



King Abdul Aziz University
Faculty of Sciences
Mathematics Department

Spring 2014 Final Exam
Calculus I- Math 110
Allowed Time: 120 M

لا يُسمح باستخدام الآلة الحاسبة الإلكترونية ولا الجوال

B

Name:

ID:

تعليمات هامة:

تستطيع – بمشيئة الله – تحقيق أفضل نتيجة من خلال إتباع التعليمات الآتية:

- يجب أن يكون نموذج الإجابة الذي أمامك هو B
- التأكد من أن عدد أسئلة الاختبار 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 ولن يسمح بالتظليل بعد انتهاء الوقت المحدد.

Q.1	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 2} - x) =$				
(A)	∞	(B)	$-\frac{5}{2}$	(C)	$\frac{5}{2}$
(D)	0				

Q.2	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x-5}{x-3} =$				
(A)	∞	(B)	$-\infty$	(C)	-2
(D)	2				

Q.3	If $y = \frac{x-6}{x+8}$, then $y' =$				
(A)	$\frac{2}{(x+8)^2}$	(B)	$-\frac{2}{(x-8)^2}$	(C)	$\frac{14}{(x+8)^2}$
(D)	$-\frac{14}{(x-8)^2}$				

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

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

Q.6	If $f(x) = x + \frac{3}{x^2}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x-3}$, then $(g \circ f)(x) =$				
(A)	$\sqrt{x-3} + \frac{3}{x-3}$	(B)	$\sqrt{x + \frac{3}{x^2} - 3}$	(C)	$\sqrt{x-3} - \frac{3}{x-3}$
(D)	$\sqrt{x - \frac{3}{x^2} - 3}$				

Q.7	If $y = -\cot^7(2x^3)$, then $y' =$				
(A)	$-42x^2 \cot^6(2x^3) \csc^2(2x^3)$	(B)	$42x^2 \cot^6(2x^3) \csc^2(2x^3)$		
(C)	$42 \cot^6(2x^3)$	(D)	$-7 \cot^6(2x^3) \csc^2(2x^3)$		

Q.8	The function $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 7$				
(A)	Even	(B)	Odd	(C)	Even and odd
(D)	Niether even nor odd				

Q.9	The critical numbers of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$ are						
(A)	-3 and 1	(B)	-3 and -1	(C)	1 and 3	(D)	-1 and 3

Q.10	The function $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$ is increasing on						
(A)	$(-\infty, -1) \cup (3, \infty)$	(B)	$(-\infty, 1) \cup (3, \infty)$	(C)	$(-1, 3)$	(D)	$(1, 3)$

Q.11	The function $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$ is decreasing on						
(A)	$(-\infty, -1) \cup (3, \infty)$	(B)	$(-\infty, 1) \cup (3, \infty)$	(C)	$(-1, 3)$	(D)	$(1, 3)$
Q.12	The function $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$ has a relative maximum point at						
(A)	$\left(1, \frac{1}{3}\right)$	(B)	$\left(-1, -\frac{19}{3}\right)$	(C)	$(3, -1)$	(D)	$(-3, -37)$

Q.13	The function $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$ has a relative minimum point at						
(A)	$\left(1, \frac{1}{3}\right)$	(B)	$\left(-1, -\frac{19}{3}\right)$	(C)	$(3, -1)$	(D)	$(-3, -37)$

Q.14	The graph of $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$ is concave upward on						
(A)	$(-2, \infty)$	(B)	$(2, \infty)$	(C)	$(-\infty, -2)$	(D)	$(-\infty, 2)$

Q.15	The graph of $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$ is concave downward on						
(A)	$(-2, \infty)$	(B)	$(2, \infty)$	(C)	$(-\infty, -2)$	(D)	$(-\infty, 2)$

Q.16	The function $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$ has an inflection point at						
(A)	$\left(2, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$	(B)	$\left(-2, -\frac{53}{3}\right)$	(C)	$\left(-1, -\frac{19}{3}\right)$	(D)	$\left(1, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

Q.17	If $y = \sin^{-1}(e^x) + \tan^{-1}(x^2)$, then $y' =$			
(A)	$\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{x^2}}} + \frac{2x}{1+x^4}$	(B)	$\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} + \frac{2x}{1+x^4}$	
(C)	$\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} - \frac{2x}{1+x^4}$	(D)	$\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} + \frac{1}{1+x^4}$	

Q.18	The domain of the function $f(x) = \sec^{-1}(2x - 7)$ is				
(A)	$(-\infty, 3] \cup [4, \infty)$	(B)	$(-\infty, 3) \cup (4, \infty)$	(C)	$(3, 4)$
		(D)	$[3, 4]$		

Q.19	If $x = 5t - 4$ and $y = t^2 - 5$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $t = -2$. (Note: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$)				
(A)	$-\frac{5}{2}$	(B)	$-\frac{2}{5}$	(C)	$-\frac{4}{5}$
		(D)	$-\frac{5}{4}$		

Q.20	If $y = \log_3(2x^3 + \sec x) - 3^{x^2}$, then $y' =$			
(A)	$\frac{6x^2 + \sec x \tan x}{(2x^3 + \sec x) \ln 3} - 2x \cdot 3^{x^2}$	(B)	$\frac{6x^2 - \sec x \tan x}{(2x^3 + \sec x) \ln 3} - 2x \cdot 3^{x^2} \ln 3$	
(C)	$\frac{6x^2 + \sec x \tan x}{(2x^3 + \sec x)} - 2x \cdot 3^{x^2} \ln 3$	(D)	$\frac{6x^2 + \sec x \tan x}{(2x^3 + \sec x) \ln 3} - 2x \cdot 3^{x^2} \ln 3$	

Q.21	If $y = x^{-\tan x}$, then $y' =$			
(A)	$-\frac{\tan x}{x} - \sec^2 x \ln x$	(B)	$x^{-\tan x} \left[-\frac{\tan x}{x} + \sec^2 x \ln x \right]$	
(C)	$x^{-\tan x} \left[\frac{\tan x}{x} - \csc^2 x \ln x \right]$	(D)	$x^{-\tan x} \left[-\frac{\tan x}{x} - \sec^2 x \ln x \right]$	

Q.22	If $x = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{7}\right)$, $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, then $\sec x =$						
(A)	$\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$	(B)	$\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}$	(C)	$\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{7}$	(D)	$\frac{7}{3\sqrt{5}}$

Q.23	The absolute maximum value of $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 9$ in $[-2, 2]$ is				
(A)	11	(B)	7	(C)	5
		(D)	12		

Q.24	The absolute minimum value of $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 9$ in $[-2, 2]$ is						
(A)	11	(B)	7	(C)	5	(D)	12

Q.25	Find the equation for the tangent to the curve $f(x) = x - 4x^{-1}$ at the point $(1, -3)$.						
(A)	$y - 5x + 8 = 0$	(B)	$y + 5x + 8 = 0$	(C)	$y - 4x - 7 = 0$	(D)	$y + 4x - 7 = 0$

Q.26	210° =						
(A)	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$ rad	(B)	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$ rad	(C)	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$ rad	(D)	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$ rad

Q.27	If $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(7+h) - f(7)}{h} =$						
(A)	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}}$	(B)	0	(C)	$\sqrt{7}$	(D)	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$

Q.28	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 2}{x^3 - 8} =$						
(A)	does not exist	(B)	12	(C)	$\frac{1}{12}$	(D)	$\frac{0}{0}$

Q.29	If $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{2-x}$, then $D_{f+g} =$						
(A)	$[1, 2]$	(B)	$[1, \infty)$	(C)	$(-\infty, 2]$	(D)	$\mathbf{R}$

Q.30	If $y = x^4 \cos x$, then $y' =$					
(A)	$x^3(4\cos x + x \sin x)$	(B)	$x^3(4\cos x - x \sin x)$			
(C)	$-x^3(4\cos x - x \sin x)$	(D)	$-x^3(4\cos x + x \sin x)$			

Q.31	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x \cot(3x)) =$						
(A)	$\frac{3}{2}$	(B)	6	(C)	0	(D)	$\frac{2}{3}$

Q.32	If $y = \sqrt{3x^2 + 2e^{x^3}}$, then $y' =$		
(A)	$\frac{3x(1 - xe^{x^3})}{2\sqrt{3x^2 - 2e^{x^3}}}$	(B)	$\frac{3x(1 - xe^{x^3})}{\sqrt{3x^2 - 2e^{x^3}}}$
(C)	$\frac{3x(1 + xe^{x^3})}{2\sqrt{3x^2 + 2e^{x^3}}}$	(D)	$\frac{3x(1 + xe^{x^3})}{\sqrt{3x^2 + 2e^{x^3}}}$

Q.33	If $y = \ln(x + 1)$, then $y^{(n)} =$		
(A)	$(-1)^n \cdot (n - 1)!(x + 1)^{-n}$	(B)	$(-1)^{n+1} \cdot (n - 1)!(x + 1)^{-n}$
(C)	$(-1)^{n+1} \cdot (n - 1)!(x + 1)^{-(n+1)}$	(D)	$(-1)^{n+1} \cdot n!(x + 1)^{-n}$

Q.34	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{3 x - 5 }{x - 5} =$			
(A)	- 3	(B)	3	(C) 1 (D) - 1

Q.35	If $y = (x - 2)^5(x + 2)^4$, then $y' =$		
(A)	$\frac{9x - 2}{x^2 - 4}$	(B)	$(9x - 2)(x - 2)^4(x + 2)^3$
(C)	$\frac{9x + 2}{x^2 - 4}$	(D)	$(9x + 2)(x - 2)^4(x + 2)^3$

Q.36	The value in $(0,3)$ which makes $f(x)=x^2+3x+4$ will satisfy the Mean Value Theorem on $[0,3]$ is						
(A)	$\frac{1}{10}$	(B)	$\frac{3}{2}$	(C)	$\frac{1}{6}$	(D)	$\frac{5}{2}$

Q.37	$\cos(x - y) =$		
(A)	$\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$	(B)	$\sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y$
(C)	$\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y$	(D)	$\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$

Q.38	The function $f(x) = \frac{x+7}{x^2-3x-10}$ is discontinuous at		
(A)	$x = -10$ and $x = 1$	(B)	$x = -1$ and $x = 10$
(C)	$x = -2$ and $x = 5$	(D)	$x = -5$ and $x = 2$

Q.39	If $y = (2x^2 + 3)^8$, then $y' =$			
(A)	$8(2x^2 + 3)^7$	(B)	$32x(2x^2 + 3)^7$	(C) $32x(2x^2 + 3)^8$ (D) $32x(2x^2 + 3)^9$

Q.40	If $f(x) = \frac{3x-2}{7x-5}$, then $f^{-1}(x) =$			
(A)	$\frac{5x+2}{7x+3}$	(B)	$\frac{5x+2}{7x-3}$	(C) $\frac{5x-2}{7x-3}$ (D) $\frac{5x-2}{7x+3}$