By using the definition of limit, $\lim_{x \to 1} (5x + 7) = 13$, then

$$\delta = 13\varepsilon$$
 a
$$\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$$
 b
$$\delta = 5\varepsilon$$
 c
$$\delta = \frac{5}{6}$$
 d
$$\delta = \frac{5}{6}$$

The value of
$$\lim_{x\to 2} (2x-1)^2 = \dots$$

All answers are not correct o

$$4x^{2} - 2x + 1$$
 0

The value of
$$\lim_{x\to 3} \frac{x^2-9}{x-3} = \dots$$

Does not exist A

$$x+3$$
 b
 6 c
 ∞

The value of
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{4x} = \dots$$

$$\frac{5}{4}$$
 $\frac{4}{5}$
Does not exist $\frac{5}{5}$

The value of
$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{x^{5}+2x^{2}+7}{x^{3}+2x^{5}+3}=\dots$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

Has no horizontal asymptotes C

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

The value of
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} (5x^4 - 3x + 1) = \dots$$

5 a

 $-\infty$ k

 ∞ (

Does not exist d

The function
$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x-1}$$
 has vertical asymptote at

$$y = -1$$
 $x = -1$ $y = 1$ $x = 1$ $x = 1$

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

$$3x^{2} + 4x + 1$$
 $3x^{2} + 4x$
 $3x^{3} + 4x^{2} + 3$
 $3x^{2} + 4x + 3$
 $3x^{2} + 4x + 3$

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

answers are not correct o

$$\left(x^2+1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)+\left(2x\right)\left(\sqrt{x}+3\right)$$

$$(2x)\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

$$\left(2x\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) \ \zeta$$

$$\left(x^2+1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) - \left(2x\right) \left(\sqrt{x}+3\right) \ \delta$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x) - (x+1)f'(x)} = 0$$

$$\frac{f(x) - (x+1)f'(x)}{(x+1)^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{(x+1)f'(x) - f(x)}{(x+1)^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{(x+1)f'(x) + f(x)}{(x+1)^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x \tan x) = \dots$$

 $\sin x \sec^2 x + \sin x$ $\cos x \sec^2 x$ δ All answers are not correct $\cos x \sec^2 x$ δ

The equation of tangent line of $\ f(x)=5x^2+3x+1$ at (0,1) is

.Has no tangent line at (0,1) a

$$y = 10x + 3$$
 b
$$y = 3$$
 c
$$y = 3x + 1$$
 d

$$\frac{d}{dx}\tan^2(x^3) = \dots$$

$$6x^2 \sec^2 x^3$$
 α
 $6x^2 \tan(x^3) \sec^2(x^3)$ α

$$2 \tan x^3$$
 α

$$6x^2 \tan x^3$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{1+x^2} = \dots$$

All answers are not correct a

$$\frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{1/2} = \sqrt{2x}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

If
$$xy = \sin y$$
, then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \dots$

$$\frac{y}{\cos y - x}$$

$$\frac{\cos y - y}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{\sin y}{x}$$

$$xy' = \sin y'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sin^{-1}(3x) = \dots$$

$$(-1)(3)\sin^{-2}(3x)$$

$$\frac{3\cos(3x)}{3\sqrt{1-9x^2}}$$

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

If the position function pf a particle is given by the equation $s(t)=t^4+3t^2$ where S is measured in meters and t in seconds. Then the acceleration of the particle after 2 sec equal

All answers are not correct \mathbf{a} $12t^2 + 6 \ m \ / \sec^2 \ \mathbf{b}$ $54 \ m \ / \sec^2 \ \mathbf{c}$ $2^4 \ m \ / \sec^2 \ \mathbf{d}$

If $f(x) = x^2 - x$ satisfies Rolle's Theorem on [0,1]. Then the number c in the conclusion of the theorem equal to

All answers are not correct A

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
2x - 1 & \mathbf{0} \\
-\frac{1}{2} & \mathbf{0}
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

Let
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$
. Which of the following is true on the interval $[-1,1]$?

f satisfies the Mean Value Theorem f Does not satisfies the Rolle's Theorem f satisfies the Rolle's Theorem f satisfies the Rolle's Theorem f satisfies the Rolle's and Mean Value Theorem f

If $f(x)=rac{1}{x}$, then f satisfies the Mean Vale Theorem on the interval

[2,5] •

[-1,1]

All answers are not correct C

[-2,2]

بالتوفيق

اللهم إني أستودعك ما قرأت وما حفظت وما تعلمت، فرده عند حاجتي إليه، إنك على كل شيء قدير، حسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل. اللهم إني توكلت عليك، وسلمت أمري إليك لا ملجاً ولا منجا منك إلا إليك. رب أدخلني مدخل صدق، و أخرجني مخرج صدق، واجعل لي من لدنك سلطانا نصي

