



مدونة المناهج السعودية

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الموقع التعليمي لجميع المراحل الدراسية

في المملكة العربية السعودية

تمارين على الجزء الأخير من مادة رياضيات ٢  
Sections 4.5 & 4.6 & 4.7 & 4.8

1) Find the critical numbers of  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$

A)  $x = 2,3$     B)  $x = 1,4$     C)  $x = -2,0$     D)  $x = 2,5$

2) The critical number for  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$  is  $x = 1$

A) True    B) False

3) The critical numbers for  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$  are  $x = 0,2$

A) True    B) False

4) The critical number for  $f(x) = 3x^2 + 6x + 1$  is  $x = -1$

A) True    B) False

5) Find the absolute minimum of  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$ , on  $[-4,4]$

A)  $x = -4$     B)  $x = 4$   
C)  $x = -2$     D) No answer

6) Find the absolute maximum of  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$ , on  $[-3,3]$

A)  $x = -4$     B)  $x = 4$     C)  $x = -2$     D)  $x = 3$

7) Rolle's Theorem can be applied to  $f(x) = (x - 3)(x + 1)^2$ , on  $[-1,1]$ .

A) True    B) False

8) Mean Value Theorem can be applied to  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 2x$ , on  $[-1,1]$

A) True    B) False

9)  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 1$  is decreasing on the intervals

- A)  $(-\infty, 0)$     B)  $(-2, 0)$     C)  $(0, \frac{4}{3})$     D)  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (\frac{4}{3}, \infty)$

10) The function  $f(x) = x^2 + 9$  is increasing on interval  $(-\infty, 0)$

- A) True    B) False

11) The function  $f(x) = x^2 + 9$  is decreasing on interval  $(-\infty, 0)$

- A) True    B) False

12)  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 7$  is decreasing on the intervals

- A)  $(0, 5)$     B)  $(-\infty, -1)$     C)  $(-1, 5)$     D)  $(0, 2)$

13)  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2$  is increasing on the interval

- A)  $(2, 3)$     B)  $(-\infty, 0)$     C)  $(0, 2)$     D)  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (2, \infty)$

14) Find the intervals of concavity down of  $f(x) = x^3 - 7$ .

- A)  $(7, \infty)$     B)  $(-\infty, 0)$     C)  $(0, 1)$     D)  $(0, \infty)$

15) The graph of  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 7$  is concave up on interval  $(-\infty, 2)$

- A) True    B) False

16)  $f(x) = 5x^3 + 30x^2 + x + 1$  is concave down on  $(-\infty, -2)$

- A) True    B) False

17) The function  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$  is concavity down on  $(-\infty, 0)$

- A) True    B) False

18) The graph of  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 2$  is concave up on  $(\frac{2}{3}, \infty)$

A) True

B) False

19) The graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 4}$  is concave down on the intervals

A)  $(-1, -2)$

B)  $(-\infty, -2)$

C)  $(2, \infty)$

D)  $(-2, 2)$

20) The graph of  $f(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$  is concave down on  $(-1, \frac{1}{2})$

A) True

B) False

21) The graph of  $f(x) = x^4 - 6x^2 + 8x + 10$  is concave up on  $(-1, 1)$

A) True

B) False

22) The graph of  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 - 24$  is concave down on  $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2})$

A) True

B) False

23) The graph of  $f(x) = 3x^3 + 9$  is concave down on

A)  $(1, \infty)$

B)  $(0, 2)$

C)  $(0, \infty)$

D)  $(-\infty, 0)$

24) The function of  $f(x) = 2x^3 + 9x^2 - 24$  is concave down on  $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2})$ .

A) True

B) False

25) Find the intervals of concavity up of  $f(x) = x^3 + 15$ .

A)  $(0, \infty)$

B)  $(-\infty, 0)$

C)  $(0, 1)$

D)  $(0, 3)$

26) The graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$  has a point of inflection at  $(-1, 1)$

A) True

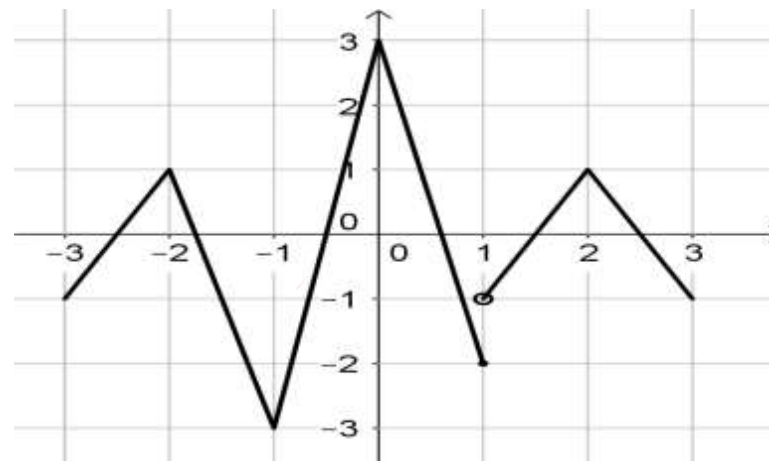
B) False

27) The graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$  has a point of inflection at  $x = -1$

A) True

B) False

28 – 35) Use the graph of  $y = f(x)$  to answer the following:



28)  $y = f(x)$  is decreasing on.

A)  $(-2, -1) \cup (0, 1) \cup (2, 3)$

B)  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

C)  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, \infty)$

D)  $(-\infty, -1)$

29)  $y = f(x)$  has an infinite discontinuity at  $x = 1$ .

- A) True      B) False

30) The absolute maximum value

- A)  $x = 3$     B)  $x = -3$     C)  $x = -1$     D)  $x = 0$

31) The local maximum values

- A)  $x = 1$     B)  $x = -1,2$     C)  $x = -3,1$     D)  $x = -2,0,2$

32)  $y = f(x)$  has a jump discontinuity at  $x = 1$ .

- A) True      B) False

33)  $y = f(x)$  is increasing on.

- A)  $(-2, -1) \cup (0, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$     B)  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$   
C)  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, \infty)$     D)  $(-3, -2) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (1, 2)$

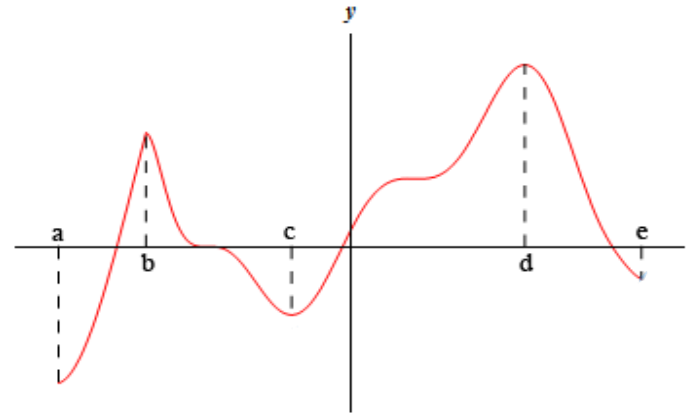
34) The absolute minimum value

- A)  $x = -3$     B)  $x = 2$     C)  $x = -2$     D)  $x = -1$

35) the local minimum value

- A)  $x = 1$     B)  $x = -1$     C)  $x = -3$     D)  $x = -2,0,2$

36 – 43) Use the graph of  $y = f(x)$  to answer the following:



36)  $y = f(x)$  is decreasing on

- A)  $(a, b) \cup (c, d)$  B)  $(b, c) \cup (d, e)$  C)  $(a, e)$  D) none

37) The local extreme points are

- A)  $x = b, c, d$  B)  $x = a, d$  C)  $x = b, e$  D)  $x = e, a$

38) The local maximum points are

- A)  $x = a, c, e$  B)  $x = c$  C)  $x = a, e$  D)  $x = b, d$

39) The absolute maximum points are

- A)  $x = b, d$  B)  $x = d$  C)  $x = c, a$  D)  $x = a$

40)  $y = f(x)$  is increasing on

- A)  $(a, b) \cup (c, d)$  B)  $(b, c) \cup (c, e)$  C)  $(a, e)$  D) none

41) The extreme points are  $x = c, d$

A)  $x = b, c$    B)  $x = a, d$    C)  $x = b, e$    D) none

42) The local minimum points are

A)  $x = a, c, e$    B)  $x = c$    C)  $x = a, e$    D)  $x = b, d$

43) The absolute <sup>min</sup> maximun point is

A)  $x = b$    B)  $x = d$    C)  $x = c$    D)  $x = a$



## Integrals

1) Evaluate  $\int e^{3x} dx =$

A)  $3e^{3x} + c$     B)  $e^{3x} + c$

C)  $\frac{e^{3x}}{3} + c$     D)  $\frac{e^{3x} + c}{x}$

3) Evaluate  $\int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx$

A) 5

B) 2

C)  $\frac{2}{5}$

D) 0

3) Evaluate  $\int_0^1 4^x dx$

A)  $\frac{4}{\ln 4}$

B)  $\ln 4$

C)  $\frac{2}{\ln 4}$

D)  $\frac{3}{\ln 4}$

4)  $\int \csc(7x) \cot(7x) dx$

A)  $\cot 7x + c$

B)  $\frac{1}{7} \csc x \cot x + c$

C)  $-\frac{1}{7} \csc 7x + c$

D)  $-\cot x + c$

5)  $\int_0^{\ln 7} \frac{1}{6} e^x dx =$

A) 1

B) 4

C) 6

D)  $42/\ln 7$

6)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx = 0$

A) True

B) False

$$7) \int (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) dx = x + c$$

A) True

B) False

$$8) \int 3 \sin 2x dx =$$

A)  $-\frac{3}{2} \cos 2x + c$     B)  $\cos \frac{2}{3}x + c$     C)  $\sin 2x + c$     D)  $\cos 3x + c$

$$9) \int (x^2 - 5)^4 (2x) dx$$

A)  $2x + c$     B)  $x + c$

C)  $\frac{(x^2 - 5)^5}{5} + c$     D)  $(x^2 - 5)^4 + c$

$$10) \int \sec^2 7x dx = \frac{\tan 7x}{7} + c$$

A) True

B) False

$$11) \int \csc^2 4x dx = \frac{\tan 4x}{4} + c$$

A) True

B) False

12) Evaluate  $\int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx$

A) 0

B) 3

C)  $\frac{1}{3}$

D) 4

13)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx = -1$

A) True

B) False

14)  $\int (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) \, dx =$

A) 1      B) 0

C)  $\frac{x^2}{2} + c$       D)  $x + c$

15)  $\int 6 \cos 5x \, dx =$

A)  $-\frac{6}{5} \cos 2x + c$       B)  $\sin \frac{6x}{5} + c$       C)  $\frac{6 \sin 5x}{5} + c$       D)  $\cos 5x$

$\frac{(x^2 + 10)^{10}}{10} + c =$

16)  $\int (x^2 + 10)^9 (2x) \, dx$

A)  $5x + c$

B)  $x + c$

C)  $\frac{(x^2 - 5)^{10}}{10} + c$       D)  $(x^2 - 10)^9 + c$

17) Evaluate  $\int_0^1 2^x \, dx$

A)  $\frac{2}{\ln 2}$

B)  $\ln 2$

C)  $\frac{1}{\ln 2}$

D)  $\frac{3}{\ln 2}$

18) Evaluate  $\int_{-1}^1 x^9 \, dx$

A) 10

B) -9

C) 0

D) 9

$$19) \int 4 \cot 4x \, dx = \ln \sin 4x + c$$

A) True

B) False

$$20) \text{ Evaluate } \int_0^1 11^x \, dx$$

A)  $\frac{2}{\ln 11}$

B)  $\ln 11$

C)  $\frac{10}{\ln 11}$

D)  $\frac{1}{\ln 11}$

$$21) \int \left( x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + x^{\frac{5}{3}} \right) dx =$$

A)  $x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x^{\frac{5}{3}} + c$

B)  $\frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{5}{3}} + c$

C)  $\frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{3}{8} x^{\frac{8}{3}} + c$

D)  $\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{8}{3} x^{\frac{8}{3}} + c$

$$22) \int_0^{\ln 2} e^x \, dx =$$

A)  $-1$

B)  $1$

C)  $2$

D)  $1/\ln 3$

$$23) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x \, dx = 0$$

A) True

B) False

$$24) \int 9 \tan 9x \, dx = \ln \sin 9x + c$$

A) True

B) False

22) The value of  $k$  that makes  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - k^2}{x - k}, & x \neq k \\ 9k - 7, & x = k \end{cases}$ ; continuous is  $k =$

A) 7                      B) 1                      C) 9                      D) -8

23) The function  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 5$  has a value of 0 in the interval  $[0, 2]$

A) True                      B) False

24)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 1}$  is continuous on

A)  $[-1, 1]$       B)  $(-\infty, \infty)$       C)  $[-1, \infty)$       D)  $(-\infty, 1]$

25)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$  is continuous on

A)  $[-2, 2]$       B)  $(-\infty, \infty)$       C)  $(-2, 2)$       D)  $(-\infty, 2] \cup [-2, \infty)$

26)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$  is continuous on

A)  $[-2, 2]$       B)  $(-\infty, \infty)$       C)  $(-2, 2)$       D)  $(-\infty, 2] \cup [-2, \infty)$

27)  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x + 1}$  is continuous on

A)  $[-1, 1]$       B)  $(-\infty, \infty)$       C)  $[-1, \infty)$       D)  $(-\infty, 1]$

28) The interval on which  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 1)$  is continuous

A)  $(-\infty, \infty)$       B)  $(-\infty, 1)$       C)  $[-1, \infty]$       D)  $(1, \infty)$

29) Find the value of  $a$ , such that

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x + 1, & x > 1 \\ ax - 1, & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ , is continuous.

A)  $a = 13$       B)  $a = 8$       C)  $a = 10$       D)  $a = 7$

30) If  $f(x) = 7\sqrt{x^2 - 16}$  then  $f'(0) =$

- A) 7      B) -7      C) 0      D) Does not exist

31)  $\frac{d}{dx} [(g(x))^{n+1}] = (n+1)(g(x))^n \cdot g'(x)$

- A) True      B) False

32) If  $f(x) = (3x - 5)(x + 4)^2$ , then  $f'(x) =$

- A)  $6x(x + 4) + 3(x + 4)^2$       B)  $(6x - 10)(x + 4) + 3(x + 4)^2$   
C)  $(x + 4) + 3(x + 4)^2$       D)  $(6x - 5) + 3(x + 4)^2$

33) If  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^{10} + 16}$  then  $f'(0) =$

- A) 16      B) -15      C) 0      D) -16

34) If  $w(x) = \frac{2x+1}{1-2x}$ , then  $w'(0) =$

- A) -2      B) 2      C) -4      D) 4

35) The equation of the tangent line to  $f = x^2 + x$  at  $(0, -1)$  is:

- A)  $y = -x - 1$       B)  $y = x + 1$       C)  $y = x - 1$       D)  $y = -x + 1$

36) If  $f(x) = 20[x] - 9$ , on the interval  $[n, n + 1)$ , then  $f'(x) = \dots$

- A) 20      B) -9      C) 11      D) Does not exist

37) If  $U(x) = \frac{x}{5} - 3x^4 - \sqrt{x}$ , then  $U'(x) =$

- A)  $\frac{x}{5}$       B)  $\frac{1}{5} + 12x^3 + \sqrt{x}$   
C)  $\frac{1}{5} - 12x^3 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$       D)  $\frac{x}{5} - 12x^3$

38)  $\frac{d}{dx} (8x - 9\sqrt{x}) =$

- A)  $8 - \frac{9}{2\sqrt{x}}$       B)  $8x - \sqrt{x}$       C)  $x^2 - \frac{9}{2\sqrt{x}}$       D)  $8x - \frac{9}{2\sqrt{x}}$

39) The equation of the tangent line of  $y = x^2 + 5x + 1$  at  $(0, 1)$ .

- A)  $y = 5x + 1$       B)  $y = -5x + 5$       C)  $y = 5x$       D)  $y = -6x + 1$

40) If  $f(x) = 3x^8 - 9x + 5$  then  $f'(x) =$

- A) 24      B)  $-24x^7$       C)  $24x^7 - 9$       D)  $2x$

$$20) \frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x} - 3x^2 + 3) =$$

$$A) \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} - 3x^2$$

$$B) \sqrt{x} - 5x^2$$

$$C) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - 6x$$

$$D) x + 6$$

$$21) \frac{d}{dx}(f(x) \setminus g(x)) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - g'(x)f(x)}{(g(x))^2}$$

A) True

B) False

$$22) \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{2} + 3x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) =$$

$$A) 6x + \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$B) 6x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$C) 6x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$D) 6x - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$23) \frac{d}{dx}\{(1 - x^2)^2\} =$$

$$A) 0$$

$$B) (1 - x^2)^2$$

$$C) 4x(x^2 - 1)$$

$$D) 4x$$

24) The **slope** of the tangent line to  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x$  at  $x = 1$

$$A) -4$$

$$B) 4$$

$$C) -2$$

$$D) 6$$

25) If  $f(x) = |x|$ , then  $f'(20) = \dots\dots\dots$

$$A) -1$$

$$B) 1$$

$$C) -20$$

$$D) 20$$

26) If  $f(x) = |x|$ , then  $f'(-20) = \dots\dots\dots$

$$A) -1$$

$$B) 1$$

$$C) -20$$

$$D) 20$$

$$27) \frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{x^{\frac{5}{6}}}}$$

A) True

B) False

$$28) \frac{d}{dx}(8x^2 - x + 8)^8 =$$

$$A)(8x + 1)(8x^2 - x + 8)^5 \quad B)(64x + 12)(8 - x + 8)^7$$

$$C)8(16x - 1)(8x^2 - x + 8)^7$$

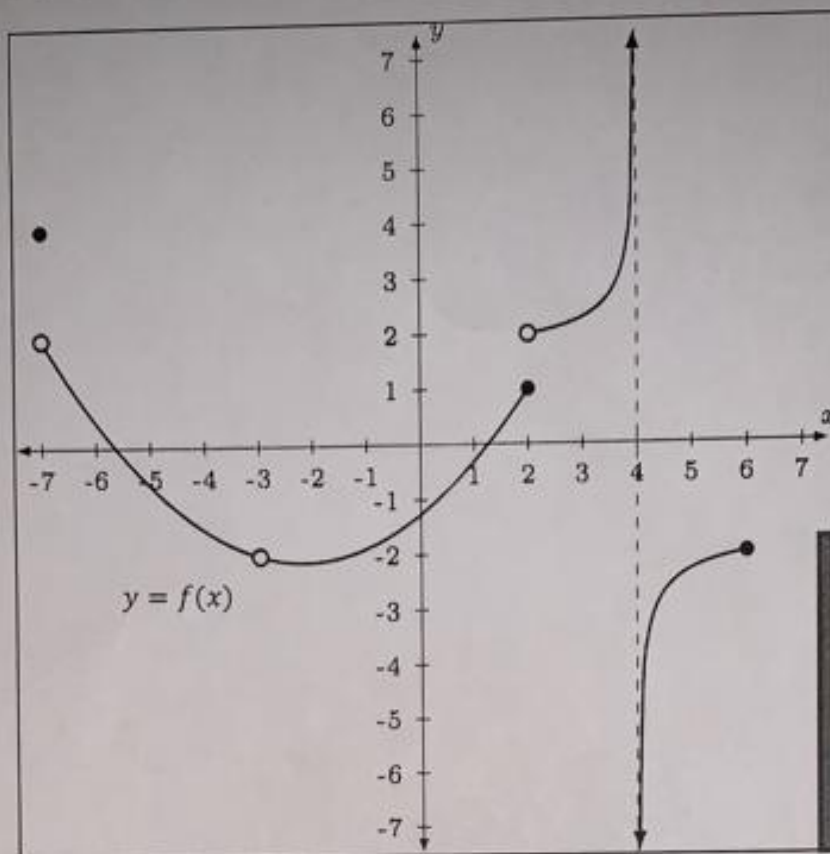
$$D)16x(8 - x + 8)^7$$

$$29) \frac{d}{dx}[(g(x))^n] = n(g(x))^{n-1} \cdot g'(x)$$

A) True

B) False

From the following graph answer questions 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60



56)  $f(x)$  is removable discontinuous at  $x =$

- A)  $-3$       B)  $0$       C)  $2$       D)  $4$

57)  $f(x)$  is infinite discontinuous at  $x =$

- A)  $-3$       B)  $0$       C)  $2$       D)  $4$

58)  $f(x)$  is continuous at  $x =$

- A)  $-3$       B)  $0$       C)  $2$       D)  $4$

59)  $f(x)$  is jump discontinuous at  $x =$

- A)  $-3$       B)  $0$       C)  $2$       D)  $4$

60)  $f(x)$  is continuous from the right at  $x = 2$ .

- A) True      B) False



15) The interval on which  $f(x) = \ln(x^{10} + 5)$  is continuous on  
 A)  $(-\infty, \infty)$       B)  $(-\infty, 5)$       C)  $[-5, \infty]$       D)  $(5, \infty)$

16) The function  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 79x - 1}{x^2 - 7x + 6}$  is continuous at  $x \in$   
 A)  $R - \{1, 6\}$       B)  $\{1, 6\}$       C)  $R - \{1, -6\}$       D)  $\{0, -2\}$

17)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \cos\left(\frac{\pi(x^8 - 2)}{x^8 - 4}\right) =$   
 A)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$       B) 1      C) -1      D)  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

18)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 20^2}{x - 20}, & x \neq 20 \\ 40, & x = 20 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x = 20$   
 A) True      B) False

19) The function  $f(x) = \frac{8x^2 - 7x}{7x - 5}$  is discontinuous on  
 A)  $R$       B)  $\left\{\frac{5}{7}\right\}$       C)  $R - \left\{\frac{5}{7}\right\}$       D)  $R - \left\{-\frac{5}{7}\right\}$

20)  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x-3}$  is continuous on  
 A)  $[-1, 3]$       B)  $(-\infty, \infty)$       C)  $[-1, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$       D)  $R - \{3\}$

21) The interval on which  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 5)$  is discontinuous on  
 A)  $(-\infty, \infty)$       B)  $(-\infty, 5)$       C)  $\emptyset$       D)  $(5, \infty)$

47)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \tan\left(\frac{\pi+x}{4-x}\right) =$

- A) 0                      B)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       C)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$                       D) 1

48)  $f(x) = x + 2$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$

- A) True                      B) False

49)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin^{-1}(1-x) =$

- A)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$                       B)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$                       C)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$                       D) 0

50)  $f(x) = [x]$  is continuous at  $x = 0.5$

- A) True                      B) False

51)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{5x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 5, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x=0$

- A) True                      B) False

52)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tan\left(\frac{\pi x+3}{2+4x}\right) =$

- A) 0                      B)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       C)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$                       D) 1

53) The value of  $k$  that makes  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-k^2}{x-k}, & x \neq k \\ 4, & x = k \end{cases}$  continuous is  $k =$

- A) -4                      B) 4                      C) -2                      D) 2

54)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 6x}{2x}, & x \neq 0 \\ x+3, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x=0$

- A) True                      B) False

55)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3-27}{x-3} =$

- A) 11                      B) 12                      C) 2                      D) 27

11)  $\frac{d}{dx}(x+1)^4 =$

- A)  $(4x+1)^3$       B)  $4x^3$       C)  $5(x+1)$       D)  $4(x+1)^3$

12) For  $f(x) = x^3$ , find  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

- A)  $3x+h$       B)  $3x-h$       C)  $h^3$       D)  $3x^2$

13)  $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x}{x+2}\right) =$

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

14) If  $f(x) = e^x$ , then  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = 1$

- A) True      B) False

15) If  $f(x) = 3\sqrt{x} + 5x$ , then  $f'(1) =$

- A) 5      B) 8      C) 6.5      D) 1.5

16) If  $f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x}$

- A)  $\frac{1}{4\sqrt[4]{x^3}}$       B)  $\frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}}$       C)  $\sqrt[4]{x}$       D)  $4\sqrt[4]{x}$

17) The slope of the tangent line to the curve  $f(x) = x^2 + 5$  at point (2,9) is 2

- A) True      B) False

18)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt[3]{8}) = 0$

- A) True      B) False

19) For  $f(x) = (x+1)^2$ , find  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = 3$

- A) True      B) False

Definition of the Derivative & Basic Differentiation Rules

1) For  $f(x) = 2x$ , find  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

- A)  $2x + h$       B)  $2x - h$       C)  $2h$       D)  $2$

2)  $\frac{d}{dx}(3x^3 - 3x^2 + 3) =$

- A)  $4x^3 - 3$       B)  $x^2 - 5x^2$       C)  $9x^2 - 6x$       D)  $x + 6$

3)  $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x) \cdot g(x)) = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + g'(x) \cdot f(x)$

- A) True      B) False

4) The equation of the tangent line to  $f(x) = x^2 - 5$  at  $(1, -4)$  is  $y = 2x - 6$

- A) True      B) False

5) If  $f(x) = \frac{3x}{x-1}$  then  $f'(0) =$

- A)  $0$       B)  $3$       C)  $-3$       D)  $1$

6) If  $f(x) = (6x + 2)(x + 1)$ , then  $f'(0) =$

- A)  $10$       B)  $20$       C)  $6$       D)  $8$

7) The equation of the tangent line to  $f(x) = x^2$  at  $(3, 9)$  is;

- A)  $y = 6x - 9$       B)  $y = 6x + 9$       C)  $y = 6x + 27$       D)  $y = 6x - 27$

8) The equation of the tangent line to the curve  $y = 2x + 1$  at the point  $p(1, 3)$  is

$y - 2x = 1$

- A) True      B) False

9) If  $f(x) = (3x + 2)(x + 1)$ , then  $f'(2) =$

- A)  $2$       B)  $5$       C)  $17$       D)  $3$

10)  $\frac{d}{dx}(e^5 - 13) = 5e^4$

- A) True      B) False

30) A function  $f$  is continuous from the right at  $a$  if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a)$

A) True

B) False

31)  $f(x) = \sqrt[5]{x-3}$ , is discontinuous on  $(-\infty, \infty)$

A) True

B) False

32) Find the value of  $a$ , such that

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & , \quad x > 1 \\ ax & , \quad x \leq 1 \end{cases}$  is continuous function.

A)  $a = 7$

B)  $a = 2$

C)  $a = 1$

D)  $a = 3$

33)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} =$

A) 0

B) -1

C)  $\sin x$

D) 1

34)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x+10}{6x^2-7x-18} =$

A)  $\infty$

B) 0

C) 5

D) 10

35) The function  $f(x) = \frac{3x^2-5}{2x-4}$  is discontinuous at

A)  $x = 2$

B)  $x = 0$

C)  $x = 5$

D)  $x = -3$

36)  $f(x) = \frac{3x^2-5}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}$  is continuous on

A)  $[-2, 2]$

B)  $\mathbb{R}$

C)  $(-2, 2)$

D)  $(-\infty, 2) \cup (-2, \infty)$

37)  $f(x) = \frac{3x^2-5}{\sqrt{x^2-4}}$  is continuous on

A)  $[-2, 2]$

B)  $(-\infty, \infty)$

C)  $(-2, 2)$

D)  $(-\infty, 2) \cup (-2, \infty)$

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Definition of the Derivative & Basic Differentiation Rules

1) For  $f(x) = 2x$ , find  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

- A)  $2x + h$       B)  $2x - h$       C)  $2h$       D)  $2$

2)  $\frac{d}{dx}(3x^3 - 3x^2 + 3) =$

- A)  $4x^3 - 3$       B)  $x^2 - 5x^2$       C)  $9x^2 - 6x$       D)  $x + 6$

3)  $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x) \cdot g(x)) = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + g'(x) \cdot f(x)$

- A) True      B) False

4) The equation of the tangent line to  $f(x) = x^2 - 5$  at  $(1, -4)$  is  $y = 2x - 6$

- A) True      B) False

5) If  $f(x) = \frac{3x}{x-1}$  then  $f'(0) =$

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9) If  $f(x) = (3x + 2)(x + 1)$ , then  $f'(2) =$

- A)  $2$       B)  $5$       C)  $17$       D)  $3$

10)  $\frac{d}{dx}(e^5 - 13) = 5e^4$

- A) True      B) False

7)  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x+7}$  is discontinuous at  $x =$

- A) 1      B) -1      C) -7      D) 7

8)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{1-2x}\right) =$

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

9) The function  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2+7x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}}$  is continuous at  $x \in$

- A)  $\mathbb{R} - \{[1, 3]\}$       B)  $[1, 3]$       C)  $\mathbb{R} - \{1, 3\}$       D)  $\mathbb{R}$

10) The value of  $k$  that makes  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-k^2}{x-k}, & x \neq k \\ 10k-1, & x = k \end{cases}$  ; continuous is  $k =$

- A)  $-\frac{1}{8}$       B) 8      C)  $\frac{1}{8}$       D) -8

11) The function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & x \neq 1 \\ 5, & x = 1 \end{cases}$  has a value of 0 in the interval  $[0, 2]$

- A) True      B) False

12)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{5x}{7x} =$

- A)  $-\frac{5}{7}$       B)  $\frac{7}{5}$       C)  $\frac{5}{7}$       D)  $-\frac{7}{5}$

13)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{10}+x^9-22}{x^2+1}, & x \neq 1 \\ -11, & x = 1 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x = 1$

- A) True      B) False

14) The function  $f(x) = \frac{x^{10}+x}{5x-10}$  is continuous on

- A)  $\mathbb{R}$       B)  $\{2\}$       C)  $\mathbb{R} - \{2\}$       D)  $\mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$

$$20) \frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x} - 3x^2 + 3) =$$

$$A) \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} - 3x^2$$

$$B) \sqrt{x} - 5x^2$$

$$C) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - 6x$$

$$D) x + 6$$

$$21) \frac{d}{dx}(f(x) \cdot g(x)) = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) + g'(x) \cdot f(x)}{(g(x))^2}$$

A) True

B) False

$$22) \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{2} + 3x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) =$$

$$A) 6x + \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$B) 6x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$C) 6x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$D) 6x - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$23) \frac{d}{dx}\{(1 - x^2)^2\} =$$

$$A) 0$$

$$B) (1 - x^2)^2$$

$$C) 4x(x^2 - 1)$$

$$D) 4x$$

24) The slope of the tangent line to  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x$  at  $x = 1$

$$A) -4$$

$$B) 4$$

$$C) -2$$

$$D) 6$$

25) If  $f(x) = |x|$ , then  $f'(20) = \dots\dots\dots$

$$A) -1$$

$$B) 1$$

$$C) -20$$

$$D) 20$$

26) If  $f(x) = |x|$ , then  $f'(-20) = \dots\dots\dots$

$$A) -1$$

$$B) 1$$

$$C) -20$$

$$D) 20$$

$$27) \frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{x^{\frac{5}{6}}}}$$

A) True

B) False

$$28) \frac{d}{dx}(8x^2 - x + 8)^8 =$$

$$A) (8x + 1)(8x^2 - x + 8)^5$$

$$B) (64x + 12)(8 - x + 8)^7$$

$$C) 8(16x - 1)(8x^2 - x + 8)^7$$

$$D) 16x(8 - x + 8)^7$$

$$29) \frac{d}{dx}[(g(x))^n] = n(g(x))^{n-1} \cdot g'(x)$$

A) True

B) False



38)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x-1}}$  is continuous on

- A)  $[-1,1]$     B)  $(-\infty, \infty)$     C)  $(1, \infty)$     D)  $[1, \infty)$

39)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x + 7}{3x^5 - 4x + 2} =$

- A)  $\infty$     B) 10    C) 5    D) 0

40)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5-\sec x}}\right) =$

- A) 1    B)  $\sqrt{2}$     C)  $\frac{1}{2}$     D) 0

41)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos^{-1}(1-x) =$

- A)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$     B)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$     C)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$     D) 0

42)  $f(x) = [x]$  is continuous at  $x = 5$

- A) True    B) False

43)  $f(x) = e^x$  is continuous on

- A)  $\mathbb{R}$     B)  $(0, \infty)$     C)  $[0, \infty)$     D)  $(-\infty, 0)$

44)  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$  has a value of 6 in  $[0,3]$

- A) True    B) False

45)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 3x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 2x^2 + 5, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x=0$

- A) True    B) False

46)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 6x}{2x}, & x \neq 0 \\ x + 3, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x=0$

- A) True    B) False

30) If  $f(x) = 7\sqrt{x^2 - 16}$  then  $f'(0) =$

- A) 7      B) -7      C) 0      D) Does not exist

31)  $\frac{d}{dx} [(g(x))^{n+1}] = (n+1)(g(x))^n \cdot g'(x)$

- A) True      B) False

32) If  $f(x) = (3x - 5)(x + 4)^2$ , then  $f'(x) =$

- A)  $6x(x + 4) + 3(x + 4)^2$       B)  $(6x - 10)(x + 4) + 3(x + 4)^2$   
C)  $(x + 4) + 3(x + 4)^2$       D)  $(6x - 5) + 3(x + 4)^2$

33) If  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^{10} + 16}$  then  $f'(0) =$

- A) 16      B) -15      C) 0      D) -16

34) If  $w(x) = \frac{2x+1}{1-2x}$ , then  $w'(0) =$

- A) -2      B) 2      C) -4      D) 4

35) The equation of the tangent line to  $f = x^2 + x$  at  $(0, -1)$  is:

- A)  $y = -x - 1$       B)  $y = x + 1$       C)  $y = x - 1$       D)  $y = -x + 1$

36) If  $f(x) = 20[x] - 9$ , on the interval  $[n, n + 1)$ , then  $f'(x) = \dots$

- A) 20      B) -9      C) 11      D) Does not exist

37) If  $U(x) = \frac{x}{5} - 3x^4 - \sqrt{x}$ , then  $U'(x) =$

- A)  $\frac{x}{5}$       B)  $\frac{1}{5} + 12x^3 + \sqrt{x}$   
C)  $\frac{1}{5} - 12x^3 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$       D)  $\frac{x}{5} - 12x^3$

38)  $\frac{d}{dx} (8x - 9\sqrt{x}) =$

- A)  $8 - \frac{9}{2\sqrt{x}}$       B)  $8x - \sqrt{x}$       C)  $x^2 - \frac{9}{2\sqrt{x}}$       D)  $8x - \frac{9}{2\sqrt{x}}$

39) The equation of the tangent line of  $y = x^2 + 5x + 1$  at  $(0, 1)$ .

- A)  $y = 5x + 1$       B)  $y = -5x + 5$       C)  $y = 5x$       D)  $y = -6x + 1$

40) If  $f(x) = 3x^8 - 9x + 5$  then  $f'(x) =$

- A) 24      B)  $-24x^7$       C)  $24x^7 - 9$       D)  $2x$

11)  $\frac{d}{dx}(x+1)^4 =$

- A)  $(4x+1)^3$       B)  $4x^3$       C)  $5(x+1)$       D)  $4(x+1)^3$

12) For  $f(x) = x^3$ , find  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

- A)  $3x+h$       B)  $3x-h$       C)  $h^3$       D)  $3x^2$

13)  $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x}{x+2}\right) =$

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

14) If  $f(x) = e^x$ , then  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = 1$

- A) True      B) False

15) If  $f(x) = 3\sqrt{x} + 5x$ , then  $f'(1) =$

- A) 5      B) 8      C) 6.5      D) 1.5

16) If  $f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x}$

- A)  $\frac{1}{4\sqrt{x^3}}$       B)  $\frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}}$       C)  $\sqrt[3]{x}$       D)  $4\sqrt[3]{x}$

17) The slope of the tangent line to the curve  $f(x) = x^2 + 5$  at point  $(2,9)$  is 2

- A) True      B) False

18)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt[3]{8}) = 0$

- A) True      B) False

19) For  $f(x) = (x+1)^2$ , find  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = 3$

- A) True      B) False

## Continuity

1)  $f(x) = -2x^2 + 3x + 1$  has a value 0 in  $[0,3]$

A) True

B) False

2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi(x-1)}{x^2-1}\right) =$

A) -1

B)  $\frac{1}{2}$

C) 1

D) 0

3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{1+ex}{x-1}\right) =$

A)  $e$

B) -1

C) 1

D)  $\pi$

4) The interval on which  $f(x) = \ln(3x - 6)$  is continuous

A)  $(2, \infty)$

B)  $(-2, 2)$

C)  $(-\infty, 2]$

D)  $\mathbb{R}$

5) The function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2-x, & x < 0 \\ 2, & x = 0 \\ x+2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

A) True

B) False

6)  $K$  that makes  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-K^2}{x-K}, & x \neq K \\ 5k+1, & x = K \end{cases}$  continuous is  $K =$

A) 0

B)  $\frac{-1}{3}$

C) 5

D) -1

