

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



## حل أسئلة الاختبار التجريبي نخبة

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف العاشر المتقدم ← رياضيات ← الفصل الثالث ← الملف

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر المتقدم



## روابط مواد الصف العاشر المتقدم على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر المتقدم والمادة رياضيات في الفصل الثالث

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رياضيات 2023

الإختبار التجريبي 10 نخبه - 2023

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Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{x - 4}$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4} - 2}{4 - 4} = \frac{2 - 2}{4 - 4} = \frac{0}{0}$$

(A)  $\frac{1}{4}$

(B)  $\frac{1}{2}$

(C) 2

(D) 4

Multiply by conjugate (تغيير إشارة الجذر)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{x - 4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 2}{\sqrt{x} + 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x - 4)}{(x - 4)(\sqrt{x} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4} + 2}{2 + 2}$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{4} \right|$$



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Which of the following limits represents the slope of the tangent line to the graph of  $y = x^2$  at  $(2, 4)$ ?  $x = 2$

(A)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+h)^2 - 4}{h}$

(B)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+h)^2 - 4}{h}$

(C)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2+h)^2 - 4}{h}$

(D)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 4} \frac{h^2 - 4}{h}$

$f(x) = \text{slope} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h}$

$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+h)^2 - 2^2}{h}$

$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+h)^2 - 4}{h}$





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Let  $f(t) = t^2 + 1$  denote the position of an object at time  $t$ . What is the **average velocity** between  $t = 2$  and  $t = 3$ ?

(A) 2

(B) 3

**(C) 5**

(D) 10

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$$V_{avg} = \frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b - a}$$

$$a = 2$$

$$b = 3$$

$$= \frac{F(3) - F(2)}{3 - 2}$$

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

$$= \frac{10 - 5}{1} = 5$$

$$= \boxed{5}$$



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Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (4 - 2x^3 - x^5)$ .

(A)  $-\infty$

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D)  $\infty$

Polynomial

Substitute for  $x = -1$  in

Big Power.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x^5$

$= -(-1)^5$   
 $= -(-1)$

$= 1$

$= \infty$



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What is the derivative of  $f(x) = \sin(2x) + 2 \cos(x)$ ?

(A)  $f'(x) = \cos(2x) - 2 \sin(x)$

(B)  $f'(x) = \cos(2x) + 2 \sin(x)$

(C)  $f'(x) = 2 \cos(2x) - 2 \sin(x)$

(D)  $f'(x) = 2 \cos(2x) + 2 \sin(x)$

$$f(x) = \cos 2x \cdot 2 - 2 \sin x$$

$$= 2 \cos 2x - 2 \sin x$$



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If  $f(x) = 3e^{ax}$  and  $f'(0) = 6$ , what is the value of  $a$ ?  
 (A) 0 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 6

$f(x) = 3e^{ax} \cdot a = 3ae^{ax}$

at  $x=0 \rightarrow f = 6$

$6 = 3ae^{a(0)}$

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

$a = 2$



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$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 4 \\ x^2 - y &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Which of the following is a solution to the system of equations above?

- (A)  $(-2, 0)$       (B)  $(0, -2)$       (C)  $(0, 2)$       (D)  $(2, 0)$

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Handwritten work showing substitution of option (B) into the equations:

$$\begin{aligned} * 0^2 + (-2)^2 &= 0 + 4 = 4 \quad \checkmark \\ * 0^2 - (-2) &= 0 + 2 = 2 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$





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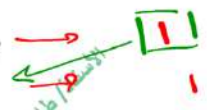
What is the derivative of  $f(x) = 5 + \frac{x}{x+2}$ ?

(A)  $f'(x) = \frac{2}{(x+2)^2}$

(B)  $f'(x) = 5 + \frac{2}{(x+2)^2}$

(C)  $f'(x) = -\frac{2}{(x+2)^2}$

(D)  $f'(x) = 5 - \frac{2}{(x+2)^2}$



$$\frac{1(x+2) - 1(x)}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+2-x}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{(x+2)^2}$$





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- I.  $F(x)$  is an antiderivative of  $f(x)$ .
- II.  $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$ , where  $C$  is an arbitrary constant.

Let  $F(x) = x^3 + 4x - 5$  and  $f(x) = 3x^2 + 4$ . Which of the statements above is/are true?

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and II
- (D) neither

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\*  $F(x) \rightarrow$  antiderivative. ✓

$$\begin{aligned} \int f(x) &= \int 3x^2 + 4 \, dx \\ &= \frac{3x^3}{3} + 4x + C \\ &= x^3 + 4x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= F(x)$$



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Which method of integration can be used to evaluate the integral  $\int x \sin(x) dx$ ?

- (A) An antiderivative can be directly found.
- (B) integration by partial fractions
- (C) integration by parts
- (D) integration by substitution

As times  
As not Fraction  
 $u = \sin x$   
 $du = \cos x dx$

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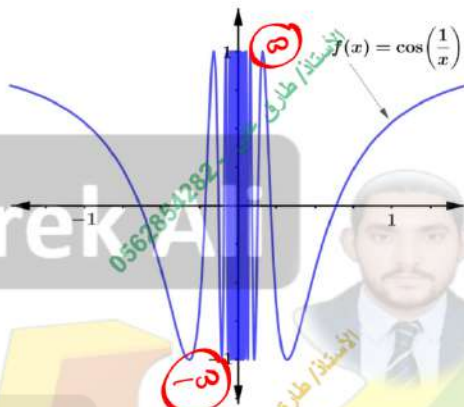
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Looking at the graph of  $f(x) = \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$  above, what is  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ?

- (A) -1
- (B) 0
- (C) 1
- (D) does not exist



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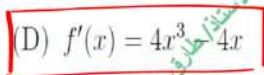


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What is the derivative of  $f(x) = (x - 1)^2(x + 1)^2$ ?

- (A)  $f'(x) = 2x^2 - 4x$     (B)  $f'(x) = 4x^2 - 4$     (C)  $f'(x) = 2x^3 - 2$     (D)  $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x$



$$f(x) = (x - 1)^2 (x + 1)^2$$

$$= (x^2 - 2x + 1)(x^2 + 2x + 1)$$

$$f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 2x + x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$= x^4 - 2x^2 + 1$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x$$







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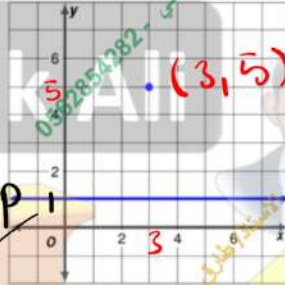
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Q.14: CSA T3 2020-21

Mark(s): 0/1

The focus and directrix of a parabola are drawn on the coordinate plane below.

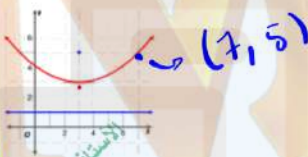
Focus  $(h, k+p)$   
 $= (3, 5)$



\*directrix  $y = k - p$   
 $= 1$

Horizontal graph vertical

Which of the following could be the graph of the parabola?



$k - p = 1$   
 $k + p = 5$

$2k = 6 \rightarrow k = 3$

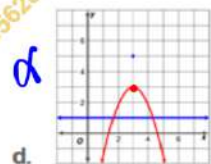
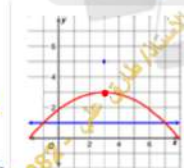
Vertex  $= (h, k) = (3, 3)$



\*  $k - p = 1$

$3 - p = 1 \rightarrow -p = -2$   
 $-3 - 3 = -6$

$p = 2 (+)$



$(x-h)^2 = 4p(y-k)$

$(x-3)^2 = 8(y-3)$

$(7,5) \rightarrow (7-3)^2 = 8(5-3)$

$16 = 8(2) \rightarrow 16 = 16 \checkmark$



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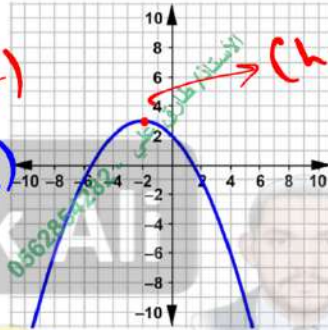
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Vertical

$$(x-h)^2 = 4P(y-k)$$

$$(x+2)^2 = 4P(y-3)$$



Which of the following is the equation for the parabola shown above?

(A)  $(x + 2)^2 = 12 - 4y \rightarrow (x + 2)^2 = -4(y - 3)$

(B)  $(x - 2)^2 = 12 + 4y$

(C)  $(y + 2)^2 = -12 + 4x$

(D)  $(y - 2)^2 = -12 - 4x$





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For each function, identify the horizontal asymptote and domain..

$$f(x) = \frac{1x^2 + 5x^2 + 4x}{4x^3 + 4x^2 - 24x}$$

- (A) Horz. Asym.:  $y = \frac{1}{4}$   
Domain: All reals except  $-3, 0, 2$
- B) Horz. Asym.:  $y = 0$   
Domain: All reals except  $-3, 0, 2$
- C) Horz. Asym.:  $y = 0$   
Domain: All reals except  $-4, -1, 0$
- D) Horz. Asym.:  $y = 4$   
Domain: All reals except  $-4, -1, 0$

Power up = power down  
divided coefficient  
 $y = \frac{1}{4}$

For each function, identify the horizontal asymptote and domain.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{4x - 12}$$

- A) Horz. Asym.:  $y = 0$   
Domain: All reals except 3
- B) Horz. Asym.:  $y = 0$   
Domain: All reals except 1, 2
- (C) Horz. Asym.: None  
Domain: All reals except 3
- D) Horz. Asym.:  $y = -\frac{1}{2}$   
Domain: All reals except 3

power up more  $\Rightarrow$  No / Horz

Domain Make Deno = 0  $\rightarrow 4x - 12 = 0$   
 $4x = 12 \rightarrow x = \frac{12}{4} = 3$



Use the definition of the derivative to find the derivative of each function with respect to

$$y = \sqrt{-5x + 4} = (-5x + 4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- A)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5\sqrt{-5x+4}}{2}$       B)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{-5x+4}}$   
 C)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{-5x+4}}$       D)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{25x-20}{2}$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} (-5x + 4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-5)$$

$$= \frac{-5}{2\sqrt{-5x+4}}$$

Use the definition of the derivative to find the derivative of each function with respect to x.

$$y = -5x^2 - 5x - 4$$

- A)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -10x - 5$       B)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -15x - 2$   
 C)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -10x^2 - 5x - 9$       D)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -5x - 6$



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Evaluate each indefinite integral.

by substitution

$$u = 5x^5 - 3$$

$$\int (5x^5 - 3)^{-3} \cdot 25x^4 dx$$

A)  $-\frac{4}{3(5x^5 - 3)^3} + C$

B)  $-\frac{1}{2(5x^5 - 3)^2} + C$

C)  $-\frac{3}{4(5x^5 - 3)^4} + C$

D)  $-\frac{5}{2(5x^5 - 3)^2} + C$

$$du = 25x^4 dx \rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{25x^4}$$

$$\int u^{-3} \cdot \frac{du}{25x^4} = \frac{1}{25} \int u^{-3} du = \frac{1}{25} \left( \frac{u^{-2}}{-2} \right) + C = -\frac{1}{50} u^{-2} + C$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} u^{-2} + C = -\frac{1}{2} (5x^5 - 3)^{-2} + C$$

$$-\frac{1}{2(5x^5 - 3)^2} + C$$



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Evaluate each indefinite integral.

$$\int (3x^4 + 4)^2 \cdot 12x^3 dx$$

A)  $3(3x^4 + 4)^3 + C$

$u = 3x^4 + 4$

$du = 12x^3 dx$

B)  $\frac{5}{2}(3x^4 + 4)^{\frac{6}{5}} + C$

C)  $\frac{2}{3}(3x^4 + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

D)  $\frac{4}{3}(3x^4 + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

$dx = \frac{du}{12x^3}$

$\int u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{du}{12x^3}$

$= \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$

$\frac{u^{\frac{1}{2} + 1}}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} + C$

$= \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

$\frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

$= \frac{2}{3} (3x^4 + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$



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Evaluate each indefinite integral,

$$\int 2 \sec^2 2x \cdot \tan^3 2x \, dx$$

A)  $\tan^4 2x + C$

B)  $\frac{5}{4} \cdot \tan^4 2x + C$

C)  $\frac{2}{3} \cdot \tan^6 2x + C$

D)  $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \tan^4 2x + C$

$u = \tan 2x$

$du = \sec^2 2x \cdot 2 \, dx$

$dx = \frac{du}{2 \cdot \sec^2 2x}$

$\int \frac{2 \sec^2 2x \cdot u^3 \cdot \frac{du}{2 \sec^2 2x}}{3}$

$\int u \, du = \frac{u^4}{4} + C$

$\frac{1}{4} u^4 + C = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 2x + C$



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Sketch the graph of each line.

(A)  $7x - 2y = 4$

$$-2y = -7x - 4$$

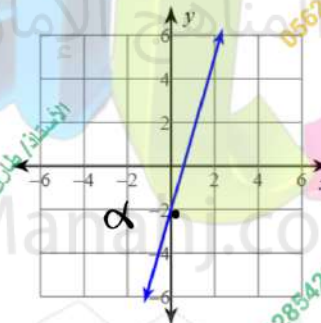
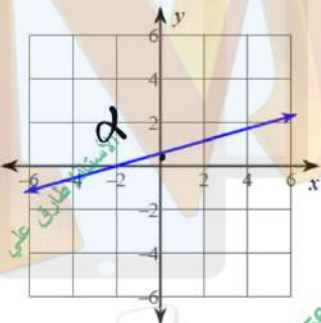
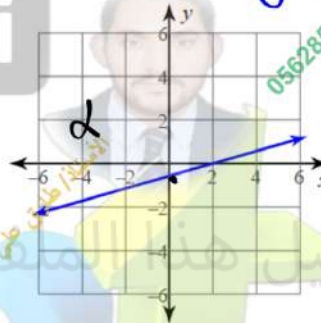
$$\frac{-2y}{-2} = \frac{-7x - 4}{-2}$$

$$y = \frac{7}{2}x + 2$$

$\oplus$

$$y = \frac{7}{2}x + 2$$

y-intercept  
تقاطع y  
عند 2





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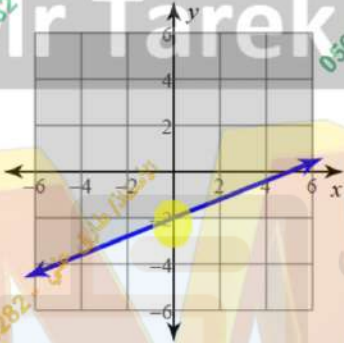
جميع الجوابات هنا



Sketch the graph of each linear inequality.

$2x + 5y < 10$

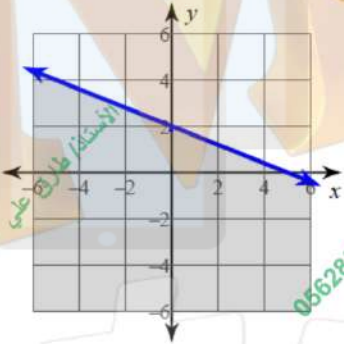
A)



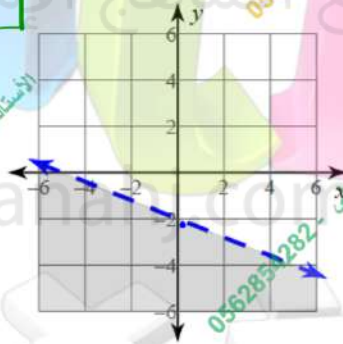
B)



C)



D)



$$\frac{5y}{5} < \frac{-2x - 10}{5}$$

$$y < \frac{2}{5}x - 2$$

discontinuous





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جميع الحقوق هنا



1

Graph each system of inequalities. Name the coordinates of the vertices of the feasible region. Find the maximum and minimum values of the given function for this region.

$$2 \geq x \geq -3$$

$$y \geq -2x - 6$$

$$4y \leq 2x + 32$$

$$f(x, y) = -4x - 9y$$

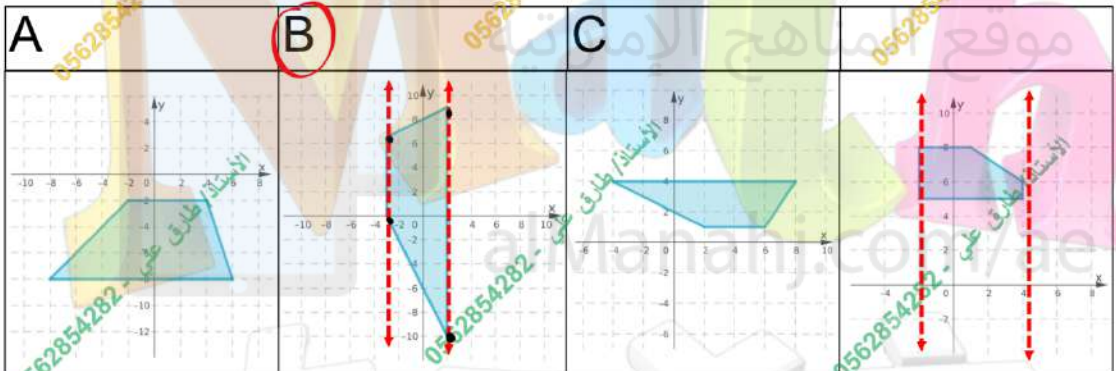
$(-3, 0)$   $(-3, 7)$   $(2, 9)$   $(2, -10)$

\* Vertices

\*  $f(-3, 0) = -4(-3) - 9(0) = 12 - 0 = \boxed{12}$

\*  $f(-3, 7) = -4(-3) - 9(7) = 12 - 63 = \boxed{-51}$

\*  $f(2, 9) = -4(2) - 9(9) = -8 - 81 = \boxed{-89}$



\*  $f(2, -10) = -4(2) - 9(-10)$   
 $= -8 + 90 = \boxed{82}$

\* Maximum = 82, Minimum = -89



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جميع الجوابات هنا



Identify the vertex, axis of symmetry, and y-intercept of each.

$(h, k)$   $x = h$

$y = -x^2 - 6x - 19$

A) Vertex: (10, 3)

Axis of Sym.:  $x = 10$

y-int: 103

B) Vertex: (-3, 10)

Axis of Sym.:  $x = -3$

y-int: 1

C) Vertex: (-3, -10)

Axis of Sym.:  $x = -3$

y-int: -19

D) Vertex: (-10, 3)

Axis of Sym.:  $x = -10$

y-int: 103

$* h = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-6)}{2(-1)} = \boxed{-3}$

$k = f(-3) = -(-3)^2 - 6(-3) - 19$   
 $= -9 + 18 - 19 = 9 - 19 = -10$

$(h, k) = (-3, -10)$  , axis  $\rightarrow x = h = -3$

Find the value of the discriminant of each quadratic equation.

$-2x^2 + 7x + 10 = 0$

A) 129

B) 29

C) -24

D) 69

$b^2 - 4ac$

$7^2 - 4(-2)(10)$

$49 + 80 = \boxed{129}$



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جميع الجروبات هنا



Identify the vertex, focus, axis of symmetry, and directrix of each.

$2(y - 3) = (x + 6)^2$  vertical

$p = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

A) Vertex:  $(-6, -3)$

B) Vertex:  $(6, 3)$

Focus:  $(-6, -\frac{7}{2})$

Focus:  $(\frac{11}{2}, 3)$

Axis of Sym.:  $x = -6$

Axis of Sym.:  $y = 3$

Directrix:  $y = -\frac{5}{2}$

Directrix:  $x = \frac{13}{2}$

**C) Vertex:  $(-6, 3)$**

D) Vertex:  $(-6, 3)$

Focus:  $(-6, \frac{7}{2}) \rightarrow 3.5$

Focus:  $(-6, \frac{5}{2})$

Axis of Sym.:  $x = -6$

Axis of Sym.:  $x = -6$

Directrix:  $y = \frac{5}{2}$

Directrix:  $y = \frac{7}{2}$

**\* vertex**

$(h, k) = (-6, 3)$

**\* axis of symmetry  $x = h = -6$**

**\* Focus =  $(h, k + p) = (-6, 3 + \frac{1}{2})$**   
 $= (-6, 3\frac{1}{2})$  or  $(-6, 3.5)$

**\* directrix  $y = k - p = 3 - \frac{1}{2}$**   
 $y = 2\frac{1}{2}$  or  $2.5$



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Solve each system by elimination.

$$-4a - 4b - 6c = 0$$

$$* \begin{aligned} 2a + 4b + 3c &= 8 \\ 2a - 4b + 3c &= 29 \end{aligned}$$

- (A) No solution      B) (6, -1, 6)  
C) (-2, 3, -6)      D) (0, -5, -5)

Solve for x and y

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4x - 3 & 3y \\ 7 & 13 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -15 \\ 7 & 2z + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$* \begin{aligned} 4x - 3 &= 9 \\ 4x &= 12 \\ \frac{4x}{4} &= \frac{12}{4} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \boxed{x = 3}$$

a)  $x = 3, y = -5, z = 6$

b)  $x = 0, y = 5, z = 6$

c)  $x = 0, y = -5, z = -6$

d)  $x = -3, y = 5, z = 6$

$$* \begin{aligned} 3y &= -15 \\ \frac{3y}{3} &= \frac{-15}{3} \\ \boxed{y = -5} \end{aligned}$$

$$* \begin{aligned} 2z + 1 &= 13 \\ -1 & \quad -1 \\ \hline 2z &= 12 \\ \frac{2z}{2} &= \frac{12}{2} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \boxed{z = 6}$$



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Simplify. Write "undefined" for expressions that are undefined.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -4 \\ -3 & -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$2 \times 3 \cdot 3 \times 2 = 2 \times 2$

A) Undefined

**B)**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 8 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

C)  $\begin{bmatrix} 22 & 16 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

D)  $\begin{bmatrix} -14 & 8 \\ 21 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 + 12 + 4 \\ 18 - 9 - 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 + 0 + 12 \\ 12 + 0 - 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 8 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$





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جميع الحقوق هنا



Identify the vertex, focus, axis of symmetry, and directrix of each.

$$-x^2 - 2x + 3y + 8 = 0$$

A) Vertex: (1, 3)

Focus:  $(1, \frac{15}{4})$

Axis of Sym.:  $x = 1$

Directrix:  $y = \frac{9}{4}$

C) Vertex: (3, -1)

Focus:  $(\frac{23}{8}, -1)$

Axis of Sym.:  $y = -1$

Directrix:  $x = \frac{25}{8}$

$$-x^2 - 2x = -3y - 8$$

B) Vertex: (-1, -3)

Focus:  $(-1, -\frac{9}{4})$

Axis of Sym.:  $x = -1$

Directrix:  $y = -\frac{15}{4}$

D) Vertex: (-1, -3)

Focus:  $(-\frac{7}{4}, -3)$

Axis of Sym.:  $y = -3$

Directrix:  $x = -\frac{1}{4}$

Completing The Square.

$$-(x^2 + 2x) = -3y - 8$$

$$+((x+1)^2 - 1) = +3y + 8$$

$$(x+1)^2 - 1 = 3y + 8$$

$$(x+1)^2 = 3y + 8 + 1$$

$$(x+1)^2 = 3y + 9$$

$$(x+1)^2 = 3(y+3)$$

$$p = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

vertical  
 \* (h, k) = (-1, -3)  
 \* axis  $x = h = -1$   
 \* Focus (h, k + p)  
 (-1, -3 + 0.75)  
 (-1, -2.25)

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Find the inverse of each matrix.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} \text{ } & \text{ } \\ \text{ } & \text{ } \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0(4) - (0)(4) = 0 - 0 = 0$$

A)  $\frac{1}{58} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 10 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

B)  $-\frac{1}{16} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

C) No inverse exists

D)  $-\frac{1}{16} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\frac{1}{0}$  undefined so No inverse

Find the inverse of each matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ -2 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 6(-7) - 4(-2) = -42 + 8 = -34$$

A)  $\frac{1}{16} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

B)  $-\frac{1}{10} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -6 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

C)  $-\frac{1}{34} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 2 \\ -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

D)  $-\frac{1}{34} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -4 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -4 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$



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Paper

Find derivative

$$g(x) = (3x^4 + 2x)(5 - 3x)$$

Mr Tarek Ali



حلولة الامتحان

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# Paper

22. **BUSINESS** Rashid usually gets one of the routine maintenance options at Annie’s Garage. Today however, he needs a different combination of work than what is listed.

ANNIE'S GARAGE	
ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OPTIONS	
1	Oil Change & Radiator Flush \$29.99
2	Brake Pads & Oil Change \$39.99
3	Oil Change, Radiator Flush & Brake Pads \$49.99

a. Assume that the price of an option is the same price as purchasing each item separately. Find the prices for an oil change, a radiator flush, and a brake pad replacement.

b. If Rashid wants his brake pads replaced and his radiator flushed, how much should he plan to spend?

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توليد المحتوى الإلكتروني





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## Paper

Solve each system of linear equations using Cramer is rule .

$$x - 3y + 3z = 16$$

$$-2x - 5y - 3z = 7$$

$$4x - z = 2$$

حل كل من المعادلات

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