

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Math 101
Exam I (PART 1)
063
Tuesday 17/7/2007

EXAM COVER

Number of versions: 4
Number of questions: 7
Number of Answers: 5 per question

This exam was prepared using mcqs
For questions send an email to Dr. Ibrahim Al-Lehyani (iallehyani@kaau.edu.sa)

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Math 101

Exam I (PART 1)

063

Tuesday 17/7/2007

Net Time Allowed: (For both parts) 70 minutes

MASTER VERSION

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1} =$

(a) ∞

(b) $-\infty$

(c) $\frac{3}{2}$

(d) $\frac{1}{2}$

(e) 0

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{4 - x}{\sqrt{x} - 2} =$

(a) -4

(b) 4

(c) 0

(d) ∞

(e) does not exist

3. The value of the constant 'k' that makes

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 2x + k + 3 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{x} \sin \frac{3}{x} & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$ is

- (a) -3
- (b) 3
- (c) 0
- (d) 1
- (e) -1

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \arctan \left(\frac{x^2 - 4}{2\sqrt{3}x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x} \right) =$

Note:

x	0	$\pi/6$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/3$
$\tan x$	0	$1/\sqrt{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

- (a) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
- (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
- (c) 0
- (d) π
- (e) does not exist

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 + 6}}{5 - 2x} =$

(a) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(b) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(c) ∞

(d) $-\infty$

(e) 0

6. The vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the graph of the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$ are

(a) $x = 1, y = 1$

(b) $x = 1, x = -3, y = 1$

(c) $x = -3, y = -1$

(d) $x = 1, y = -1$

(e) $x = 1, y = -3$

7. The tangent line to the graph of a function $f(x)$ at $x = -1$ is $4x + y = 0$. Thus the value of the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1}$ is

(a) -4

(b) 4

(c) 1

(d) ∞

(e) 0

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
Department of Mathematics and Statistics

CODE 001

Math 101

CODE 001

Exam I (PART 1)

063

Tuesday 17/7/2007

Net Time Allowed: (For both parts) 70 minutes

Name: _____

ID: _____ Sec: _____

Check that this part has 7 questions.

Important Instructions:

1. All types of calculators, pagers or mobile phones are NOT allowed during the examination.
2. Use HB 2.5 pencils only.
3. Use a good eraser. DO NOT use the erasers attached to the pencil.
4. Write your name, ID number and Section number on the examination paper and in the upper left corner of the answer sheet.
5. When bubbling your ID number and Section number, be sure that the bubbles match with the numbers that you write.
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1. The vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the graph of the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$ are

(a) $x = 1, x = -3, y = 1$

(b) $x = 1, y = -3$

(c) $x = 1, y = 1$

(d) $x = 1, y = -1$

(e) $x = -3, y = -1$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1} =$

(a) ∞

(b) $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) 0

(d) $\frac{3}{2}$

(e) $-\infty$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{4-x}{\sqrt{x}-2} =$

- (a) ∞
- (b) 0
- (c) -4
- (d) does not exist
- (e) 4

4. The value of the constant ' k ' that makes

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 2x + k + 3 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{x} \sin \frac{3}{x} & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$ is

- (a) 0
- (b) 3
- (c) -1
- (d) -3
- (e) 1

5. The tangent line to the graph of a function $f(x)$ at $x = -1$ is $4x + y = 0$. Thus the value of the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1}$ is

(a) ∞

(b) -4

(c) 1

(d) 0

(e) 4

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \arctan \left(\frac{x^2 - 4}{2\sqrt{3}x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x} \right) =$

Note:

x	0	$\pi/6$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/3$
$\tan x$	0	$1/\sqrt{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

(a) 0

(b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

(c) does not exist

(d) π

(e) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 + 6}}{5 - 2x} =$

(a) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(b) 0

(c) $-\infty$

(d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(e) ∞

Name

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66	a	b	c	d	e	f
67	a	b	c	d	e	f
68	a	b	c	d	e	f
69	a	b	c	d	e	f
70	a	b	c	d	e	f

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
Department of Mathematics and Statistics

CODE 002

Math 101

CODE 002

Exam I (PART 1)

063

Tuesday 17/7/2007

Net Time Allowed: (For both parts) 70 minutes

Name: _____

ID: _____ Sec: _____

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1. The value of the constant ' k ' that makes

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 2x + k + 3 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{x} \sin \frac{3}{x} & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$ is

- (a) 1
 - (b) 0
 - (c) -1
 - (d) -3
 - (e) 3
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1} =$

- (a) ∞
- (b) $-\infty$
- (c) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (d) 0
- (e) $\frac{3}{2}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \arctan \left(\frac{x^2 - 4}{2\sqrt{3}x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x} \right) =$

Note:

x	0	$\pi/6$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/3$
$\tan x$	0	$1/\sqrt{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

- (a) π
- (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
- (c) 0
- (d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
- (e) does not exist

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{4 - x}{\sqrt{x} - 2} =$

- (a) -4
- (b) 0
- (c) 4
- (d) does not exist
- (e) ∞

5. The tangent line to the graph of a function $f(x)$ at $x = -1$ is $4x + y = 0$. Thus the value of the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1}$ is

(a) ∞

(b) 0

(c) 1

(d) -4

(e) 4

6. The vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the graph of the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$ are

(a) $x = 1, x = -3, y = 1$

(b) $x = -3, y = -1$

(c) $x = 1, y = -3$

(d) $x = 1, y = -1$

(e) $x = 1, y = 1$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 + 6}}{5 - 2x} =$

(a) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(c) $-\infty$

(d) ∞

(e) 0

Name

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69	a	b	c	d	e	f
70	a	b	c	d	e	f

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
Department of Mathematics and Statistics

CODE 003

Math 101

CODE 003

Exam I (PART 1)

063

Tuesday 17/7/2007

Net Time Allowed: (For both parts) 70 minutes

Name: _____

ID: _____ Sec: _____

Check that this part has 7 questions.

Important Instructions:

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1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{4 - x}{\sqrt{x} - 2} =$

- (a) 4
- (b) -4
- (c) 0
- (d) ∞
- (e) does not exist

2. The vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the graph of the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$ are

- (a) $x = 1, y = -1$
- (b) $x = 1, y = -3$
- (c) $x = -3, y = -1$
- (d) $x = 1, x = -3, y = 1$
- (e) $x = 1, y = 1$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 + 6}}{5 - 2x} =$

(a) $-\infty$

(b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(c) ∞

(d) 0

(e) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1} =$

(a) 0

(b) ∞

(c) $\frac{3}{2}$

(d) $\frac{1}{2}$

(e) $-\infty$

5. The value of the constant 'k' that makes

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 2x + k + 3 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{x} \sin \frac{3}{x} & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$ is

- (a) 0
 (b) -1
 (c) 3
 (d) 1
 (e) -3
6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \arctan \left(\frac{x^2 - 4}{2\sqrt{3}x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x} \right) =$

Note:

x	0	$\pi/6$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/3$
$\tan x$	0	$1/\sqrt{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

- (a) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
 (b) 0
 (c) does not exist
 (d) π
 (e) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

7. The tangent line to the graph of a function $f(x)$ at $x = -1$ is $4x + y = 0$. Thus the value of the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1}$ is

- (a) 0
- (b) ∞
- (c) 4
- (d) 1
- (e) -4

Name

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Sec

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Department of Mathematics and Statistics

CODE 004

Math 101

CODE 004

Exam I (PART 1)

063

Tuesday 17/7/2007

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1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{4 - x}{\sqrt{x} - 2} =$

- (a) 0
- (b) does not exist
- (c) 4
- (d) -4
- (e) ∞

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 + 6}}{5 - 2x} =$

- (a) 0
- (b) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- (c) $-\infty$
- (d) ∞
- (e) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

3. The value of the constant 'k' that makes

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 2x + k + 3 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{x} \sin \frac{3}{x} & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$ is

- (a) 0
 - (b) 3
 - (c) -1
 - (d) 1
 - (e) -3
4. The tangent line to the graph of a function $f(x)$ at $x = -1$ is $4x + y = 0$. Thus the value of the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1}$ is
- (a) 1
 - (b) 4
 - (c) -4
 - (d) 0
 - (e) ∞

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1} =$

(a) 0

(b) ∞

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$

(d) $\frac{3}{2}$

(e) $-\infty$

6. The vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the graph of the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$ are

(a) $x = -3, y = -1$

(b) $x = 1, y = 1$

(c) $x = 1, y = -1$

(d) $x = 1, x = -3, y = 1$

(e) $x = 1, y = -3$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \arctan \left(\frac{x^2 - 4}{2\sqrt{3}x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x} \right) =$

Note:

x	0	$\pi/6$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/3$
$\tan x$	0	$1/\sqrt{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

(a) does not exist

(b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

(c) 0

(d) π

(e) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

Name

ID

Sec

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5	a	b	c	d	e	f
6	a	b	c	d	e	f
7	a	b	c	d	e	f
8	a	b	c	d	e	f
9	a	b	c	d	e	f
10	a	b	c	d	e	f
11	a	b	c	d	e	f
12	a	b	c	d	e	f
13	a	b	c	d	e	f
14	a	b	c	d	e	f
15	a	b	c	d	e	f
16	a	b	c	d	e	f
17	a	b	c	d	e	f
18	a	b	c	d	e	f
19	a	b	c	d	e	f
20	a	b	c	d	e	f
21	a	b	c	d	e	f
22	a	b	c	d	e	f
23	a	b	c	d	e	f
24	a	b	c	d	e	f
25	a	b	c	d	e	f
26	a	b	c	d	e	f
27	a	b	c	d	e	f
28	a	b	c	d	e	f
29	a	b	c	d	e	f
30	a	b	c	d	e	f
31	a	b	c	d	e	f
32	a	b	c	d	e	f
33	a	b	c	d	e	f
34	a	b	c	d	e	f
35	a	b	c	d	e	f

36	a	b	c	d	e	f
37	a	b	c	d	e	f
38	a	b	c	d	e	f
39	a	b	c	d	e	f
40	a	b	c	d	e	f
41	a	b	c	d	e	f
42	a	b	c	d	e	f
43	a	b	c	d	e	f
44	a	b	c	d	e	f
45	a	b	c	d	e	f
46	a	b	c	d	e	f
47	a	b	c	d	e	f
48	a	b	c	d	e	f
49	a	b	c	d	e	f
50	a	b	c	d	e	f
51	a	b	c	d	e	f
52	a	b	c	d	e	f
53	a	b	c	d	e	f
54	a	b	c	d	e	f
55	a	b	c	d	e	f
56	a	b	c	d	e	f
57	a	b	c	d	e	f
58	a	b	c	d	e	f
59	a	b	c	d	e	f
60	a	b	c	d	e	f
61	a	b	c	d	e	f
62	a	b	c	d	e	f
63	a	b	c	d	e	f
64	a	b	c	d	e	f
65	a	b	c	d	e	f
66	a	b	c	d	e	f
67	a	b	c	d	e	f
68	a	b	c	d	e	f
69	a	b	c	d	e	f
70	a	b	c	d	e	f

Q	MM	V1	V2	V3	V4
1	a	c	d	b	d
2	a	a	a	e	e
3	a	c	d	b	e
4	a	d	a	b	c
5	a	b	d	e	b
6	a	e	e	a	b
7	a	d	b	e	e

Answer Counts

V	a	b	c	d	e
1	1	2	1	1	2
2	1	2	3	0	1
3	3	0	1	1	2
4	2	4	0	0	1