University of Jeddah
Faculty of Science
Department of Mathematics

جامعة جدة
University of Jeddah

MATH 101
General Revision on Chapter Preliminaries

Q1: The solution set of the inequality $3x+5\le 8$ is			
A) $(-\infty,1)$	B) $(-\infty,1]$	C) $[1,\infty)$	D) $(1,\infty)$

Q2: The solution set of the inequality $5x-3>7-3x$ is			
A) $\left(-\infty,\frac{5}{4}\right)$	B) $\left[\frac{5}{4},\infty\right)$	C) $\left(\frac{5}{4},\infty\right)$	D) $\left(-\infty,\frac{5}{4}\right]$

Q3: The solution set of the inequality $2<3x-4\le 5$ is			
A) $(2,3]$	B) $[2,3)$	C) $(2,3)$	D) $[2,3]$

Q4: The solution set of the inequality $x^2<9$ is			
A) $(-\infty,-3)\cup(3,\infty)$	B) $[-3,3]$	C) $(-\infty,-3]\cup[3,\infty)$	D) $(-3,3)$

Q5: The solution set of the inequality $x^2\ge 9$ is			
A) $(-\infty,-3)\cup(3,\infty)$	B) $[-3,3]$	C) $(-\infty,-3]\cup[3,\infty)$	D) $(-3,3)$

Q6: The solution set of the inequality $x^2-2x\le 0$ is			
A) $(-\infty,0)\cup(2,\infty)$	B) $(0,2)$	C) $(-\infty,0]\cup[2,\infty)$	D) $[0,2]$

Q7: The solution set of the inequality $x^2-8x+12>0$ is			
A) $(-\infty,2)\cup(6,\infty)$	B) $(2,6)$	C) $(-\infty,3]\cup[4,\infty)$	D) $[3,4]$

Q8: The solution set of the equality $\lvert x-3\rvert=7$ is			
A) $\{4,10\}$	B) $\{-4,10\}$	C) $\{-10,-4\}$	D) $\{-10,4\}$

Q9: The solution set of the inequality $\lvert 2x+5\rvert\ge 7$ is			
A) $(-6,1)$	B) $(-\infty,-6)\cup(1,\infty)$	C) $(-\infty,-6]\cup[1,\infty)$	D) $[-6,1]$

Q10: The solution set of the inequality $\lvert 3x-7\rvert<2$ is			
A) $\left(\frac{5}{3},3\right)$	B) $\left(-\infty,\frac{5}{3}\right)\cup(3,\infty)$	C) $\left(-\infty,\frac{5}{3}\right]\cup[3,\infty)$	D) $\left[\frac{5}{3},3\right]$

Q11: The distance between the two points $(0,3)$ and $(4,0)$ is			
A) $\sqrt{50}$	B) $\sqrt{10}$	C) 25	D) 5

حل سؤال 4

$|x| = D \Rightarrow x = D$ or $x = -D$

$|x| < D \Rightarrow -D \leq x \leq D$

$|x| > D \Rightarrow x \geq D$ or $x \leq -D$

Q12: The distance between the two points $(3,2)$ and $(-1,-2)$ is

A) $\sqrt{32}$	B) $\sqrt{8}$	C) 4	D) $\sqrt{18}$

Q13: Equation of the vertical line passing through the point $(-2,5)$ is

A) $x=5$	B) $y=-2$	C) $y=5$	D) $x=-2$

Q14: Equation of the horizontal line passing through the point $(-2,5)$ is

A) $x=5$	B) $y=-2$	C) $y=5$	D) $x=-2$

Q15: Slope of the following line $2y-5x+7=0$ is

A) $\frac{5}{2}$	B) $-\frac{5}{2}$	C) $\frac{2}{5}$	D) $-\frac{2}{5}$

Q16: Equation of the line with slope -6 and y-intercept 5 is

A) $y=-6x+5$	B) $y=6x+5$	C) $y=-6x-5$	D) $y=6x-5$

Q17: The y-intercept of the line $x+2y=-4$ is

A) 2	B) -2	C) 4	D) -4

Q18: The x-intercept of the line $x+2y=-4$ is

A) 2	B) -2	C) 4	D) -4

Q19: Slope of the line that passes through the points $(4,1)$ and $(-2,3)$ is

A) -3	B) $1/3$	C) $-1/3$	D) 3

Q20: Equation of the line that passes through the point $(-1,1)$ with slope 1 is

A) $y=-x+2$	B) $y=x-2$	C) $y=x+2$	D) $y=-x-2$

Q21: Equation of the line passing through the point $(1,2)$ with slope 5 is

A) $y=-5x+3$	B) $y=5x+3$	C) $y=-5x-3$	D) $y=5x-3$

Q22: Equation of the line passing through the points $(4,1)$ and $(-2,3)$ is

A) $x+3y+7=0$	B) $x+3y-7=0$	C) $x-3y-7=0$	D) $x-3y+7=0$

Q23: Equation of the line that passes through the point $(2,1)$ and parallel to the line $y=x+2$ is

A) $y=x+1$	B) $y=x-1$	C) $y=-x+3$	D) $y=x-3$

Q24: Equation of the line that passes through the point $(2,1)$ and perpendicular to the line $y=x+2$ is

A) $y=x+1$	B) $y=x-1$	C) $y=-x+3$	D) $y=x-3$

Q25: Equation of the line that passes through the point $(-2,2)$ and parallel to the line $2x+y=4$ is

A) $2x+y=-2$	B) $2x+y=2$	C) $x-2y=6$	D) $x-2y=-6$

22] (4, 1) (-2, 3)

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$m = \frac{3-1}{-2-4} = \frac{2}{-6} = \frac{-1}{3}$$

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

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

$$y + \frac{1}{3}x - 1 - \frac{4}{3} = 0$$

$$y + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{7}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow 3y + x - 7 = 0$$

$$\frac{}{x} = 0$$

26: The equatio
A) $2x + y = -2$

Q27: If the
new gra
A) y

Q26: The equation of the line passes through the point $(-2,2)$ and perpendicular to the line $2x+y=4$ is

A) $2x+y=-2$	B) $2x+y=2$	C) $x-2y=6$	D) $x-2y=-6$

Q27: If the graph of $y=1-x^2$ is shifting to the left 1 unit and then it is shifting downward 1 unit, thus the new graph can be represented by

A) $y=(x+1)^2$	B) $y=-(x+1)^2$	C) $y=-(x-1)^2$	D) $y=(x-1)^2$

Q28: If the graph of $y=\sqrt{x}$ is shifting to the right 4 units and then it is shifting downward 2 units, thus the new graph can be represented by

A) $y=\sqrt{x+4}-2$	B) $y=\sqrt{x-4}+2$	C) $y=\sqrt{x+4}+2$	D) $y=\sqrt{x-4}-2$

Q29: If the graph of $y=\sqrt{x}$ is shifting to the left 4 units and then it is shifting upward 2 units, thus the new graph can be represented by

A) $y=\sqrt{x+4}-2$	B) $y=\sqrt{x-4}+2$	C) $y=\sqrt{x+4}+2$	D) $y=\sqrt{x-4}-2$

Q30: Domain of the function $f(x)=\sqrt{8-2x}$ is

A) $(-\infty,4)$	B) $(-\infty,4]$	C) $(4,\infty)$	D) $[4,\infty)$

Q31: Domain of the function $f(x)=\dfrac{1}{x-1}$ is

A) $\mathbb{R}$	B) $\mathbb{R}-\{0\}$	C) $\mathbb{R}-\{-1\}$	D) $\mathbb{R}-\{1\}$

Q32: Domain of the function $g(t)=\dfrac{t}{\sqrt{2-t}}$ is

A) $(2,\infty)$	B) $(-\infty,2]$	C) $(-\infty,2)$	D) $[2,\infty)$

Q33: Domain of the function $f(x)=\dfrac{3x+5}{x^2-x-12}$ is

A) $\mathbb{R}-\{3,4\}$	B) $\mathbb{R}-\{-4,3\}$	C) $\mathbb{R}-\{-3,4\}$	D) $\mathbb{R}-\{-4,-3\}$

Q34: Domain of the function $f(x)=\sqrt{x^2-4}$ is

A) $(-\infty,-2)\cup(2,\infty)$	B) $[-2,2]$	C) $(-2,2)$	D) $(-\infty,-2]\cup[2,\infty)$

Q35: The function $f(x)=x^2+1$ is

A) an even function.	B) an odd function.	C) an even and odd function.	D) neither even nor odd function

Q36: The function $f(x)=x^3+x$ is

A) an even function.	B) an odd function.	C) an even and odd function.	D) neither even nor odd function.

على سؤال ٥ ج

اختصار افكار البوصيا

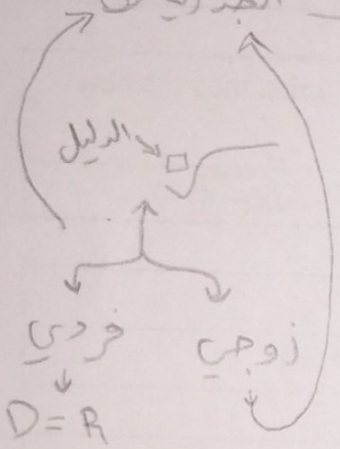
Domain

① كثيرة الحدود → $D = R$

② الكسرية → $D = R - \{$ المقام = صفر $\}$

③ الجذرية → ما تحت الجذر ≥ 0 → البسط

ما تحت الجذر > 0 → المقام



$f \pm g \rightarrow D_f \cap D_g$

$f \times g \rightarrow D_f \cap D_g$

$\frac{f}{g} \rightarrow D_f \cap D_g - \{$ أصفار المقام $\}$

$f \circ g \rightarrow D_{\text{الناتج}} \cap D_{\text{الدالة الثانية } g}$

Q37: The function $f(x)=\frac{1}{x^2-1}$ is			
A) an even function.	B) an odd function.	C) an even and odd function.	D) neither even nor odd function.

Q38: The function $f(x)=x^3-2$ is			
A) an even function.	B) an odd function.	C) an even and odd function.	D) neither even nor odd function.

Q39: The function $f(x)=\frac{x}{x^2-1}$ is			
A) an even function.	B) an odd function.	C) an even and odd function.	D) neither even nor odd function.

Q40: The function $f(x)=x^2-6x$ is			
A) an even function.	B) an odd function.	C) an even and odd function.	D) neither even nor odd function.

Q41: If $f(x)=x$ and $g(x)=\sqrt{x-1}$, then domain of the function $(f+g)(x)$ is			
A) $[1,\infty)$	B) $(-\infty,1]$	C) $\mathbb{R}$	D) $(1,\infty)$

Q42: If $f(x)=x$ and $g(x)=\sqrt{x-1}$, then domain of the function $(f-g)(x)$ is			
A) $(-\infty,1]$	B) $\mathbb{R}$	C) $(1,\infty)$	D) $[1,\infty)$

Q43: If $f(x)=x$ and $g(x)=\sqrt{x-1}$, then domain of the function $(f\times g)(x)$ is			
A) $\mathbb{R}$	B) $(-\infty,1]$	C) $[1,\infty)$	D) $(1,\infty)$

Q44: If $f(x)=x$ and $g(x)=\sqrt{x-1}$, then domain of the function $(f/g)(x)$ is			
A) $[1,\infty)$	B) $(-\infty,1]$	C) $\mathbb{R}$	D) $(1,\infty)$

Q45: If $f(x)=x+5$ and $g(x)=x^2-3$, then $(f\circ g)(x)=$			
A) x^2+2	B) x^2-2	C) $-x^2+2$	D) $-x^2-2$

Q46: If $f(x)=x+5$ and $g(x)=x^2-3$, then $(g\circ f)(x)=$			
A) $x^2+10x-22$	B) $x^2+10x+22$	C) $x^2-10x+22$	D) $x^2-10x-22$

Q47: If $f(x)=x+5$, then $(f\circ f)(x)=$			
A) x^2+5	B) $x+25$	C) $x+10$	D) x^2+10

Q48: If $f(x)=x+5$ and $g(x)=x^2-3$, then $(f\circ g)(0)=$			
A) 4	B) -2	C) 3	D) 2

الزوجية والفردية زي السالب والموجب

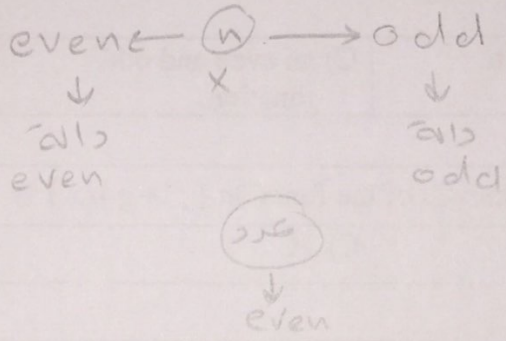
even ± odd = not even not odd

even ± even = even

odd ± odd = odd

even × even
odd ÷ odd = even

even × ÷ odd = odd



46) $f = x+5$

$g = x^2 - 3$

$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x))$

$= g(x+5)$

$= (x+5)^2 - 3$ ← قانون التربيع $(a+b)^2 = a^2+2ab+b^2$

$= x^2 + 10x + 25 - 3$

$= x^2 + 10x + 22$

Q49: If $f(x)=x+5$ and $g(x)=x^2-3$, then $(g\circ f)(0)=$

A) 20	B) -22	C) 22	D) 21

Q50: If $f(x)=\frac{1}{1-x}$ and $g(x)=\sqrt{x-1}$, then $(f\circ g)(x)=$

A) $\frac{-1}{1-\sqrt{x-1}}$	B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$	C) $\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x-1}}$	D) $\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{x-1}}$

Q51: If $f(x)=\frac{1}{1-x}$ and $g(x)=\sqrt{x-1}$, then the domain of $(f\circ g)(x)$ is

A) $(1,\infty)$	B) $[1,2)\cup(2,\infty)$	C) $[1,\infty)$	D) $\mathbb{R}$

Q52: If $f(x)=\frac{1}{1-x}$ and $g(x)=\sqrt{x-1}$, then $(g\circ f)(x)=$

A) $\sqrt{\frac{x}{x-1}}$	B) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}}$	C) $\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}$	D) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}}$

Q53: If $f(x)=\frac{1}{1-x}$ and $g(x)=\sqrt{x-1}$, then the domain of $(g\circ f)(x)$ is

A) $[0,1]$	B) $[0,1)$	C) $(0,1)$	D) $\mathbb{R}$

Q54: $\lfloor -3.2 \rfloor =$

A) 3.2	B) -3.2	C) -3	D) -4

Q55: If a circle has radius 3 cm, what is the length of an arc subtended by a central angle of $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ rad ?

A) $\frac{2\pi}{9}$ cm	B) $\frac{9}{2\pi}$ cm	C) 2π cm	D) $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ cm

Q56: $\frac{5\pi}{3}=$

A) 120°	B) 270°	C) 300°	D) 150°

Q57: $150^\circ =$

A) $\frac{7\pi}{6}$	B) $\frac{5\pi}{6}$	C) $\frac{6\pi}{5}$	D) $\frac{7\pi}{5}$

Q58: $\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)=$

A) $-\sqrt{2}$	B) $\sqrt{2}$	C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	D) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

58] $\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$

$= \cos\left(\frac{4\pi - \pi}{4}\right)$

$= \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$= \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

بالتعويض المباشر ←

$= -\cos\frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$

بالقانون ←

$= \cos\pi \cdot \cos\frac{\pi}{4} + \sin\pi \cdot \sin\frac{\pi}{4}$

$= (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

51] $f \circ g(x) = \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{x-1}}$

* لما يكون في المقام زي هنا عدد - أو + الجذر لازم أسوي انطاق مقام.

$D_{fog} = D_{\text{التابع}} \cap D_g$

$\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{x-1}} \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{x-1}}{1+\sqrt{x-1}}$

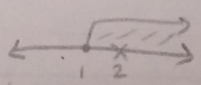
$= \frac{1+\sqrt{x-1}}{(1)^2 - (\sqrt{x-1})^2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{x-1}}{1-x+1}$

$R \cap \{x \geq 1, x-1 \geq 0\}$

$= \frac{1+\sqrt{x-1}}{2-x}$ → $R \cap [1, \infty) = [1, \infty)$

→ $R - \{2 - x = 0\} = R - \{2\}$

$D_{fog} = \left[[1,2) \cup (2,\infty)\right] \cap [[1,\infty)]$



$[1,2) \cup (2,\infty)$

$= [1,2) \cup (2,\infty)$

Q59: $\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)=$

A) $\frac{1}{2}$	B) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	C) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	D) $-\frac{1}{2}$

Q60: $\cos(\pi+x)=$

A) $-\cos x$	B) $-\sin x$	C) $\cos x$	D) $\sin x$

Q61: $\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-x\right)=$

A) $\cos x$	B) $-\sin x$	C) $-\cos x$	D) $\sin x$

Q62: The function $f(x)=\frac{\sin x}{x}$ is $\frac{\sin x}{x} \rightarrow \frac{odd}{odd} = even$

A) an even function.	B) an odd function.	C) an even and odd function.	D) neither even nor odd function.

Q63: $\cos^4 x-\sin^4 x=$ $\cos^4 x-\sin^4 x=$ وري الورقة الحل

A) $\cos^2 x$	B) 1	C) $\sin(2x)$	D) $\cos(2x)$

Q64: If $\sin\theta=\frac{3}{5}$, where $\frac{\pi}{2}<\theta<\pi$, then $\tan\theta=$

A) $-\frac{4}{3}$	B) $\frac{3}{4}$	C) $-\frac{3}{4}$	D) $\frac{4}{3}$

Q65: If $\sin\theta=-\frac{1}{2}$, where $\pi<\theta<\frac{3\pi}{2}$, then $\cos\theta=$

A) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	B) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	C) $-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	D) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

Q66: If $\tan\theta=-\frac{4}{3}$, where $\frac{\pi}{2}<\theta<\pi$, then $\csc\theta=$

A) $-\frac{5}{4}$	B) $-\frac{5}{3}$	C) $\frac{5}{4}$	D) $\frac{5}{3}$

Q67: If $\sec\theta=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$, where $\frac{3\pi}{2}<\theta<2\pi$, then $\tan\theta=$ وري الورقة الحل

A) $-\frac{1}{2}$	B) -2	C) $\frac{1}{2}$	D) 2

Q68: $\sec\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)=$

A) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	B) 2	C) -2	D) $-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

63] $\cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = (\cos^2 x) - (\sin^2 x)^2$

$= (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \cdot (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)$

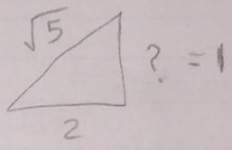
$= (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \cdot 1$

67]

$\sec\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$, $\tan\theta$

اتان سالبة ←

$\sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta} = \frac{\text{الوتر}}{\text{المجاور}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$



المقابل $= (\sqrt{5})^2 - (2)^2$

$= 5 - 4 = 1$

$\tan\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$

68] $\sec\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi+\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{\cos\left(\pi+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -2$

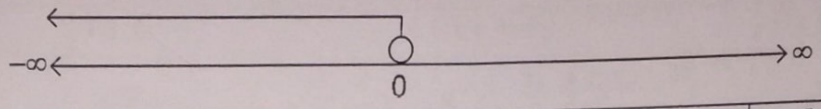
Q69: If $\sin\theta > 0$ and $\cos\theta < 0$, then the angle θ lies in the

A) first quadrant.	B) second quadrant.	C) third quadrant.	D) fourth quadrant.

Q70: $2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) =$ ورق الورقة

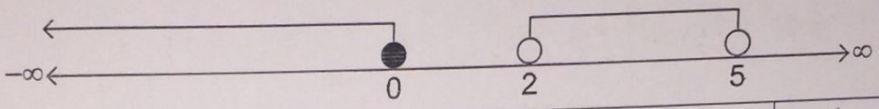
A) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	B) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	C) $\frac{1}{2}$	D) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Q71: Choose the interval that describes the shaded region



A) $(-\infty, 0)$	B) $(-\infty, 0]$	C) $(0, \infty)$	D) $[0, \infty)$

Q72: Choose the intervals that describe the shaded regions



A) $(-\infty, 0) \cup [2, 5]$	B) $(-\infty, 0] \cup (2, 5)$	C) $(-\infty, 0) \cup [2, 5)$	D) $(-\infty, 0] \cup (2, 5]$

Q73: $\left|\cos(150^\circ)\right| =$

A) $\sqrt{3}$	B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	C) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	D) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Q74: $\sin(30^\circ) \times \tan(45^\circ) =$ ورق الورقة

A) $\frac{1}{2}$	B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	D) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Q75: $2 \times \sin(40^\circ) \times \cos(40^\circ) =$ متطابقة برهنو زي 70 نفس القانون

A) $\sin(40^\circ)$	B) $\cos(40^\circ)$	C) $\sin(80^\circ)$	D) $\cos(80^\circ)$

Q76: $\dfrac{\sin^2(25^\circ) + \cos^2(25^\circ)}{\csc(70^\circ)} =$

A) $\sin(70^\circ)$	B) $\cos(70^\circ)$	C) $\csc(70^\circ)$	D) $\sec(70^\circ)$

Q77: If $f(x) = \dfrac{x-1}{x^3 + x^2 - 6x}$, then the domain of $f(x)$ is given by

A) $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3, -2, 0\}$	B) $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3, 0, 2\}$	C) $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 0, 3\}$	D) $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 2, 3\}$

كسرية كيرة حدود
R-{ أصفار المقام } = المجال

70] $\sin\left(2\cdot\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

هذا السؤال لازم ينحل بالطريقة

مثل هذا السؤال (70) الذي استخدمناه في

$2\sin\theta\cdot\cos\theta = \sin 2\theta$

73] $\left|\cos(150^\circ)\right| = \left|\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right| = \left|\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ($6\pi - \pi$)

74] $\sin(30^\circ)\cdot\tan(45)$

tan بالتحويل ↙ وكذا أحولها sin/cos

$= \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\sin 45}{\cos 45}$

$= \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$

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

76] $\frac{\sin^2(25^\circ)+\cos^2(25^\circ)}{\csc(70^\circ)}$

أستخدم الفيثاغورس.

$= \frac{1}{\csc(70^\circ)} = \sin(70^\circ)$

77] كسرية كثيرة حدود ← أطلع أصفار المقام:

$R - \{$أصفار المقام$\}$ = المجال

$x^3 + x^2 - 6x = 0$

$x(x^2 + x - 6) = 0$

$x(x+3)(x-2) = 0$

$x = 0,\ x+3 = 0,\ x-2 = 0$

$x = 0,\ x = -3,\ x = 2$

$R = \{-3, 0, 2\}$

Q78: Domain of the following function $f(x)=\frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{x^2-9}$ is			
A) $(-\infty,0]\setminus\{-3\}$	B) $[0,\infty)\setminus\{3\}$	C) $\mathbb{R}\setminus\{-3,0,3\}$	D) $\mathbb{R}\setminus\{-3,3\}$

Q79: Domain of the following function $f(x)=\sqrt[3]{x^2-16}$ is			
A) $(-\infty,-4]\cup[4,\infty)$	B) $\mathbb{R}\setminus\{-4,4\}$	C) $\mathbb{R}\setminus\{16\}$	D) $\mathbb{R}$

دليل فردي = دومين R

Q80: Equation of the line that passes through the point $(4,-1)$ and has no slope is			
A) $x=4$	B) $x=-1$	C) $y=4$	D) $y=-1$

Q81: Equation of the line that passes through the point $(4,-1)$ with slope zero is			
A) $x=4$	B) $x=-1$	C) $y=4$	D) $y=-1$

Best Wishes

78] $\frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{x^2-9}$ → $D=[0,\infty)$

x^2-9 → $D=R-\{\pm 3\}$

$[0,3)\cup(3,\infty)$

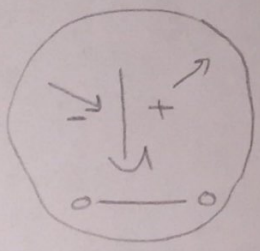
ممكن تتكتب بالطريقتين

$-\infty$ -3 0 3 ∞

$[0,\infty)/\{3\}$

80] $(4,-1)$

$x=4$



الأسئلة في الاختبار 33 عليها 30 درجة وكل خيارات