

(1) If the equations $3x - 2y + z = 0$, $6x - 5y + 2z = 0$, $9x - 6y + kz = 0$ have solutions other than zero solution, then $k =$

- a zero b 1 c 3 d 4
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(2) If the straight line $x = 3y = az$ is parallel to the plane $x + 3y + 2z + 4 = 0$, then $a =$

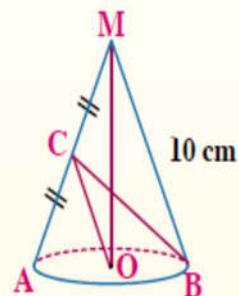
- a 3 b 2 c 1 d -1

(٣) If $Z_1 = (\sin \frac{\pi}{9} + i \cos \frac{\pi}{9})^5$, $Z_2 = (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2})^4$ and $z = \frac{z_1}{z_2}$, find the square roots of z in its exponential form

(٤) In the opposite figure, a right circular cone , the perimeter of its base = 12π cm ,

C is the midpoint of \overrightarrow{AM} , then $\overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{CO} =$

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a -43 | <input type="radio"/> b -40 |
| <input type="radio"/> c -37 | <input type="radio"/> d -33 |



(o) In the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{2x})^{3n}$ according to the descending powers of x :

First: Prove that the term free of x is of order $(2n + 1)$

Second: find the ratio between the term free of x and the middle term when $n = 4, x = 1$

(v) If $\vec{A} = (\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, k)$ is a unit vector, then the value of $k = \dots$ or \dots

(V) The rank of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ equals

(A) The radius length of the sphere: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x - 2y - 4z - 3 = 0$ equals

$$(9) \quad \left(\frac{5 - 3\omega^2}{5\omega - 3} - \frac{2 - 7\omega}{2\omega^2 - 7} \right)^2 =$$

a 3

b -3

c 3i

d -3i

(10) Without expanding the determinant , prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} y+z & x & x \\ y & z+x & y \\ z & z & x+y \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & z & y \\ z & 0 & x \\ y & x & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

(11) Cosine the measure of the angle between the two lines:

$$\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{-2} \text{ and } , \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-2}{-2} = \frac{z}{2} \text{ equals}$$

(12) Solve the following equations $2x + y - 2z = 10$, $x + 2y + 2z = 1$, $5x + 4y + 3z = 6$ using the multiplicative inverse of the matrix

(13) If $nC_3 : n-1C_4 = 8 : 5$, then the value of n

a 5

b 7

c 8

d 9

(14) If $A(-2, 0, 3)$, $B(4, 2, -5)$, then $\|\vec{AB}\| =$ length unit

a $\sqrt{12}$

b $\sqrt{40}$

c $\sqrt{44}$

d $\sqrt{104}$

(10) Without expanding the determinant

prove that $\begin{vmatrix} x & a & b \\ a & x & b \\ b & a & x \end{vmatrix} = (x + a + b)(x - a)(x - b)$

(11) Find the point of intersection of the straight line $x = y = z$ and the plane $x + 2y + 3z = 12$

(1V) If $\|\vec{A}\| = 4$, $\|\vec{B}\| = 6$ and the measure of the angle between the two vectors \vec{A} , \vec{B} equals 60° , then $(2\vec{A} + \vec{B}) \cdot (\vec{A} - \vec{B}) = \dots$

(1W) The rank of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ equals
a 3 **b** 2 **c** 1 **d** zero

(19) If the two spheres $(x - 3)^2 + y^2 + (z - 3)^2 = 16$, $(x + 1)^2 + (y - 4)^2 + (z - k)^2 = 25$ are tangential, find the value of k

(20) Prove that the term free of x in the expansion of $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^3})^{5n}$ where $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ equals
$$\frac{\binom{5n}{2n} \binom{5n}{3n}}{2^n}$$