

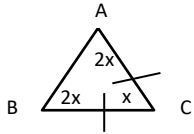
1.  $\sqrt{57} = 7.5$

2.  $x^2 + 7x - 18$

$x^2 + 9x - 2x - 18$  \_\_\_\_\_ (C 1)

$(x + 9)(x - 2)$  \_\_\_\_\_ (C 2)

3.



$x = \frac{180}{5} = 36$  නම් \_\_\_\_\_ (C 1)

$\angle ABC = 72^\circ$  (C 2)

4.  $6xy, 8y^2, 4y$

කු.පො.ගු =  $24xy^2$  (C 2)

5.  $24 \times 12$  (C 1)

$288 \text{ cm}^3$  (C 2)

6.  $\angle DCA = \angle CAB$  (C 1)

$\triangle ADC \equiv \triangle ABC$  (පා.කෝ.පා. අවස්ථාව) (C 1)

7.  $\frac{1}{4} 2\pi r$

$= \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} 14$  (C 1)

$= 22 \text{ cm}$  (C 1)

8.  $PQ^2 = PO^2 + OQ^2$  (C 1)

$= 6^2 + 8^2$

$= 36 + 64$

$= 100$

$PQ = 10 \text{ cm}$  (C 1)

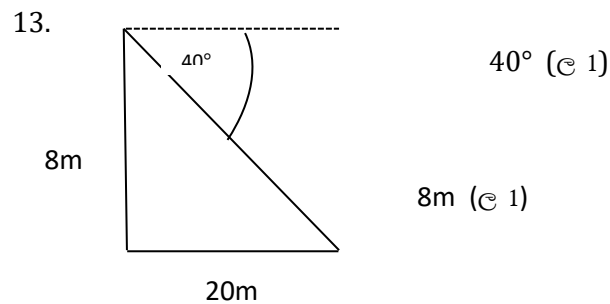
9.  $\frac{4}{4} \times \frac{1}{2x} - 1 \frac{3}{8x}$  කුලභ භාගය (C 1)

$\frac{7}{8x}$  (C 2)

10.  $36 \text{ cm}$  (C 2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 11. & \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = (-2) + (-3) \\
 & = (3 + 0) \quad (\text{C } 2) \\
 & = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12. & 2\pi rh \\
 & 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 300 \quad (\text{C } 1) \\
 & 26400 \text{ cm}^3 \quad (\text{C } 1)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$14. x = 60^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 15. & (1, 2) (0, 1) \\
 & m = \frac{2-1}{1-0} = 1 \quad (\text{C } 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$16. x = 80^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 17. & 6 \times 3 = 18 \quad (\text{C } 1) \\
 & 18 \times 2 = 36 \\
 & \frac{36}{4} = 9 \\
 & \text{මිනිසුන් ගණන } 9 \quad (\text{C } 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 18. & \hat{ACB} = 90^\circ \quad (\text{C } 1) \\
 & a = 105^\circ \quad (\text{C } 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$19. 72 \times \frac{1000}{3600} \times 10$$

$$200m \quad (\text{C } 2)$$

20. { පන්තියේ සිටින මුළු ආචාරණ පැලඳ සිටි පිරිමි ළමුන් }

21.  $10^{0.6990} = 5$

හෝ  $5 = 10^{0.6990}$  (උ 2)

22.  $P(A \cap B) = (PA) \times P(B)$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} \quad (\text{උ } 2)$$

23.  $720 \times 4 -$

$$= 2880 \times \frac{100}{8} \quad (\text{උ } 1)$$

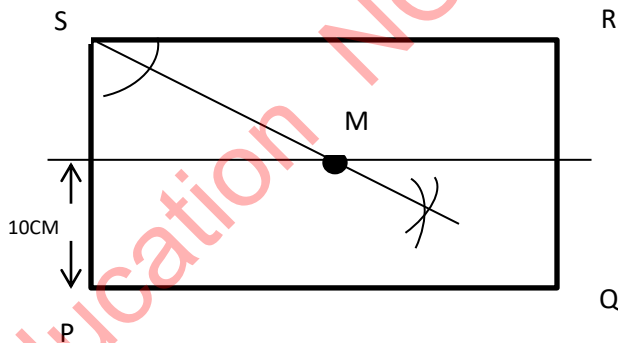
$$= \text{රු } 36000 \quad (\text{උ } 1)$$

24.  $Q_1 = 3$

$$Q_3 = 9$$

$$Q_3 - Q_1 = 6 \quad (\text{උ } 2)$$

25.



01.

i).  $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}$

$$= \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{උ } 3)$$

$$\text{ii). } \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \\ = \frac{1}{3} \quad (\text{C } 2)$$

$$\text{iii). } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \longrightarrow 120000 \times 6$$

$$\text{මුළු මුදල} = 120000 \times 6 \\ = \text{රු } 720000 \quad (\text{C } 3)$$

$$\text{iv). } \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{6} \\ 2 : 1 \quad (\text{C } 2)$$

2). රූප සටහනේ  $\hat{DAB} = 90^\circ$  බව පෙන්වන්න.

$$\text{i). } 52 - (20 + 10 + 8) \\ 52 - 38, \text{ අරය} = 14m \quad (\text{C } 1)$$

$$\text{ii). චාප දිග} = \frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi r \\ = \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \\ = 22 \quad (\text{C } 1)$$

$$\text{පරිමිතිය} = 22 + 10 + 20 + 8 + 14 \\ = 74m \quad (\text{C } 1)$$

$$\text{iii). } \frac{1}{4} \pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 14$$

$$= 154 \quad (\text{C } 1)$$

$$\text{වර්ගඵලය} = \frac{(20+14)}{2} \times 8 + 154 \quad (\text{C } 1)$$

$$= 136 + 154$$

$$= 290 \text{ m}^2 \quad (\text{C } 1)$$

b)

$$\text{i). AB වේගය} = \frac{15\text{km}}{10/60 \text{ h}} = 15 \times \frac{60}{10}$$

$$= 90\text{km h}^{-1} \quad (\text{C } 2)$$

$$\text{ii). මධ්‍යයක වේගය} = \frac{30\text{km}}{30/60 \text{ h}} = 30 \times \frac{60}{30}$$

$$= 60\text{km h}^{-1} \quad (\text{C } 2)$$

3).

$$\text{i). } \frac{160}{100} \times 275000 \quad (\text{C } 1)$$

$$\text{රු } 440000 \quad (\text{C } 1)$$

$$\text{ii). } \begin{array}{r} 462000 \\ 440000 \end{array}$$

$$\text{ලාභය } 220000 \quad (\text{C } 1)$$

$$\text{ලාභ ප්‍රතිශතය} = \frac{22000}{440000} \times 100 \quad (\text{C } 1)$$

$$= 5\% \quad (\text{C } 1)$$

b). i).  $\frac{75000}{25}$

කොටස් ගණන = 3000 (ල 1)

ලාභාංශ ආදායම =  $3000 \times 15$

= 45000 (ල 1)

ii). කොටස් විකිණීමෙන් ලබන මුදල =  $3000 \times 40$

= 120000

දෙවන සමාගමට යෙදූ මුදල =  $\frac{120000}{\frac{45000}{165000}}$  (ල 1)

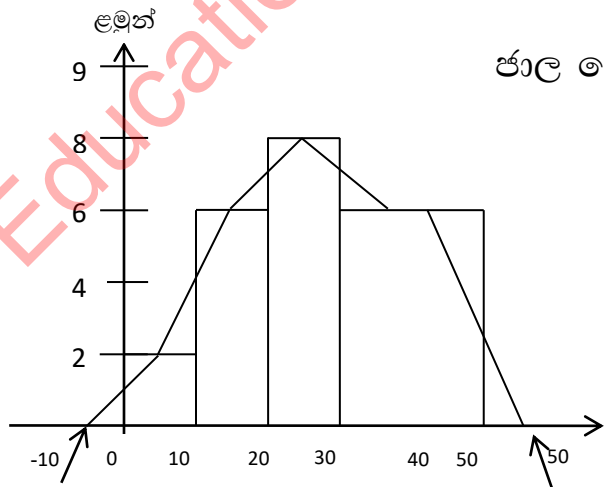
මිලදී ගත් කොටස් ගණන =  $\frac{165000}{50}$  (ල 1)

= 3300

iii). කොටස්ක් සඳහා ගෙවා ඇති මුදල =  $\frac{66000}{3300}$

= රු 20 (ල 1)

4) i) 30 - 50 → ප්‍රමුඛ 12 (ල 1)



ජාල රේඛාව - (ල 2)

බහු අග්‍රයට (ල 1)

(නිවැරදි මධ්‍ය ලක්ෂ්‍ය 1  
අන්ත ලක්ෂ්‍ය 2)

(ල 1)

(ල 1)

b). i).  $120 \times \frac{1}{4}$

30 (ල 1)

ii).  $2x + 2x + x = 5x$

$$5 \sqrt{\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 270 \\ \underline{25} \\ 20 \end{array}} = 54^\circ$$

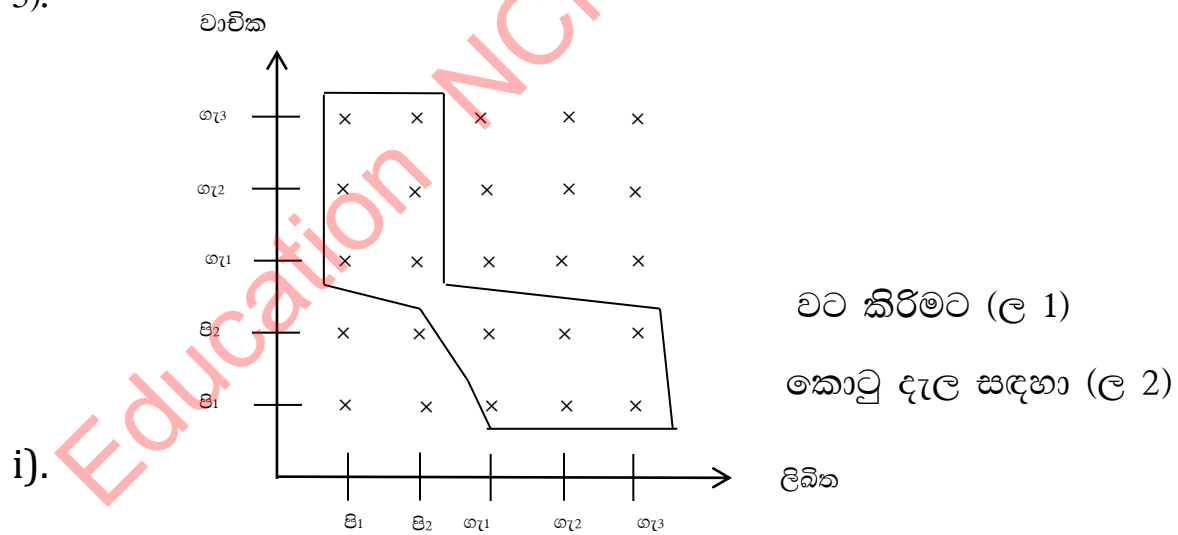
නැවුම් -  $108^\circ$  (ල 1)

iii).  $90^\circ \rightarrow 30$

$108^\circ \rightarrow \frac{30}{90} \times 108^\circ = 36$  (ල 1)

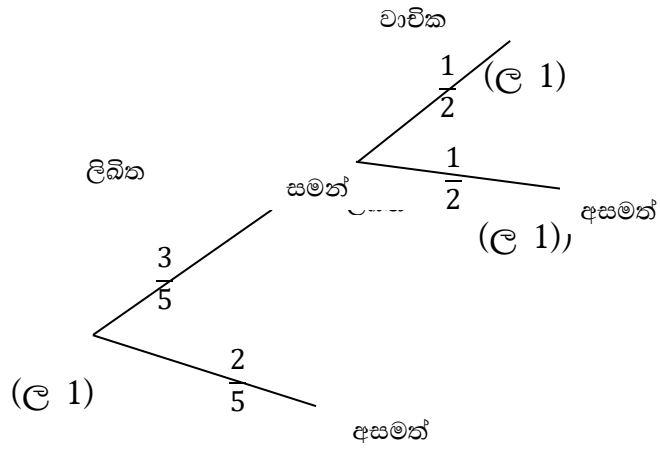
නැවුම් විෂය තෝරාගත් ලමුන් ගණන = 36 (ල 1)

5).



ii).  $\frac{12}{25}$  (ල 1)

b).



ii).  $\frac{2}{5} + \left(\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2}\right)$

(1) (1)

$\frac{2}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{10}$

$\frac{7}{10}$  (1)