



King Abdul Aziz University
Faculty of Sciences
Mathematics Department

Spring 2014 First Exam
Calculus I- Math 110
Allowed Time: 90 M

لا يُسمح باستخدام الآلة الحاسبة الإلكترونية ولا الجوال

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 30 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.
- تظليل جميع الإجابات في نموذج الاجابة بشكل واضح وكامل.

Q.1	If $f(x) = \frac{x+5}{x^2-4x+3}$, then $D_f =$						
(A)	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3, -1\}$	(B)	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3, 1\}$	(C)	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, 3\}$	(D)	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 3\}$

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

Q.3	The root of the equation $\sqrt{x-2}-3=0$ is						
(A)	$x = -5$	(B)	$x = 11$	(C)	$x = 5$	(D)	$x = -11$

Q.4	If $\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ and $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, then $\cot x =$						
(A)	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$	(B)	$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$	(C)	$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$	(D)	$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

Q.5	The slope and the y – intercept of the line $3x + 2y - 5 = 0$ are		
(A)	Slope = $-\frac{3}{2}$ and y – intercept = $\frac{5}{2}$	(B)	Slope = $-\frac{2}{3}$ and y – intercept = $\frac{5}{3}$
(C)	Slope = $-\frac{2}{3}$ and y – intercept = $-\frac{5}{3}$	(D)	Slope = $-\frac{3}{2}$ and y – intercept = $-\frac{5}{2}$

Q.6	The equation of a line with a slope $m = \frac{2}{3}$, and y - intercept -2 .		
(A)	$2y + 3x - 6 = 0$	(B)	$3y + 2x - 6 = 0$
(C)	$2y - 3x + 6 = 0$	(D)	$3y - 2x + 6 = 0$

Q.7	The function $f(x) = x^5$ is		
(A)	An exponential function	(B)	A power function
(C)	A trigonometric function	(D)	A logarithmic function

Q. 8	The midpoint between the points $(-2\sqrt{2}, -3)$ and $(-4\sqrt{2}, 5)$ is						
(A)	$(-3\sqrt{2}, 1)$	(B)	$(3\sqrt{2}, 1)$	(C)	$(-\sqrt{2}, 1)$	(D)	$(\sqrt{2}, -1)$

Q.9	$\cot x \sin x =$						
(A)	$\sec x$	(B)	$\csc x$	(C)	$\cos x$	(D)	$\sin x$

Q.10	If $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+2}$, then $D_f =$						
(A)	$(-\infty, -2]$	(B)	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$	(C)	$[-2, \infty)$	(D)	$(-\infty, \infty)$

Q.11	If $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $Y = \{4, 5\}$, then $X \times Y =$				
(A)	$\{(1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 4), (2, 5), (4, 3), (3, 5)\}$	(B)	$\{(4, 1), (5, 1), (4, 2), (5, 2), (4, 3), (5, 3)\}$		
(C)	$\{(1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 4), (3, 5)\}$	(D)	$\{(4, 1), (5, 1), (2, 4), (5, 2), (4, 3), (5, 3)\}$		

Q.12	$\cot\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) =$						
(A)	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	(B)	$-\sqrt{3}$	(C)	$\sqrt{3}$	(D)	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Q.13	$240^\circ =$						
(A)	$\frac{5\pi}{3}\text{rad}$	(B)	$\frac{4\pi}{3}\text{rad}$	(C)	$\frac{11\pi}{6}\text{rad}$	(D)	$\frac{7\pi}{6}\text{rad}$

Q.14	The roots of $2x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$ are				
(A)	$x = \frac{1}{2}$ or $x = 2$	(B)	$x = -2$ or $x = \frac{1}{2}$		
(C)	$x = -\frac{1}{2}$ or $x = 2$	(D)	$x = -2$ or $x = -\frac{1}{2}$		

Q.15	If $f(x) = \log_3 x$, then				
(A)	$D_f = \mathbb{R}$, and $R_f = (0, \infty)$	(B)	$D_f = [0, \infty)$, and $R_f = \mathbb{R}$		
(C)	$D_f = \mathbb{R}$, and $R_f = [0, \infty)$	(D)	$D_f = (0, \infty)$, and $R_f = \mathbb{R}$		

Q.16	$[-6,5] \setminus (3,7) =$						
(A)	$[-6,3)$	(B)	$[-6,3]$	(C)	$(-6,3)$	(D)	$(-6,3]$

Q.17	The distance between the points $(2,-3)$ and $(-6,-3)$ is						
(A)	5	(B)	6	(C)	7	(D)	8

Q.18	The domain of the function $f(x) = \sqrt{4 - \sqrt{x}}$ is						
(A)	$[0,16]$	(B)	$(-\infty,16]$	(C)	$[0,4]$	(D)	$[0,\infty)$

Q.19	If $f(x) = \csc x$, then $D_f =$		
(A)	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, \pm\pi, \pm2\pi, \pm3\pi, \dots\}$	(B)	$\mathbb{R}$
(C)	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}, \pm\frac{3\pi}{2}, \pm\frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots\}$	(D)	$\mathbb{R} \setminus (-1, 1)$

Q.20	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$ rad =			
(A)	120°	(B)	150°	(C) 270° (D) 210°

Q.21	If $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \sqrt{25-x^2}$, then $D_f =$		
(A)	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$	(B)	$[-5, 5]$
(C)	$[-5, 1) \cup (1, 5]$	(D)	$\mathbb{R} \setminus [-5, 5]$

Q.22	If $f(x) = \sqrt{49-x^2}$, then $D_f =$		
(A)	$(-\infty, -7) \cup (7, \infty)$	(B)	$(-7, 7)$
		(C)	$(-\infty, -7] \cup [7, \infty)$
		(D)	$[-7, 7]$

Q.23	If $f(x) = -\sqrt{49-x^2}$, then $R_f =$		
(A)	$[0, 7]$	(B)	$(-7, 0)$
		(C)	$[-7, 0]$
		(D)	$(0, 7)$

Q.24	The equation of a line passing through the points $(-2, -1)$, and $(4, -3)$.		
(A)	$3y - x + 5 = 0$	(B)	$3y + x - 5 = 0$
(C)	$3y - x - 5 = 0$	(D)	$3y + x + 5 = 0$

Q.25	The function $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ is increasing in		
(A)	$(-\infty, 0)$	(B)	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$
		(C)	$\mathbb{R}$
		(D)	$(0, \infty)$

Q.26	The set of solutions of the inequality $x^2 - 2x - 3 \geq 0$ is		
(A)	$(-\infty, -1) \cup (3, \infty)$	(B)	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [3, \infty)$
(C)	$(-\infty, -3) \cup (1, \infty)$	(D)	$(-\infty, -3] \cup [1, \infty)$

Q.27	The roots of $ 2x - 5 = 7$ are		
(A)	$x = 1$ or $x = 6$	(B)	$x = -6$ or $x = 1$
(C)	$x = -1$ or $x = 6$	(D)	$x = -6$ or $x = -1$

Q.28	The set of solutions of $2x - 5 \leq 7$ is		
(A)	$[-1, 6]$	(B)	$[-6, -1]$
(C)	$[1, 6]$	(D)	$[-6, 1]$

Q.29	The set of solutions of $2x - 5 \geq 7$ is		
(A)	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [6, \infty)$	(B)	$(-\infty, 1] \cup [6, \infty)$
(C)	$(-\infty, -6] \cup [-1, \infty)$	(D)	$(-\infty, -6] \cup [1, \infty)$

Q.30	The equation of a line passing through the point $(-1, 2)$ and parallel to the $3x + 2y - 5 = 0$.			
(A)	$2y + 3x - 5 = 0$	(B)	$2y + 3x - 1 = 0$	(C) $2y + 3x + 1 = 0$ (D) $2y + 3x + 5 = 0$