

## Question No. 1

The solution of the equation  $\ln(3x) = 2$  is

- $\frac{e^3}{2}$
- $\frac{e^2}{3}$
- $e^2$
- $3e^2$

B

## Question No. 2

The solution of the equation  $2^x = 3^{2x-1}$  is

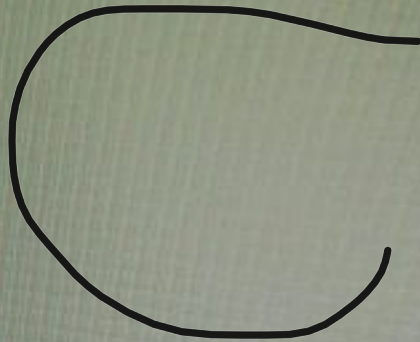
- $\frac{\ln 2}{2 \ln 3 - \ln 2}$
- $\frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2 - 2 \ln 3}$
- $\frac{\ln 3}{2 \ln 3 - \ln 2}$
- $\frac{\ln 2}{\ln 2 - 2 \ln 3}$

B

## Question No. 3

The solution set of the equation  $e^{2x} = 1$  is

- $\emptyset$
- $\{1\}$
- $\{0\}$
- $\left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$



## Question No. 4

Given that  $f(x) = 3^{2x+1} - 1$ . Then  $f(-1) =$

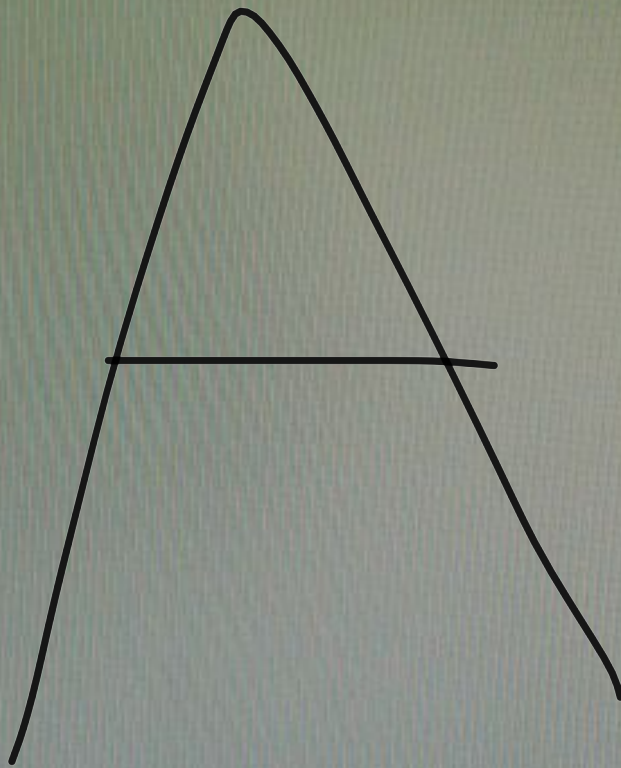
- 1
- $\frac{-2}{3}$
- $\frac{2}{3}$
- 2

B

## Question No. 5

The horizontal asymptote to the graph of  $f(x) = 3^{x-1} + 2$ .

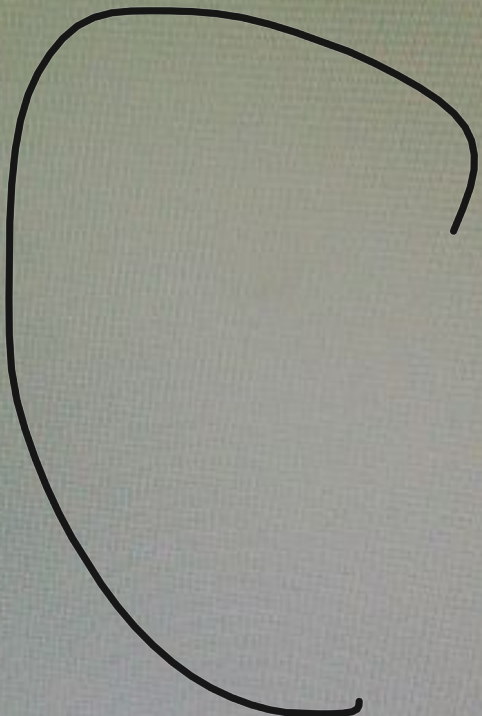
- $y = 2$
- $y = 3$
- $y = -2$
- $x = -2$



## Question No. 6

The solution of the exponential equation  $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2x+1} = \frac{4}{9}$  is

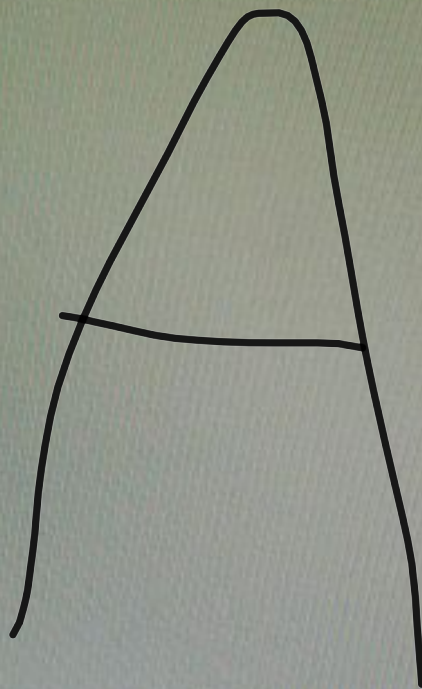
- $x = \frac{1}{2}$
- $x = \frac{3}{2}$
- $x = \frac{-3}{2}$
- $x = \frac{4}{9}$



## Question No. 7

Given that  $f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x + 2)$ , then  $f(-2)$  is

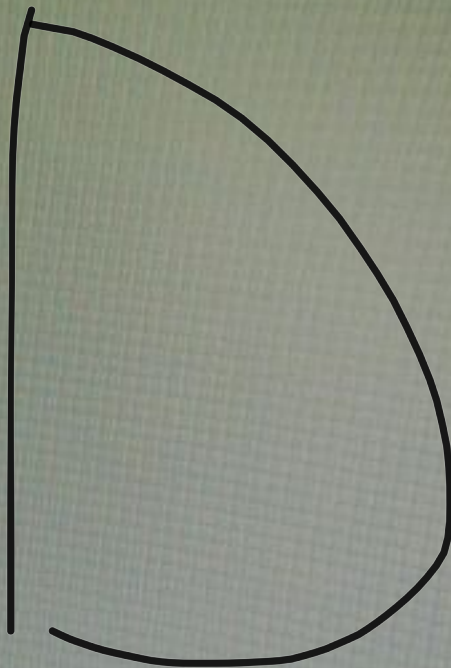
- Undefined
- 0
- 2
- $\frac{1}{2}$



## Question No. 8

The domain of the function  $f(x) = 1 - \log_4(x - 2)$  is

- (0,  $\infty$ )
- ( $-\infty$ , 2)
- ( $-\infty$ ,  $\infty$ )
- (2,  $\infty$ )

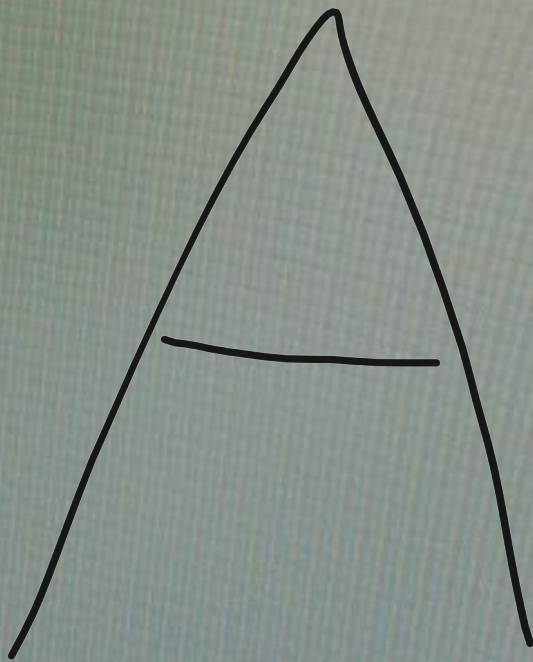




## Question No. 9

For  $x > 0$ ,  $y > 0$ , and  $z > 0$ ,  $\log_2 \left( \frac{xy^2}{2\sqrt{z}} \right) =$

- $-1 + \log_2 x + 2 \log_2 y - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 z$
- $1 + \log_2 x + 2 \log_2 y - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 z$
- $-1 + \log_2 x + \log_2 y - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 z$
- $-1 + \log_2 x + 2 \log_2 y + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 z$



**Question No. 17**

The solution set of an identity equation is

- the set of natural numbers
- the set of real numbers
- the empty set
- the set of some numbers that satisfy the equation

B

## Question No. 18

The quotient  $\frac{2-3i}{4-3i}$  can be written as

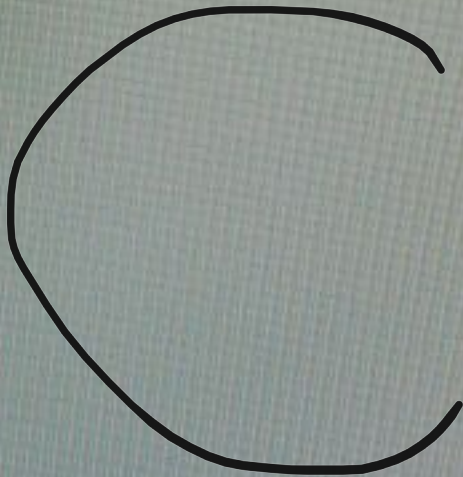
- $-\frac{17}{25} + \frac{6}{25}i$
- $\frac{17}{25} + \frac{6}{25}i$
- $\frac{17}{25} - \frac{6}{25}i$
- $-\frac{17}{25} - \frac{6}{25}i$

C

## Question No. 19

Solve:  $6x^2 + 7x - 3 = 0$

- $x = 2 + i$  or  $x = 2 - i$
- $x = 3$  or  $x = -1$
- $x = \frac{1}{3}$  or  $x = \frac{-3}{2}$
- $x = \frac{3}{2}$  or  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$



Question No. 20

Solve  $x^2 + x < 6$

- $(-\infty, -2) \cup (3, \infty)$
- $(-2, 3)$
- $(-3, 2)$
- $(-\infty, -3) \cup (2, \infty)$

B

Question No. 21

The solution set of the following equation:  $|x+1| = |2x-3|$  is

$\left\{4, \frac{2}{3}\right\}$

$\left\{-4, \frac{2}{3}\right\}$

$\left\{4, -\frac{2}{3}\right\}$

$\phi$



## Question No. 22

If  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x^2 + x + 1}$  then  $f(-2) =$

- 1
- 0
- not defined
- 1



## Question No. 23

Give the y-intercept of the line  $y = 4x - 7$

- 7
- 7
- 4
- 4





## Question No. 24

Find the equation of the line passes through the two points (2,3) and (1,-4).

- $y=7x - 11$
- $y = 3x - 12$
- $y = -3x + 12$
- $y=-7x + 11$

A

## Question No. 25

Let  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x+5}$  and  $g(x) = x-5$ , then  $(f \circ g)(x) =$

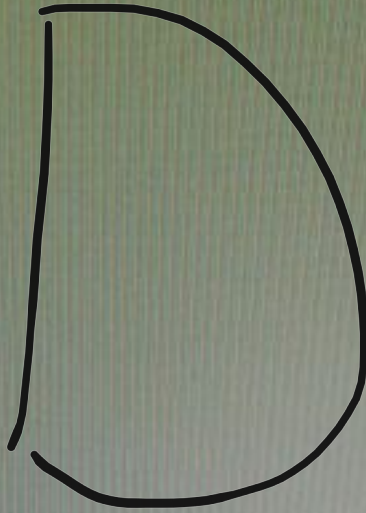
- $\frac{1}{x}$
- $\frac{2}{x}$
- $\frac{2}{x-1}$
- $\frac{2}{x+1}$

B

## Question No. 26

Let  $f(x) = x^2 + x + 2$  and  $g(x) = x - 1$ , then the domain of  $(f + g)(x)$  is

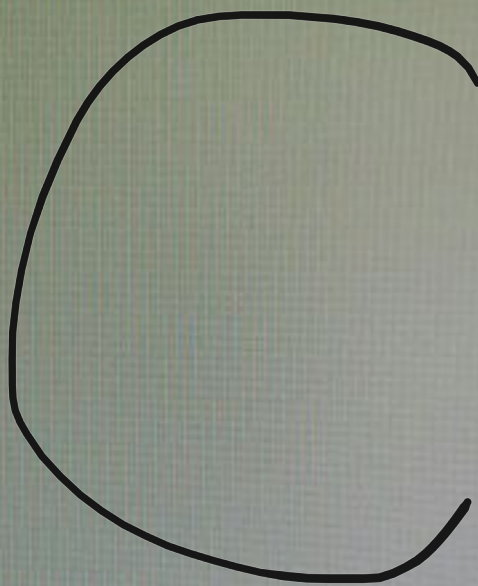
- $[-\infty, 1]$
- $[-\infty, 0]$
- $(0, 9)$
- $(-\infty, \infty)$



Question No. 27

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

- Cubic
- Linear
- Quadratic
- Quartic

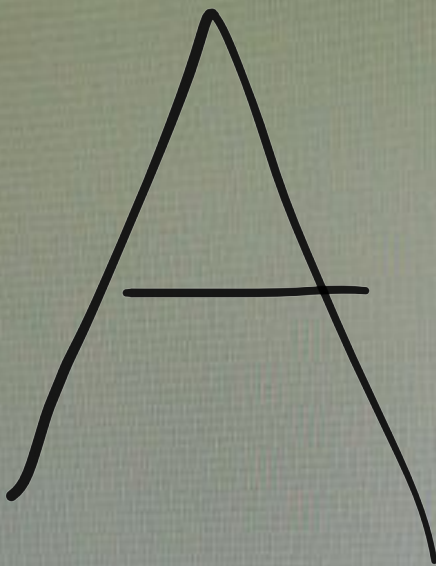


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## Question No. 28

If  $f(x) = -(x + 3)^2 + 5$ , then the vertex of the graph of  $f$  is

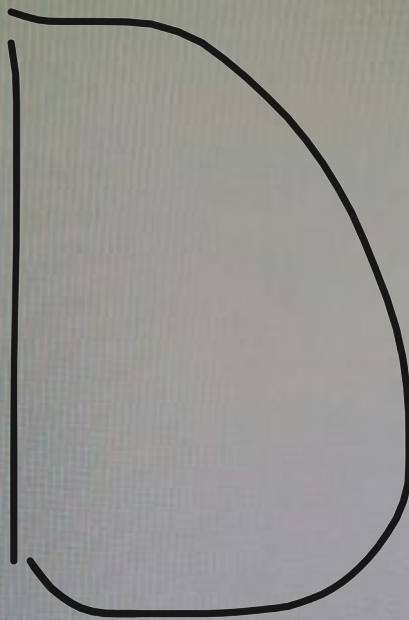
- (-3,5)
- (-3,-5)
- (3,5)
- (-1,-5)



## Question No. 29

The quotient of the division  $(2x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 7) \div (x - 2)$  is:

- $3x^2 - x + 3$
- $2x^2 - x - 11$
- $3x^2 + x + 3$
- $2x^2 + 8x + 11$

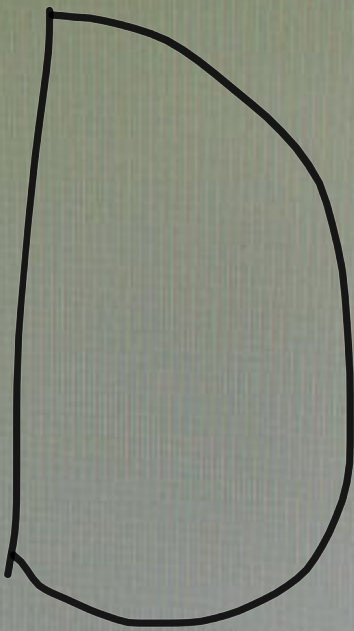


Question No. 30

The degree of the quotient of the division:

$$(2x^7 - 6x^5 + 3x - 5) \div (x + 8) \text{ equals:}$$

- 9
- 8
- 7
- 6



## Question No. 31

If  $x-1$  is a factor of the polynomial  $f(x)$  then

- $f(0) = -1$
- $f(1) = 0$
- $f(-1) = 0$
- $f(0) = 1$

B



## Question No. 32

Which of the following functions is one to one

- $F = \{(-3, 123), (0, 10), (4, -12), (1, -15)\}$
- $F = \{(-3, -2), (0, 4), (3, -2), (1, -5)\}$
- $F = \{(3, 15), (6, 10), (3, -12), (1, 15)\}$
- $F = \{(4, 6), (1, 0), (5, -2), (1, 6)\}$

A

## Question No. 33

Which of the following functions is one to one

- $f(x) = 52x^2 - 12$
- $f(x) = -7x + 15$
- $f(x) = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$
- $f(x) = -22x^2 + 25$

B

## Question No. 34

If  $f(x) = 2x + 4$ , then

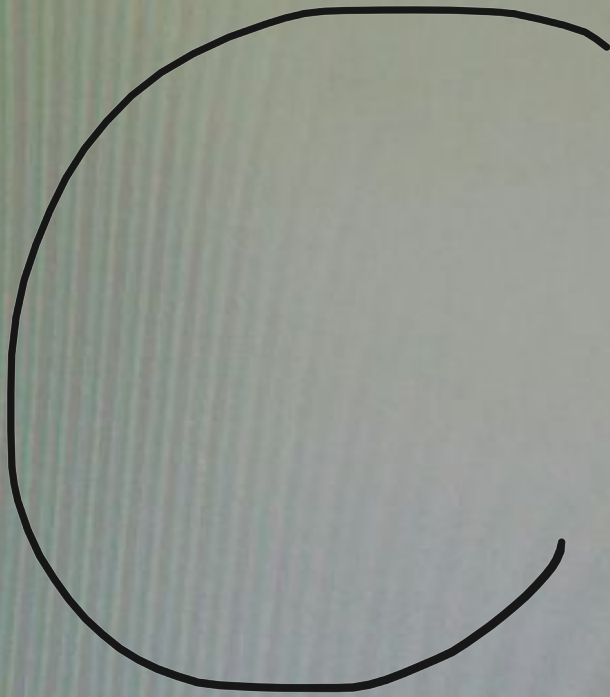
- $f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4$
- $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$
- $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$
- $f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x - 4$

C

## Question No. 35

If  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$  then  $\theta$  is called

- a right angle
- an obtuse angle
- an acute angle
- a straight angle



## Question No. 36

The complement of the angle  $60^\circ$  is:

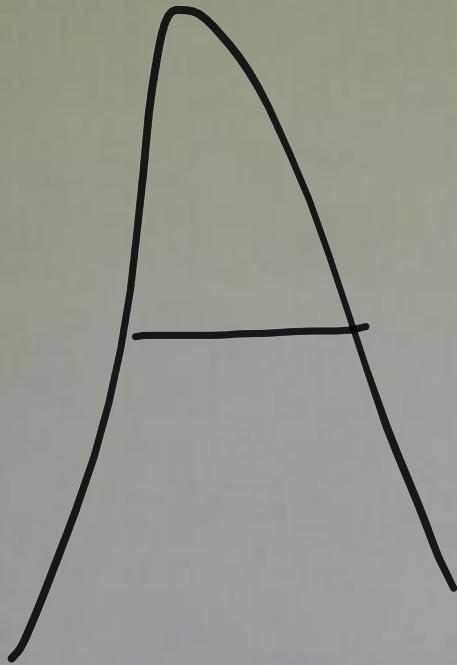
- $140^\circ$
- $30^\circ$
- $120^\circ$
- $70^\circ$

B

## Question No. 37

The supplement of the angle  $50^\circ$  is:

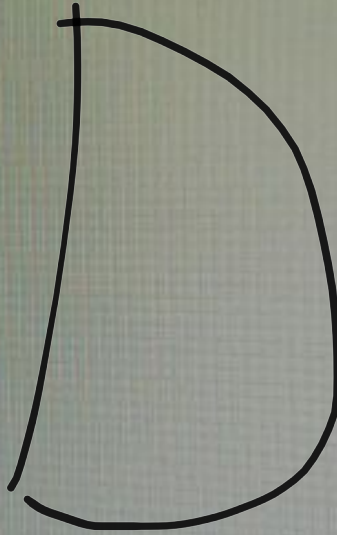
- $130^\circ$
- $50^\circ$
- $40^\circ$
- $150^\circ$



## Question No. 38

If  $\theta$  is an acute angle in a right triangle, then  $\tan\theta =$

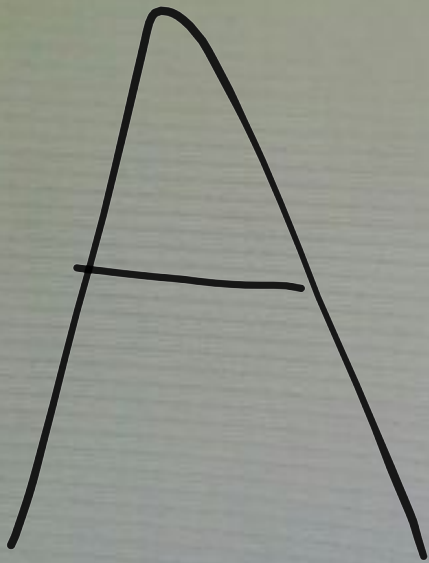
- $\frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{opposite}}$
- $\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$
- $\frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$
- $\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$



## Question No. 39

If  $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{5}$  then  $\cot \theta =$

- $\frac{3}{4}$
- $\frac{4}{3}$
- $\frac{5}{3}$
- $\frac{3}{5}$





## Question No. 40

The expression  $(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta)$  equals

- $\sec^2\theta$
- $-1$
- $1$
- $\csc^2\theta$