

COMBINED MATHS ANANDA ILLANGAKOON
අධ්‍යයන මහල, සහතික මටු (උසස් මටු) විභාගය, 2025 මහලවිකම් General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, November 2025
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">සංයුක්ත ගණිතය Combined Mathematics</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">10</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 10px;">E</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 10px;">I/II</div> </div>
Three hours

* Answer five questions .

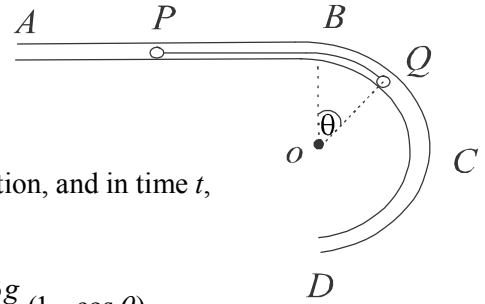
Test paper

03

1. Given that $f(x) = x^2 - 2(1 + \lambda)x + 4\lambda + 3$, where $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.i) Show for the roots of $f(x) = 0$ are in opposite signs that $\lambda < \frac{-3}{4}$.ii) Show that for all real values of λ the roots of the equation $f(x) = 3$ are real.iii) If λ_1 and λ_2 are two values of λ so that the equation $f(x) = 0$ has coincident roots,Show that $|\lambda_1 - \lambda_2| = 2\sqrt{3}$.iv) Find the values a and b in terms of λ , so that $f(x) = (x - a)^2 + b$, Find the value of λ such that $f(x)$ has a minimum at $x = -2$. Find also the minimum of $f(x)$ at this value of λ .2.a. Show that the remainder when the polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)$ is $f(a)$.Show that the function $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 6$ has no a factor in the form $(x - k)$. Where k is a real constant .Let $g(x) = 3f(x) + \lambda x^2 + \mu x$. If $(x - 1)$ and $(x - 2)$ are factors of $g(x)$, find the values of the constants λ and μ . Hence factorise $g(x)$.Also find the range of x so that the function $g(x)$ is positive.b. Solve the equation $2 \log_x^a + \log_{ax}^a + 3 \log_{a^2x}^a = 0$, where $a > 0$, and $a \neq 1$ 3. a) Let $y = e^{\sin x}$, Show thati) $\frac{dy}{dx} = y \cos x$. Hence show that $y \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y^2 \sin x - \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right]^2 = 0$ b) Let $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 4x}{(x - 3)(x + 1)}$; for $x \neq 3, -1$.Show that $f'(x) = \frac{-12(x - 1)}{(x - 3)^2(x + 1)^2}$ sketch the graph of the function $y = f(x)$ indicating the turning points and asymptotes.

see page 2

4. A narrow smooth tube $ABCD$ is bent into the form indicated in the figure below. The portion AB of the tube is straight. The portion BCD is of semi-circular shape with radius a , centre O and the diameter BD perpendicular to AB . The tube is fixed in a vertical plane with AB horizontal and uppermost. In side the tube there is a particle P of mass m and a particle Q of mass $3m$ connected by a light inextensible string of length $l \left(> \frac{\pi a}{2} \right)$. Initially, the string is taut, lying AB , with the particle Q at the point B . The particle Q is slightly displaced from this position, and in time t , radius OQ turns through an acute angle θ .



Applying the principle of conservation of energy, show that $\left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{3g}{2a} (1 - \cos \theta)$.

Hence, or otherwise, show that the acceleration of the particle P is $\frac{3g}{4} \sin \theta$. Find the reaction from the tube on the particle Q and the tension in the string, at time t .

5. A smooth hemispherical bowl of radius a is fixed so that its rim is horizontal and uppermost. A uniform rod AB of length $2l$, and weight $2w$ is in equilibrium with end A in contact with the inner surface and end B projecting beyond the rim of the bowl with a weight w attached there. If the inclination of the rod to the horizontal is θ .

Show that $2l \cos \theta = 3a \cos 2\theta$. Find $\cos \theta$ in terms of l and a , and show that the length of the part of the rod projecting beyond the rim is $\frac{5l - \sqrt{l^2 + 18a^2}}{3}$.

6. The points $A \equiv (a, 0)$, $B \equiv (a, a)$, $C \equiv (0, a)$ where $a > 0$, are in the OXY coordinate plane.

Forces of magnitudes $1, 2, 3, 4, 9\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{2}$ act along the sides \vec{OA} , \vec{AB} , \vec{BC} , \vec{CO} , \vec{OB} and \vec{AC} respectively. Find the magnitude and the direction of the resultant force.

If this resultant force cuts the OX axis at N , find ON . Show that the equation of the line of action of the resultant force is $3y - 4x + 3a = 0$

A couple on the plane of the forces is now added so that the resultant force passes through the origin.

Find the magnitude and the sense of this couple.