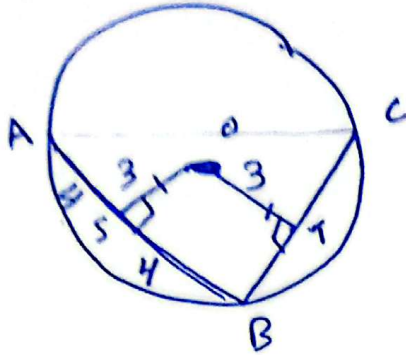


"حل اختبار نهاية الوحدة"

(1) $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$



$$As = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$OT = 3 \text{ cm}$$

فأنت طول $\overline{BC}$ الحل:

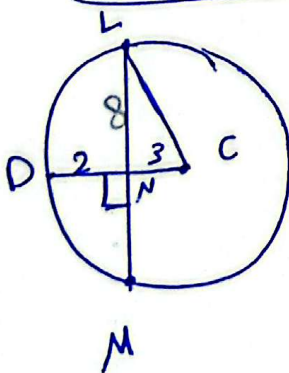
"البعد العمودي متساوي فأنت العمود متطابقان"

$$OT = OS = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$As = SB = 4$$

نصف القطر العمودي على أي وتر ينصفه

فأنت $AB = 8$



(2) طول $\overline{LM}$

* نستخدم نظرية فيثاغورس

$$(LC)^2 = (LN)^2 + (CN)^2$$

$$(5)^2 = (LN)^2 + (3)^2$$

$$25 = (LN)^2 + 9$$

$$\sqrt{(LN)^2} = \sqrt{16}$$

$$LN = 4$$

$$LM = 4 \times 2$$

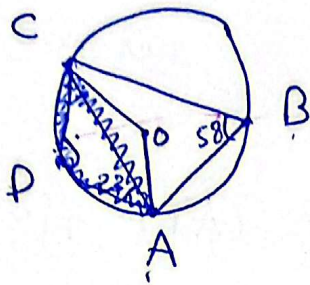
$$LM = 8$$

$$DC = 5$$

نصف قطري
أنصاف الأقطار متساوية
فأنت

$$LC = 5$$

6)



DCA

$$m\angle D = 122$$

$$180 = 58 + m\angle D$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -58 \\ -58 \end{array}$$

$$m\angle D = 122$$

$$180 = 122 + 23 + m\angle DCA$$

$$180 = 145 + m\angle DCA$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -145 \\ -145 \end{array}$$

$$m\angle DCA = 35$$

(7)

$$(x+2)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 25$$

7

(0, 5)

$$(0+2)^2 + (5-4)^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 25$$

$$4 + 1 \stackrel{?}{=} 25$$

$$5 \neq 25$$

(8) X

$$r^2 = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2$$

$$r^2 = (6-5)^2 + (9-3)^2 =$$

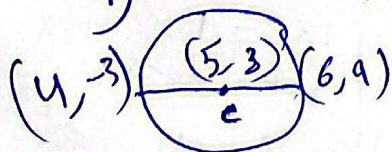
$$r^2 = (1)^2 + (6)^2$$

$$r^2 = 1 + 36 = 37$$

$$\sqrt{r^2} = \sqrt{37}$$

$$r = \sqrt{37}$$

A (4, -3) B (6, 9)



طرفا قطر فيها

$$\left(\frac{4+6}{2}, \frac{-3+9}{2} \right)$$

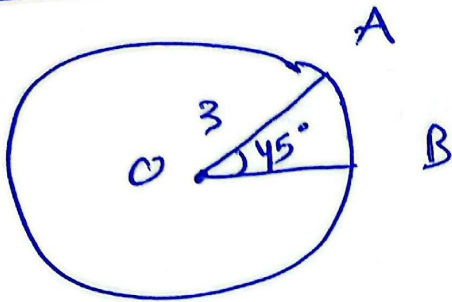
$$\left(\frac{10}{2}, \frac{6}{2} \right) \rightarrow (5, 3)$$

المركز

5

3

طول القوس



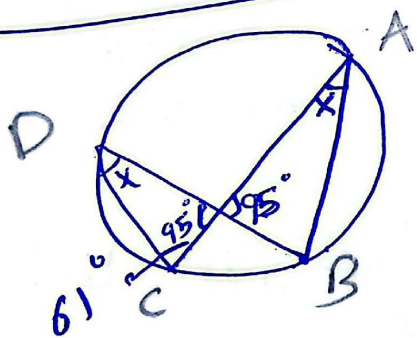
$$L = \frac{\theta}{360} \cdot 2\pi r$$

$$= \frac{45}{360} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 3^2$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

قيمة x في الشكل الآتي هي:

$$m\angle CAB = m\angle CDB = x$$



$$180 = 95 + 61 + x$$

$$180 = 156 + x$$

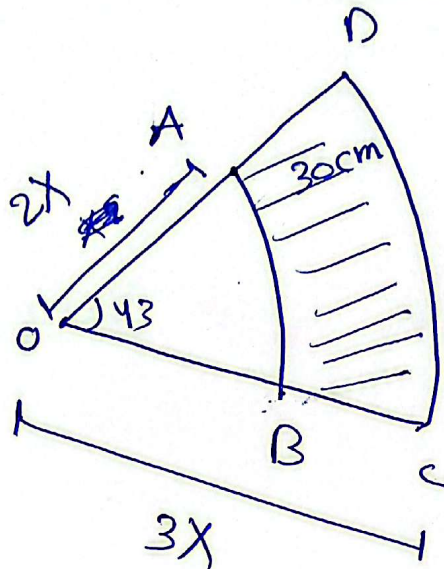
$$-156 \quad -156$$

$$x = 24$$

$$(9) \quad r^2 = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2$$

$$37 = (x-5)^2 + (y-3)^2$$

10)



مساحة (x)

المساحة الظل = المساحة الكلية - مساحة المنطقة الفارغة

$$30 = A(OAC) - A(OAB)$$

$$30 = \left(\frac{\theta}{360} \pi r^2 \right) - \left(\frac{\theta}{360} \cdot \pi r^2 \right)$$

$$30 = \left(\frac{43}{360} \pi (3x)^2 \right) - \left(\frac{43}{360} \pi (2x)^2 \right)$$

$$(30) = \frac{43\pi}{360} \cdot (3x)^2 - \frac{43\pi}{360} (2x)^2$$

$$30 = \frac{43\pi}{360} (9x^2 - 4x^2)$$

$$30 = \frac{43}{360} \cdot \pi \cdot 5x^2$$

$$\frac{30}{188} = \frac{188}{188} \times 2$$

$$x^2 = 15.95 \quad x \approx$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} \approx \sqrt{16} \quad \boxed{x = 4}$$

(11) القوسين طوي القوسيت AB و CD

$$d_1 = \frac{G}{360} \cdot 2\pi r$$

$$d_1 = \frac{43}{360} \cdot 2\pi (2 \cdot 4)$$

$$\boxed{d_1 = \frac{43}{360} \cdot 2\pi (8)}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{G}{360} \cdot 2\pi r$$

$$d_2 = \frac{43}{360} \cdot 2\pi (3 \cdot 4)$$

$$d_2 = \frac{43}{360} \cdot 2\pi (12)$$

$$L = \frac{43}{360} \cdot 2\pi (12) - \frac{43}{360} \cdot 2\pi (8)$$

$$L = \frac{43}{360} \cdot 2\pi \cdot (12 - 8)$$

$$L = \frac{43}{360} \cdot 2\pi (4)$$

$$\approx \boxed{3 \text{ cm}}$$