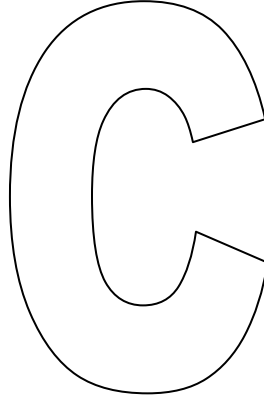


Math 202.  
Calculus 2.

Second Exam

Date: Saturday 19 / 1 / 1432 H.  
Time: 21:00 to 22:30.



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

التعريف و القانون أدناه يخص السؤال الأول

تعريف Definition: The work done by a variable force  $F(x)$  directed along the  $x$ -axis from  $x = a$  to  $x = b$  is  $W = \int_a^b F(x)dx$ .

Hooke's Law for Springs:  $F = kx$  , where  $k$  is a constant, called spring constant.

Q1.

The work required to compress a spring from its natural length of 10 ft to a length of 8 ft, where the spring constant is  $k = 12$  lb/ft, is

|                |                 |                 |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A)<br>6 ft-lb | (B)<br>24 ft-lb | (C)<br>96 ft-lb | (D)<br>54 ft-lb |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

Q2.

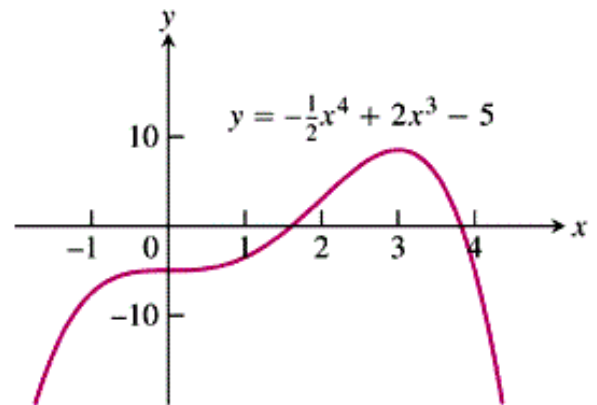
If the function  $f(x) \geq 0$  is continuously differentiable on  $[a, b]$ , then the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve  $y = f(x)$  about the  $x$ -axis is

$$S = \int_a^b 2\pi f(x) \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A)<br>TRUE | (B)<br>FALSE |
|-------------|--------------|

Q3.

The function, graphed in the figure, is one-to-one on  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .



|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A)<br>TRUE | (B)<br>FALSE |
|-------------|--------------|

Q4.

If  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^4}$  , on the domain  $(0, \infty)$  , then its inverse  $f^{-1}$  is

|                          |                                  |                                            |                                    |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A)<br>$f^{-1}(x) = x^4$ | (B)<br>$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[4]{x}$ | (C)<br>$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}$ | (D)<br>$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{x^4}$ |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

|                             |                    |                    |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Q5.<br>If $0 \geq x$ , then |                    |                    |                    |
| (A)<br>$\ln x$ is undefined | (B)<br>$\ln x > 0$ | (C)<br>$\ln x < 0$ | (D)<br>$\ln x = 1$ |

|                                                                    |                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q6.<br>If $y = (\sqrt{x})^x$ , then $\frac{dy}{dx} = y' =$         |                                                                    |
| (A)<br>$x (\sqrt{x})^{(x-1)}$                                      | (B)<br>$(\sqrt{x})^x \ln \sqrt{x}$                                 |
| (C)<br>$(\sqrt{x})^x \left( \frac{\ln x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$ | (D)<br>$(\sqrt{x})^x \left( \frac{\ln x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \right)$ |

|                                                             |                                                   |                                                                    |                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q7.<br>$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 2 \cot \frac{x}{3} dx =$ |                                                   |                                                                    |                                                                    |
| (A)<br>$\ln \frac{1}{2} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$           | (B)<br>$\ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{2}$ | (C)<br>$6 \left( \ln \frac{1}{2} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$ | (D)<br>$6 \left( \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{2} \right)$ |

|                                                                                |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Q8.<br>The number $e$ is defined as:<br>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x)^{1/x}$ |              |
| (A)<br>TRUE                                                                    | (B)<br>FALSE |

|                                                                       |                 |                  |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|
| Q9.<br>$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{9}{11} \right)^x =$ |                 |                  |          |
| (A)<br>Does not exist                                                 | (B)<br>$\infty$ | (C)<br>$-\infty$ | (D)<br>0 |

|                                                          |                               |                              |                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Q10.<br>If $y = (\ln x)^5$ , then $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} =$ |                               |                              |                              |
| (A)<br>$\frac{5(\ln x)^4}{x}$                            | (B)<br>$\frac{(\ln x)^4}{5x}$ | (C)<br>$\frac{(\ln x)^5}{x}$ | (D)<br>$\frac{5 \ln x^4}{x}$ |

|                                                            |                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Q11.<br>If $y = 2^{\sin 3t}$ , then $y' = \frac{dy}{dt} =$ |                                          |
| (A)<br>$2^{\sin 3t} (3 \cos 3t)$                           | (B)<br>$2^{\sin 3t} (\ln 2) (\cos 3t)$   |
| (C)<br>$2^{\sin 3t} (\ln 3) (3 \cos 3t)$                   | (D)<br>$2^{\sin 3t} (\ln 2) (3 \cos 3t)$ |

|                                                    |                |                  |            |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| Q12.<br>$\int_1^e \frac{2 \ln 9 \log_9 x}{x} dx =$ |                |                  |            |
| (A)<br>$\frac{\ln 9}{2}$                           | (B)<br>$\ln 9$ | (C)<br>$2 \ln 9$ | (D)<br>$1$ |

|                                                                                                  |                                  |                                  |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Q13.<br>If $f(x) = 2^x$ and $g(x) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x$ , then as $x \rightarrow \infty$ |                                  |                                  |  |
| (A)<br>$f$ and $g$ grow at the same rate                                                         | (B)<br>$f$ grows faster than $g$ | (C)<br>$g$ grows faster than $f$ |  |

|                                                      |              |                         |                        |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Q14.<br>$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \tan^{-1} x =$ |              |                         |                        |
| (A)<br>$0$                                           | (B)<br>$\pi$ | (C)<br>$-\frac{\pi}{2}$ | (D)<br>$\frac{\pi}{2}$ |

|                                                                    |                             |                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Q15.<br>If $\alpha = \sin^{-1} \frac{2}{3}$ , then $\sec \alpha =$ |                             |                      |                             |
| (A)<br>$\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$                                        | (B)<br>$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ | (C)<br>$\frac{3}{2}$ | (D)<br>$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ |

|                                                   |                               |                                                    |                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Q16.<br>$\int \frac{1}{y^2 + 6y + 10} dy =$       |                               |                                                    |                                           |
| (A)<br>$\frac{y}{\frac{y^3}{3} + 3y^2 + 10y} + C$ | (B)<br>$\tan^{-1}(y + 3) + C$ | (C)<br>$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y + 3}{2}\right) + C$ | (D)<br>$\frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1}(y + 3) + C$ |

السؤال رقم 17 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 16 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

|                                                   |                               |                                                    |                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Q17.<br>$\int \frac{1}{y^2 + 6y + 10} dy =$       |                               |                                                    |                                           |
| (A)<br>$\frac{y}{\frac{y^3}{3} + 3y^2 + 10y} + C$ | (B)<br>$\tan^{-1}(y + 3) + C$ | (C)<br>$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y + 3}{2}\right) + C$ | (D)<br>$\frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1}(y + 3) + C$ |

|                                                        |                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Q18.<br>$\frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{sech}(e^{2x})) =$ |                                                        |
| (A) $e^{2x} \operatorname{sech} e^{2x} \tanh e^{2x}$   | (B) $-e^{2x} \operatorname{sech} e^{2x} \tanh e^{2x}$  |
| (C) $2e^{2x} \operatorname{sech} e^{2x} \tanh e^{2x}$  | (D) $-2e^{2x} \operatorname{sech} e^{2x} \tanh e^{2x}$ |

|                                                 |                     |                                                      |                          |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Q19.<br>$\int \frac{3dx}{\sqrt{5+9x^2}} =$      |                     |                                                      |                          |
| (A) $\sinh\left(\frac{3x}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$ | (B) $\sinh(3x) + C$ | (C) $\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{3x}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$ | (D) $\sinh^{-1}(3x) + C$ |

السؤال رقم 20 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 19 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

|                                                 |                     |                                                      |                          |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Q20.<br>$\int \frac{3dx}{\sqrt{5+9x^2}} =$      |                     |                                                      |                          |
| (A) $\sinh\left(\frac{3x}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$ | (B) $\sinh(3x) + C$ | (C) $\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{3x}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$ | (D) $\sinh^{-1}(3x) + C$ |

|                                                          |                                             |                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Q21.<br>$\int \frac{x + 2\sqrt{x-1}}{2x\sqrt{x-1}} dx =$ |                                             | Hint: separate the fraction. |
| (A)<br>$(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \ln x  + C$                | (B)<br>$(x-1)^2 + \ln x  + C$               |                              |
| (C)<br>$(x-1)^2 + \ln x-1  + C$                          | (D)<br>$(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \ln x-1  + C$ |                              |

السؤال رقم 22 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 21 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

|                                                              |                                                 |                              |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Q22.<br>$\int \frac{x + 2\sqrt{x - 1}}{2x\sqrt{x - 1}} dx =$ |                                                 | Hint: separate the fraction. |  |
| (A)<br>$(x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \ln x  + C$                  | (B)<br>$(x - 1)^2 + \ln x  + C$                 |                              |  |
| (C)<br>$(x - 1)^2 + \ln x - 1  + C$                          | (D)<br>$(x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \ln x - 1  + C$ |                              |  |

|                                                |                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Q23.<br>$\int t^2 \cos t \, dt =$              |                                                 |
| (A)<br>$t^2 \sin t + 2t \cos t + 2 \sin t + C$ | (B)<br>$t^2 \sin t + 2t \cos t - 2 \sin t + C$  |
| (C)<br>$t^2 \sin t - 2t \cos t - 2 \sin t + C$ | (D)<br>$-t^2 \sin t + 2t \cos t - 2 \sin t + C$ |

السؤال رقم 24 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 23 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

|                                                |                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Q24.<br>$\int t^2 \cos t \, dt =$              |                                                 |
| (A)<br>$t^2 \sin t + 2t \cos t + 2 \sin t + C$ | (B)<br>$t^2 \sin t + 2t \cos t - 2 \sin t + C$  |
| (C)<br>$t^2 \sin t - 2t \cos t - 2 \sin t + C$ | (D)<br>$-t^2 \sin t + 2t \cos t - 2 \sin t + C$ |

|                                        |                       |                      |                       |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Q25.<br>$\int (\tanh^2 x - 1) \, dx =$ |                       |                      |                       |
| (A)<br>$\coth x + C$                   | (B)<br>$-\coth x + C$ | (C)<br>$\tanh x + C$ | (D)<br>$-\tanh x + C$ |

## Answers to Exam 2

19/1/1432

## Answers to C

|          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>25</b> |
| <b>B</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>A</b>  | <b>D</b>  | <b>D</b>  | <b>B</b>  | <b>C</b>  | <b>A</b>  | <b>B</b>  | <b>B</b>  | <b>D</b>  | <b>C</b>  | <b>C</b>  | <b>A</b>  | <b>A</b>  | <b>B</b>  | <b>B</b>  | <b>D</b>  |