

Experimental Test for third secondary stage 2017/2018

Answer the following questions:-

(2) The last term in the expansion of $(2 - x)^5 (2 + x)^5$ according to the ascending power of x is

- (a) x^5 (b) $-x^5$ (c) x^{10} (d) $-x^{10}$

(3) The length of the perpendicular drawn from point $(1, -3, 4)$ to the x -axis equalslength unit.

- (a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

(4) The measure of the acute angle between the two vectors $(0, -b, b), (b, -b, 0)$ equals $^{\circ}$ where b is a constant $\neq 0$

- (a) 30 (b) 45 (c) 60 (d) 90

(5) Answer one of the following items:

In the expansion of $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{12}$ according to the descending power of x .

- (a) Find the ratio between the term free of x and the coefficient of the eighth term.

(b) Find the ratio between the coefficient of the middle term and the coefficient of the 10^{th} term

A faint, blue-toned illustration of a person's arm and shoulder, possibly a medical or anatomical drawing, set against a background of horizontal dotted lines.

(6) Find the principle amplitude of the complex number $z = -1 - i$

- (a) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ (c) $\frac{-3\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{5\pi}{4}$

A faint, blue, abstract watermark or background image of a person's face and shoulders.

$$(7) \quad \text{The value of: } \left(\frac{1}{1+\omega i} - \frac{\omega+i}{1+\omega^2 i} \right)^8 = \dots$$

(8) Without expanding the determinant,

Solve the following equation : $\begin{vmatrix} 3x & 2x & x \\ x & 2x & 3x \\ x & -x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 96$

(9) The number of the solutions of the system: $3x + 2y = 4$, $2x + 3y = 6$ is.....

- (a) Zero (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) infinite number of solutions

(10) If the middle term of the expansion of: $\left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{3}{x}\right)^{2n}$ is the seventh term, then $n = \dots$

(11) The volume of the parallelepiped in which three adjacent sides of it are represented by the vectors $\vec{A}=(0, 0, 2)$, $\vec{B}=(8, 0, 0)$, $\vec{C}=(0, 4, 0)$ =cubic unit

(12) Answer one of the following items:

a) Find the different forms of the equation of the straight line passing through the point

(4, -2, 5) and the vector (1, -2, 2) is a direction vector of it.

b) If $\vec{C} = (2, 1, -2)$ and $\vec{C} + \vec{B} = \vec{C} \times \vec{B}$, then find $\|\vec{B}\|$

(13) The diameter length of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6x + 4y - 2z = 11$ equalslength unit

- (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 15

(14) Solve the following systems of equations using the inverse matrix:

$$2x + z = 5, x + y = 3, z - y = 1$$

(15) If the two straight lines $\frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{2-y}{3} = \frac{z-3}{6}$, $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{k}$ are parallel, then $k = \dots$

(a)-6

(b)4

(c)6

(d)-4

(16) If the straight line $\frac{x}{3} = y = \frac{z}{-3}$ is parallel to the plane $x + ky + 2z + k = 0$, then $k = \dots$

(a)-3

(b)1

(c)3

(d)6

(17) If $Z_1 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$, $Z_2 = \sqrt{2}(\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)$, Find the exponential form of: $(z_1 \div z_2)^6$

(18) The length of the perpendicular drawn from the point $(1, -6, 3)$ to the plane

$$\vec{r} \odot (2, -2, 1) = 5$$

(19) Find the point of intersection of the straight line : $x = y = z$ and the plane:

$$\vec{r} \odot (1, 2, 3) = 12$$