



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 $\left(\frac{2}{3}, \infty\right)$

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 $\left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

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 $\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$

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

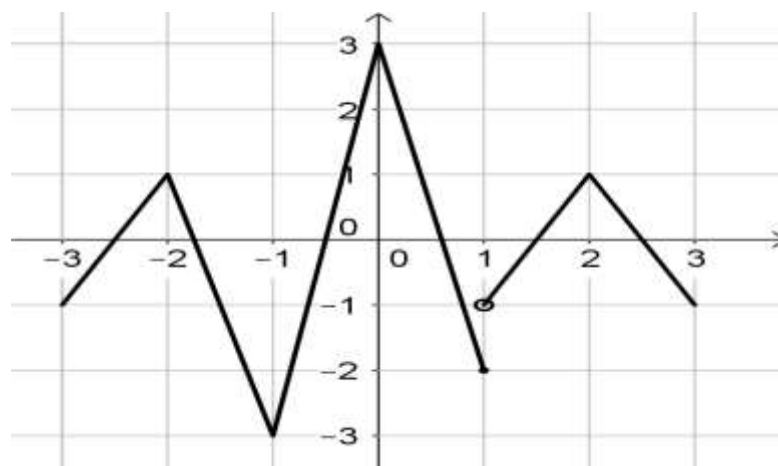
B) False

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

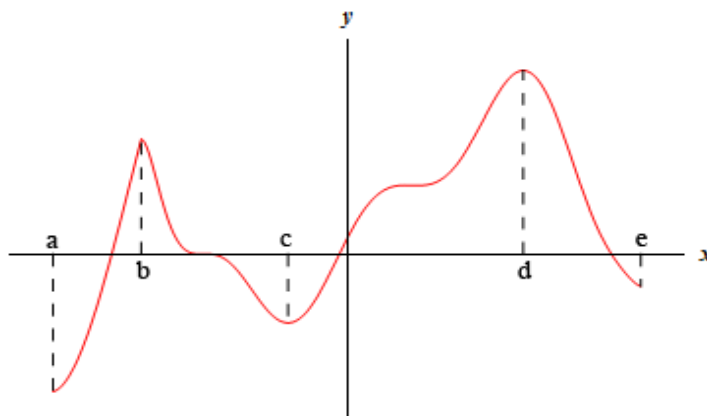
34) The absolute minimum value

- 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*

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 maximum 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) $\cos 5x$

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) 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*