

Booklet 1 Exams

# ALGEBRA

Third Sec

منتري توجيه الرياضيات  
أ. عادل إيوار

① If  ${}^n C_5 : {}^n C_4 = 3 : 1$ , then  $n$  equals

.....

(a) 7

(b) 9

(c) 17

19

إذا كان  ${}^n C_5 : {}^n C_4 = 3 : 1$

فإن  $n =$  .....

(ب) 7

(ا) 9

(د) 17

(ج) 19

$$\frac{{}^n C_r}{{}^n C_{r-1}} = \frac{n-r+1}{r}$$

$$\frac{{}^n C_5}{{}^n C_4} = \frac{n-5+1}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{1} = \frac{n-4}{5}$$

$$n-4 = 15$$

$$\boxed{n = 19}$$

② The fourth term in the expansion of  $(x + \frac{1}{x})^4$  according to the descending power of  $x$  equals.....

Ⓐ  $4x^2$

Ⓑ  $(\frac{1}{x})^4$

Ⓒ  $\frac{4}{x^2}$

Ⓓ  $\frac{1}{x^2}$

الحد الرابع في مفكوك  $(س + \frac{1}{س})^4$  حسب قوى س التنازلية يساوي .....

Ⓐ  $(\frac{1}{س})^4$

Ⓑ  $س^4$

Ⓒ  $\frac{1}{س}$

Ⓓ  $\frac{4}{س}$

$$T_4 = {}^4C_3 \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^3 (x)^1$$

$$= 4(x)^{-3}(x)$$

$$= 4(x)^{-2}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{4}{x^2}}$$



③ If  $\vec{A} = (2, -4, 1)$  ,  $\vec{B} = (7, 2, 1)$  , then  $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$  equals .....

(a) -9

(b) 23

(c) -7

7

إذا كان  $\vec{A} = (2, -4, 1)$  و  $\vec{B} = (7, 2, 1)$  فإن  $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$  يساوي

(a) -9

(b) 23

(c) -7

7

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} &= (2, -4, 1) \cdot (7, 2, 1) \\ &= 14 - 8 + 1 \\ &= \boxed{7} \end{aligned}$$

④

Prove that the expansion of  $(x^2 + \frac{2}{x^3})^{11}$   
does not included a term contains  $x^3$

أثبت أن مفكوك  $(x^2 + \frac{2}{x^3})^{11}$   
لا يحتوي على حد يشتمل على  $x^3$ .

$$\begin{aligned} T_{r+1} &= {}^{11}C_r \left(\frac{2}{x^3}\right)^r (x^2)^{11-r} \\ &= {}^{11}C_r (2)^r (x)^{-3r} (x)^{22-2r} \\ &= {}^{11}C_r (2)^r (x)^{22-5r} \\ 22-5r &= 3 \\ r &= \frac{19}{5} \notin \mathcal{N} \end{aligned}$$

∴ The exp. does not  
included a term Contains  $x^3$ .

5

Find the volume of the parallelepiped in which three not parallel (adjacent) sides are represented by the vectors :  
 $\vec{A} = (3, -4, 1)$ ,  $\vec{B} = (0, 2, -3)$  and  
 $\vec{C} = (3, 2, 2)$

أوجد حجم متوازي السطوح الذي فيه  
 ثلاثة أحرف غير متوازية (متجاورة)  
 تمثلها المتجهات  $\vec{A} = (3, -4, 1)$   
 $\vec{B} = (0, 2, -3)$  و  $\vec{C} = (3, 2, 2)$

$$\text{Volume of Parallelepiped} = \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (4 + 6)(3) - (0 + 9)(-4) + (0 - 6)(1)$$

$$= 30 + 36 - 6$$

$$= \boxed{60} \text{ Cubic unit}$$



⑥ The number of ways in which 4 cars parks adjacently in the parking area in a form of a row that contains 10 places for parking equals .....

(a) 240

● 168

(c)  $7P_4$

(d)  $\underline{7} \underline{4}$

عدد طرق وقوف ٤ سيارات متجاورة في ساحة انتظار على شكل صف بها ١٠ أماكن وقوف يساوي .....

١٦٨

(ب)

٢٤٠

(ا)

$\underline{٤} \underline{٧}$

(د)

$٧!$

(ج)

$$= (n - r + 1) \underline{r}$$

$$= (10 - 4 + 1) \underline{4}$$

$$= \underline{7} \underline{4}$$

$$= 7 \times 24$$

$$= \boxed{168}$$

7

If  $Z = -5(\cos 60^\circ - i \sin 60^\circ)$ , then the principle argument (amplitude) of the number  $Z$  equals .....

(a)  $60^\circ$

(b)  $30^\circ$

(c)  $90^\circ$

$120^\circ$

إذا كانت

$z = -5(\cos 60^\circ - i \sin 60^\circ)$  ،

فإن السعة الأساسية للعدد

تساوي .....

(أ)  $60^\circ$

(ب)  $30^\circ$

(ج)  $90^\circ$

(د)  $120^\circ$

$$Z = -5(\cos 60^\circ - i \sin 60^\circ)$$

$$= 5(-\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)$$

$Z \in 2^{nd} \text{ quad}$

$$\therefore Z = 5(\cos(180^\circ - 60^\circ) + i \sin(180^\circ - 60^\circ))$$

$$= 5(\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ)$$

$$\therefore \text{amp.}(Z) = \boxed{120^\circ}$$



8 The length of the diameter of the sphere whose equation:  
 $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2 + 18x - 24y + 12z + 3 = 0$   
 equals ..... length unit.

- (a)  $2\sqrt{7}$       (b)  $4\sqrt{7}$   
 (c)  $6\sqrt{29}$       (d)  $12\sqrt{29}$

طول قطر الكرة التي معادلتها  
 $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2 + 18x - 24y + 12z + 3 = 0$   
 يساوي ..... وحدة طول.

- (a)  $2\sqrt{7}$       (b)  $4\sqrt{7}$   
 (c)  $6\sqrt{29}$       (d)  $12\sqrt{29}$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2 + 18x - 24y + 12z + 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 6x - 8y + 4z + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2Lx + 2ky + 2Mz + C = 0$$

$$\therefore L = 3, k = -4, M = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Center is } (-3, 4, -2)$$

$$r = \sqrt{L^2 + k^2 + M^2 - C}$$

$$= \sqrt{9 + 16 + 4 - 1} = \sqrt{28} = 2\sqrt{7}$$

$$\therefore \text{diameter} = 2\sqrt{7} \times 2 = \boxed{4\sqrt{7}}$$

⑨ Without expanding the determinant , Prove that :

بدون فك المحدد أثبت أن

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 + 1 & (x + 1)^2 \\ y & y^2 + 1 & (y + 1)^2 \\ z & z^2 + 1 & (z + 1)^2 \end{vmatrix} = \text{zero}$$

$$\text{صفر} = \begin{vmatrix} س & س^2 + 1 & (س + 1)^2 \\ ص & ص^2 + 1 & (ص + 1)^2 \\ ع & ع^2 + 1 & (ع + 1)^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$L. H. S = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 + 1 & (x + 1)^2 \\ y & y^2 + 1 & (y + 1)^2 \\ z & z^2 + 1 & (z + 1)^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(C_1 \times 2) + C_2$$

$$L. H. S = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 + 2x + 1 & (x + 1)^2 \\ y & y^2 + 2y + 1 & (y + 1)^2 \\ z & z^2 + 2z + 1 & (z + 1)^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x & (x + 1)^2 & (x + 1)^2 \\ y & (y + 1)^2 & (y + 1)^2 \\ z & (z + 1)^2 & (z + 1)^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore C_2 = C_3$$

$$\therefore L. H. S = \text{Zero}$$

$$= R. H. S$$



10 The measure of the angle between the two straight lines :  $L_1 : \frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{z+1}{-2}, y = 1$   
 $L_2: \vec{r} = (-1, 2, -1) + k(1, 2, -2)$   
 equals .....

- (a) 15°                      (b) 30°  
 (c) 45°                      (d) 60°

قياس الزاوية بين المستقيمين

$$1 = ص ، \frac{1+ع}{2} = \frac{2-س}{2}$$

$$(2-، 2، 1) ك + (1-، 2، 1-) = \vec{r} ،$$

يساوي .....

- (a) 15°                      (b) 30°  
 (c) 45°                      (d) 60°

$$\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{z+1}{-2} = t , y=1$$

$$x-3=2t , z+1=-2t$$

$$x=3+2t , z=-1-2t$$

$$\vec{d}_1 = (2, 0, -2)$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = (1, 2, -2)$$

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

$$= \frac{|(2, 0, -2) \cdot (1, 2, -2)|}{\sqrt{8} \sqrt{9}}$$

$$= \frac{|2+4|}{6\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \theta = |45^\circ|$$



11 Answer one of the following items:

(a) Find the algebraic form of the vector  $\vec{A}$  such that :  $\|\vec{A}\| = 5$  units and it forms with the coordinate axes angles of equal measures.

(b) Prove that the triangle ABC is a right angled triangle at B such that A (2,-1,3), B (-2, 5, 1) and C (-4, 4, 2).

أجب عن إحدى الفقرتين الآتيتين،

أ- أوجد الصورة الجبرية للمتجه  $\vec{A}$  حيث  $\|\vec{A}\| = 5$  وحدات ويصنع مع محاور الإحداثيات زوايا اتجاه متساوية في القياس.

ب- أثبت أن المثلث  $\Delta$  ب ج د هو

مثلث قائم الزاوية في ب

حيث  $\Delta$  (2, -1, 3)،

ب (-2, 5, 1)، ج (-4, 4, 2)

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

$$3 \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{A} = \|\vec{A}\| (\cos \theta_x, \cos \theta_y, \cos \theta_z)$$

$$= 5 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

b)

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

$$= \sqrt{16+36+4} = \sqrt{56}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{(-4-2)^2 + (4+1)^2 + (2-3)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{36+25+1}$$

$$= \sqrt{62}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(-4+2)^2 + (4-5)^2 + (2-1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4+1+1} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore (AC)^2 = 62$$

$$\therefore (AB)^2 + (BC)^2 = 62$$

$\therefore \angle B$  is right

(12) If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are the cubic roots of one,  
then:  $(\omega^2 + \frac{1}{\omega})(1 + \frac{1}{\omega^2})^2$   
equals .....

2

(b) Zero

(c) -3

(d) -5

إذا كان  $(\omega, \omega^2, 1)$  هي الجذور  
التكعيبية للواحد الصحيح  
فإن  $(\frac{1}{\omega} + 1)(\frac{1}{\omega^2} + 1)^2$   
يساوي .....

(ب) صفر

(ا) ٢

(د) ٥-

(ح) ٣-

$$\left(\omega^2 + \frac{1}{\omega}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{\omega^2}\right)^2$$

$$= \left(\omega^2 + \frac{\omega^3}{\omega}\right)\left(1 + \frac{\omega^3}{\omega^2}\right)^2$$

$$= (\omega^2 + \omega^2)(1 + \omega)^2$$

$$= (2\omega^2)(-\omega^2)^2$$

$$= (2\omega^2)(\omega^4)$$

$$= (2\omega^2)(\omega)$$

$$= 2\omega^3$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2}}$$



13 The length of the perpendicular drawn from the point (2,3,1) to the plane :  $2x-2y+z=5$  equals ..... length unit.

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

طول العمود المرسوم من النقطة (١،٣،٢)

إلى المستوى  $2x-2y+z=5$  هو ..... وحدة طول

- (ب) ٢                      (ا) ١  
(د) ٤                      (ج) ٣

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

$$= \frac{|-6|}{3}$$

$$= \frac{6}{3}$$

$$= \boxed{2}$$



14

If  $Z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$ , then the exponential form of  $Z$  is .....

$2e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i}$

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

(c)  $2e^{\frac{\pi}{6}i}$

(d)  $2e^{-\frac{\pi}{6}i}$

إذا كان  $z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$  فإن الصورة الأسية للعدد هي .....

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

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

(c)  $2e^{\frac{\pi}{6}i}$

(d)  $2e^{-\frac{\pi}{6}i}$

$$r = |z|$$

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

$$= \boxed{2}$$

$\theta \in 4^{\text{th}} \text{ quad}$

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

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

$$= -60^\circ$$

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

$$\therefore z = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$= 2 e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$$

15) Use the multiplicative inverse of the matrix to solve the following equation:

$$2x - 3y - z = 9$$

$$, x + 2y + 3z = 15$$

$$, x - 2z = 12$$

باستخدام المعكوس الضربي  
للمصفوفات حل المعادلات الآتية:

$$٩ = ٢س - ٣ص - ع$$

$$١٥ = ع + ٢ص + ٣ع$$

$$١٢ = ع - ٢س$$

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

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

$$= 2(-4) + 3(-5) - (-2)$$

$$= -21 \neq 0$$

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

\(\therefore\) Has one Sol.

$$C = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 3 & -1 & 11 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ \hline 3 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 5 & -2 \\ -6 & -3 & -3 \\ -7 & -7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 6 & -7 \\ 5 & -3 & -7 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-21} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 6 & -7 \\ 5 & -3 & -7 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{-21} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 6 & -7 \\ 5 & -3 & -7 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 15 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{-21} \begin{pmatrix} -36 & -90 & -84 \\ 45 & -45 & -84 \\ -18 & -45 & 84 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-21} \begin{pmatrix} -210 \\ -84 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{S.S} = \{ (10, 4, -1) \}$$



16

Prove that the two planes:

$$3x + 6y + 6z = 4,$$

$$x + 2y + 2z = 1$$

are parallel,  
then find the distance between them.

أثبت أن المستويين

$$3x + 6y + 6z = 4$$

$$x + 2y + 2z = 1$$

متوازيان وأوجد البعد بينهما.

$$m_1 = \frac{-\text{Coeff. of } x}{\text{Coeff. of } y} = \frac{-3}{6} = \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)$$

$$m_2 = \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \boxed{L_1 \parallel L_2}$$

Let  $A(0, 0, z) \in$  1st line

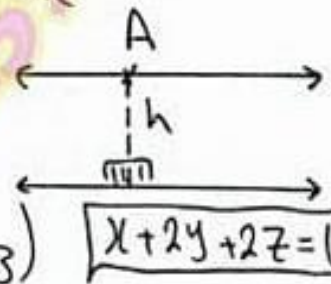
$$\therefore 0 + 0 + 6z = 4$$

$$\therefore z = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\therefore$  Point is  $(0, 0, \frac{2}{3})$

$$h = \frac{|0 + 0 + 2(\frac{2}{3}) - 1|}{\sqrt{1 + 4 + 4}}$$

$$= \frac{|1\frac{1}{3}|}{3} = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right) \text{ unit length}$$





17

The direction cosines of the vector

$\vec{A} = (-2, 1, 2)$  are .....

(a)  $\frac{1}{3} (-2, 1, 2)$

(b)  $(-1, 1, 1)$

(c)  $(\frac{5}{3}, 5, \frac{5}{2})$

جيوب تمام قياسات زوايا الاتجاه للمتجه  $\vec{A} = (-2, 1, 2)$  هي .....

(أ)  $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

(ب)  $(-1, 1, 1)$

(ج)  $(\frac{5}{3}, 5, \frac{5}{2})$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (\cos \theta_x, \cos \theta_y, \cos \theta_z) &= \frac{\vec{A}}{\|\vec{A}\|} \\ &= \frac{(-2, 1, 2)}{\sqrt{4+1+4}} \\ &= \left( -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

18

The equation of the line of intersection of the two planes :

$$2x - y + z = 1, x - 3y - z = -2$$

is .....

(a)  $\frac{x+1}{-1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{3}$

(b)  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{-3} = \frac{z-5}{1}$

(c)  $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-3}{-2} = \frac{z}{-1}$

$\frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z}{-5}$

معادلة خط تقاطع المستويين  
 $2x - y + z = 1, x - 3y - z = -2$

هي .....

(أ)  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{1+z}{1}$

(ب)  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{-3} = \frac{z-5}{1}$

(ج)  $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-3}{-2} = \frac{z}{-1}$

(د)  $\frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z}{-5}$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n}_1 &= (2, -1, 1) \\ \vec{n}_2 &= (1, -3, -1) \\ \vec{d} &= \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (1+3)\hat{i} - (-2-1)\hat{j} \\ &\quad + (-6+1)\hat{k} \\ &= (4, 3, -5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{let } x &= 1 \\ 2 - y + z &= 1 \\ \boxed{-y + z = -1} &\rightarrow (1) \\ \text{and } 1 - 3y - z &= -2 \\ -3y - z &= -3 \\ \boxed{3y + z = 3} &\rightarrow (2) \\ \text{by sub. } -4y &= -4 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 1} \\ \text{and } -1 + z &= -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{z = 0} \\ \text{Point } (1, 1, 0) \\ \vec{r} &= (1, 1, 0) + t(4, 3, -5) \\ \frac{x-1}{4} &= \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z}{-5} \end{aligned}$$



