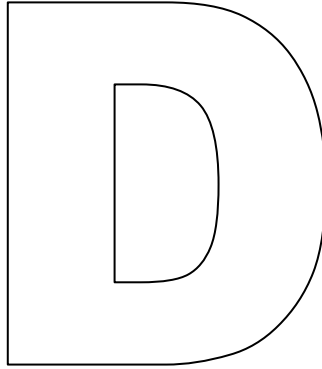


Math 202.
Calculus 2.

Second Exam

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



- تأكد من أن رمز نموذج الإجابة لديك هو D .
- 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 9 ft, where the spring constant is $k = 12$ lb/ft, is

(A) 6 ft-lb	(B) 24 ft-lb	(C) 96 ft-lb	(D) 54 ft-lb
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Q2.

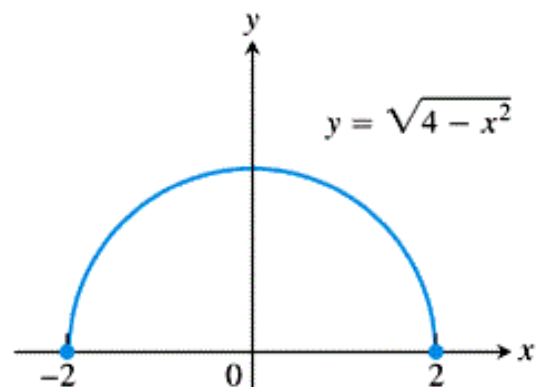
If the function $x = g(y) \geq 0$ is continuously differentiable on $[c, d]$, then the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve $x = f(y)$ about the y -axis is

$$S = \int_c^d 2\pi g(y) \sqrt{1 + (g'(y))^2} dy$$

(A) TRUE	(B) FALSE
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Q3.

The function, graphed in the figure, is one-to-one on $[-2, 2]$.



(A) TRUE	(B) FALSE
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Q4.

If $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3}$, on the domain $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$, then its inverse f^{-1} is

(A) $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x}}$	(B) $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{x^3}$	(C) $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$	(D) $f^{-1}(x) = x^3$
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Q5. If $x = -e$, then			
(A) $\ln x > 0$	(B) $\ln x < 0$	(C) $\ln x$ is undefined	(D) $\ln x = -1$

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

Q7. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{12}} 6 \tan 3x \, dx =$			
(A) $2 \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	(B) $-2 \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	(C) $\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	(D) $-\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Q8. The number e is defined by the positive number satisfying $\int_1^e \frac{1}{1 + \ln t} dt = 1$	
(A) TRUE	(B) FALSE

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

Q10. If $y = (\ln x)^4$, then $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} =$			
(A) $\frac{4 \ln x^3}{x}$	(B) $4 \frac{(\ln x)^3}{3x}$	(C) $\frac{4(\ln x)^3}{x}$	(D) $\frac{(\ln x)^3}{4x}$

Q11. If $y = 5^{-\cos 2t}$, then $y' = \frac{dy}{dt} =$	
(A) $5^{-\cos 2t} (2 \sin 2t)$	(B) $5^{-\cos 2t} (\ln 5) (2 \sin 2t)$
(C) $-5^{-\cos 2t} (\ln 5) (2 \sin 2t)$	(D) $5^{-\cos 2t} (\ln 5) (\sin 2t)$

Q12. $\int_1^e \frac{2 \ln 3 \log_3 x}{x} dx =$			
(A) -1	(B) 1	(C) $2 \ln 3$	(D) $\frac{\ln 3}{2}$

Q13 . If $f(x) = 3^x$ and $g(x) = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^x$, then as $x \rightarrow \infty$			
(A) f and g grow at the same rate	(B) f grows faster than g	(C) g grows faster than f	

Q14. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \cot^{-1} x =$			
(A) 0	(B) π	(C) $-\frac{\pi}{2}$	(D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

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

Q16. $\int \frac{1}{y^2 - 2y + 5} dy =$			
(A) $\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y-1}{2} \right) + C$	(B) $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y-1}{2} \right) + C$	(C) $\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(y-1) + C$	(D) $\frac{y}{\frac{y^3}{3} - y^2 + 5y} + C$

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

Q17. $\int \frac{1}{y^2 - 2y + 5} dy =$			
(A) $\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y-1}{2} \right) + C$	(B) $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y-1}{2} \right) + C$	(C) $\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(y-1) + C$	(D) $\frac{y}{\frac{y^3}{3} - y^2 + 5y} + C$

Q18. $\frac{d}{dx} (\cosh(3e^x)) =$	
(A) $3e^x \sinh(3e^x)$	(B) $-3e^x \sinh(3e^x)$
(C) $e^x \sinh(3e^x)$	(D) $-e^x \sinh(3e^x)$

Q19. $\int \frac{2dx}{\sqrt{3+4x^2}} =$			
(A) $\sinh(2x) + C$	(B) $\sinh\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$	(C) $\sinh^{-1}(2x) + C$	(D) $\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$

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

Q20. $\int \frac{2dx}{\sqrt{3+4x^2}} =$			
(A) $\sinh(2x) + C$	(B) $\sinh\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$	(C) $\sinh^{-1}(2x) + C$	(D) $\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$

Q21. $\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx =$		Hint: separate the fraction.
(A) $\sinh^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$	(B) $\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$	
(C) $\sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$	(D) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$	

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

Q22. $\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx =$		Hint: separate the fraction.
(A) $\sinh^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$	(B) $\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$	
(C) $\sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$	(D) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$	

Q23. $\int x^2 \sin x \, dx =$	
(A) $-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$	(B) $x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$
(C) $-x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$	(D) $-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2 \cos x + C$

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

Q24. $\int x^2 \sin x \, dx =$	
(A) $-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$	(B) $x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$
(C) $-x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$	(D) $-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2 \cos x + C$

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

Answers to Exam 2

19/1/1432

Answers to D

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