

جامعة الملك عبد العزيز.

كلية العلوم.

قسم الرياضيات.

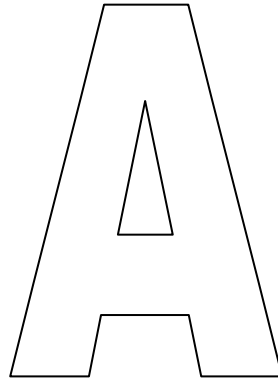
الاسم: _____

الرقم الجامعي: _____

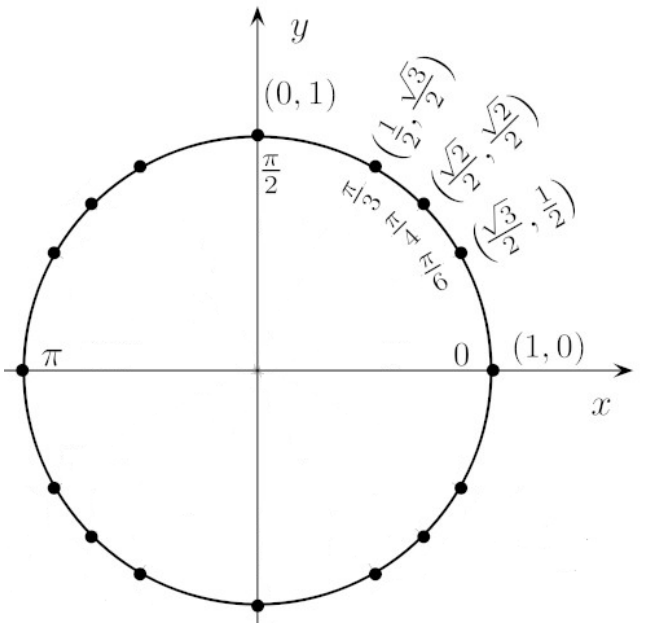
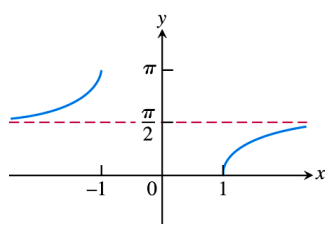
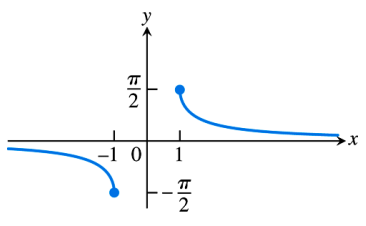
math 202.
Calculus 2.

Final Exam

Date: Monday 4 / 7 / 1432.
Time: from 08:00 to 10:00.



- تأكد من أن رمز نموذج الإجابة لديك هو A .
 - 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.
- هذه الصفحة تتضمن بعض القوانين و المنحنيات التي قد تحتاجها لحل بعض أسئلة هذا الامتحان.

 The Unit Circle	$y = \sec^{-1}x$ Domain: $x \geq 1$ Range: $[0, \pi/2) \cup (\pi/2, \pi]$  $y = \csc^{-1}x$ Domain: $x \geq 1$ Range: $[-\pi/2, 0) \cup (0, \pi/2]$ 
$\sin mx \sin nx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x]$	$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}$
$\sin mx \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(m-n)x + \sin(m+n)x]$	$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$
$\cos mx \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(m-n)x + \cos(m+n)x]$	$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$
$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin ax} = -\frac{1}{a} \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2} \right) + C$	
$\int \frac{dx}{1 - \sin ax} = \frac{1}{a} \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2} \right) + C$	

Q1.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{50} (10k + 3) =$$

(A) 12900	(B) 1290	(C) 12753	(D) 12800	(E) 1280
--------------	-------------	--------------	--------------	-------------

Q2.

If f is even on $\mathbb{R}$ and $\int_{-2}^2 f(x)dx = \frac{\pi}{6}$, then $\int_{-2}^0 f(x)dx =$

(A) $\frac{\pi}{2}$	(B) $\frac{\pi}{4}$	(C) $\frac{\pi}{12}$	(D) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------

Q3.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_1^x \frac{\sinh^{-1} t}{t} dt \right) =$$

(A) $\frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}}$	(B) $\frac{\sinh^{-1} x}{x}$	(C) $\frac{1}{x \sqrt{1+x^2}}$	(D) $\frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x}$
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------

Q4.

If $f(x) > 5$ for all $x \in [a, b]$, then the area of the region bounded by the graph of f , the x -axis, and the vertical lines $x = a$ and $x = b$ is $\int_a^b f(x)dx$.

(A) TRUE	(B) FALSE
-------------	--------------

Q5.

$$\int \frac{6x^2 + 8x + 2}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2x^2 + x}} dx =$$

(A) $3\sqrt[5]{(x^3 + 2x^2 + x)^2} + C$	(B) $\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 2x^2 + x)^2} + C$
(C) $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 2x^2 + x)^2} + C$	(D) $3\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 2x^2 + x)^2} + C$

Q6.

The area of the region bounded by the graph of $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ and the x -axis over the closed interval $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$ is

(A) $\frac{\pi}{6}$	(B) $\frac{\pi}{12}$	(C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$	(D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

السؤال رقم 7 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 6 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q7.

The area of the region bounded by the graph of $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ and the x -axis over the closed interval $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$ is

(A)

$$\frac{\pi}{6}$$

(B)

$$\frac{\pi}{12}$$

(C)

$$\frac{\pi}{3}$$

(D)

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

Q8.

The area between the curves $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = x^3$ is

(A)

$$\frac{1}{6}$$

(B)

$$\frac{3}{12}$$

(C)

$$\frac{1}{12}$$

(D)

$$\frac{2}{5}$$

(E)

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

السؤال رقم 9 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 8 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q9.

The area between the curves $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = x^3$ is

(A)

$$\frac{1}{6}$$

(B)

$$\frac{3}{12}$$

(C)

$$\frac{1}{12}$$

(D)

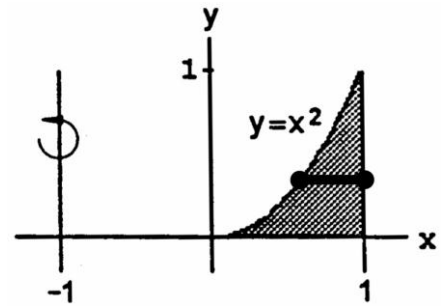
$$\frac{2}{5}$$

(E)

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

Q10.

The volume of the solid generated by revolving the region in the first quadrant bounded by the curve $y = x^2$, the x -axis, and the line $x = 1$, about the line $x = -1$ is



Hint: $R(y) = 2$ and $r(y) = 1 + \sqrt{y}$.

(A)

$$\pi$$

(B)

$$\frac{7\pi}{6}$$

(C)

$$\frac{7\pi}{5}$$

(D)

$$\frac{7\pi}{4}$$

(E)

$$\frac{7\pi}{3}$$

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

Q11. The volume of the solid generated by revolving the region in the first quadrant bounded by the curve $y = x^2$, the x -axis, and the line $x = 1$, about the line $x = -1$ is				
(A) π	(B) $\frac{7\pi}{6}$	(C) $\frac{7\pi}{5}$	(D) $\frac{7\pi}{4}$	(E) $\frac{7\pi}{3}$

Q12. The length of the curve $y = \ln \cos x$ over $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ is				
(A) $\ln \sqrt{3}$	(B) $\sqrt{3}$	(C) $\ln\left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$	(D) $2 + \sqrt{3}$	(E) $\ln(2 + \sqrt{3})$

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

Q13. The length of the curve $y = \ln \cos x$ over $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ is				
(A) $\ln \sqrt{3}$	(B) $\sqrt{3}$	(C) $\ln\left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$	(D) $2 + \sqrt{3}$	(E) $\ln(2 + \sqrt{3})$

Q14. If $f(x) = x^2 - 4x - 5$; $x \geq 4$, then $(f^{-1})'(5) =$			
(A) 6	(B) $\frac{1}{6}$	(C) -6	(D) $-\frac{1}{6}$

Q15. If $f(x) = x^9 - 4$, then $f^{-1}(x) =$			
(A) $\sqrt[9]{x-4}$	(B) $\frac{1}{x^9} + 4$	(C) $\sqrt[9]{x} + 4$	(D) $\sqrt[9]{x+4}$

Q16. If $y = \frac{(x^3 - 3)(e^{2x})(\sinh x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$, then $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} =$	
(A) $\left(\frac{(x^3 - 3)(e^{2x})(\sinh x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right)\left(\frac{3x^2}{x^3 - 3} + 2 + \coth x - \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}\right)$	(B) $\left(\frac{(x^3 - 3)(e^{2x})(\sinh x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right)\left(\frac{3x^2}{x^3 - 3} + 2 + \tanh x - \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}\right)$
(C) $\left(\frac{(x^3 - 3)(e^{2x})(\sinh x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right)\left(\frac{3x^2}{x^3 - 3} + 2 + \coth x - \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}\right)$	(D) $\left(\frac{(x^3 - 3)(e^{2x})(\sinh x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right)\left(\frac{3x^2}{x^3 - 3} + 2 + \tanh x + \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}\right)$
(E) $\left(\frac{(x^3 - 3)(e^{2x})(\sinh x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right)\left(\frac{3x^2}{x^3 - 3} + 2 + \coth x + \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}\right)$	

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

Q17. If $y = \frac{(x^3 - 3)(e^{2x})(\sinh x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$, then $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} =$	
(A) $\left(\frac{(x^3 - 3)(e^{2x})(\sinh x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right)\left(\frac{3x^2}{x^3 - 3} + 2 + \coth x - \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}\right)$	(B) $\left(\frac{(x^3 - 3)(e^{2x})(\sinh x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right)\left(\frac{3x^2}{x^3 - 3} + 2 + \tanh x - \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}\right)$
(C) $\left(\frac{(x^3 - 3)(e^{2x})(\sinh x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right)\left(\frac{3x^2}{x^3 - 3} + 2 + \coth x - \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}\right)$	(D) $\left(\frac{(x^3 - 3)(e^{2x})(\sinh x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right)\left(\frac{3x^2}{x^3 - 3} + 2 + \tanh x + \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}\right)$
(E) $\left(\frac{(x^3 - 3)(e^{2x})(\sinh x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right)\left(\frac{3x^2}{x^3 - 3} + 2 + \coth x + \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}\right)$	

Q18. If $x > 1$, then $\frac{d}{dx}(2^{\sec^{-1} x}) =$			
(A) $\frac{2^{\sec^{-1} x} \ln 2}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$	(B) $\frac{2^{\sec^{-1} x}}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$	(C) $\frac{\ln 2}{2^{\sec x} \cdot x \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$	(D) $\frac{2^{\sec^{-1} x} \ln 2}{x \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$

Q19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} =$			
(A) $-e$	(B) e	(C) 0	(D) 1

Q20. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sec^{-1} x =$			
(A) $-\infty$	(B) ∞	(C) 0	(D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

Q21. $\int \frac{1}{(x + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 2x}} dx =$		Hint: complete the square		
(A) $\sec^{-1} x + 1 + C$	(B) $\sin^{-1} x + 1 + C$	(C) $\tan^{-1} x + 1 + C$	(D) $\sec^{-1} \frac{ x + 1 }{2} + C$	(E) $\sin^{-1} \frac{ x + 1 }{2} + C$

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

Q22. $\int \frac{1}{(x + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 2x}} dx =$				
(A) $\sec^{-1} x + 1 + C$	(B) $\sin^{-1} x + 1 + C$	(C) $\tan^{-1} x + 1 + C$	(D) $\sec^{-1} \frac{ x + 1 }{2} + C$	(E) $\sin^{-1} \frac{ x + 1 }{2} + C$

Q23.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
-----	-----	-----	-----

Q24.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
-----	-----	-----	-----

Q25.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
-----	-----	-----	-----

Q26.

$$\int \frac{x+4}{x^3+3x^2-10x} dx =$$

Hint: use Heaviside cover method.

(A) $-\frac{2}{5}\ln x + \frac{3}{7}\ln x+2 - \frac{1}{35}\ln x-5 + C$	(B) $\frac{2}{5}\ln x - \frac{3}{7}\ln x-2 + \frac{1}{35}\ln x+5 + C$
(C) $-\frac{2}{5}\ln x + \frac{3}{7}\ln x-2 - \frac{1}{35}\ln x+5 + C$	(D) $\frac{2}{5}\ln x + \frac{3}{7}\ln x-2 - \frac{1}{35}\ln x-5 + C$
(E) $\frac{2}{5}\ln x + \frac{3}{7}\ln x+2 - \frac{1}{35}\ln x+5 + C$	

السؤال رقم 27 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 26 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q27.

$$\int \frac{x+4}{x^3+3x^2-10x} dx =$$

(A) $-\frac{2}{5}\ln x + \frac{3}{7}\ln x+2 - \frac{1}{35}\ln x-5 + C$	(B) $\frac{2}{5}\ln x - \frac{3}{7}\ln x-2 + \frac{1}{35}\ln x+5 + C$
(C) $-\frac{2}{5}\ln x + \frac{3}{7}\ln x-2 - \frac{1}{35}\ln x+5 + C$	(D) $\frac{2}{5}\ln x + \frac{3}{7}\ln x-2 - \frac{1}{35}\ln x-5 + C$
(E) $\frac{2}{5}\ln x + \frac{3}{7}\ln x+2 - \frac{1}{35}\ln x+5 + C$	

Q28.

$$\int \cot^4 x \, dx =$$

(A)

$$-\frac{1}{3}\cot^3 x + \cot x + x + C$$

(B)

$$-\frac{1}{3}\cot^3 x + \csc x + x + C$$

(C)

$$\frac{1}{3}\cot^3 x + \cot x + x + C$$

(D)

$$-\frac{1}{3}\csc^3 x + \cot x + x + C$$

(E)

$$\frac{1}{3}\csc^3 x + \cot x + x + C$$

السؤال رقم 29 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 28 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q29.

$$\int \cot^4 x \, dx =$$

(A)

$$-\frac{1}{3}\cot^3 x + \cot x + x + C$$

(B)

$$-\frac{1}{3}\cot^3 x + \csc x + x + C$$

(C)

$$\frac{1}{3}\cot^3 x + \cot x + x + C$$

(D)

$$-\frac{1}{3}\csc^3 x + \cot x + x + C$$

(E)

$$\frac{1}{3}\csc^3 x + \cot x + x + C$$

Q30.

$$\int \sin 3x \cos 5x \, dx =$$

(A)

$$-\frac{\cos 8x}{8} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + C$$

(B)

$$-\frac{\cos 8x}{8} + \frac{\cos 2x}{4} + C$$

(C)

$$-\frac{\cos 8x}{16} - \frac{\cos 2x}{4} + C$$

(D)

$$\frac{\cos 8x}{16} + \frac{\cos 2x}{4} + C$$

(E)

$$-\frac{\cos 8x}{16} + \frac{\cos 2x}{4} + C$$

Q31.

$$\int \sqrt{25 - x^2} \, dx =$$

(A)

$$\frac{25}{4} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{5} \right) + \frac{x\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{4} + C$$

(B)

$$\frac{25}{4} \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{5} \right) + \frac{x\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{4} + C$$

(C)

$$\frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{5} \right) - \frac{x\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{2} + C$$

(D)

$$\frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{5} \right) + \frac{x\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{2} + C$$

(E)

$$\frac{25}{2} \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{5} \right) + \frac{x\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{2} + C$$

السؤال رقم 32 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 31 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q32. $\int \sqrt{25 - x^2} dx =$		
(A) $\frac{25}{4} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{x\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{4} + C$	(B) $\frac{25}{4} \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{x\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{4} + C$	(C) $\frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) - \frac{x\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{2} + C$
(D) $\frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{x\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{2} + C$	(E) $\frac{25}{2} \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{x\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{2} + C$	

Q33. If $x > 7$, then $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 49}}{x} dx =$		
(A) $\sqrt{x^2 - 49} + 7 \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{7}\right) + C$	(B) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 49}}{7} - 7 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{7}\right) + C$	(C) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 49}}{7} - 7 \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{7}\right) + C$
(D) $\sqrt{x^2 - 49} - 7 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{7}\right) + C$	(E) $\sqrt{x^2 - 49} - 7 \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{7}\right) + C$	

السؤال رقم 34 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 33 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q34. If $x > 7$, then $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 49}}{x} dx =$		
(A) $\sqrt{x^2 - 49} + 7 \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{7}\right) + C$	(B) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 49}}{7} - 7 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{7}\right) + C$	(C) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 49}}{7} - 7 \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{7}\right) + C$
(D) $\sqrt{x^2 - 49} - 7 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{7}\right) + C$	(E) $\sqrt{x^2 - 49} - 7 \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{7}\right) + C$	

Q35. $\int \frac{dx}{2 + 2 \sin 2x} =$			
(A) $-\frac{1}{4} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) + C$	(B) $-\frac{1}{2} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) + C$	(C) $\frac{1}{4} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) + C$	(D) $-\frac{1}{2} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) + C$

Q36. $\int_0^3 \frac{1}{x - 1} dx =$			
(A) ln 2	(B) It is a divergent improper integral	(C) 2	(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

السؤال رقم 37 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 36 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q37. $\int_0^3 \frac{1}{x-1} dx =$			
(A) ln 2	(B) It is a divergent improper integral	(C) 2	(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

Q38. The improper integral $\int_5^{\infty} \frac{4}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} dx$ converges to (Hint: Use partial fractions method.)			
(A) $-\pi - \ln \frac{8}{13} - \tan^{-1} 5$	(B) $-\pi + \ln \frac{8}{13} - 2 \tan^{-1} 5$	(C) $-\pi - \ln \frac{8}{13} - 2 \tan^{-1} 5$	(D) $\pi - \ln \frac{8}{13} - 2 \tan^{-1} 5$

السؤال رقم 39 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 38 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q39. The improper integral $\int_5^{\infty} \frac{4}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} dx$ converges to			
(A) $-\pi - \ln \frac{8}{13} - \tan^{-1} 5$	(B) $-\pi + \ln \frac{8}{13} - 2 \tan^{-1} 5$	(C) $-\pi - \ln \frac{8}{13} - 2 \tan^{-1} 5$	(D) $\pi - \ln \frac{8}{13} - 2 \tan^{-1} 5$

السؤال رقم 40 هو تكرار للسؤال رقم 38 و يجب أن تجيب عليه للحصول على درجته

Q40. The improper integral $\int_5^{\infty} \frac{4}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} dx$ converges to			
(A) $-\pi - \ln \frac{8}{13} - \tan^{-1} 5$	(B) $-\pi + \ln \frac{8}{13} - 2 \tan^{-1} 5$	(C) $-\pi - \ln \frac{8}{13} - 2 \tan^{-1} 5$	(D) $\pi - \ln \frac{8}{13} - 2 \tan^{-1} 5$