1}{1-x+x^2} dx - 2 \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x+2} \quad (\text{സൂത്ര } 05)$$

$$= \left[ (\ln|1-x+x^2|) \right]_1^2 - 2 \left[ (\ln|x+2|) \right]_1^2 \quad (\text{സൂത്ര } 10)$$

$$= (\ln 3 - \ln 1) - 2(\ln 4 - \ln 3)$$

$$= 3\ln 3 - 2\ln 4 \quad (\text{സൂത്ര } 05)$$

$$= \ln \frac{27}{16}$$

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$$= 3\ln 3 - 2\ln 4 \quad (\text{ලේඛු 05})$$

$$= \ln \frac{27}{16}$$

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2003

(04)

(a)  $3\sqrt{x} = y^c$  ගෙන ගතිමූ. එහිට

$$x = y^3 \text{ හා } dx = 3y^2 dy \quad (\text{ලේඛු 10})$$

$$= \int_1^8 \frac{dx}{1+x^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{3y^2 dy}{1+y} \quad (\text{ලේඛු 05})$$

$$= 3 \int_1^2 \left[ (y-1) + \frac{1}{1+y} \right] dy$$

$$= 3 \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} - y + \ln(1+y) \right]_1^2 \quad (\text{ලේඛු 10})$$

$$= 3 \left[ \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \ln 2 \right]$$

$$= 3 \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \ln \frac{3}{2} \right] \quad (\text{ලේඛු 05})$$

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$$(b) \int_0^1 x^2 e^{2x+3} dx$$

$$= e^3 \int_0^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx$$

$$= e^3 \int_0^1 x^2 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= e^3 \left[ \left( x^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right)_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot 2x dx \right] \text{(ক্ষেত্র 10)}$$

$$= e^3 \left[ \frac{e^2}{2} - \int_0^1 x \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right) dx \right]$$

$$= e^3 \left[ \frac{e^2}{2} - \left( x \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right)_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx \right] \text{(ক্ষেত্র 15)}$$

$$= e^3 \left[ \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{2} + \left( \frac{e^{2x}}{4} \right)_0^1 \right] \text{(ক্ষেত্র 10)}$$

$$= e^3 \left[ \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{e^3}{4} (e^2 - 1) \text{ (ক্ষেত্র 05)}$$

40

$$(c) \frac{1}{x(x^2+3)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+3}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3}, \quad B = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad C = 0 \text{ (ক্ষেত্র 10)}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+3)} = \int \frac{dx}{3x} - \int \frac{x}{3(x^2+3)} dx \text{ (ক্ষেত্র 05)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ (\ln|x|) - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+3| \right] + D \text{ (ক্ষেত্র 10)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left( \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} \right) + D \text{ (ক্ষেত্র 05)}$$

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$$(c) \int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+3)} = \text{...}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3}, \quad B = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad C = 0 \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 10})$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+3)} = \int \frac{dx}{3x} - \int \frac{x}{3(x^2+3)} dx \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ (\ln|x|) - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+3| \right] + D \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 10})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left( \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} \right) + D \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

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මෙහි D අගිම්ත තියනයකි.

2004

$$I = \int_{11}^{23} \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{2x+3}} dx$$

(05)

$$t = \sqrt{2x+3} \quad \text{ලෙස ගනිමු.} \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$\text{එවිට } t^2 = 2x+3 \quad \text{හා} \quad 2tdt = 2dx \quad \text{වේ.}$$

$$\text{දීන්, } x+1 = \frac{t^2-3}{2} + 1 = \frac{t^2-1}{2} \quad \text{හා} \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$x = 11 \text{ විට } t = 5 \quad \text{හා} \quad x = 23 \text{ විට } t = 7 \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$\text{ඇවිට, } I = \int_5^7 \frac{2dt}{t^2-1} = \int_5^7 \frac{2dt}{t(t-1)(t+1)} \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$= 2 \int_5^7 \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{-1}{2(t+1)} \right] dt \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$= \int_5^7 \frac{dt}{t-1} - \int_5^7 \frac{dt}{t+1}$$

$$= [\ln(t-1)]_5^7 - [\ln(t+1)]_5^7 \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$= \ln \frac{6}{4} - \ln \frac{8}{6} \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$= \ln = \frac{9}{8}$$

35

$$(b) J = \int e^{3x} \cos 4x dx$$

$$= \int e^{3x} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \right) dx \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$= e^{3x} \frac{\sin 4x}{4} - \int \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (e^{3x}) dx$$

$$= e^{3x} \frac{\sin 4x}{4} - \int 3e^{3x} \frac{\sin 4x}{4} dx \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$= \frac{e^{3x}}{4} \sin 4x - \frac{3}{4} \int e^{3x} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{-\cos 4x}{4} \right) dx \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$= e^{3x} \frac{\sin 4x}{4} - \int 3e^{3x} \frac{\sin 4x}{4} dx \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ 05})$$

$$= \frac{e^{3x}}{4} \sin 4x - \frac{3}{4} \int e^{3x} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{-\cos 4x}{4} \right) dx \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ 05})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{3x} \sin 4x - \frac{3}{4} \left[ \frac{-e^{3x} \cos 4x}{4} \right] - \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{\cos 4x}{4} \frac{d}{dx} (e^{3x}) dx \\ \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ 05})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{3x} \sin 4x + \frac{3}{16} e^{3x} \cos 4x - \frac{3}{16} \cos 4x \cdot 3e^{3x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{3x} \sin 4x + \frac{3}{16} e^{3x} \cos 4x - \frac{6}{19} \int e^{3x} \cos 4x dx$$

$$16J = 4e^{3x} \sin 4x + 3e^{3x} \cos 4x - 9J \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ 05})$$

$$25J = e^{3x} [4\sin 4x + 3\cos 4x]$$

$$J = \frac{e^{3x}}{25} [4\sin 4x + 3\cos 4x] \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ 05})$$

$$\int e^{3x} \cos 4x dx = \frac{e^{3x}}{25} [4\sin 4x + 3\cos 4x] + C \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ 05})$$

മെരി C അനിമത തിയതയാണ്.

35

$$(c) \quad \int \sin^4 2x dx = \int \left[ \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 4x) \right]^2 dx \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ 05})$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( 1 - 2\cos 4x + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 8x) \right) dx \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (3 - 4\cos 4x + \cos 8x) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{4\sin 4x}{32} + \frac{\sin 8x}{64} + C \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 15})$$

මෙහි C අගිමත තියතායි.

$$= \frac{3x}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\sin 4x + \frac{1}{64}\sin 8x + C \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

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2005

(06)

$$(a) I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{5+4\sin x}$$

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\therefore dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05}) \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ 05})$$

$$I = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{5+4 \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \quad (\text{C. 05}) = \int \frac{2dt}{5+5t^2+8t} \quad (\text{C. 05})$$

$$dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \quad (\text{සභාපු 05}) \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \quad (\text{සභාපු 05})$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{0.5 + 4 \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \quad (\text{C. 05}) = \int_0^1 \frac{2dt}{0.5 + 5t^2 + 8t} \quad (\text{C. 05})$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2dt}{5t^2 + 8t + 5} = \frac{2}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{2dt}{t^2 + \frac{8}{5}t + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + 1 - \frac{16}{25}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{25}} \quad (\text{සභාපු 05})$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \left[ \tan^{-1} \frac{\left(t + \frac{4}{5}\right)}{\frac{3}{5}} \right]_0 \quad (\text{සභාපු 05})$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \tan^{-1} - \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3} \right] \quad (\text{සභාපු 05})$$

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$$I = \int_0^1 5x^3 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= 5 \int_0^1 x^2 d(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (\text{සභාපු 05})$$

$$= 5 \left\{ \left( x^2 (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)_0^1 - \int_0^1 (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x \cdot dx \right\}$$

(සභාපු 05)

(සභාපු 05)

$$= 5 \left\{ 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{2}{5} \left( 1+x^2 \right)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right\}_0^1 \quad (\text{ලංඡණ } 10)$$

$$= 5 \left\{ 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{5} \times 8\sqrt{2} + \frac{2}{5} \right\} \quad (\text{ලංඡණ } 05)$$

$$= 10\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{2} + 2$$

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

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$$(c) \int \frac{x^2 - 10x + 13}{(x-2)^2(x-3)} dx$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 10x + 13}{(x-2)^2(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-3)} \quad (\text{C. 05})$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 13 = A(x-2)(x-3) + B(x-3) + C(x-2)^2$$

$$x = 2 \text{ අව. කි.}$$

$$x = 3 \text{ අව. කි.}$$

$$4 - 20 + 13 = -B$$

$$9 - 30 + 13 = C$$

$$-3 = -B$$

$$C = -8$$

$$B = 3 \quad (\text{ලංඡණ } 05)$$

$$(\text{ලංඡණ } 05)$$

$$x = 0 \text{ අව. කි.}$$

$$13 = 6A - 9 - 32$$

$$6A = 13 + 41 = 54$$

$$A = 9 \quad (\text{ලංඡණ } 05)$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2 - 10x + 13}{(x-2)^2(x-3)} dx = 9 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2} - 8 \int \frac{dx}{x-3}$$

$$13 = 6A - 9 - 32$$

$$6A = 13 + 41 = 54$$

$$A = 9 \quad (\text{ලකුණු 05})$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2 - 10x + 13}{(x-2)^2(x-3)} dx = 9 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2} - 8 \int \frac{dx}{x-3}$$

(ලකුණු 05)

$$= 9 \ln|x-2| - 3 \frac{1}{(x-2)} - 8 \ln|x-3| \quad (\text{ලකුණු 05)}$$

$$= 9 \ln|x-2| - 8 \ln|x-3| - \frac{3}{(x-2)} + C \quad (\text{ලකුණු 05)}$$

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2006

(07)

(i),  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{3 + 2\cos x + \sin x}$  ලෙස ගතිමු.

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{ලෙස ගත් විට.} \quad (\text{ලකුණු 05})$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \quad \text{සහ} \quad dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

(ලකුණු 05)

විට,  $I = \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{3 + \frac{2(1-t^2)}{1+t^2} + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}$

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

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2t + 5} \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 10})$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{(t+1)^2 + 4} \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05})$$

$$I = \left[ \frac{2}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{t+1}{2} \right) \right]_0^1 \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05})$$

35

$$(b) I = \int e^{4x} \sin 3x \, dx$$

කොටස වගයන් අනුවලනයන්.

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 3x \frac{d}{dx} (e^{4x}) \, dx \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \cdot \sin 3x - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{4x} 3 \cos 3x \, dx \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \sin 3x - \frac{3}{4} \int \cos 3x \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^{4x}}{4} \right) \, dx \quad (\text{C. 05})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \sin 3x - \frac{3}{16} e^{4x} \cos 3x + \frac{3}{16} \int e^{4x} (-3 \sin 3x) \, dx \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \sin 3x - \frac{3}{16} e^{4x} \cos 3x - \frac{9}{16} \int e^{4x} \sin 3x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \sin 3x - \frac{3}{4} \int \cos 3x \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^{4x}}{4} \right) dx \quad (\text{Q. 05})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \sin 3x - \frac{3}{16} e^{4x} \cos 3x + \frac{3}{16} \int e^{4x} (-3 \sin 3x) dx \\ \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ Q. 05})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \sin 3x - \frac{3}{16} e^{4x} \cos 3x - \frac{9}{16} \int e^{4x} \sin 3x dx$$

$$\therefore = \frac{e^{4x}}{16} (4 \sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x) - \frac{9}{16} I \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ Q. 05})$$

200

(08)

$$I + \frac{9}{16} I = \frac{e^{4x}}{16} (4 \sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x)$$

$$\frac{25}{16} I = \frac{e^{4x}}{16} (4 \sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x)$$

$$I = \frac{e^{4x}}{25} (4 \sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x) \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ Q. 05})$$

$$\therefore \int e^{4x} 4 \sin 3x dx = \frac{e^{4x}}{25} (4 \sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x) + C$$

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മെതി C അക്കിലക്ക് നീയതയാക്കി.

$$(c) \quad \frac{1}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+c}{x^2 - x + 1} \quad \text{ലേഡ ഫോർമാൾ.}$$

(ലക്ഷ്യ Q. 05)

$$\text{തരിത } 1 = A(x^2 - x + 1) + (Bx + c)(x + 1)$$

$$\text{തന്ത്രം, } 1 = (A+B)x^2 + (B - A + C)x + (A + C)$$

$x^2, x$  ഹാ  $x^0$  ടി സംഗ്രഹണക പാശ്ചാത്യ കീരിക്കേണ്ണ

$$A + B = 0, \quad B - A + C = 0, \quad A + C = 1$$

സ്ഥിരപരശ്ര ഘൂര്ധന വിവരിക്കേണ്ണ.

$$A = \frac{1}{3}, \quad B = \frac{-1}{3}, \quad C = \frac{2}{3} \quad (\text{ക്രൂ. 10})$$

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3+1} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{(2x-1)dx}{(x^2-x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|(x^2-x+1)| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \quad (\text{C 05})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2-x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right] + C$$

(ക്രൂ. 05)

(ക്രൂ. 05)

(ക്രൂ. 05)

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2-x+1| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{(2x-1)}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

അംഗി C അവിഥെ നിയന്ത്യയായി.

2007

$$(08) \quad (\text{a}) \quad \frac{x^3+1}{x(x-1)^3} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x-1)} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{D}{(x-1)^3}$$

(ලකුණු 05)

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

$$x=0 \quad \text{විට } A=-1$$

$$x=1 \quad \text{විට } D=2$$

$$x=2 \quad \text{විට} \quad 9 = A + 2B + 2C + 2D \\ \Rightarrow B + C = 3 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$x=-1 \quad \text{විට} \quad 0 = -8A - 4B + 2C - D \\ \Rightarrow 2B - C = 3 \rightarrow (2)$$

(1), (2) සහ  $B=2, C=1$  විට. (ලකුණු 10)

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

$$\int \frac{x^3+1}{x(x-1)^3} dx = - \int \frac{dx}{x} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3} \\ = -\ln|x| + 2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{(x-1)} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + C$$

(ලකුණු 10) (ලකුණු 05)

C අභ්‍යන්තර තාක්ෂණයයා.

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(b)  $25 \cos x + 15 = A(3 \cos x + 4 \sin x + 5) + B(-3 \sin x + 4 \cos x) + C$ ,  $\cos x$  හි යෝගුණය සමාන තිරීමෙන්.

$$3A + 4B = 25 \rightarrow (1) \text{ (ලකුණු 05)}$$

$\sin x$  හි යෝගුණය සැකදීමෙන්

$$4A - 3B = 0 \rightarrow (1)$$

නියත පද තැකැදීමෙන්  $C = 0$

$$(1) \text{ හා } (2) \text{ හේ } A = 3, B = 4 \text{ (ලකුණු 10)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{25 \cos x + 15}{3 \cos x + 4 \sin x + 5} dx &= 3 \int dx + 4 \int \frac{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x}{(3 \cos x + 4 \sin x + 5)} dx \\ &= 3x + 4 \ln |3 \cos x + 4 \sin x + 5| + C \end{aligned}$$

මෙහි  $C$  අඩුමත නියතයකි. (ලකුණු 10)

$$(c) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 x d(-\cos x)$$

$$= \left[ -\cos x \cdot \sin^5 x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx \text{ (ලකුණු 05)}$$

$$= 5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx - 5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx \text{ (ලකුණු 05)}$$

$$= 5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx - 5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ 05})$$

$$\int \sin^6 x dx = \frac{5}{6} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx$$

$$\int \sin^6 x dx = \frac{5}{6} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x \cdot d(-\cos x)$$

$$= \left[ -\cos x \sin^3 x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ 05})$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx - 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ 05})$$

$$4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x d(-\cos x)$$

$$= [-\sin x \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = [x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ } 05)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{32} \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ } 05)$$

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$y = 3x$  ലെറ്റ് അനിമു. തനിച്ച  $dy = 3dx$  ഹാ  $x = 0$  പിට  $y = 0$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ പിට } y = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ പിറി. (ലക്ഷ്യ } 05)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^6 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 y dy = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5\pi}{32} \quad (\text{C.05})$$

$$= \frac{5\pi}{96} \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ } 05)$$

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2008

(09)

$$(a) \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \left[ \frac{1}{(x-a)} - \frac{1}{(x+a)} \right] a \neq 0$$

(ಉತ್ತರ 05)

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{4a^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(x-a)^2} - \frac{2}{(x-a)(x+a)} + \frac{1}{(x+a)^2} \right]$$

(ಉತ್ತರ 05)

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

(ಉತ್ತರ 05)

$$= \frac{1}{4a^2} \frac{1}{(x-a)^2} + \frac{1}{4a^2} \frac{1}{(x+a)^2} - \frac{1}{4a^3} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-a)} + \frac{1}{4a^3} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+a)}$$

(ಉತ್ತರ 05)

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ತವತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ :-

$$\frac{1}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = \frac{A}{(x-a)} + \frac{B}{(x-a)^2} + \frac{C}{(x+a)} + \frac{D}{(x+a)^2}$$

(ಉತ್ತರ 05)

$$1 = A(x+a)^2(x-a) + B(x+a)^2 + C(x-a)^2(x+a) + D(x-a)^2$$

(ಉತ್ತರ 05)

$$1 = (A+C)x^3 + [a(A-C) + (B+D)]x^2 + [2a(B-D) - a^2(A+C)]x + a^3(C-A) + a^2(B+D)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A + C = 0 \rightarrow (01)$$

$$a(A - C) + (B + D) = 0 \rightarrow (02)$$

$$2(B - D) = a(A + C) \rightarrow (03)$$

$$B + D = \frac{1}{a^2} + a(A - C) \rightarrow (04) \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ } 05)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = D, \quad B = aC, \quad C = \frac{1}{4a^2} \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ } 05)$$

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$$A = -C, \quad a \neq 0$$

അംഗീരിൽ,

$$\frac{1}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{4a^3} \frac{1}{(x-a)} + \frac{1}{4a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-a)^2} + \frac{1}{4a^3} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+a)}$$

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

ഇൽ

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^2} + \frac{1}{4a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2} - \frac{1}{4a^3} \\ \int \frac{dx}{(x-a)} + \frac{1}{4a^3} \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)} \end{cases},$$

(ലക്ഷ്യ 05)

$$= \left( -\frac{1}{4a^2} \frac{1}{(x-a)} - \frac{1}{4a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+a)} - \frac{1}{4a^3} \right) \\ \left( n|x-a| + \frac{1}{4a^3} (n|x+a| + C) \right) \quad (\text{ലക്ഷ്യ } 20)$$

= എന്തിരിക്കുന്നതിലുണ്ട്.

$$= \frac{-1}{4a^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(x-a)} + \frac{1}{x+a} \right] + \frac{1}{4a^3} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right| + C \quad 25$$

$$- \frac{1}{4a^2} [ (x-a) + x+a ] + \frac{4a^3}{4a^2} \ln|x-a| \quad \boxed{12}$$

(b) (i)  $y = 2^x (> 0)$

$$\ln y = x \ln 2 \text{ (ලක්ශ්‍ර 05)}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \ln 2 \text{ (ලක්ශ්‍ර 05)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y(\ln 2) \text{ (ලක්ශ්‍ර 05)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(2^x) = y(\ln 2)$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{2^x}{\ln 2}\right) = 2^x \rightarrow (A) \quad \boxed{15}$$

(ii) (A) තු

$$\int 2^x dx = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + C \text{ (ලක්ශ්‍ර 10)}$$

C නියතයකි.

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

$$t = \sqrt{x+1} \quad (\text{எல்லோ 05}) \quad x = -1 \quad \text{இடு} \\ x = 1 \quad \text{இடு}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left( (x+1)^{\frac{-1}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{2t}$$

$$dt = \frac{dx}{2t} \quad (\text{எல்லோ 05})$$

$$I = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} 2t \cdot dt \cdot 2^t = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} t \cdot 2^t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} t \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{2^t}{\ln 2} \right)$$

$$I = 2 \left[ \left( t \cdot \frac{2^t}{\ln 2} \right)_0^{\sqrt{2}} - \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2^t}{\ln 2} dt \right] \quad (\text{எல்லோ 05})$$

$$= 2 \left[ \left( \frac{t \cdot 2^t}{\ln 2} \right)_0^{\sqrt{2}} - \left( \frac{2}{\ln 2} \cdot \frac{2^t}{\ln 2} \right)_0^{\sqrt{2}} \right] \quad (\text{எல்லோ 05})$$

$$I = 2 \left[ \left( t \cdot \frac{2^t}{\ln 2} \right)_0^{\sqrt{2}} - \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2^t}{\ln 2} dt \right] \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ } 05)$$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{t \cdot 2^t}{\ln 2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} - \left( \frac{2}{\ln 2} \cdot \frac{2^t}{\ln 2} \right)_0^{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ } 05)$$

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

$$I = 2^{\sqrt{2}+1} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^2} \right] + \frac{2}{(\ln 2)^2} \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ } 05)$$

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**2009**

$$(10) \quad I_k = \int \frac{e^t}{t^k} dt, \quad t > 0 \text{ වහා අතර } k \text{ නිශ්චිත ප්‍රසාද යෙනුවකි.}$$

උවීට.

$$I_k = \int \frac{e^t}{t^k} dt = \int \frac{(-1)}{(k-1)} e^t \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{t^{k-1}} \right) dt \quad k \neq 1 \quad (\text{ලක්ෂණ } 10)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{k-1} \frac{e^t}{t^{k-1}} + \frac{1}{k-1} \int \frac{e^t}{t^{k-1}} dt$$

$$I_k = I_{k-1} + \frac{1}{k-1} \frac{e^t}{t^{k-1}} = \text{නියතයා } (c) \rightarrow (01)$$

(ලක්ෂණ 10)

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

$t = 1+x$  යයි ගනිමු. (ලක්ශ්‍ර 05)

$$dt = dx$$

$$I = \int e^{t-1} \frac{(2-t)^2}{t^2} dt \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 10})$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} \int e^t \left\{ \frac{4}{t^2} - \frac{4}{t} + 1 \right\} dt \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05})$$

$$I_k = \int \frac{e^t}{t^k} dt, \quad I = \frac{1}{e} \left\{ 4I_2 - 4I_1 + \int e^t dt \right\}$$

(01) න් k = 2 විට,

$$I_2 - I_1 = \text{නියතය } - \frac{e^t}{t} \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05})$$

$$I = \frac{1}{e} \left\{ \text{නියතය} - \frac{4e^t}{t} + \int e^t dt \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} \left\{ \text{නියතය} - \frac{4e^t}{t} + e^t \right\} \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05})$$

$$= \frac{e^{1+x}}{e} - \frac{4e^{1+x}}{e(1+x)} + \text{නියතය}$$

$$= \frac{e^{1+x}}{e} - \frac{4e^{1+x}}{e(1+x)} + \text{නියතය}$$

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(b)  $J = \int_0^a f(x) dx$  වෙත  $a > 0$

$$y = a - x \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05}) \quad \text{විට } dy = -dx \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 05})$$

$$J = - \int_a^0 f(a-x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \rightarrow (01) \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 10})$$

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$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2k} x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2k} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{2k} x dx$$

k බහු පූරුණ වේ. (ලක්ශ්‍ර 10)

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^{2k} x}{\sin^{2k} x + \cos^{2k} x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^{2k} x}{\sin^{2k} x + \cos^{2k} x} dx \quad (\text{C. 10})$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^{2k} x}{\sin^{2k} x + \cos^{2k} x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\text{ලක්ශ්‍ර 10})$$

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2010

(11)

$$(a) \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)(1+x)^2} = \frac{Ax+B}{1+x^2} + \frac{C}{1+x} + \frac{D}{(1+x)^2}$$

(ලක්ශ්‍ර 05)

$$2x = (Ax+B)(1+x)^2 + C(1+x)(1+x^2) + D(1+x^2)$$

$$2x = \begin{pmatrix} (A+C)x^3 + (2A+B+C+D)x^2 + \\ (A+2B+C)x + (B+C+D) \end{pmatrix}$$

අනුරූප පදනම් සංස්කරණ යැයුදීමෙන්.

$$A+C=0, 2A+B+C+D=0, A+2B+C=2 \text{ හා}$$

$$B+C+D=0 \text{ නේ.}$$

$$\text{ඉහත සමිකරණ කුලකය විසින් } A=C=0, B=1 \text{ හා}$$

(C. 05) (C. 05) (C. 05)

$$D=-1 \text{ ලැබේ.}$$

(ලක්ශ්‍ර 05)

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

(C. 05) (C. 05)  
(C. 05)

මෙහි k යනු අමුතන තියතෙයි.

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(ලක්ශ්‍ර 05)

$$(b) \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = e^{ax} \sin bx - a$$

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$$(b) \text{ (i)} \quad bI = \begin{cases} b \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = e^{ax} \sin bx - a \\ \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = e^{ax} \sin bx - aJ \end{cases} \quad (\text{ଲେଖ୍ୟ } 05)$$

$$bI + aJ = e^{ax} \sin bx \rightarrow (01)$$

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$$\text{(ii)} \quad -bJ = \begin{cases} -b \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = e^{ax} \cos bx - a \\ \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = e^{ax} \cos bx - aI \end{cases} \quad (\text{ଲେଖ୍ୟ } 05)$$

$$aI - bJ = e^{ax} \cos bx \rightarrow (02)$$

10

$$b \times (1) + a \times (2) \Rightarrow (a^2 + b^2) I = e^{ax} (b \sin bx + a \cos bx)$$

$$I = \frac{e^{ax}}{(a^2 + b^2)} (b \sin bx + a \cos bx) \quad (\text{ଲେଖ୍ୟ } 05)$$

05

$$a \times 1 - b \times 2 \Rightarrow (a^2 + b^2) J = e^{ax} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)$$

$$J = \frac{e^{ax}}{(a^2 + b^2)} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) \quad (\text{ଲେଖ୍ୟ } 05)$$

05

$$(c) \quad x^3 t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 = -\frac{1}{t}$$

$$3x^2 t + x^3 \frac{dt}{dx} = 0 \quad (\text{ଲେଖ୍ୟ } 05)$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{dt}{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ ଏବଂ } t = 1 \text{ ହୁଏ } x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ ଏବଂ } t = 8 \text{ ଏବଂ. (କେତ୍ର 05)}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^2 \frac{dx}{x(x^3-1)} = \int_1^8 -\frac{dt}{t(t-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^8 \frac{dt}{t+1} = \frac{1}{3} [\ln|1+t|]_1^8$$

(କେତ୍ର 05)      (କେତ୍ର 05)

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\ln 9 - \ln 2) = \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{9}{2}$$

(କେତ୍ର 05)

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2011

(12) (a)

$$\int_1^e x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln x dx = \int_1^e \ln x d\left(\frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}}\right) dx \quad ⑩$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} \ln x \right]_1^e - \frac{2}{5} \int_1^e x^{\frac{5}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx \quad ⑤$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}e^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{5} \int_1^e x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \quad \because \ln e = 1 \text{ ଏବଂ } \ln 1 = 0$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}e^{\frac{5}{2}} - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \left[ \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{5}{2}} \right]_1^e \quad ⑤$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}e^{\frac{5}{2}} - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 e^{\frac{5}{2}} + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \quad ⑤$$

35

$$= \frac{2}{5} e^{\frac{x}{2}} - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 e^{\frac{x}{2}} + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \quad (5)$$

35

$$(b) \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$$

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

$$\sin 2x = 2 \cos x \sin x = \frac{2 \cos x \sin x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}$$

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

$$t = \tan x \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = \sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x = 1 + t^2$$

$$\text{බැවිත, } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \text{ නම්. } (5)$$

15

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4 \cos 2x + 3 \sin 2x + 5} dx \stackrel{(5)}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4(1-t^2) + 6t + 5} dt \quad (5)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2 + 6t + 9} dt \quad (5)$$

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

$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{(t+3)} \right]_0^1 \quad (5)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \quad (5)$$

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$$(c) \frac{1}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{A}{x-a} + \frac{B}{x-b} = \frac{A(x-b) + B(x-a)}{(x-a)(x-b)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{(A+B)x - (Ab + Ba)}{(x-a)(x-b)}$$

$$1 = (A+B)x - (Ab + Ba)$$

$$((x)) \text{ සමාන කිරීමෙන්, } A + B = 0 \rightarrow (01)$$

$$\text{නියත පද සමාන කිරීමෙන්, } Ab + Ba = -1 \rightarrow (02)$$

$$(01) \text{ හා } (02) \text{ මගින් } A = \frac{1}{a-b} \text{ හා } B = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

(5)

(5)

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එබැවින්

$$\frac{1}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{1}{(a-b)(x-a)} + \frac{1}{(b-a)(x-b)} \rightarrow (A)$$

(A) සි x, a හා b පිළිවෙශින්  $x^2$ ,  $-a^2$  හා  $-b^2$  මගින් ප්‍රකිජ්‍යාපනය කිරීමෙන්,

(5)

(5)

(5)

(A) හි  $x, a$  හා  $b$  පිළිවෙළින්  $x^2, -a^2$  හා  $-b^2$  මගින් ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය කිරීමෙන්. (5) (5) (5)

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \int \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2-b^2)} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{(b^2-a^2)} \int \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)} dx - \frac{1}{(b^2-a^2)} \int \frac{1}{x^2+b^2} dx \quad (5) \\ &= \frac{1}{(b^2-a^2)} \left\{ \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) - \frac{1}{b} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{b} \right) \right\} + C \quad (10) \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$a, b \neq 0$  නම්. මෙහි  $C$  යනු අභිජනකයි.

$a = 0$  නම්  $b \neq 0$  නේ.

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \int \frac{1}{x^2(x^2+b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{b^2} \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{b^2} \int \frac{1}{(x^2+b^2)} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{b^2 x} - \frac{1}{b^3} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{b} \right) + C^1 \end{aligned}$$

මෙහි  $C^1$  යනු අභිජනකයි.

If  $b = 0$  then  $a \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \int \frac{1}{x^2(x^2+b^2)} dx = -\frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)} dx + \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad (5) \\ &= -\frac{1}{a^2 x} - \frac{1}{a^3} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + C'' \end{aligned}$$

මෙහි  $C'$  යනු අභිජනකයි.

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2012

(13)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) & \int_0^{\pi} (\sin^3 x - \cos^3 x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \left\{ (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x - (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x \right\} dx \quad (05) \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x - \cos^2 x \sin x - \cos x + \sin^2 x \cos x) dx \\
 &= \left[ -\cos x + \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} - \sin x + \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} \\
 &= 2 - \frac{2}{3} \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \quad (05)
 \end{aligned}$$

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වෙනත් ක්‍රමයක්

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) & \int_0^{\pi} (\sin^3 x - \cos^3 x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \left\{ (\sin x - \cos x) (\sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x) \right\} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x - \cos x) (1 + \sin x \cos x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x + \sin^2 x \cos x - \cos x - \cos^2 x \sin x) dx \quad (05) \\
 &= \left[ -\cos x + \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} - \sin x + \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} \\
 &= 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \quad (05)
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$= 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

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$$(b) \int x^3 \tan^{-1} x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x^4}{1+x^4} dx \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(x^2+1)^2 - (2x^2+1)}{1+x^2} dx \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{4} \int (x^2+1) dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2(x^2+1)-1}{1+x^2} dx \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} + x \right) + \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} + x \right) + \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \tan^{-1} x + C \quad (10)$$

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මෙහි C යනු අගිමත නියතයකි.

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

මෙහි A, B, C හා D යනු තීරණය කළ යුතු නියත වේ.

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

$$x = 2 \text{ යැනිමෙන් } B = 1 \text{ ගැනීමේ. } (05)$$

$$\text{නියත පද ඇඟිලෙන් } -3 = -2A + B + 4D \text{ ගැනීමේ. } (10)$$

$x^3$  පදනෘති සංගුණක යැයුදීමෙන්  $O = A + C$  ලැබේයි.  
 $x$  පදනෘති සංගුණක යැයුදීමෙන්.)  $O = A + 4C - 4D$  ලැබේයි.  
 $-3 = -2A + B + 4D$  හි  $B = 1$  යැයි යෙදීමෙන්  
 $-2 = -A + 2D \rightarrow (1)$  ලැබේයි.

$O = A + 4C - 4D$  හි  $C = -A$  යැයි යෙදීමෙන්  
 $O = 3A + 4D \rightarrow (2)$  ලැබේයි.

(1) යා (2) න්  $D = -\frac{3}{5}$  යා  $A = +\frac{4}{5}$  යැයි ලැබේයි.

$$C = -\frac{4}{5} \quad (05)$$

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

$$= \int \frac{4}{5(x-2)} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} dx - \int \frac{4x+3}{5(x^2+1)} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \ln|x-2| - \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx - \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \ln|x-2| - \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{2}{5} \ln|x^2+1| - \frac{3}{5} \tan^{-1}x + k \quad (10)$$

මෙහි  $k$  යනු අවශ්‍ය තියරයි.

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2013

(14) (a)  $\int x^2 \sin^{-1}x dx = \int \sin^{-1}x \cdot d\left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right) dx \quad (05)$

2013

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(14)

$$(a) \int x^2 \sin^{-1} x \, dx = \int \sin^{-1} x \, d\left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right) \, dx \quad 05$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx \quad 10$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 d\left(\sqrt{1-x^2}\right) \quad 10$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{3} \left[ x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{1-x^2} 2x \, dx \right] \quad 05$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{3} x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{2}{9} (1-x^2)^{3/2} + C \quad 05$$

C සඳහු අක්‍රිමක තීක්ෂණයකි.

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

$$\frac{x^2 + 3x + 4}{(x-1)(x+1)^3} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{D}{(x+1)^3} \quad 10$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 4 = A(x+1)^3 + B(x-1)(x+1)^2 + C(x+1)(x-1) + D(x-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = 1, \quad 1 + 3 + 4 &= 8A \Rightarrow A = 1 \\ x = -1, \quad 1 - 3 + 4 &= -2D \Rightarrow D = -1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & \\ & \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 10$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 \text{ හි යෝගුක සැයදීමෙන්, } 0 &= A + B \Rightarrow B = -A = -1 \\ x^2 \text{ හි යෝගුක සැයදීමෙන්, } 1 &= 3A - B + 2B + C \Rightarrow C = -1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & \\ & \end{aligned} \right\}$$

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

10

$$\begin{aligned} & + 1 \Big) - 1 \\ & \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \quad 05 \\ & \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

+ C:

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05

$$(x-2)^2$$

කෙටි. 10

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{x^2 + 3x + 4}{(x^2 - 1)(x+1)^2} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} dx \quad (05) \\
 &= \ln|x-1| - \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + C \quad (05) \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad (05) \qquad\qquad\qquad (05) \quad [50]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad aI + bJ &= \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a^2 + b^2 + a \cos x + b \sin x}{a^2 + b^2 + a \cos x + b \sin x} dx \right] \quad (05) \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \left[ x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow (01) \quad (05) \\
 bI - aJ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{ab + b \cos x - ab - a \sin x}{a^2 + b^2 + a \cos x + b \sin x} dx \rightarrow (02) \quad (05)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \ln(a^2 + b^2 + a \cos x + b \sin x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad (10) \\
 &= \ln(a^2 + b^2 + b) - \ln(a^2 + b^2 + a) \quad (10) \\
 &= \ln\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 + b}{a^2 + b^2 + a}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (01) \times a + (02) \times b \Rightarrow I &= \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \left\{ \frac{a\pi}{2} + b \ln\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 + b}{a^2 + b^2 + a}\right) \right\} \quad (05) \\
 J &= \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \left\{ \frac{b\pi}{2} - a \ln\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 + b}{a^2 + b^2 + a}\right) \right\} \quad (05)
 \end{aligned}$$

150

2014

$$(15) \quad (a) \quad \int \frac{3x+2}{x^2+2x+5} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{3(x+1)-1}{x^2+2x+5} dx \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+5} dx - \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+4} dx \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+5) - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) + C \quad (05)$$

මෙහි C යනු අවධාරණයකි.

$\therefore x^2+2x+5 > 0$  බව හඳුනාගත්ත.

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(b)

$$I = \int e^x \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$= \int e^x \cos \ln(x) \frac{dx}{dx} dx \quad (05)$$

$$= x \cos \ln x + \int x \sin(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (05)$$

$$= e^x \cos(\ln e^x) - \cos(\ln 1) + \int \sin(\ln x) \frac{dx}{dx} dx \quad (05)$$

$$= e^x \cos \pi - \cos 0 + [x \sin(\ln x)]_0^\infty - \int x \cos(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (05)$$

$$= -e^\pi - 1 - e^0 \sin \pi - \sin(0) - 1 \quad (05)$$

$$2I = -e^\pi - 1$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{2}(e^\pi + 1) \quad (05)$$

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(c)  $u = a-x$  යැයි ගනිමු. එවිට  $x = a-u$  හා  $\frac{dx}{du} = -1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{du} = -1 \Rightarrow dx = -du \text{ ගෙවී. } x = a \text{ විට } ⑤$$

$u = 0 \text{ අළු } x = 0 \text{ විට } u = a \text{ ඇ.}$

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-u)(-du) = \int_0^a (a-u) du = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$$

⑤ ⑤

15

$$P(x) = (x-\pi)(2x+\pi)$$

$$I = \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{P(x)} dx = \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2(\pi/2-x)}{P(\pi/2-x)} dx$$

⑤

$$\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2 x}{P(\pi/2-x)} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^2 x}{P(x)} dx$$

⑤

$$P(\pi/2-x) = (\pi/2-x-\pi)[2(\pi/2-x)+\pi]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(2x+\pi).2(\pi-x) = (x-\pi)(2x+\pi)$$

$$= P(x) \quad ⑩$$

20

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{P(x)} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^2 x}{P(x)} dx \quad ⑤$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{P(x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{P(x)} dx \quad ⑤$$

10

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{(x-\pi)(2x+\pi)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[ \frac{\frac{1}{3\pi}}{x-\pi} - \frac{\frac{2}{3\pi}}{2x+\pi} \right] dx \quad (05) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{3\pi} \ln|x-\pi| - \frac{2}{3\pi} \times \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x+\pi| \right\}_{-\pi}^{\pi} \quad (05) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6\pi} \left\{ \ln(-\pi/2) - \ln(-\pi) - \ln(2\pi) + \ln(\pi) \right\} \quad (05) \\
 I &= \frac{1}{6\pi} \left( \ln\pi/2 - \ln 2\pi \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6\pi} \ln \left| \frac{\pi/2}{2\pi} \right| = \frac{1}{6\pi} \ln \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) \quad (05)
 \end{aligned}$$

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2015

(16)

$y = \pi - x$  യെറി അതിലു.

$$\int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \int_\pi^0 f(\pi-y) (-dy) = \int_0^\pi f(\pi-y) dy = \int_0^\pi f(\pi-x) dx \quad (05) \quad (05) \quad (10)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} [x]_0^{\pi/2} - 0 = \pi/4, \quad (05) \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore [\sin 2x]_0^{\pi/2} = 0$$

10

പാലമ്പ് പ്രതിലീലയ യേറിക്കേണ്ടത്,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x \sin^2 x \, dx &= \int_0^\pi (\pi - x) \sin^2 (\pi - x) \, dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x \, dx - \int_0^\pi x \sin^2 x \, dx \quad (05) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 2 \int_0^\pi x \sin^2 x \, dx = \pi \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x \, dx + \int_{\pi/2}^\pi \sin^2 x \, dx \right] \quad (05)$$

$$= \pi \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} + J \right] \text{ എങ്കിൽ } J = \int_{\pi/2}^\pi \sin^2 x \, dx \quad (05)$$

$\pi - x = y$  ഫാദുക്കേണ്ടത്. (05)

$$J = \int_{\pi/2}^0 \sin^2 (\pi - y) (-dy) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 y \, dy = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (05)$$

$$\int_0^\pi x \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{2} (\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi^2}{4}. \quad (05) \quad (30)$$

(b) ഫാദുക്ക

$$t = x^2 \Rightarrow dt = 2x \, dx \quad (05)$$

$$\therefore \int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int t \cdot e^t \, dt \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int t \frac{d}{dt} (e^t) \, dt = \frac{1}{2} t e^t - \frac{1}{2} \int e^t \, dt \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t e^t - \frac{1}{2} e^t + c \quad \text{ഫാദുക്ക} \quad t = x^2, \int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx \quad (05)$$

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

(05)                      (05)

30

$$(c) \frac{1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$1 \equiv A(x^2 + x + 1) + (x - 1)(Bx + C)$$

$$x^0 \text{ හි සංගුණන සමාන තිරිමෙන්, } 1 = A - C$$

$$x^1 \text{ හි සංගුණන සමාන තිරිමෙන්, } 0 = A + C - B$$

$$x^2 \text{ හි සංගුණන සමාන තිරිමෙන්, } 0 = A + B$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3}, \quad B = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad C = \frac{2}{3}$$

(05)                      (05)                      (05)

15

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x + 2}{x^2 + x + 1} dx$$

(05)

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

(05)

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x - 1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2 + x + 1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x + 1/2)^2 + (\sqrt{3}/2)^2}$$

(05)                      (05)                      (05)

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

(05)                      (05)

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(d) പരിഗ്രാമം  $t = \tan(x/2) \Rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{2}(1+t^2) dx$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \quad (05)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{5+4\cos x + 3\sin x} = \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{2}{(1+t^2)} dt}{5+4\left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right) + 3 \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \quad (05)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2 dt}{5(1+t^2) + 4(1-t^2) + 6t}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2dt}{t^2 + 6t + 9} \quad (05)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2dt}{(t+3)^2} = 2 \left[ \frac{-1}{t+3} \right]_0^1 = 2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \quad \boxed{20}$$

**2016**

(17) (i)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}}$   
 $= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-(x-1)^2}} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) + c_1$  എങ്കിൽ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുക.

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

$$(17) \quad (i) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}} \\ = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-(x-1)^2}} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) + c_1 \quad \text{എবി } c_1 \text{ അന്തരീക്ഷ നിയന്ത്രണം.}$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left( \sqrt{3+2x-x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}(3+2x-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2-2x) \\ = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}} \\ \text{ഈക്കാൽ } \int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{3+2x-x^2} + c_2 \quad \text{എവി } c_2 \text{ അന്തരീക്ഷ നിയന്ത്രണം.} \\ \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}} dx + 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}} \\ = -\sqrt{3+2x-x^2} + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) + c_3 \quad \text{എവി } c_3 \text{ അന്തരീക്ഷ നിയന്ത്രണം.}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{2x-1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+c}{x^2+1} \\ 2x-1 = A(x^2+1) + (Bx+c)(x+1) \\ \begin{aligned} x^2: \quad 0 &= A+B \\ x: \quad 2 &= B+C \\ x^0: -1 &= A+C \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} A-C &= -2 \\ A &= -\frac{3}{2} \\ C &= \frac{1}{2} \\ B &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned} \\ \frac{2x-1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3x+1}{x^2+1} \\ \int \frac{2x-1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} dx = -\frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{3x+1}{x^2+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \\ = -\frac{3}{2} \ln|x+1| + \frac{3}{4} \ln|x^2+1| + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}x + c_4 \quad \text{എവി } c_4 \text{ അന്തരീക്ഷ നിയന്ത്രണം.}$$

$$(c) \quad (i) \quad n \neq -1 \\ \int x^n (\ln x) dx = \int \ln x \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) dx \\ = \left( \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) (\ln x) - \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)x} dx \\ = \left( \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) (\ln x) - \int \frac{x^n}{n+1} dx \\ = \left( \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) (\ln x) - \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} + c_5 \quad \text{എവി } c_5 \text{ അന്തരീക്ഷ നിയന്ത്രണം.}$$

$$(ii) \quad \int_1^3 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \left[ \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} \right]_1^3 \\ = \frac{1}{2} ((\ln 3)^2 - (\ln 1)^2) \\ = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 3)^2$$

2017

$$(18) \quad (i) \quad \frac{1}{x(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2} \quad (10)$$

$$1 = A(x+1)^2 + Bx(x+1) + Cx$$

$$1 = (A+B)x^2 + (2A+B+C)x + A$$

සංග්‍රහක යමාන කිරීමෙන්,

$$x^0 : 1 = A$$

$$x^1 : 0 = 2A + B + C \quad (10)$$

$$x^2 : 0 = A + B$$

$$\therefore A = 1, B = -1 \text{ and } C = -1 \quad (10)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx \quad (05)$$

$$= \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{x+1} + c' \text{ මෙහි } c' \text{ යනු අගිමත නියතයකි.} \quad (15) \quad [50]$$

$$(ii) \int xe^{-x} dx = -xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx \quad (10)$$

$$= -xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + c'' \quad (05) \text{ මෙහි } c'' \text{ යනු අගිමත නියතයකි.} \quad (05)$$

$$\text{අවශ්‍ය වර්ගථලය} = \int_1^2 xe^{-x} dx \quad (05)$$

$$= - (x+1)e^{-x} \Big|_1^2 \quad (05)$$

$$= 2e^{-1} - 3e^{-2} \quad (05)$$

[35]

(b)  $x = c \tan \theta$  යැයි ගනීම්.

$$\text{තිව්‍ය } dx = c \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$r = 0$  එන විට  $\theta = 0$  වන අතර  $x = c$ . එන විට  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  වේ.

$$\text{තිව්‍ය } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln c(1+\tan \theta)}{c^2 + c^2 \tan^2 \theta} \cdot c \sec^2 \theta d\theta \quad (05) \quad (05)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln c(1+\tan \theta)}{c^2 \sec^2 \theta} \cdot c \sec^2 \theta d\theta \quad (05)$$

$$\text{විට } dx = c \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$r = 0$  ලත විට  $\theta = 0$  ලත අතර  $x = c$ . එන විට  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  ගී.

$$\text{විට } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln c(1+\tan\theta)}{c^2 + c^2 \tan^2\theta} \cdot c \sec^2 \theta d\theta \quad (05) \quad (05)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln c(1+\tan\theta)}{c^2 \sec^2\theta} \cdot c \sec^2 \theta d\theta \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \{ \ln c + \ln(1+\tan\theta) \} d\theta \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \ln c \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta + \frac{1}{c} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \ln c \cdot 0 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \frac{1}{c} J \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4c} \ln c + \frac{1}{c} J \quad (05) \quad (35)$$

$$J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \left( 1 + \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \theta \right) \right) d\theta \quad (05)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \left\{ \frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta} \right\} d\theta \quad (05)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \frac{2}{(1 + \tan \theta)} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \{ \ln 2 - \ln(1 + \tan \theta) \} d\theta \quad (05)$$

$$= \ln 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - J$$

$$\therefore J = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 \quad (05)$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{4c} \ln c + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 \quad (05)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8c} (2 \ln c + \ln 2)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8c} \ln (2c^2) \quad (05)$$

**2018**

$$(19) \text{ (a) i. } Ax^2(x-1) + Bx(x-1) + C(x-1) - Ax^3 = 1$$

සංග්‍රහණ යැයුදීමෙන් :

$$x^2: -A + B = 0 \quad [C-05]$$

$$x^1: -B + C = 0 \quad [C-05]$$

$$x^0: -C = 1 \quad [C-05]$$

$$A = -1, B = -1, \text{ and } C = -1 \quad [C-05]$$

**[Q.C-20]**

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

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x^3(x-1)} = \text{නිශ්චා හා අයුරිත්}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^3(x-1)} = -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x-1} \text{ තෙවෙනුව. } [C-05]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{නෙයින්, } \int \frac{1}{x^3(x-1)} dx &= -\int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx + \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx \\ &= \ln|x| + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + \ln|x-1| + C \end{aligned}$$

**[C-05] [C-05] [C-05] [C-05] [C-05]**

මෙහි C යනු අගිල්ලන තියනයක් ලබ.

**[Q.C-30]**

$$\text{ii. } \int x^2 \cos 2x dx = \frac{x^2 \sin 2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int 2x \sin 2x dx \quad [C-05]$$

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

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

[C-05] [C-05] [C-05] [C-05] [C-05]

මෙහි C යනු අභිජනන තියනයක් ලබා. [B.C.-30]

$$\text{ii. } \int x^2 \cos 2x dx = \frac{x^2 \sin 2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int 2x \sin 2x dx$$

[C-05] [C-05]

$$= \frac{x^2 \sin 2x}{2} + \frac{x \cos 2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx$$

[C-05] [C-05]

$$\frac{x^2 \sin 2x}{2} + \frac{x \cos 2x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C, \text{ මෙහි C}$$

[C-05]

යනු අභිජනන තියනයක් ලබා. [C-05] [B.C.-30]

$$(b) \theta = \tan^{-1}(\cos x); -\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\tan \theta = \cos x \Rightarrow \sec^2 \theta d\theta = -\sin x dx$$

[C-05]

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}(1) \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

[C-05]

$$x = \pi \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}(-1) \Rightarrow \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

[C-05]

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta}}$$

[C-05] [C-05] [C-05]

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec \theta d\theta$$

[C-05]

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec \theta (\sec \theta + \tan \theta)}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta} d\theta$$

[C-05]

$$= [\ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

[C-05]

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} = \ln(\sqrt{2}+1) - \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

[C-05]

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

$$= \ln \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{2} + 1)}{(\sqrt{2} - 1)(\sqrt{2} + 1)} \right]$$

$$= \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{1} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \ln (\sqrt{2} + 1) \quad \boxed{\text{C-05}}$$

Q.C-50

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\pi-x) \sin(\pi-x)}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2(\pi-x)}} dx \quad \boxed{\text{C-05}}$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} dx - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} dx \quad \boxed{\text{C-05}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \pi [2 \ln (\sqrt{2} + 1)] - I \quad \boxed{\text{C-05}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = 2\pi \ln (\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$I = \pi \ln (\sqrt{2} + 1) \quad \boxed{\text{C-05}}$$

Q.C-20