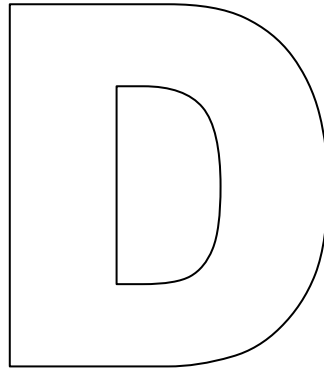


math 202.
Calculus 2.

First Exam

Date: Saturday 21 / 4 / 1432 H.
Time: from 21:00 to 22:30.



- تأكد من أن رمز نموذج الإجابة لديك هو D .
- أكتب اسمك على هذا النموذج ثم تأكد من تعبئة جميع بيانات نموذج الإجابة خاصة رقمك الجامعي و بقلم الرصاص.
- تأكد من تعبئة نموذج الحضور بصورة صحيحة.
- أجب عن جميع الأسئلة الآتية بتظليل الخيار الصحيح في نموذج الإجابة بقلم الرصاص.
- ممنوع استخدام الآلة الحاسبة.

Q1. $\sum_{k=1}^5 (2 - k^2) =$			
(A) 45	(B) -65	(C) 65	(D) -45

Q2. The definite integral which expressed the limit: $\lim_{\ P\ \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n (c_k^2 - 3c_k) \Delta x_k$, where P is a partition of $[-7, 5]$, is			
(A) $\int_{-7}^5 (3x^2 - 3x) dx$	(B) $\int_{-7}^5 (x^2 - 3x) dx$	(C) $\int_{-7}^5 (c^2 - 3c) dx$	(D) $\int_{-7}^5 (3x^2 - x) dx$

Q3. If g is integrable and $\int_1^5 g(x) dx = 8$ and $\int_1^7 g(x) dx = 15$, then $\int_7^5 g(x) dx =$			
(A) 4	(B) 7	(C) 23	(D) -7

Q4. If $f(x) \leq \frac{1}{2}$ for all $x \in [1, 5]$, then			
(A) $\int_1^5 f(x) dx \leq 2$	(B) $4 \leq \int_1^5 f(x) dx$	(C) $\int_1^5 f(x) dx \leq 8$	(D) $3 \leq \int_1^5 f(x) dx$

Q5. If $y = \int_{x^2}^1 \sin t \, dt$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$			
(A) $2x \cos x^2$	(B) $-2x \cos x^2$	(C) $-2x \sin x^2$	(D) $2x \sin x^2$

Q6. $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx =$			
(A) 15	(B) $15 + \sqrt{2}$	(C) 0	(D) $15 - \sqrt{2}$

Q7. The area of the region between the x -axis and the graph of $f(x) = x^2 - x$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 2$ is			
(A) $\frac{2}{3}$	(B) 1	(C) 5	(D) 3

السؤال رقم 8 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 7 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q8.

The area of the region between the x -axis and the graph of $f(x) = x^2 - x$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 2$ is

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
$\frac{2}{3}$	1	5	3

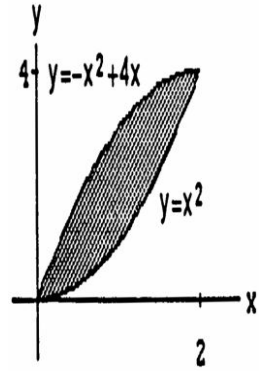
Q9.

$$\int \frac{(7\pi + \sqrt{x})^7}{\sqrt{x}} dx =$$

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
$\frac{(7\pi + \sqrt{x})^8}{4\sqrt{x}} + C$	$\frac{(7\pi + \sqrt{x})^8}{4} + C$	$7\pi x + \frac{(\sqrt{x})^8}{8} + C$	$\frac{(7\pi x + \sqrt{x})^8}{4\sqrt{x}} + C$

Q10.

The area of the region between the curves of $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x$ and $g(x) = x^2$ is



(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
$\frac{8}{3}$	$\frac{10}{3}$	$\frac{12}{5}$	$\frac{13}{5}$

السؤال رقم 11 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 10 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

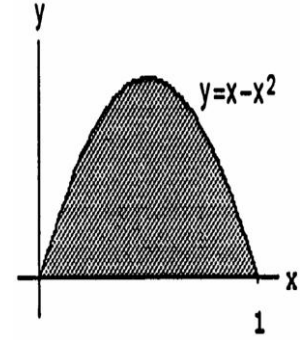
Q11.

The area of the region between the curves of $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x$ and $g(x) = x^2$ is

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
$\frac{8}{3}$	$\frac{10}{3}$	$\frac{12}{5}$	$\frac{13}{5}$

Q12.

The volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the line $y = 0$ and the curve $y = x - x^2$ about the x -axis is



(A)

$$\frac{7\pi}{30}$$

(B)

$$\frac{4\pi}{30}$$

(C)

$$\frac{2\pi}{30}$$

(D)

$$\frac{\pi}{30}$$

السؤال رقم 13 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 12 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q13.

The volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the line $y = 0$ and the curve $y = x - x^2$ about the x -axis is

(A)

$$\frac{7\pi}{30}$$

(B)

$$\frac{4\pi}{30}$$

(C)

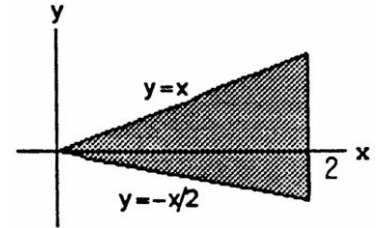
$$\frac{2\pi}{30}$$

(D)

$$\frac{\pi}{30}$$

Q14.

The volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the lines $y = x$, $y = -\frac{x}{2}$, and $x = 2$, about the y -axis is



Hint: Use the shell method

(A)

$$8\pi$$

(B)

$$9\pi$$

(C)

$$10\pi$$

(D)

$$11\pi$$

السؤال رقم 15 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 14 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q15.

The volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the lines $y = x$, $y = -\frac{x}{2}$, and $x = 2$, about the y -axis is

(A)

$$8\pi$$

(B)

$$9\pi$$

(C)

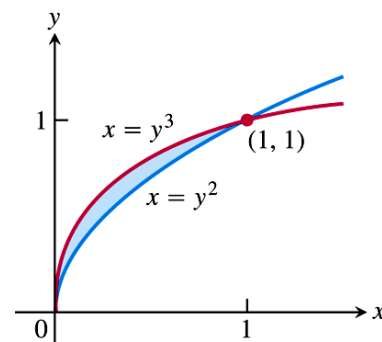
$$10\pi$$

(D)

$$11\pi$$

Q16.

The total area of the region bounded by the curves $x = y^2$ and $x = y^3$ is



(A) $\frac{7}{12}$	(B) $\frac{5}{12}$	(C) $\frac{1}{12}$	(D) $\frac{11}{12}$
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السؤال رقم 17 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 16 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q17.

The total area of the region bounded by the curves $x = y^2$ and $x = y^3$ is

(A) $\frac{7}{12}$	(B) $\frac{5}{12}$	(C) $\frac{1}{12}$	(D) $\frac{11}{12}$
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Q18.

If k is an even continuous function and $\int_{-5}^5 k(x)dx = 12$, then $\int_0^5 2k(x)dx =$

(A) 9	(B) 20	(C) 8	(D) 12
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Q19.

If f' is continuous on $[0, 1]$, then $\int_0^1 f'(t)dt =$

(A) $f'(1)$	(B) $f(1) - f(0)$	(C) $f(0) - f(1)$	(D) $f'(0)$
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Q20.

The definite integral $\int_0^3 f(x)dx$ exists if f is

(A) continuous on $[0, 3]$	(B) even on $[0, 3]$	(C) odd on $[0, 3]$	(D) bounded on $[0, 3]$
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