Don't look back, you're not going that way.

تجمیعات مید اول

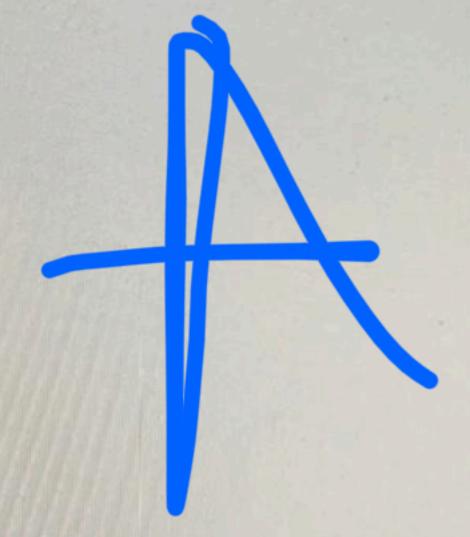
ریاضیات (محلول)

2020-1441

Eng.dhoom

Simplify the expression: $13 + 8 \div 2(8 - 2^2)$

- **29**
- 03
- 0 33
- 0 27

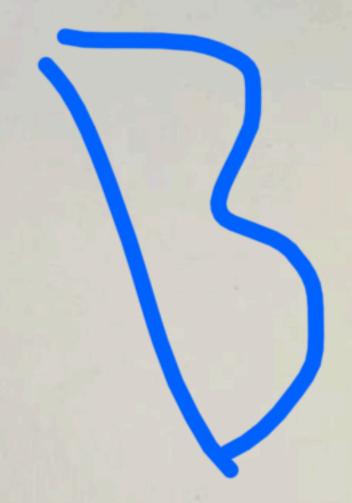


Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 0

Question No. 22

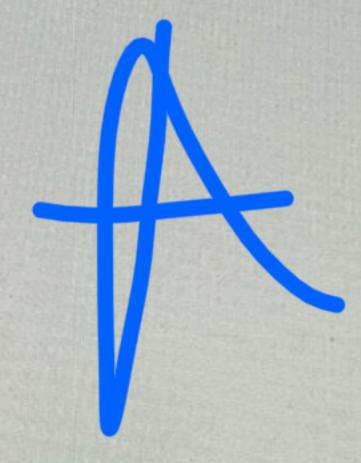
Factor
$$x^2 - 8x - 20$$

- \bigcirc (x + 1)(x 20)
- \bigcirc (x + 2)(x 10)
- (x-2)(x+10)
- (x + 2)(x + 10)



Write $z = 3\left(\frac{2+3i}{i}\right)$ in the standard form z = a+bi

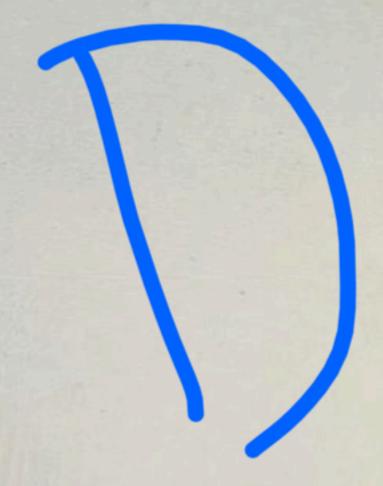
- O z= 9-6i
- O z= -9-6i
- O z= 9+6i
- O z= -9+6i



The solution set of $(x + 5)^2 + 10 = 5$ is

$$\circ \{5\pm\sqrt{5}\}$$

o no real solutions

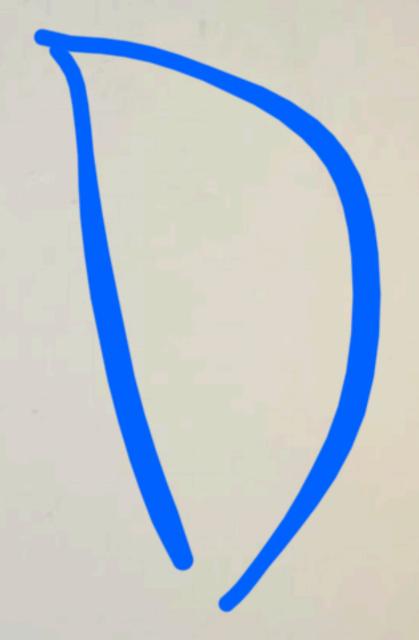


Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 0

Question No. 20

Select the correct property that describes the given equation. x + (y + 3) = x + (3 + y)

- Inverse property of addition
- Identity property of addition
- Associative property of multiplication
- Commutative property of addition



Suppose x is a real number. Evaluate the expression $-3(x-1)^0$

- 0 3
- \bigcirc -3 if $x \neq 0$
- 0 3 if $x \neq 0$
- 0 -3 if $x \neq 1$



Solve A = P(1 + nr) for r

$$r = \frac{A-P}{Pn}$$

$$r = \frac{Pn}{A-P}$$

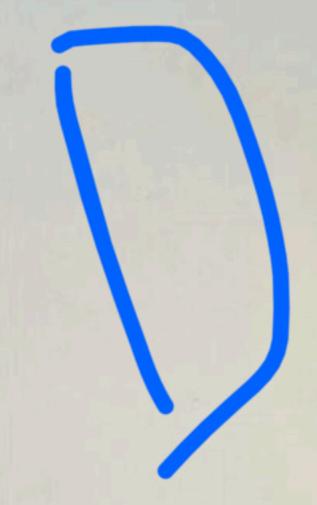
$$\circ r = \frac{A}{n}$$

$$\circ r = \frac{P - A}{Pn}$$



The base of $-5p^4$ is

- -5p
- 05
- 04
- p



Which one of the following equations is a contradiction?

$$03(5x-3) = 15x+19$$

$$0-2(x+8)+3x=x-16$$

$$0.5x - 4 = 11$$

$$0 x^2 - 4 = 0$$



Answered: 0

Question No. 2

The simplified expression of $(-9)^{x/y}$ is positive if the values of x and y are equal to

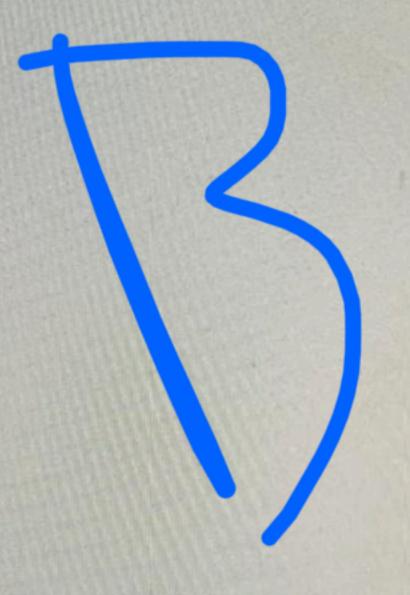
Main_QuiZ1

$$x = 2, y = 2$$

$$x = 8, y = 2$$

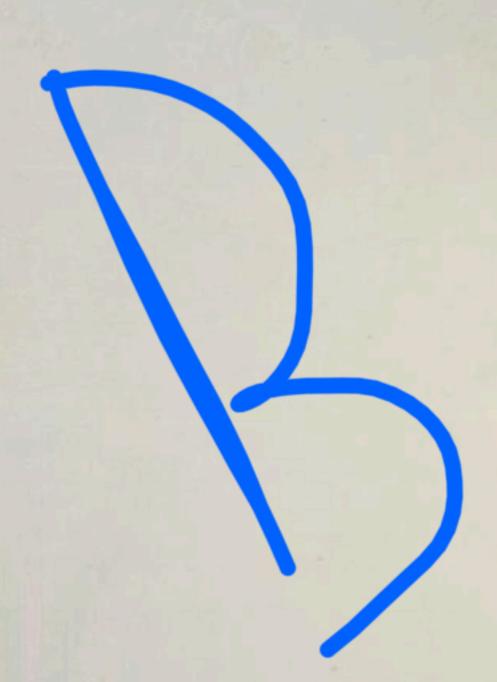
$$x = 9, y = 3$$

$$x = 6, y = 2$$



Perform the indicated operation $\frac{(2a^{-1}b^2c^{-2})^2}{(3^{-1}b)(2^{-1}ac^{-2})^3}$

- $\bigcirc \frac{24b^3c^2}{a^5}$
- $\bigcirc \frac{96b^3c^2}{a^5}$
- $\frac{96bc^2}{a^5}$
- $0 \frac{24bc^2}{a^5}$



Perform the indicated operations and Simplify. $\frac{a-b}{b-a} \div \frac{a^2+2ab+b^2}{a^2+ab}$

- $oldsymbol{\frac{a+b}{a}}$
- $\bigcirc \frac{-a+b}{a}$
- $\bigcirc \frac{-a}{a+b}$



$$(5m+2)^2$$

- $025m^2+20m+4$
- $025m^2+4$
- 0 5m2+4
- $0.5m^2+20m+4$



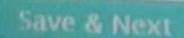
The domain of $\frac{x+1}{(x+3)(2x-3)}$ is

- \circ $R \setminus \{-3, 3\}$
- $\bigcirc R \setminus \{3, \frac{-3}{2}\}$
- $\bigcirc R \setminus \{-3, \frac{3}{2}\}$
- \circ $R \setminus \{-3\}$



Factor $4m^2 - 12m + 9$

- $(2m+3)^2$
- 0(2m-7)(2m-9)
- $(2m-3)^2$
- 0(2m-3)(2m+3)



lotal questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 0

Question No. 10

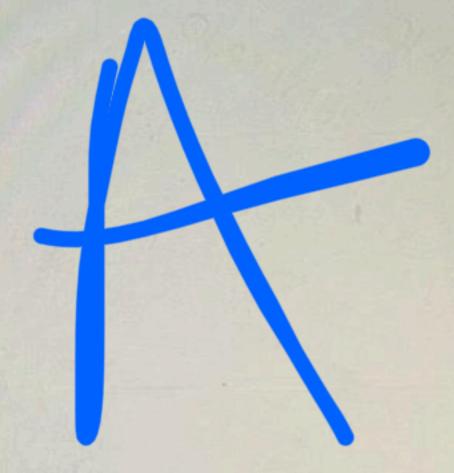
Solve: $2x^2 = x - 4$

$$\circ \{\frac{1}{4}(1 \pm i\sqrt{31})\}$$

$$0 \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \left(1 \pm i \sqrt{31} \right) \right\}$$

$$0 \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \left(-1 \pm i \sqrt{31} \right) \right\}$$

$$0 \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \left(-1 \pm i \sqrt{31} \right) \right\}$$

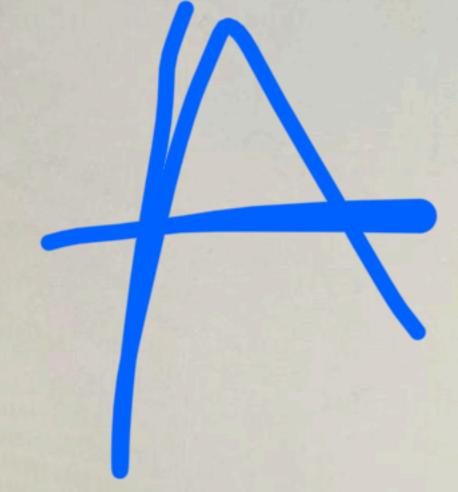


If A is any set then $A \cup \emptyset$ is equal to

- 0 Ø
- 0 1
- A
- 0 -1

The solution set of the equation 6(x-2)=2-x is

- {2}
- 02
- {2, -2}
- 00



Simplify the expression by rationalizing the denominator:

$$0$$
 $4-\sqrt{7}$

$$02-\sqrt{7}$$

$$0 - 2 + \sqrt{7}$$

$$0 -2 + \sqrt{7}$$

$$0 -4 + \sqrt{7}$$

Simplify and write in the standard form of a complex number

$$\frac{8i}{4+9i}$$

$$0 - \frac{72}{97} + \frac{32}{97}i$$

$$0 - \frac{72}{65} - \frac{32}{65}i$$

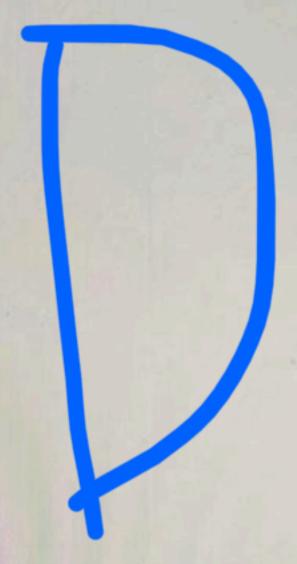
$$0\frac{72}{97} + \frac{32}{97}i$$

$$0\frac{72}{65} - \frac{32}{65}i$$



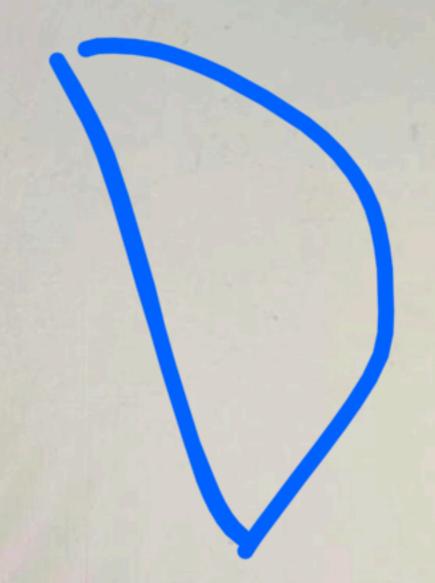
Using set notation, the elements belonging to the set: {x| x is a natural number less than 2} are

- {0}
- {Ø}
- o Ø
- 0 {1}



Simplify the expression: $-9y^0 + (-9y)^0$, $y \ne 0$

- 0 -2
- 08
- 00
- 0 -8



Factor: $(3u + 5)^2 - 18(3u + 5) + 81$

$$0 (3u+4)^2$$

$$0(3u+4)(3u-14)$$

$$0(3u+14)(3u-4)$$

$$0(3u-4)^2$$



Which of the following equations has solutions a and b?

$$0 x^2 - (a+b)x + ab = 0$$

$$0 x^2 + (a+b)x - ab = 0$$

$$x^2 + (a+b)x + ab = 0$$

$$x^2 - (a+b)x - ab = 0$$

Solution Set 2(21+3) = 221-6

· All real number . 32,39

V2-452 +4

· 12 - 2

Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 10

Que:

Solving the equation $x^2 + ax - 1 = x$, for x, gives

- $\bigcirc \left\{ \frac{a 1 \pm \sqrt{a^2 2a 3}}{2} \right\}$
- $\bigcirc \ \left\{ \frac{1 a \pm \sqrt{a^2 2a + 5}}{2} \right\}$
- $\bigcirc \left\{ \frac{1 a \pm \sqrt{a^2 2a 3}}{2} \right\}$
- $\bigcirc \left\{ \frac{a-1\pm\sqrt{a^2-2a+5}}{2} \right\}$

Total questions in exam 25 | Answered: 9

Question No. 1

The equation $9x^2 - 6x = -1$ has

- o two nonreal complex roots
- o two rational roots
- o two irrational roots
- one repeated root



Simplify
$$\frac{3 \text{ m}^{\frac{2}{3}-4 \text{ m}^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{-1}{m^{\frac{2}{3}}}}$$

$$3m^{\frac{1}{3}} - 4m^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$3m-4m^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$93m - 4m^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

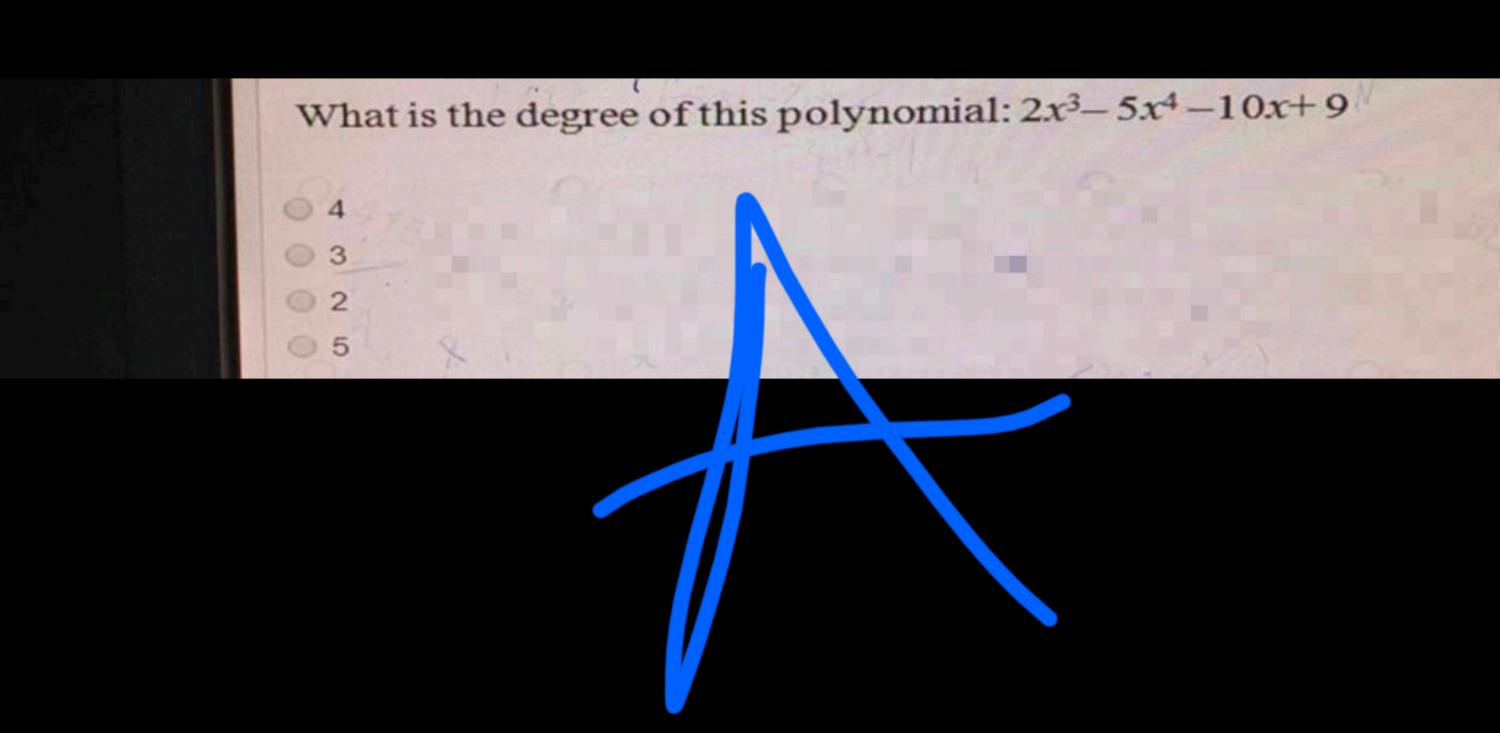
$$3m^2-4m$$

Find
$$\frac{1}{4y} + \frac{3}{2y} - \frac{2}{3y}$$

$$\frac{2}{12y}$$

$$\frac{2}{9y}$$

$$\frac{11}{12y}$$



Libra Esskalban System

Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 24

Question No. 21

Find this quotient $\frac{x^2-15x+56}{x^2-6x-7} \div \frac{x+3}{x^2-9}$

$$0 \frac{(x+3)(x+4)}{3}$$

$$\frac{(x-8)(x-3)}{x+1}$$

$$04(x+1)$$

$$0 \frac{6x}{x+2}$$

Select the equation that illustrates the distributive property. $04 \times 1 = 4$ 04+6=6+4 04 + (6 + 7) = (4 + 6) + 7 $04 \times (6 + 7) = 4 \times 6 + 4 \times 7$

Which of the following is not a polynomial?

$$02x^3-7x^2+5x-2$$

$$0x^5 + 5x^2 - x^{-1} + 1$$

$$0 x^5 - x^3 + x^2 - x - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$0x^5 + 5x^3 - x + \sqrt{2}$$

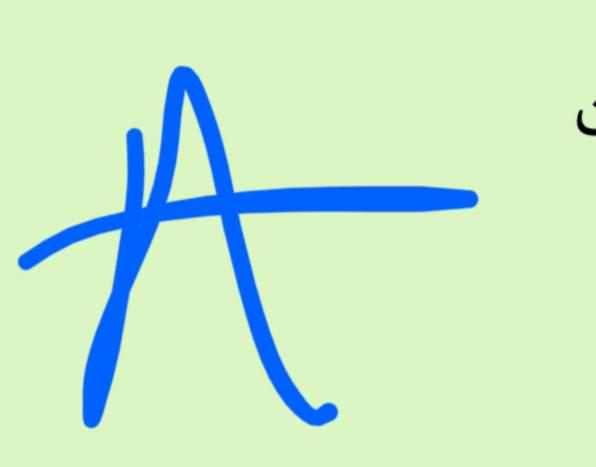
Factor completely 49a2b-b3

$$0 b(7a+b)(7a-b)$$

$$o(7a+b^2)(7a-b)$$

- Prime, doesn't factor
- 0 $b(7a-b)^2$

جاني سؤال اذا a/ areal numbers المسافة بين a



الخيارات

2a

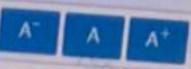
و a-

4a

-2a

-4a

ص 10:41 //



The solution set of the equation $8x^3 = a^3$, for x, is

- ϕ $\{\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{4} + \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{4}i, -\frac{a}{4} \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{4}i\}$
- \bigcirc $\left\{\frac{a}{2}\right\}$

$$8 \times - \alpha = 0$$
 $2 \times - \alpha = 0$
 $(2 \times - \alpha)(4 \times + 2\alpha \times + \alpha^{2}) = 0$
 $X = \frac{\alpha}{2}$
 $= -2\alpha \pm \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - 4\alpha^{2}}$
 $= -2\alpha \pm \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - 16\alpha^{2}}$
 $= -2\alpha \pm \sqrt{2\alpha^{2} - 12\alpha^{2}}$
 $= -2\alpha \pm \sqrt{2\alpha^{2} - 12\alpha^{2}}$

حل تفصيلي للسوال الي فوق



$$(-1)i$$
 $(-1)i$
 (-1)

حل السوال الي فوق

25 x29310 xy2

 $5 \times 4^{2} \left(5 \times 4 + 2 \right)$

Factor the following: $a^2 + ab - ac - cb$

$$=(a+b)(a+c)$$

$$a - b(a - c)$$

$$a+b)(a-c)$$

$$(a-b)(a+c)$$

Question No. 13 The solution set of $x^2 - 6x = -5$ is 0 {-1,-5} 0 {1,-5} 0 {1,5} 0 {-1,5}

Question No. 25 Simplify $\frac{x^2 \times y^{-\frac{5}{3}}}{\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} \times y^{-1}\right)^2}$ 0 x2y6 Save & Next

0.657215

MKCL OES Exam Clerk Version 2

MKCL OES

Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered 13

Question No. 11

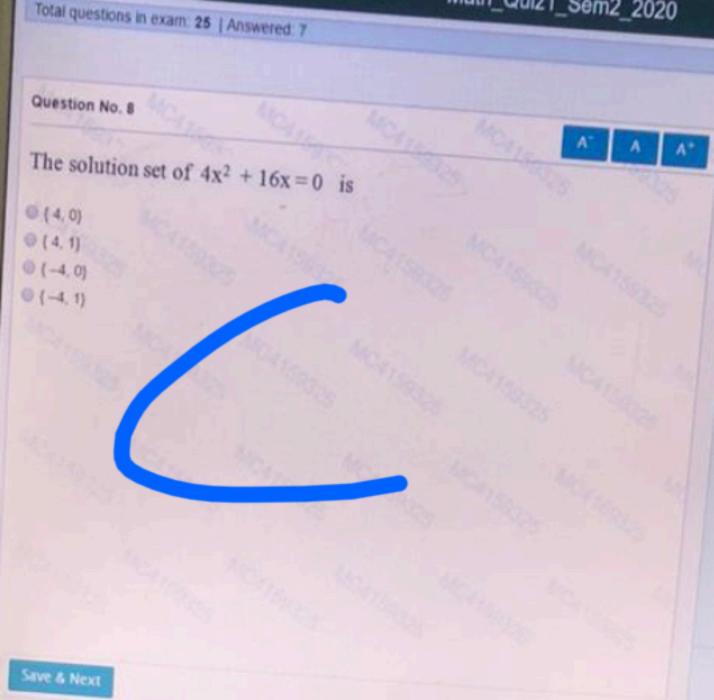
Compute $\left(\frac{a^{11/5}b^{2/3}}{a^{3/5}b^{11/3}}\right)^{3/4} \left(\frac{a^{1/2}b^{3/2}}{a^{3/4}b}\right)^3$ o ab

O a3/4

63/2

63/2

42/4



al questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 20

estion No. 25

the equation $ax^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$ has one doubled (repeated) solution, then

a = 36

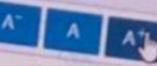
a = -1

a = -36

a = 1

Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 7

Question No. 5



Which one of the following equations is a conditional linear equation?

$$0 - 2(x+6) + 3x = x - 12$$

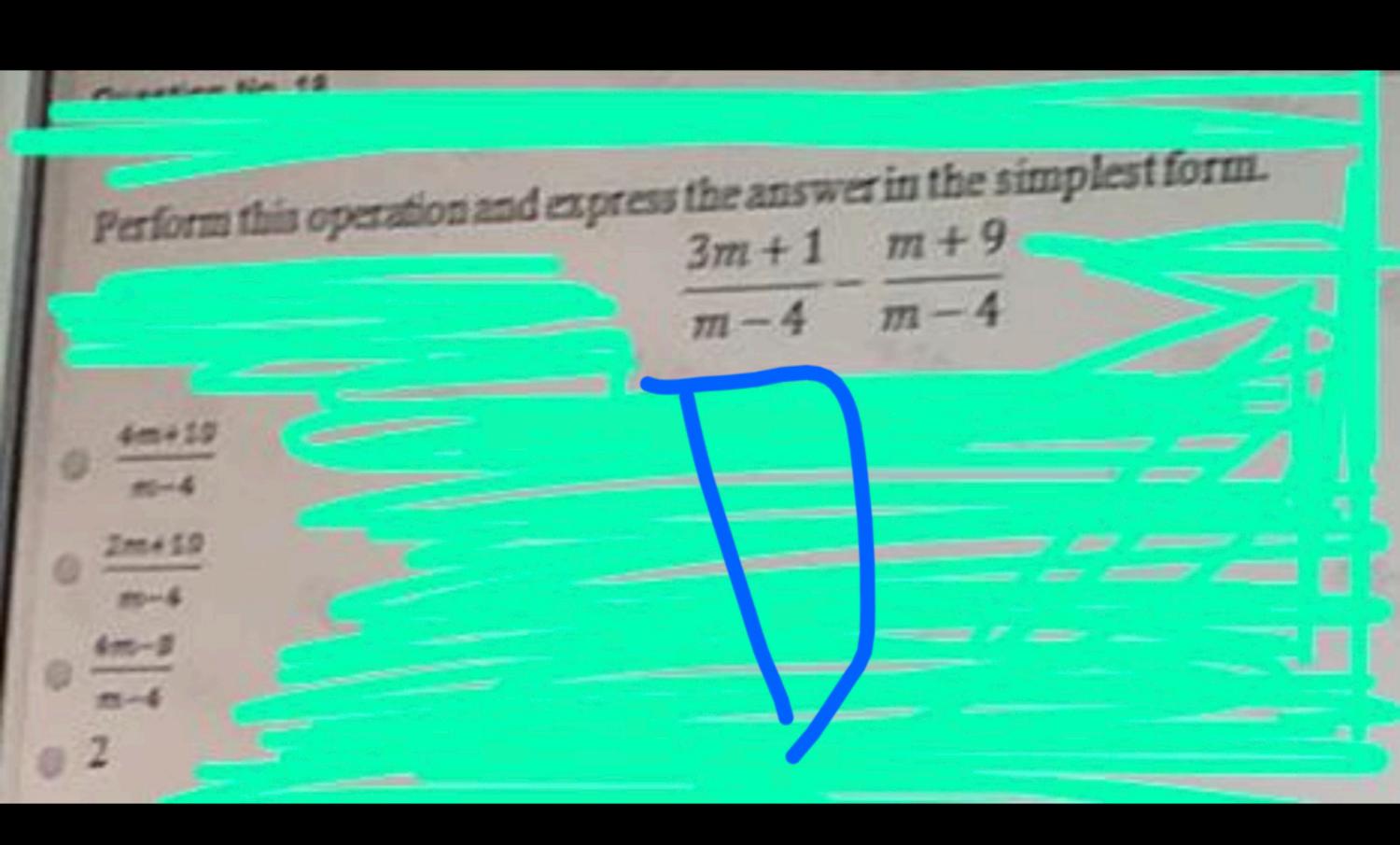
$$0 x^2 - 1$$

$$0 x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{5}{3}X - \frac{4}{3} = 11$$

$$3(5x-3)=15x+19$$





MCH59326

HCANAGOS

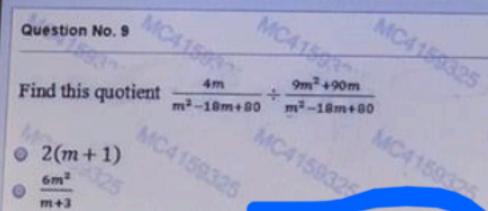
NCS (BASE)

Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 10

Question No. 9



MCATE DO



- 2(m+1)
- 6m2
- 9(m+10)

Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 11 If one solution of $x^2 - 3x + c = 0$ is 2, then ◎ c = -3 @ c = 2 @ c = -2 0 c = 0

Let $x \in \mathbb{Z}$. Simplify the following expression $a = 3i^{132x^2+4x-3}$

$$a = 3i$$

$$a = -3i$$

$$0 a = -3$$

$$0 a = 3$$

MKCL OES

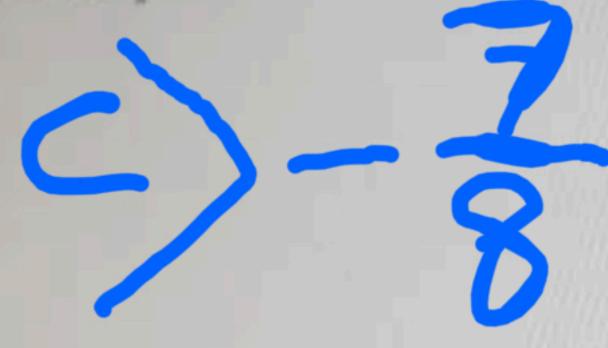
Math_Quiz

Total questions il exem 25 | Antwered 4

Question Np. 5

The equation $2x^2-x+c=-1$ has two non-real complex solutions for x, if

- 004-1
- @ c>-I
- o c is any real number.
- 0 4>-1



Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and z be a complex number. Give the value of x that n Question No. 26

a complex number.
$$z = (3x - \sqrt{5}) + (x+1)i - 2$$

$$0 = \frac{2-\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$0 \quad x = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$0 \quad T = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$0 \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

The solution set of $z^2 + i^2 = 0$ is

$$\circ$$
 $S = \{-i\}$

$$\circ$$
 $S = \{+i\}$

$$\circ$$
 $S = \{-i, +i\}$

$$S = \{-1, +1\}$$





The elements from $A = \{-8, -2, 0.5, \frac{10}{5}, \sqrt{25}, \sqrt{10}, \pi, 7\}$ that belong to the set of rational numbers are

$$\bigcirc$$
 {-8, -2,0.5, $\frac{10}{5}$, $\sqrt{25}$, π , 7}

•
$$\{-8, -2, 0.5, \frac{10}{5}, \sqrt{25}\}$$

$$0$$
 {-8, -2,0.5, $\frac{10}{5}$, $\sqrt{25}$, 7}

$$9$$
 {-8, -2,0.5, $\frac{10}{5}$, $\sqrt{25}$, $\sqrt{10}$, 7}

Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 7

Question No. 7

Simplify and write in the standard form of a complex number $\sqrt{-36} + \sqrt{25}$

- $\odot i\sqrt{11}$
- 5 − 6i
- 5 36i
- 0.5 + 6i

Which expression is equivalent to $16a^2 - 49b^2$?

- (4a-7b)(4a+7b)
- (2a + 7b)(8a 7b)
- \bigcirc (4a 7b)(4a 7b)
- (2a-7b)(8a-7b)