

Booklet (2) Exams

Algebra and Solid Geometry

Third Sec

منتري توجيه الرياضيات
أ. عادل إيواد

① 12 players participated in a swimming computation, by how many ways can the 1st, 2nd and 3rd places be arranged ?

- (a) 220 (b) 1320
 (c) 72 (d) 60

اشترك ١٢ لاعبًا في مسابقة للسباحة
 كم طريقة يمكن بها ترتيب المركز
 الأول والثاني والثالث ؟

- (a) 220 (b) 1320
 (c) 72 (d) 60

The number of ways

$$= {}_{12}P_3$$

$$= 12 \times 11 \times 10$$

$$= 1320$$

②

In the expansion of $(2x + \frac{1}{x^2})^{15}$, find the value of the term free of x , then prove that this expansion does not contain a term containing x^5 .

في مفكوك $(2x + \frac{1}{x^2})^{15}$ أوجد قيمة الحد الخالي من x وأثبت أن هذا المفكوك لا يشمل على حد يحتوي على x^5 .

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{15}C_r \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^r (2x)^{15-r}$$

$$= {}^{15}C_r (x)^{-2r} (2)^{15-r} (x)^{15-r}$$

$$= {}^{15}C_r (2)^{15-r} (x)^{15-3r}$$

$$15-3r = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{r=5}$$

$$T_6 = {}^{15}C_5 (2)^{10}$$

$$= 3075072$$

$$15-3r = 5$$

$$r = \frac{10}{3} \notin \mathbb{N}$$

The exp. does not contain a term of x^5 .

③ If $a+b p_3 = x$, $a-b p_2 = y$, then the least value for the number $|x - y|$ equals

- (a) 720 24
 (c) 120 (d) 4

إذا كان $a+b p_3 = x$, $a-b p_2 = y$, فإن أقل قيمة للعدد $|x - y|$ تساوي

- (أ) 720 (ب) 24
 (د) 4 (ج) 120

$$a + b p_3 = x$$

$$a + b \geq 3$$

and the smallest value when

$$a + b = 3$$

$$\therefore x = 3 p_3$$

$$= 3 \times 2 \times 1 = \boxed{6}$$

$$a - b p_2 = y$$

$$a - b \geq 2$$

The smallest value when

$$a - b = 2$$

$$\therefore y = 2 p_2 = 2 \times 1 = \boxed{2}$$

$$|x - y| = |6 - 2|$$

$$= |4| = \boxed{24}$$

④ If the middle term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{y}{x^2}\right)^{8n}$ is the ninth term, then $n = \dots$

- (a) 1 (b) -3
 (c) 2 (d) 4

إذا كان الحد الأوسط في مفكوك $\left(\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{y}{x^2}\right)^{8n}$ هو الحد التاسع

- فإن $n = \dots$
 (a) 1 (b) -3
 (c) 2 (d) 4

$$\text{order of M.T} = \frac{8n+2}{2} = \boxed{4n+1}$$

$$\therefore 4n+1 = 9$$

$$4n = 8$$

$$\boxed{n = 2}$$

⑤ If $|Z| = |Z + 2|$, then the real part of the complex number $Z = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 1

(b) -2

(c) 2

-1

إذا كان $|z| = |z + 2|$ فإن الجزء الحقيقي للعدد المركب $z = \dots\dots\dots$

١

(ب)

٢

(د)

(١)

(٢)

let $z = a + bi$

$\therefore |z| = |z + 2|$

$\therefore |a + bi| = |a + bi + 2|$

$|a + bi| = |(a + 2) + bi|$

$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{(a + 2)^2 + b^2}$ (56)

$a^2 + b^2 = (a + 2)^2 + b^2$

$a^2 = a^2 + 4a + 4$

$4a = -4$

$a = -1$

Real Part

6 The exponential form of the number
 $Z = 2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$ is

(a) $e^{\frac{8\pi}{3}i}$

(b) $2e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i}$

(c) $4e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i}$

$4e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i}$

الصورة الأسية للعدد
 $z = 2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$
 هي

(أ) $e^{\frac{8\pi}{3}i}$ (ب) $2e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i}$

(ج) $4e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i}$ (د) $4e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i}$

$$z = 2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$$

$$r = |z|$$

$$= \sqrt{(2)^2 + (-2\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$= 4$$

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

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

$$= \tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3})$$

$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$z = 4e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i}$$

7) If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cubic roots of one, then
 $(5\omega + 2 + 5\omega^2)^3 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 343 (b) -343
 (c) 27 (d) -27

إذا كانت $(\omega, \omega, 1)$ هي الجذور التكعيبية للواحد الصحيح فإن:

- $(5\omega + 2 + 5\omega^2)^3 = \dots\dots\dots$
 (أ) 343 (ب) -343
 (ج) 27 (د) -27

$$\begin{aligned} & (5\omega + 2 + 5\omega^2)^3 \\ &= [5(\omega + \omega^2) + 2]^3 \\ &= [5(-1) + 2]^3 \\ &= [-3]^3 \\ &= -27 \end{aligned}$$

8 Answer one of the following items

a- Put the number $1 - \sqrt{3}i$ in the trigonometric form, then find the square roots of it.

b - If $Z = e^{\theta i}$,

prove that : $\frac{1+z}{1-z} = i \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$

أجب عن إحدى الفقرتين الآتيتين،

أ- ضع العدد $1 - \sqrt{3}i$ في الصورة

المثلثية ثم أوجد الجذور التربيعية له.

ب- إذا كان $z = e^{i\theta}$,

فأثبت أن $\frac{1+z}{1-z} = i \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$

$$a) \quad z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$$

$$r = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}\right)$$

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

$$\therefore z = 2 \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right)$$

$$z^{1/2} = 2^{1/2} \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[\cos\left(\frac{-60+2\pi m}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{-60+2\pi m}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$z^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} \left[\cos -30^\circ + i \sin(-30^\circ) \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[\cos -\frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin -\frac{\pi}{6} \right]$$

and

$$z^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} \left[\cos 150^\circ + i \sin 150^\circ \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \frac{5}{6}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{6}\pi \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) L.H.S} &= \frac{1 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta - i \sin \theta} \\
 &= \frac{1 + 2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 + i(2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2})}{1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) - i(2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2})} \\
 &= \frac{2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + i(2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2})}{2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - i(2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2})} \\
 &= \frac{2\cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i\sin \frac{\theta}{2})}{2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - i\cos \frac{\theta}{2})} \\
 &= \cot \frac{\theta}{2} \times \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}) + i\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2})} \\
 &= \cot \frac{\theta}{2} \times [\cos(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2}) + i\sin(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2})] \\
 &= \cot \frac{\theta}{2} [\cos(-270) + i\sin(-270)] \\
 &= \cot \frac{\theta}{2} [\cos 90 + i\sin 90] \\
 &= \cot \frac{\theta}{2} (0 + i) = \boxed{i \cot \frac{\theta}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

9) Without expanding the determinant,
Prove that :

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1+y & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+y & 1 \end{vmatrix} = y^2$$

بدون فك المحدد أثبت أن :

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1+y & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+y & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

L.H.S =

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1+y & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+y & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(R_1 \times -1) + R_2, (R_1 \times -1) + R_3$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= y^2 - 0 - y^2$$

= R.H.S

10 The equation of the sphere with center (0,4,0) and touches xz-plane is

(a) $x^2 + (y - 4)^2 + z^2 = 0$

(b) $x^2 + (y - 4)^2 + z^2 = 16$

(c) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$

(d) $(x - 4)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$

معادلة الكرة التي مركزها (0, 4, 0) وتمس المستوى الإحداثي xz هي

(أ) $x^2 + (y - 4)^2 + z^2 = 0$

(ب) $x^2 + (y - 4)^2 + z^2 = 16$

(ج) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$

(د) $(x - 4)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$

Touch xz-Plane
r = 4

∴ The equation is
 $x^2 + (y - 4)^2 + z^2 = 16$

11 Solve the following system of linear equations using the inverse matrix :

$$x - y + 3z = -4$$

$$2x + y = 4$$

$$3x + y - z = 8$$

حل المعادلات الآتية باستخدام المعكوس الضربي للمصفوفة:

$$x - y + 3z = -4$$

$$2x + y = 4$$

$$3x + y - z = 8$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= -3 - 3 = \boxed{-6} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{RK}(A) = \underline{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{RK}(A) = \text{R}(A^*) = \underline{3} \text{ no. of variables}$$

\(\therefore\) There is one solution

$$C = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 8 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -10 & -4 \\ -3 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \downarrow$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -10 & 6 \\ -1 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -10 & 6 \\ -1 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-6} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -10 & 6 \\ -1 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{-6} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -10 & 6 \\ -1 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-6} \begin{pmatrix} 4 + 8 - 24 \\ -8 - 40 + 48 \\ 4 - 16 + 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-6} \begin{pmatrix} -12 \\ 0 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S.S = \{ (2, 0, -2) \}$$

12) If $30^\circ, 70^\circ, \theta^\circ$ are the direction angles of a vector, then one of the values of θ equals

- (a) 100° (b) 80°
 (c) 260° 68.61°

إذا كان $30^\circ, 70^\circ, \theta^\circ$ هي زوايا الاتجاه لمتجه فإن إحدى قيم $\theta =$

- (أ) 100° (ب) 80°
 (ج) 260° (د) 68.61°

$$\cos^2 \theta_x + \cos^2 \theta_y + \cos^2 \theta_z = 1$$

$$\cos^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 70^\circ + \cos^2 \theta_z = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \theta_z = 0.133$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta_z = 0.365$$

$$\therefore \theta_z = 68.61^\circ$$

13 The measure of the angle between the two straight lines :

$$L_1 : x = 2 - 5k$$

$$, y = 1 - k$$

$$, z = 3 + 4k$$

$$L_2 : \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{2-y}{4} = \frac{z}{2}$$

equals

(a) 75°

(b) 83°

(c) $40^\circ 35'$

(d) $85^\circ 4'$

قياس الزاوية بين المستقيمين

ل ١ : س = ٢ - ٥ك ، ص = ١ - ك ،

ع = ٣ + ٤ك ،

ل ٢ : $\frac{س+١}{٣} = \frac{٢-ص}{٤} = \frac{ع}{٢}$

يساوي

٨٣°

(ب)

٧٥°

(د)

$٨٥^\circ / ٤'$

(ج)

$٤٠^\circ / ٣٥'$

(ا)

$$\vec{d}_1 = (-5, -1, 4)$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = (3, -4, 2)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2|}{\|\vec{d}_1\| \|\vec{d}_2\|}$$

$$= \frac{|-15 + 4 + 8|}{\sqrt{25+1+16} \sqrt{9+16+4}}$$

$$= \frac{|-3|}{\sqrt{42} \sqrt{29}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{42} \sqrt{29}}$$

$$\theta = 85^\circ 4'$$

14 The two straight lines :
 $\vec{r}_1 = (1,2,4) + k_1(2, -1,1)$,
 $\vec{r}_2 = (1,2,4) + k_2(-2,7,11)$
 are.....

- (a) parallel (b) skew
 perpendicular (d) congruent

المستقيمان
 $(1, 2, 4) + k_1(2, -1, 1) = \vec{r}_1$
 $(1, 2, 4) + k_2(-2, 7, 11) = \vec{r}_2$
 يكونان
 (أ) متوازيان (ب) متخالفان
 (ج) متعامدان (د) منطبقان

$$\vec{d}_1 = (2, -1, 1) \quad , \quad \vec{d}_2 = (-2, 7, 11)$$

$$\vec{d}_1 \odot \vec{d}_2 = (2, -1, 1) \odot (-2, 7, 11)$$

$$= -4 - 7 + 11$$

$$= 0$$

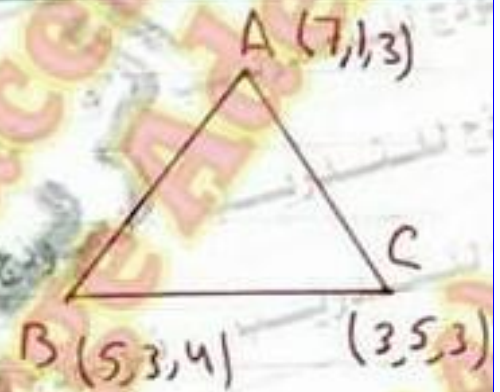
$$\therefore \vec{d}_1 \perp \vec{d}_2$$

$$\therefore L_1 \perp L_2$$

15 Prove that the triangle whose vertices are the points:

$(7,1,3), (5,3,4), (3,5,3)$ is an isosceles triangle.

أثبت أن المثلث الذي رؤوسه النقط
 $(7,1,3), (5,3,4), (3,5,3)$
 هو مثلث متساوي الساقين.



$$AB = \sqrt{(7-5)^2 + (1-3)^2 + (3-4)^2}$$

$$= 3$$

$$AC = \sqrt{(7-3)^2 + (1-5)^2 + (3-3)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{32}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(5-3)^2 + (3-5)^2 + (4-3)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 + 4 + 1}$$

$$= 3$$

$$AB = BC$$

$\triangle ABC$ is isos. \triangle

16

If θ_z is the angle formed by the straight line passes through the point $(3, -1, 1)$ and the origin point with the positive direction of the z-axis ,then

$\cos\theta_z = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$

(c) $\frac{1}{11}$

(d) $\frac{1}{3}$

إذا كانت θ هي الزاوية التي يصنعها المستقيم المار بالنقطة $(3, -1, 1)$ ونقطة الأصل مع الاتجاه الموجب لمحور z فإن جتا θ

(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$

(c) $\frac{1}{11}$

(d) $\frac{1}{3}$

$$\vec{d} = (3, -1, 1) - (0, 0, 0)$$

$$= (3, -1, 1)$$

$$(\cos\theta_x, \cos\theta_y, \cos\theta_z) = \frac{\vec{d}}{\|\vec{d}\|}$$

$$= \frac{(3, -1, 1)}{\sqrt{9+1+1}}$$

$$\cos\theta_z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$$

17 The length of the perpendicular drawn from the point (1,5,-4) to the plane whose equation : $3x - y + 2z = 6$ equalslength unit

(a) $\frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}$

(b) $\frac{8}{\sqrt{2}}$

(c) $\frac{8}{7}$

$\frac{16}{\sqrt{14}}$

طول العمود المرسوم من النقطة (١، ٥، -٤) على المستوى الذي

معادلته $3x - y + 2z = 6$ هو

.....وحدة طول.

(A) $\frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}$



(B) $\frac{8}{\sqrt{2}}$



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



(D) $\frac{16}{\sqrt{14}}$



$$h = \frac{|3(1) - (5) + 2(-4) - 6|}{\sqrt{9 + 1 + 4}}$$

$$= \frac{|3 - 5 - 8 - 6|}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$= \frac{|-16|}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$= \frac{16}{\sqrt{14}}$$

18

Answer one of the following items:

a- Find the different forms of the equation of the plane passes through the point

(2,-1,0) and the vector

$\vec{n} = 4\vec{i} + 10\vec{j} - 7\vec{k}$ is perpendicular to it.

b- Find the measure of the angle

between the two straight lines whose

direction ratios are (1,1,2) and

$(\sqrt{3} - 1, -\sqrt{3} - 1, 4)$

أجب عن إحدى الفقرتين الآتيتين،

أ- أوجد الصور المختلفة لمعادلة

المستوى المار بالنقطة (٢، -١، ٠)

والمتجه $\vec{n} = 4\vec{i} + 10\vec{j} - 7\vec{k}$

عمودي عليه.

ب- أوجد قياس الزاوية بين

المستقيمين اللذين نسب اتجاههما

$(1, 1, 2)$ و $(\sqrt{3}-1, -\sqrt{3}-1, 4)$

a)

$$\vec{n} \odot \vec{r} = \vec{n} \odot \vec{A}$$

$$(4, 10, -7) \odot (x, y, z) = (4, 10, -7) \odot (2, -1, 0)$$

$$4x + 10y - 7z = 8 - 10$$

$$4x + 10y - 7z + 2 = 0$$

b)

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|(1, 1, 2) \odot (\sqrt{3}-1, -\sqrt{3}-1, 4)|}{\sqrt{1+1+4} \times \sqrt{4-2\sqrt{3}+4+2\sqrt{3}+16}}$$

$$= \frac{|\sqrt{3}-1-\sqrt{3}-1+8|}{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{24}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{24}}$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

- 19) If the plane $3x + 2y + 4z = 12$ cuts the coordinate axes x, y, z at the points A, B and C respectively, Calculate the area of ΔABC

إذا قطع المستوى
 $3x + 2y + 4z = 12$ محاور
 الإحداثيات x, y, z عند
 النقاط A, B, C على الترتيب.
 احسب مساحة ΔABC .

let $A(x, 0, 0), B(0, y, 0), C(0, 0, z)$ are the points of intersection of the plane with the cor. Axes

then $A(4, 0, 0), B(0, 6, 0), C(0, 0, 3)$

$$\overline{AB} = B - A = (-4, 6, 0), \overline{AC} = C - A = (-4, 0, 3)$$

$$area = \frac{1}{2} \|\overline{AB} \times \overline{AC}\|$$

$$\overline{AB} \times \overline{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -4 & 6 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (18, 12, 24)$$

$$area = \frac{1}{2} \|(18, 12, 24)\| = 3\sqrt{29} \text{ square unit}$$