

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals  
Department of Mathematics  
**Math 101**  
**Exam I**  
**223**  
**July 12, 2023**  
**Net Time Allowed: 120 Minutes**

**MASTER VERSION**

1. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 2 \\ 8 - 2x, & 2 < x < 4 \\ 4, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$

The sum of all values of  $c$  for which  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$  does not exist is

- (a) 4 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)
- (b) 6
- (c) 2
- (d) 0
- (e) -4

Questions 85, 86 / Section 2.3

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \ln 2} \frac{e^{3x} - 8}{e^{2x} - 4} =$

- (a) 4 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)
- (b) 5
- (c) 3
- (d) 2
- (e) 6

## Question 127/ Section 2.3

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x - 1}{x^2} =$$

(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)

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

(c) 0

(d) 1

(e)  $-1$

## Question 65/ Section 2.4

4. If the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} ae^{x-1} + 3, & x < 1 \\ \tan^{-1}(x-1) + 2, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$  is continuous on the entire real number line, then  $a =$

(a)  $-1$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)

(b) 1

(c)  $-2$

(d) 2

(e) 0

## Question 79/ Review Chapter 2

5. The sum of all  $k$ 's for which  $x = k$  is a vertical asymptote for the function  $f(x) = \sec \frac{\pi x}{2}$ , on the interval  $(0, 6)$  is

- (a) 9 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) 10  
(c) 11  
(d) 8  
(e) 7

## Question 65/ Review Chapter 2

6. The function  $f(x) = 2e^{\lfloor x \rfloor/4}$  has a nonremovable discontinuity at  $x =$

- (a) 1 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c)  $-\frac{1}{2}$   
(d)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
(e)  $-\frac{3}{2}$

## Question 11/ Problem Solving Chapter 2

7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\lfloor x \rfloor + \lfloor -x \rfloor) =$

- (a)  $-1$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)
- (b)  $1$
- (c)  $0$
- (d)  $2$
- (e) does not exist

## Question 51/ Section 4.5

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (3x + \sqrt{9x^2 - x}) =$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{6}$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)
- (b)  $\frac{-1}{6}$
- (c)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- (d)  $\frac{-1}{3}$
- (e)  $\frac{1}{4}$

## Question 53/ Section 3.1

9. If the tangent line to the graph of  $y = g(x)$  at the point  $(4, 5)$  passes through the point  $(7, 0)$ , then  $g(4) + g'(4) =$

- (a)  $\frac{10}{3}$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) 5  
(c) 12  
(d) 0  
(e)  $\frac{7}{3}$

## Question 97/ Section 3.1

10. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$  then  $f'(0)$

- (a) equals zero \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) does not exist  
(c) equals 1  
(d) equals  $-1$   
(e) equals  $\pi$

## Question 70/ Section 3.2

11. If the graph of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{3}x + 2 \cos x$ ,  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$  has a horizontal tangent line at  $x = a$ , then the sum of all  $a$ 's is

- (a)  $\pi$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)
- (b)  $2\pi$
- (c)  $0$
- (d)  $3\pi$
- (e)  $4\pi$

## Question 74/ Section 3.2

12. If the line  $y = x + 4$  is tangent to the graph of the function  $f(x) = k\sqrt{x}$ , then  $k =$

- (a)  $4$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)
- (b)  $0$
- (c)  $-4$
- (d)  $2$
- (e)  $-2$

## Question 118/ Section 3.2

13. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x < 0 \\ ax + b, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$  is differentiable everywhere, then  $a + b =$

- (a) 1 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) 0  
(c) -1  
(d) 2  
(e) -2

## Question 41/ Section 3.3

14. If  $f(x) = (2x^3 + 5x)(x - 3)(x + 2)$ , then  $f'(0) =$

- (a) -30 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) -20  
(c) -10  
(d) -40  
(e) -50



## Question 74/ Section 3.3

15. If  $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x+4}$ , then the equation of the tangent line to the graph of  $f$  at the point  $\left(0, \frac{1}{4}\right)$  is  $y =$

(a)  $\frac{3}{16}x + \frac{1}{4}$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)

(b)  $\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{4}$

(c)  $\frac{5}{16}x + \frac{1}{4}$

(d)  $-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{4}$

(e)  $\frac{7}{16}x + \frac{1}{4}$

## Question 111/ Section 3.3

16. If  $f''(x) = -\sin x$ , then  $f^{(8)}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$

(a) 1 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)

(b) -1

(c) 0

(d)  $\pi$

(e)  $-\pi$

## Question 43/ Section 4.5

17. The product of all  $k$ 's for which  $y = k$  is a horizontal asymptote for the function

$$f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x+1} \text{ is}$$

- (a)  $-1$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b)  $1$   
(c)  $0$   
(d)  $-2$   
(e)  $2$

## Question 47/ Section 3.3

18. If  $y = -e^x + \tan x$ , then  $y'(0) =$

- (a)  $0$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b)  $1$   
(c)  $-1$   
(d)  $2$   
(e)  $-2$