



FINAL EXAM (Complementary)

COURSE: TRACK OF ECONOMICS & ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE (MATH 016)

SEMESTER: SECOND

YEAR: 1433/1434

DURATION: 120 min

	الشعبة	Answer Key	الاسم
	التوقيع	١٦	الرقم الجامعي

INSTRUCTIONS

- The exam contains **04 Pages** total (including the first page) and **05 QUESTIONS**.
- NO book, NO notes, NO Calculator.

Marking Scheme:

	SCORE
QUESTION 1	/50
QUESTION 2	/20
QUESTION 3	/10
QUESTION 4	/15
QUESTION 5	/5
TOTAL	/100

Question 1: (50 Marks) Choose the correct answer (write your answers in the table below):

[1] The value of the $(4)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ is:

- A) 16 B) 4 C) 8 D) 6

[2] The correct simplification for $\sqrt{25x^4y^{12}}$ is:

- A) $5x^2y^6$ B) $5x^2y^{10}$ C) $5xy^4$ D) $5x^3y^6$

[3] The factoring of $x^2 + 4x - 21$ is:

- A) $(x-7)(x+3)$ B) $(x+7)(x-3)$ C) $(x-7)(x-3)$ D) $(x+7)(x+3)$

[4] The equation of the line through $(0,3)$ with slope $m = 2$ is:

- A) $y = 3x - 2$ B) $y = 3x + 2$ C) $y = 2x - 3$ D) $y = 2x + 3$

[5] The interval notation of $-1 < x \leq 2$ is:

- A) $(-1,2]$ B) $(-1,2)$ C) $[-1,2)$ D) $[-1,2]$

[6] The set of points $\{(5,0), (2,4), (4,1), (1,1)\}$ is:

- A) Not function B) Function C) One to one D) None of them

[7] If $\begin{bmatrix} 3x & 1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 4 & y-3 \end{bmatrix}$ then the values of x and y equal:

- A) $x = 3, y = 2$ B) $x = 3, y = -2$ C) $x = 2, y = -4$ D) $x = 2, y = 2$

[8] The vertex of $y = 2x^2 - 4x$ is:

- A) $(1,2)$ B) $(1,-2)$ C) $(-1,6)$ D) $(-1,-2)$

[9] $\ln(xy)$ equal:

- A) $\ln(x) + \ln(y)$ B) $\ln(x) - \ln(y)$ C) $\ln(x) \cdot \ln(y)$ D) $\frac{\ln(x)}{\ln(y)}$

[10] If $\log_3(x) = 4$, then the value of x is equal:

- A) $x = 12$ B) $x = 81$ C) $x = 64$ D) $x = 27$

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answer	C	A	B	D	A	B	D	B	A	B

Question 2: (20 Marks)

Let $f(x) = \sqrt{x+5}$ and $g(x) = 2x - 6$:

a) Find the domain of $f(x)$. $\rightarrow x + 5 \geq 0$
 $x \geq -5$
 $[-5, \infty)$

b) Find $(f+g)(4)$. $\rightarrow f(4) + g(4)$
 $= \sqrt{4+5} + 2 \cdot 4 - 6$
 $= 3 + 8 - 6$
 $= 5$


c) Find $(f \circ g)(1)$. $\rightarrow f(g(1))$
 $f(2 \cdot 1 - 6)$
 $f(-4)$
 $\sqrt{-4+5} = \sqrt{1} = 1$

d) Find $g^{-1}(x)$.
 $\therefore g(x) = 2x - 6$
 $y = 2x - 6$
 $x = \frac{y+6}{2}$
 $x + 6 = 2y \quad (\div 2)$
 $y = \frac{x+6}{2}$
 $y = \frac{x}{2} + 3$
 $\therefore g^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$

Question 3: (10 Marks)

Solve the following equation and inequality:

a) $2^{x-2} = 32$
 $2^{x-2} = 2^5$
 $\therefore x-2 = 5 \quad \therefore x = 7$

b) $(x-2)(x+3) \geq 0$
 $x-2=0 \quad | \quad x+3=0$
 $x=2 \quad | \quad x=-3$

 $S.S = (-\infty, -3] \cup [2, \infty)$

Question 4: (15 Marks)

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } A + 2B &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } AB &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15-3 & 0+4 \\ 9-1 & 0+2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 4 \\ 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } A^{-1} &\rightarrow \Delta = 5 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 3 = 5 - 6 = \textcircled{-1} \\ \therefore A^{-1} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\Delta} & \frac{-3}{\Delta} \\ \frac{-2}{\Delta} & \frac{5}{\Delta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{-1} & \frac{-3}{-1} \\ \frac{-2}{-1} & \frac{5}{-1} \end{bmatrix} \\ A^{-1} &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Question 5: (5 Marks)

Use Cramer's Rule to solve the system (Find only x):

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 3 \\ 2x - y &= 0 \\ 2x &+ z = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & | & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \Delta = (1+0+0) - (-2+0+2) = \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_x &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & | & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \Delta_x = -3 - (-2) = \textcircled{-1} \\ \therefore x &= \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{-1}{1} = \textcircled{-1} \end{aligned}$$

GOOD LUCK