



King Abdul Aziz University
Faculty of Sciences
Mathematics Department

Fall 2014 Final Exam
Calculus I- Math 110
Allowed Time: 2 hours

لا يُسمح باستخدام الآلة الحاسبة الإلكترونية ولا التي بالجوال

C

Name:

ID:

تعليمات هامة:

- تستطيع – بمشيئة الله – تحقيق أفضل نتيجة من خلال إتباع التعليمات الآتية:
- يجب أن يكون نموذج الإجابة الذي أمامك هو C
- التأكد من أن عدد أسئلة الاختيار 40 سؤالاً.
- كتابة البيانات وتظليل الرقم الجامعي بطريقة صحيحة.
- احرص ما أمكن على التسلسل في الإجابة ، اجابة السؤال الأول ثم الثاني وهكذا.
- التأكد من اجابتك قبل تظليلها.
- ركز على رقم السؤال الذي ستظلل اجابته و الحرف الذي يحمل الإجابة الصحيحة ، وتظليل اجابة واحدة فقط.
- تظليل جميع الإجابات في نموذج الاجابة بشكل واضح وكامل.

Q.1	If $y = x^{x^2}$, then $y' =$			
(A)	$x [1 + 3 \ln x]$	(B)	$x^{x^2+1} [1 + \ln x]$	(C) $x^{x^2} [1 + 2 \ln x]$
		(D)	$x^{x^2+1} [1 + 2 \ln x]$	

Q.2	The vertical asymptote of $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{2x+1}$ is			
(A)	$y = -\frac{1}{2}$	(B)	$x = \frac{1}{2}$	(C) $x = -\frac{1}{2}$
		(D)	$y = \frac{1}{2}$	

Q.3	The range of the function $f(x) = 5 + 3^x$ is			
(A)	$(5, \infty)$	(B)	$(-\infty, -5)$	(C) $(-\infty, 5)$
		(D)	$(-5, \infty)$	

Q.4	If $y = 5^{\tan x} - \ln(e^{-2x^3})$, then $y' =$			
(A)	$-5^{\tan x} \sec^2 x \ln 5 + 6x^2$	(B)	$-5^{\tan x} \sec^2 x - 6x^2$	
(C)	$5^{\tan x} \sec^2 x \ln 5 - 6x^2$	(D)	$5^{\tan x} \sec^2 x \ln 5 + 6x^2$	

Q.5	If $y = \cos^{-1}(e^{x^3})$, then $y' =$			
(A)	$-\frac{3x^2 e^{x^3}}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x^3}}}$	(B)	$-\frac{3x^2 e^{x^3}}{\sqrt{1-e^{x^6}}}$	(C) $\frac{3x^2 e^{x^3}}{\sqrt{1-e^{x^6}}}$
		(D)	$\frac{3x^2 e^{x^3}}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x^3}}}$	

Q.6	$(\sin x + \cos x)^2 =$			
(A)	$1 - \sin 2x$	(B)	$1 - \cos 2x$	(C) $1 + \cos 2x$
		(D)	$1 + \sin 2x$	

Q.7	If $y = \ln \frac{x-4}{x-5}$, then $y' =$			
(A)	$\frac{9}{(x-5)(x-4)}$	(B)	$-\frac{9}{(x-5)(x-4)}$	(C) $-\frac{1}{(x-5)(x-4)}$
		(D)	$\frac{1}{(x-5)(x-4)}$	

Q.8	The absolute maximum value of $f(x) = 12x - 3x^2 + 1$ in $[0, 3]$ is			
(A)	10	(B)	14	(C) 11
		(D)	13	

Q.9	The absolute minimum value of $f(x) = 12x - 3x^2 + 1$ in $[0, 3]$ is			
(A)	-1	(B)	1	(C) -2
		(D)	2	

Q.10	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{25 - x^2}{x - 5} =$						
(A)	Does not exist	(B)	10	(C)	0	(D)	-10

Q.11	The domain of $f \circ g$, where $f(x) = x^2 + 3$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x + 3}$ is						
(A)	$(-3, \infty)$	(B)	$[-3, \infty)$	(C)	$(-\infty, -3]$	(D)	$\mathbb{R}$

Q.12	The values in $(0,2)$ which makes $f(x)=x^3-3x^2+2x+5$ satisfied Rolle's Theorem on $[0,2]$ are						
(A)	$-1\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	(B)	$1\pm\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{6}$	(C)	$1\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	(D)	$1\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$

Q.13	If $y = \log_7(x^3 - e^x)$, then $y' =$						
(A)	$\frac{3x^2 + e^x}{(x^3 - e^x)\ln 7}$	(B)	$\frac{3x^2 - e^x}{(x^3 - e^x)\ln 7}$	(C)	$\frac{3x^2 - e^x}{x^3 - e^x}$	(D)	$\frac{1}{(x^3 - e^x)\ln 7}$

Q.14	If $x = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)$, $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, then $\tan x =$						
(A)	$\frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}$	(B)	$\frac{5}{\sqrt{11}}$	(C)	$\frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}$	(D)	$\frac{\sqrt{11}}{5}$

Q.15	If $y = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)$, then $y' =$						
(A)	$\frac{2}{x^2 + 2x + 5}$	(B)	$-\frac{2}{x^2 + 2x + 5}$	(C)	$-\frac{2}{x^2 - 2x + 5}$	(D)	$\frac{2}{x^2 - 2x + 5}$

Q.16	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{16x^2 + x} - 4x \right) =$						
(A)	$\frac{1}{8}$	(B)	∞	(C)	0	(D)	$-\frac{1}{8}$

Q.17	The function $f(x) = \log_5(7 - x)$ is continuous on						
(A)	$(-\infty, -7)$	(B)	$(7, \infty)$	(C)	$(-7, \infty)$	(D)	$(-\infty, 7)$

Q.18	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$ rad =						
(A)	120 ⁰	(B)	150 ⁰	(C)	270 ⁰	(D)	210 ⁰

Q.19	If $y = \sqrt{(x^2 + 2\sin x)^3}$, then $y' =$					
(A)	$3(x + \cos x)\sqrt{x^2 + 2\sin x}$	(B)	$3(x - \cos x)\sqrt{x^2 - 2\sin x}$			
(C)	$3(x + \cos x)\sqrt{x^2 - 2\sin x}$	(D)	$3(x - \cos x)\sqrt{x^2 + 2\sin x}$			

Q.20	If $y = \frac{1}{3x^3} - 2\sqrt{x} - 5$, then $y' =$						
(A)	$-\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$	(B)	$-\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$	(C)	$\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	(D)	$\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

Q.21	If $f(x) = 2 + \log_3 x$, then $f^{-1}(x) =$						
(A)	3^{x+2}	(B)	3^{x-2}	(C)	2^{x-3}	(D)	2^{x+3}

Q.22	If $f(x) = 4x^2$, then $\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} =$						
(A)	$8x+4h$	(B)	$4x+h$	(C)	$8x$	(D)	$8x+h^2$

Q.23	If $y = (x - 3)^{-1}$, then $y^{(n)} =$ Hint($n! = n(n-1) \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$)					
(A)	$(-1)^n n!(x - 3)^{-(n+1)}$	(B)	$-n!(x - 3)^{-(n+1)}$			
(C)	$(-1)^n n(x - 3)^{-(n+1)}$	(D)	$(-1)^n n!(x - 3)^{-n+1}$			

Q.24	The critical numbers of the function $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1$ are						
(A)	0,2	(B)	-2,0	(C)	-1,0	(D)	0,1

Q.25	The function $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1$ is increasing on						
(A)	$(-\infty, -2) \cup (0, \infty)$	(B)	$(-\infty, 0) \cup (2, \infty)$	(C)	$(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \infty)$	(D)	$(-\infty, 0) \cup (1, \infty)$

Q.26	The function $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1$ is decreasing on						
(A)	$(-2, 0)$	(B)	$(0, 2)$	(C)	$(-1, 0)$	(D)	$(0, 1)$

Q.27	The function $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1$ has a relative maximum point at						
(A)	$(-2, 3)$	(B)	$(0, -1)$	(C)	$(1, 3)$	(D)	$(2, 19)$

Q.28	The function $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1$ has a relative minimum point at						
(A)	$(-2, 3)$	(B)	$(0, -1)$	(C)	$(1, 3)$	(D)	$(2, 19)$

Q.29	The graph of $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1$ is concave upward on						
(A)	$(-1, \infty)$	(B)	$(1, \infty)$	(C)	$(-\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$	(D)	$(\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$

Q.30	The graph of $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1$ is concave downward on						
(A)	$(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$	(B)	$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$	(C)	$(-\infty, -1)$	(D)	$(-\infty, 1)$

Q.31	The function $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1$ has an inflection point at						
(A)	$(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{8})$	(B)	$(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{8})$	(C)	$(1, 3)$	(D)	$(-1, 1)$

Q.32	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ x - 1 }{x^2 - 5x + 4} =$						
(A)	$\frac{1}{3}$	(B)	$-\frac{1}{3}$	(C)	-1	(D)	1

Q.33	If $y^2 - \sec x = xy + 1$, then $y' =$						
(A)	$\frac{\sec x \tan x - y}{2y + x}$	(B)	$\frac{y + \sec x \tan x}{2y - x}$	(C)	$\frac{y + \sec x \tan x}{x + 2y}$	(D)	$\frac{\sec x \tan x - y}{x - 2y}$

Q.34	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(2x) - 1}{7x^2} =$						
(A)	$\frac{2}{7}$	(B)	$\frac{1}{7}$	(C)	$-\frac{1}{7}$	(D)	$-\frac{2}{7}$

Q.35	If $y = (2x^3 - \sec x)^5$, then $y' =$					
(A)	$5(2x^3 - \sec x)^4$	(B)	$5(2x^3 - \sec x)^4(6x^2 - \sec x \tan x)$			
(C)	$5(2x^3 - \sec x)^4(6x^2 + \sec x \tan x)$	(D)	$5(2x^3 - \sec x)^6(6x^2 - \sec x \tan x)$			

Q.36	The equation of the line which passes through the point $(4,1)$ and parallel to the line $4y + 2x + 3 = 0$ is						
(A)	$2y + x - 7 = 0$	(B)	$2y + x - 5 = 0$	(C)	$2y + x - 6 = 0$	(D)	$2y + x - 9 = 0$

Q.37	If $f(x) = \csc x \cot x$, then $y' =$			
(A)	$-\csc x (-1 + 2 \cot^2 x)$	(B)	$-\csc x (1 - 2 \cot^2 x)$	
(C)	$\csc x (1 + 2 \cot^2 x)$	(D)	$-\csc x (1 + 2 \cot^2 x)$	

Q.38	If $y = \sin^7(\cos x^3)$, then $y' =$			
(A)	$y = -21x^2 \sin^6(\cos x^3)$	(B)	$y = -21x^2 \sin^6(\cos x^3) \cos(\cos x^3) \sin(x^3)$	
(C)	$y = -7 \sin^6(\cos x^3) \cdot \sin(x^3)$	(D)	$y = 21x^2 \sin^6(\cos x^3) \cdot \sin(x^3)$	

Q.39	If $y = 6 \cos t$, and $x = 2 \sin t$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$. Hint $\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} \right)$.				
(A)	$-\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}$	(B)	$3\sqrt{3}$	(C)	$-3\sqrt{3}$
				(D)	$\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}$

Q.40	The tangent line equation to the curve $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-2}$ at the point $(2, -6)$ is				
(A)	$y + 7x - 27 = 0$	(B)	$y - x + 9 = 0$	(C)	$y + 7x - 8 = 0$
				(D)	$y - 7x - 8 = 0$