

إرشادات عامة:

- يسمح باستخدام آلة حاسبة غير قابلة للبرمجة
- يمكن الإجابة على المسائل بالترتيب الذي تريد
- يرجى الإجابة بخط واضح ومرتب
- العلامة القصوى من 30

**1<sup>st</sup> exercise: (7pts)**

In the following table, only one of the proposed answers to each question is correct. Write the number of each question and the corresponding answer, and justify.

| No. | Questions  | Answers   |  |   |   |
|-----|--|---|--|---|---|
|     |  | A   | B  | C   |   |
| 1.  | <p><math>(D_1)</math> and <math>(D_2)</math> are two straight lines of equations</p> <p><math>(D_1) : y = (2 - \sqrt{3})x + 5</math></p> <p><math>(D_2) : y = \left(\frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}}\right)x - 7</math> then: (1 pt)</p>     | <p><math>(D_1)</math> and <math>(D_2)</math> are parallel</p> | <p><math>(D_1)</math> and <math>(D_2)</math> are perpendicular</p> | <p><math>(D_1)</math> and <math>(D_2)</math> are neither parallel nor perpendicular</p> |   |
| 2.  | <p>If a straight-line of equation <math>y = ax + b</math> is increasing and cuts the positive y-axis then: (1 pt)</p>  | <p><math>a &gt; 0</math> and <math>b &gt; 0</math></p>        | <p><math>a &lt; 0</math> and <math>b &lt; 0</math></p>             | <p><math>a &lt; 0</math> and <math>b &gt; 0</math></p>                                  |   |
| 3.  | <p>The straight-line(D) passing through the point <math>A(a; b)</math> where <math>a = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{10}{4}}{\frac{5}{2} - 2}</math> and <math>b = (2 - \sqrt{3})^2 + \sqrt{48}</math> admits: (2¼ pts)</p>            | <p>An equation <math>y = x + 1</math></p>                     | <p>An equation <math>y = x - 1</math></p>                          | <p>An equation <math>y = x</math></p>   |   |
| 4.  | <p>If the price of an item is <b>increased by 25% at the beginning of the spring season</b> but it <b>returns to its initial price at the end of this season</b>, then the percentage of <b>decrease</b> will be: (1¼ pts)</p>     | <p>25%</p>  | <p>20%</p>   | <p>80%</p>  |   |
| 5.  | <p>If in the adjacent figure: <math>[TA]</math> &amp; <math>[TB]</math> are tangents to <math>C(O, 3cm)</math> &amp; <math>(EF) \parallel (OA)</math> then the relation between <math>y</math> and <math>x</math> is: (1½ pts)</p> |   | <p><math>y = \frac{5}{4}x</math></p>                               | <p><math>y = -\frac{5}{4}x + 5</math></p>   | <p><math>x = -\frac{4}{5}y + 4</math></p> |

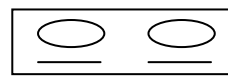
## 2<sup>nd</sup> exercise: (7pts)

1) Consider the system: 
$$\begin{cases} 5x + 2y = 12000 \\ 3x + 6y = 24000 \end{cases}$$

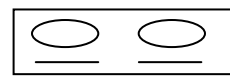
Verify that the couple (1000; 3500) is the solution of this system. (1½ pts)

2) A craftsman fabricates **black pearls** and **golden pearls**. **Bag B<sub>1</sub>** containing **10 black pearls** and **4 golden pearls** is sold for 24000L.P. **Bag B<sub>2</sub>** containing **3 black pearls** and **6 golden pearls** is sold for 24000L.L.

a) Reproduce and complete each of the given spaces —



Bag B<sub>1</sub> —



Bag B<sub>2</sub> —

in the adjacent diagrams with the suitable information. (1½ pts)

b) Translate the given by 2 equations with 2 unknowns.

and calculate the **price of one black pearl and the price of one golden pearl**. (2pts)

3) Nada wants to buy a bag containing 12 pearls which costs 24500L.P. How many black and golden pearls are there in the bag? (2pts)

## 3<sup>rd</sup> exercise: (9pts)

In an orthonormal system of axes ( $x'Ox$ ;  $y'Oy$ ), consider the points:  $A(1; 3), B(5; 1), C(-1; 1), D(-1; 4)$

**and the** straight line  $(d): y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$

1) a) Place the given points **A, B, C** and **D** in the orthonormal system. (1¼ pts)

b) Prove that  $(d)$  passes through the points **A & B**, then trace  $(d)$ . (1¼ pts)

c) Deduce that the points **A, B & D** are collinear. (¾ pt)

2) a) Determine the equation of straight line  $(AC)$ . (¾ pt)

b) **Verify if** the two straight lines  $(d)$  &  $(AC)$  are perpendicular. (¾ pt)

3) Let  $(\Delta)$  be the median relative to  $[AB]$  of triangle  $ABC$ .

a) Calculate the coordinates of **M**, the midpoint of segment  $[AB]$ . (½pt)

b) Verify that the equation of  $(\Delta): y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{4}$ . (¾ pt)

4) a) Determine the coordinates of the point **R**, the symmetric of point **D** with respect to origin. (¾pt)

b) Determine the equation of straight-line  $(n)$ , perpendicular to  $(\Delta)$  and passing through **R**. (1pt)

5) Consider the equation  $(D): mx + (m - 2)y + m - 4 = 0$ , where  $m$  is a real number.

Determine the value of  $m$  in each of the following cases:

a)  $(D)$  passes through the origin. (½pt)

b)  $(D)$  is parallel to the abscissa axis. (¾ pt)

## 4<sup>th</sup> exercise: (7pts)

Consider a circle  $(C)$  of center  $O$  and diameter  $AB = 6$ cm. Let  $M$  be a variable point on the tangent  $(T)$  to  $(C)$  at  $A$ .  $(MO)$  cuts  $(C)$  respectively in  $E$  and  $F$  ( $E$  is between  $M$  and  $O$ ). The parallel through  $B$  to  $(MF)$  cuts the circle  $(C)$  in  $N$  and  $(AE)$  in  $S$ .

1) Draw a figure. (1pt)

2) Show that  $E$  is the midpoint of  $[AS]$  and that  $BS = 6$ cm. (1pt)

3)  $(SF)$  cuts  $[OB]$  in  $I$ .

a) By using the two triangles  $OIF$  and  $SIB$ , show that  $\frac{IO}{IB} = \frac{1}{2}$ . (1pt)

b) Verify that:  $IB = 2$ cm and  $IO = 1$ cm. (1 pt)

4) Let  $G$  be the centroid of triangle  $SAB$ .

a) Show that  $\frac{GO}{GS} = \frac{1}{2}$  and that  $(IG)$  is parallel to  $(BS)$ . (1 ½ pts)

b) Deduce that  $IG = 2$ cm then determine the locus of  $G$  as  $M$  varies on  $(T)$ . (1½pts)