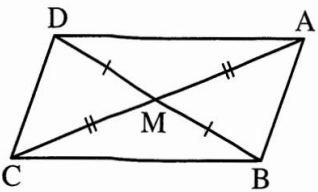


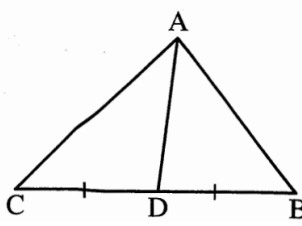
**Final Revision Sec(1). Stage - Geometry - Second Term****[ A ] Choose the correct answer from those given : -**

1	If $\vec{A} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j}$ , $\vec{B} = (4, k)$ and $\vec{A} \parallel \vec{B}$ , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 6 (b) -6 (c) 3 (d) 12
2	The length of perpendicular from (0, 6) to the line $X = 2$ is $\dots\dots\dots$ unit of length. (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 6 (d) 4
3	If $\vec{A} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j}$ , $\vec{B} = 5\vec{i} + 7\vec{j}$ , then $\ \vec{AB}\  = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 1 (b) 25 (c) 7 (d) 5
4	The measure of the angle between the two straight lines : $3X - 7 = 0$ , $y = 5$ is $\dots\dots\dots^\circ$ (a) 0 (b) 180 (c) 90 (d) 45
5	If : $A = (3, 4)$ , $B = (-1, 3)$ , then $\ \vec{AB}\  = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 5 (b) 17 (c) $\sqrt{5}$ (d) $\sqrt{17}$
6	The length of the perpendicular drawn from the point (1, -1) to the straight line whose equation is : $X - y = 0$ , is $\dots\dots\dots$ length units. (a) 1 (b) $\sqrt{2}$ (c) 2 (d) $2\sqrt{2}$
7	Which of the following straight lines makes an angle of measure $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ with the positive direction of X-axis $\dots\dots\dots$ (a) $X + y = 6$ (b) $y - X = 6$ (c) $y + \sqrt{2}X = 6$ (d) $y - \sqrt{2}X = 6$
8	The measure of the acute angle included between the two straight lines : $y = -X$ , $X = 0$ $\dots\dots\dots$ (a) $30^\circ$ (b) $60^\circ$ (c) $45^\circ$ (d) $90^\circ$
9	If : C (2, 0) is a midpoint of $\overline{AB}$ , where A (3, 7), then B = $\dots\dots\dots$ (a) (-1, 7) (b) (3, 0) (c) (1, -7) (d) (2.5, 3.5)

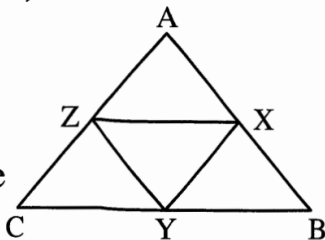
10	The direction vector of the straight line : $3x - 7y + 5 = 0$ is ..... (a) (3 , 7)                      (b) (- 3 , 5)                      (c) (7 , 3)                      (d) (5 , 7)
11	If : $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{CD}$ , $\overrightarrow{AB} = (6 , 4)$ , $\overrightarrow{C} = (- 1 , 3)$ , then $\overrightarrow{D} = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) (5 , 7)                      (b) (- 5 , - 7)                      (c) (- 5 , 7)                      (d) (7 , 1)
12	If : A (3 , 5) , B (- 1 , k) , $\  \overrightarrow{AB} \  = 4$ , then k = ..... (a) 0                      (b) 5                      (c) 10                      (d) $\pm 5$
13	The length of the perpendicular drawn from the point (- 3 , 5) to y-axis equals ..... (a) 2                      (b) 3                      (c) 5                      (d) 8
14	The equation of the straight line which passes through the point (2 , - 3) and parallel to X-axis is ..... (a) $x + 3 = 0$ (b) $y + 3 = 0$ (c) $x - 2 = 0$ (d) $y - 3 = 0$
15	The vector : $6\hat{i} - 6\hat{j}$ is expressed in the polar form by the vector : ..... (a) $\overrightarrow{m} = \left(6 , \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$ (b) $\overrightarrow{m} = \left(6\sqrt{2} , \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$ (c) $\overrightarrow{m} = \left(6\sqrt{2} , \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$ (d) $\overrightarrow{m} = \left(6\sqrt{2} , \frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$
16	If : $\overrightarrow{A} = (- 1 , 5)$ , $\overrightarrow{B} = (2 , 1)$ , then $\  \overrightarrow{AB} \  = \dots\dots\dots$ length units. (a) 9                      (b) 16                      (c) 5                      (d) 25
17	If : $\overrightarrow{C} = \left(8 , \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ is a position vector of the point C with respect to the origin point O , then the coordinates of C is ..... (a) $(4 , 4\sqrt{3})$ (b) $(- 4 , 4\sqrt{3})$ (c) $(4\sqrt{3} , - 4)$ (d) $(- 4 , - 4\sqrt{3})$
18	The length of the perpendicular from the point (1 , 1) to the straight line $x + y = 0$ equals ..... length unit. (a) 1                      (b) $\sqrt{2}$ (c) 2                      (d) $2\sqrt{2}$
19	If : $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{CD}$ , where $\overrightarrow{AB} = (6 , 4)$ , $\overrightarrow{C} = (- 1 , 3)$ , then $\overrightarrow{D} = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) (5 , 7)                      (b) (- 5 , 7)                      (c) (- 5 , - 7)                      (d) (7 , 7)

20	<p>If the straight line : <math>3x + 4y - 24 = 0</math> intersect with the two coordinates axes <math>x</math> and <math>y</math> in the two points A , B respectively where O is the origin point , then the area of <math>\Delta OAB = \dots\dots\dots</math> square unit.</p> <p>(a) 48                      (b) 24                      (c) 12                      (d) 6</p>
21	<p>If : <math>A = (1, 3)</math> , <math>B = (2, 5)</math> , <math>C = (-3, -7)</math> , <math>\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{CD}</math> , then D is <math>\dots\dots\dots</math></p> <p>(a) <math>(2, 5)</math>                      (b) <math>(2, -5)</math>                      (c) <math>(-2, -5)</math>                      (d) <math>(-2, 5)</math></p>
22	<p>If : <math>\vec{A} = (2, -3)</math> is a direction vector to a straight line , then <math>\dots\dots\dots</math> is a direction vector to the same straight line.</p> <p>(a) <math>(-2, 3)</math>                      (b) <math>(-2, -3)</math>                      (c) <math>(2, 3)</math>                      (d) <math>(-6, -9)</math></p>
23	<p>The Cartesian equation of the straight line which passes through the point <math>(3, -4)</math> and the direction vector to it is <math>(2, -1)</math> is <math>\dots\dots\dots</math></p> <p>(a) <math>x + 2y + 5 = 0</math>                      (b) <math>2x + y - 5 = 0</math> (c) <math>x - 2y - 5 = 0</math>                      (d) <math>x - 2y + 5 = 0</math></p>
24	<p>All statements express <math>\overrightarrow{MA} + \overrightarrow{MB} + \overrightarrow{MC} + \overrightarrow{MD}</math> except : <math>\dots\dots\dots</math></p> <p>(a) <math>\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{DC}</math>                      (b) <math>\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BM} + \overrightarrow{MA}</math> (c) <math>\vec{O}</math>                      (d) <math>\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{CD}</math></p> 
25	<p>If : <math>A = (3, 8)</math> , <math>B = (-3, 0)</math> , then : <math>\ \overrightarrow{AB}\  \dots\dots\dots</math></p> <p>(a) 8                      (b) 10                      (c) <math>\pm 8</math>                      (d) <math>\pm 10</math></p>
26	<p>The length of the perpendicular drawn from the point <math>(0, -5)</math> to the straight line : <math>x + 7 = 0</math> equals <math>\dots\dots\dots</math></p> <p>(a) 2                      (b) 5                      (c) 7                      (d) 12</p>
27	<p>If <math>\vec{u} = (2, 3)</math> is a direction vector to a line , then the perpendicular to it is <math>\dots\dots\dots</math></p> <p>(a) <math>(3, -2)</math>                      (b) <math>(3, 2)</math>                      (c) <math>(-2, 3)</math>                      (d) <math>(5, 3)</math></p>

28	<p><b>In the opposite figure :</b></p> <p>All the following statments expresses <math>\overrightarrow{AC}</math> except the statement :</p> <p>(a) <math>2 \overrightarrow{AM}</math> (b) <math>\overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DC}</math></p> <p>(c) <math>\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BD}</math> (d) <math>\overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{DC}</math></p>	
29	<p>In <math>\Delta ABC</math> : <math>\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} = \dots\dots\dots</math></p> <p>(a) <math>\overrightarrow{AB}</math> (b) <math>\overrightarrow{BC}</math> (c) <math>\overrightarrow{CA}</math> (d) <math>\vec{0}</math></p>	
30	<p>The straight line : <math>x + 3y = 0 \dots\dots\dots</math></p> <p>(a) parallel to <math>x</math>-axis. (b) parallel to <math>y</math>-axis.</p> <p>(c) passes through the origin point. (d) parallel to straight line <math>3x + y = 0</math></p>	
31	<p>If : <math>\vec{u} = (3, 2)</math> is the direction vector of a straight line , then the perpendicular direction vector of the straight line is .....</p> <p>(a) <math>(-2, 3)</math> (b) <math>(6, 4)</math> (c) <math>(-6, 4)</math> (d) <math>(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})</math></p>	
32	<p>If : <math>\vec{A} = (2, 5)</math> and <math>\vec{B} = (K, -4)</math> and <math>\vec{A} \perp \vec{B}</math> , then <math>K = \dots\dots\dots</math></p> <p>(a) 2 (b) 5 (c) -4 (d) 10</p>	
33	<p>If <math>\overrightarrow{OC} = (8, \frac{2\pi}{3})</math> is the position vector of the point C relative to the origin point O , then the coordinates of the point C are .....</p> <p>(a) <math>(4, 4\sqrt{3})</math> (b) <math>(-4, 4\sqrt{3})</math> (c) <math>(4\sqrt{3}, -4)</math> (d) <math>(-4, -4\sqrt{3})</math></p>	
34	<p>If : <math>\vec{u} = (2, -3)</math> is the direction vector of a straight line, then all of the following vectors are direction vectors to the same straight line except the vector .....</p> <p>(a) <math>(-2, 3)</math> (b) <math>(-2, -3)</math> (c) <math>(4, -6)</math> (d) <math>(-4, 6)</math></p>	
35	<p><b>In the opposite figure :</b></p> <p>all the following statement :</p> <p>Express <math>\ \overrightarrow{XZ}\ </math> except = .....</p> <p>(a) <math>\ \overrightarrow{XY} + \overrightarrow{YZ}\ </math> (b) <math>\ \overrightarrow{ZY} + \overrightarrow{YX}\ </math></p> <p>(c) <math>\frac{1}{2} \ \overrightarrow{BC}\ </math> (d) <math>\ \overrightarrow{XB} + \overrightarrow{BY}\ </math></p>	

36	Which of the following straight lines passes through the origin point ..... (a) $2x + 3 = 0$ (b) $x + 3y = 0$ (c) $2x + 3y = 12$ (d) $y - 5 = 0$
37	The polar form of the position vector of the point A $(6, 6\sqrt{3})$ with respect to the origin point is ..... (a) $(12, 60^\circ)$ (b) $(12, 30^\circ)$ (c) $(10, 60^\circ)$ (d) $(10, 30^\circ)$
38	<p><b>In the opposite figure :</b></p> <p><math>2\vec{AD} = \dots\dots\dots</math></p> <p>(a) <math>2\vec{AB} + 2\vec{CD}</math>      (b) <math>\vec{AB} + \vec{BD}</math> (c) <math>\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}</math>      (d) <math>\vec{BA} + \vec{CA}</math></p> 
39	If C $(2, 4)$ is the midpoint of $\vec{AB}$ where A $(x, 4)$ , B $(1, y)$ ..... (a) $x = 3, y = 4$ (b) $x = 4, y = 3$ (c) $x = 2, y = 6$ (d) $x = 0, y = 0$
40	If $\vec{u} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ is a direction vector to the line, then all the following vectors are perpendicular to the line except the vector : ..... (a) $\left(1, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (b) $(2, -1)$ (c) $\left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (d) $(4, -2)$
41	If : $\vec{A} = 3\vec{i} - 4\vec{j}$ , then $\ 2\vec{A}\  = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 5      (b) 3      (c) -4      (d) 10
42	The length of the perpendicular from the point $(3, -4)$ to the X-axis = ..... (a) 3      (b) -4      (c) 5      (d) 4
43	If : A $(2, 3)$ , B $(5, 4)$ , then $\vec{AB} = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) $(1, 3)$ (b) $(-3, 1)$ (c) $(-1, 3)$ (d) $(3, 1)$
44	If $\theta$ is the angle between $L_1$ , and $L_2$ , and $\tan \theta = -1$ , then $m(\theta) = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) $135^\circ$ (b) $145^\circ$ (c) $90^\circ$ (d) zero
45	The measure of the angle between the two straight lines whose equations are $x = 5$ , $y + 3 = 0$ equals : ..... (a) $30^\circ$ (b) $45^\circ$ (c) $60^\circ$ (d) $90^\circ$



46	Length of the perpendicular from the point (1 , 1) to the straight line whose equation $x + y = 0$ equals ..... (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) $\sqrt{2}$ (d) $2\sqrt{2}$
47	If : C = (2 , 4) is the midpoint of $\overline{AB}$ where A (3 , y) , B (1 , y) , then y = ..... (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
48	The length of the intercepted part from the X-axis by the straight line whose equation : $2x + 3y = 6$ is ..... length unit. (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6
49	Let A = (2 , - 2) and B = (5 , 2), then $\ \overrightarrow{AB}\  = \dots\dots\dots$ length unit. (a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 25 (d) 7
50	Let $\vec{A} = (- 2 , 4)$ and $\vec{B} = (6 , 3k)$ , $\vec{A} // \vec{B}$ , then k = ..... (a) 4 (b) - 4 (c) 2 (d) - 2
51	The equation of the straight line which passes through the point (2 , - 3) and parallel to the X-axis is ..... (a) $x + 3 = 0$ (b) $y + 3 = 0$ (c) $x - 2 = 0$ (d) $y - 3 = 0$
52	The straight lines whose vector equation is $\vec{r} = (2 , - 1) + k (3 , - 5)$ , its slope = ..... (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $-\frac{5}{3}$ (c) $-\frac{3}{5}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{2}$
53	<p>Use the correct answer from the given ones :</p> <p><b>In the opposite figure :</b></p> <p>AB = AC , X , Y , Z are the midpoints of sides of the triangle ABC Which of the following statements is true ?</p> <p>(a) <math>\ \overrightarrow{XY}\  = \ \overrightarrow{ZY}\ </math> (b) <math>\overrightarrow{XY}</math> equivalent <math>\overrightarrow{ZY}</math> (c) <math>\overrightarrow{BY}</math> equivalent <math>\overrightarrow{ZX}</math></p> 

54	<p>The vector <math>-12\vec{i} - 12\vec{j}</math> is represented by the vector ..... in the polar form.</p> <p>(a) <math>\vec{m} = \left(12, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)</math> (b) <math>\vec{m} = \left(12\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)</math></p> <p>(c) <math>\vec{m} = \left(12\sqrt{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)</math> (d) <math>\vec{m} = \left(12\sqrt{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)</math></p>
55	<p>If <math>\vec{j} = (2, -3)</math> is the direction vector of a straight line, then all of the following are direction vectors for the same straight line except .....</p> <p>(a) <math>(-2, 3)</math> (b) <math>(-2, -3)</math> (c) <math>(4, -6)</math> (d) <math>(-4, 6)</math></p>
56	<p>Which of the following straight lines passes through the origin point ?</p> <p>(a) <math>2x + 3 = 0</math> (b) <math>x + 3y = 0</math> (c) <math>2x + 3y = 12</math> (d) <math>y - 5 = 0</math></p>

**[ B ] Complete the following : -**

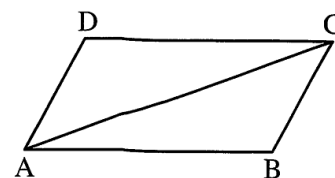
1	$\vec{A} = (5, 3), \vec{B} = (2, -1)$ , then $\ \vec{A} - \vec{B}\  = \dots\dots\dots$
2	The measure of the angle between the two lines : $x = 3, y = -2$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
3	In any $\Delta ABC$ , $\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{AC} = \dots\dots\dots$
4	The point $(3, 6)$ is the midpoint of $\overline{AB}$ where $A = (-3, 7)$ , then the coordinates of B are $(\dots\dots\dots, \dots\dots\dots)$
5	If $\vec{A} = \vec{0}$ and $\vec{A} = (2k, m - 3)$ , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$ , $m = \dots\dots\dots$
6	If $\vec{A} = 4\hat{i} + n\hat{j}$ , $\ \vec{A}\  = 5$ , then $n = \dots\dots\dots$
7	If $A = (2, 7), B = (-6, 1)$ , then the midpoint of $\overline{AB} = (\dots\dots\dots, \dots\dots\dots)$
8	The straight line whose slope = $\cos 90^\circ$ is parallel to $\dots\dots\dots$ -axis.
9	If : $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j}, \vec{B} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j}$ , then $\vec{A} - 2\vec{B} = \dots\dots\dots$
10	If : $\vec{A} = (-2, 1), \vec{B} = (3, k)$ are perpendicular, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$
11	Measure of the angle between the two lines whose slopes $\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{1}{11}$ equals $\dots\dots\dots$
12	In any triangle XYZ : $\vec{XY} + \vec{YZ} + \vec{ZX} = \dots\dots\dots$
13	If : $\vec{A} = (2, 1), \vec{B} = (4, -3)$ , then $2\vec{A} - \vec{B} = \dots\dots\dots$
14	If : $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}$ , then $\ \vec{A}\  = \dots\dots\dots$
15	$\vec{AB} + \vec{BA} = \dots\dots\dots$
16	The vector equation of the straight line which passes through the point $(2, -1)$ and its direction vector $(1, 3)$ is $\vec{r} = \dots\dots\dots$
17	If : $\vec{A} = (-2, 1), \vec{C} = (-3, k)$ are parallel, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$



18	If : $\vec{A} = (4, 2)$ , $\vec{B} = (1, -2)$ , then $\ \vec{A} - \vec{B}\  = \dots\dots\dots$
19	The Measure of the angle included between the two straight lines whose slopes $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ and $(-2)$ equals $\dots\dots\dots$
20	The Measure of the Acute angle included between the straight line passing through the two points $(3, 4)$ , $(2, 3)$ and the positive direction of X-axis equals $\dots\dots\dots^\circ$
21	In any triangle ABC , $\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{AC} = \dots\dots\dots$
22	If : $A = (2, 7)$ , $B = (6, -1)$ , then $\ \vec{AB}\  = \dots\dots\dots$
23	The vector equation of the line passes through the point $(3, 5)$ and parallel to the X-axis is $\dots\dots\dots$
24	The measure of the acute angle between the two straight lines whose two slopes are $\frac{4}{5}$ , $-\frac{1}{9}$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
25	If : $A = (-1, 5)$ , $B = (2, 1)$ , then $\ \vec{AB}\  = \dots\dots\dots$
26	If : $2\vec{M} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CA}$ , then $\vec{M} = \dots\dots\dots$
27	If : $\vec{N} = 6\vec{i} - 8\vec{j}$ , $\vec{F} = 4\vec{i} - b\vec{j}$ , $\vec{F} \perp \vec{N}$ , the value of b is $\dots\dots\dots$
28	If : $A = (-7, 11)$ , $B = (-2, 3)$ , then the equation of $\vec{AB}$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
29	If : $\vec{A} = (-2, 3)$ , $\vec{B} = (-4, k)$ , $\vec{A} \parallel \vec{B}$ , then k = $\dots\dots\dots$
30	ABCD is a parallelogram where $A(3, 4)$ , $B(5, -1)$ , $C(2, -2)$ , then the coordinates of the point D is $\dots\dots\dots$
31	The measure of the acute angle included between the two straight lines whose slopes are : $\frac{1}{2}$ , $-\frac{1}{3}$ equals $\dots\dots\dots$
32	The parametric equations of the straight line passing through the point $(4, -3)$ and its direction vector is $(2, 3)$ are $\dots\dots\dots$

33	If the point A (7 , - 1) and B (2 , 5) , then $\overrightarrow{AB}$ = .....
34	If : C (X , y) is the midpoint of $\overrightarrow{AB}$ such that A (X <sub>1</sub> , y <sub>1</sub> ) , B (X <sub>2</sub> , y <sub>2</sub> ) ∴ X = ..... , y = .....
35	The vector equation of the straight line which passes through the point (- 4 , 3) and its direction vector is (2 , 5) is .....
36	The length of the perpendicular from the point (X <sub>1</sub> , y <sub>1</sub> ) to the straight line a X + b y + c = 0 is .....
37	If : $\vec{A} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j}$ , $\vec{B} = 3\vec{i} - \vec{j}$ , then $2\vec{A} - \vec{B}$ = .....
38	Measure of the angle between the two lines whose slopes $\frac{1}{2}$ , - 2 equals .....
39	If : $\vec{A} = (- 2 , 1)$ , $\vec{C} = (- 3 , K)$ are parallel , then K = .....
40	Length of the perpendicular from (1 , 1) to the line whose equation X + y = 0 equals .....
41	If : $\vec{A} = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j}$ , $\vec{B} = 5\vec{i} - 3\vec{j}$ , then $2\vec{A} - \vec{B}$ = .....
42	If : $\vec{A} = (- 2 , 3)$ , $\vec{B} = (4 , k)$ , then k = ..... when $\vec{A} \parallel \vec{B}$
43	The measure of the angle between the two lines whose slopes $\frac{1}{3}$ , - 3 equals .....
44	The length of the perpendicular drawn from the origin to the straight line 3 X - 4 y + 10 = 0 equals .....
45	In any $\Delta ABC$ : $\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{AC}$ = .....
46	If : $\vec{A} = (2 , 1)$ and $\vec{B} = (8 , k)$ , $\vec{A} \parallel \vec{B}$ Then k = .....
47	In the straight line : $\frac{X}{3} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$ , then the area of triangle included between this line and two axes = .....
48	If : r = (3 , 5) + k (4 , 1) then the slope of the line = .....

49	<p><b>Complete each of the following :</b></p> <p>( 1 ) In the opposite figure : ABCD is a parallelogram :  <math>\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD} = \dots\dots\dots</math> , <math>\overrightarrow{AD}</math> is equivalent to <math>\dots\dots\dots</math></p> <p>( 2 ) If : <math>\vec{A} = (4 , -3)</math> , then <math>\  \vec{A} \  = \dots\dots\dots</math> length units.</p>
50	<p>If : <math>\vec{A} = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j}</math> , <math>\vec{B} = -\vec{i} + 4\vec{j}</math> , then <math>\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \dots\dots\dots\vec{i} + \dots\dots\dots\vec{j}</math></p>
51	<p>The points A (3 , 4) , B (2 , 2) , then <math>\overrightarrow{BA} = \dots\dots\dots</math></p>
52	<p>If : <math>A = (6 , 6\sqrt{3})</math> , then the polar form of the position vector of the point A with respect to the origin point is <math>\dots\dots\dots</math></p>
53	<p>In any triangle ABC : <math>\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} = \dots\dots\dots</math></p>
54	<p>The vector equation of the straight lines which passes through the point (2 , -1) and its slope = <math>\frac{3}{5}</math> is <math>\dots\dots\dots</math></p>
55	<p>Let A = (4 , 5) and B = (2 , -9) , then the midpoint of <math>\overline{AB}</math> is <math>\dots\dots\dots</math></p>
56	<p>If : <math>\vec{A} = (k , -8)</math> , <math>\vec{B} = (3 , 3)</math> , <math>\vec{A} \perp \vec{B}</math> , then k = <math>\dots\dots\dots</math></p>
57	<p>If : <math>\vec{A} = (2 , 5)</math> , <math>\vec{B} = (-1 , 2)</math> , then <math>\  \vec{A} - \vec{B} \  = \dots\dots\dots</math></p>
58	<p>If : C = (3 , 6) is the midpoint of AB where A (1 , 7) , then the coordinates of B = ( <math>\dots\dots\dots</math> , <math>\dots\dots\dots</math> )</p>
59	<p>The length of the intercepted part from X-axis by the straight line <math>2x - 6y = 12</math> is <math>\dots\dots\dots</math></p>



# Sec<sup>st</sup> 1 Geometry : Term 2

## the Final Revision Answers

### [ A ] Choose Problems Answers

Sn	Answer	Sn	Answer	Sn	Answer
1	A	20	B	39	A
2	B	21	C	40	C
3	D	22	A	41	D
4	C	23	A	42	D
5	D	24	A	43	D
6	B	25	B	44	A
7	A	26	C	45	D
8	C	27	A	46	C
9	C	28	C	47	D
10	C	29	D	48	B
11	A	30	C	49	A
12	B	31	A	50	B
13	B	32	D	51	B
14	B	33	B	52	B
15	D	34	B	53	A
16	C	35	D	54	D
17	B	36	B	55	B
18	B	37	A	56	B
19	A	38	C		

## [ B ] Complete Problems Answers

Sn	Answer	Sn	Answer	Sn	Answer	Sn	Answer
1	5	16	$(2, -1) + K$	31	$45^\circ$	46	4
2	$90^\circ$	17	$\frac{3}{2}$	32	$X=4+2k, y=-3+3k$	47	6 square unit
3	$2\overrightarrow{AC}$	18	5	33	$(-5, 6)$	48	$\frac{1}{4}$
4	$(9, 5)$	19	$90^\circ$	34	$\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}$	49	$\overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{BC}$
5	$0, 3$	20	$45^\circ$	35	$\vec{r}=(-4, 3)+k(2, 5)$	50	5
6	$\pm 3$	21	$2\overrightarrow{AC}$	36	$\frac{ ax_1+by_1+c }{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$	51	2, 2
7	$(-2, 4)$	22	$4\sqrt{5}$	37	$\vec{i} + 7\vec{j}$	52	$(1, 2)$
8	x	23	$\vec{r}=(3, 5)+k(1, 0)$	38	$90^\circ$	53	$(12, 60^\circ)$
9	$-\vec{i} + 7\vec{j}$	24	$45^\circ$	39	$\frac{3}{2}$	54	$\vec{O}$
10	6	25	5	40	$\sqrt{2}$	55	$\vec{r}=(2, -1)+k(5, 3)$
11	$45^\circ$	26	0	41	$\vec{i} + 13\vec{j}$	56	$(3, -2)$
12	$\vec{O}$	27	-3	42	-6	57	8
13	$(0, 5)$	28	$8x+5y+1=0$	43	$90^\circ$	58	$3\sqrt{2}$
14	5	29	6	44	2 length unit	59	$(5, 5)$
15	$\vec{O}$	30	$(0, 3)$	45	$2\overrightarrow{AC}$	60	6