

- Which of these is a definition of  $a^x$  for all positive numbers  $a$  and all real numbers  $x$ ?  
(2017-01-11, 1.1, practice)
  - A.  $\ln(x \cdot e^a)$
  - B.  $a$  multiplied by itself  $x$  times
  - C. the unique function for which  $\frac{d}{dx}[a^x] = a^x$
  - D.  $\exp(x \ln a)$
  
- Which of these statements is false? (2017-01-11, 1.1, practice)
  - A.  $\ln(abc) = \ln(a) + \ln(b) + \ln(c)$
  - B.  $\frac{d}{dx}[\ln x] = \frac{1}{|x|}$  for all nonzero numbers  $x$
  - C.  $y = \exp(x)$  if and only if  $x = \ln(y)$
  - D.  $e^x = \exp(x)$

1. The Substitution Rule is the opposite of which derivative rule? (2017-01-19, 2.1)

- A. Chain Rule
- B. Product Rule
- C. Quotient Rule
- D. Power Rule

2. What is incorrect about the following attempt at using the Substitution Rule?

$$\int_0^1 (3 - 2x)^5 dx = \int_0^1 u^5 \left( -\frac{1}{2} du \right)$$

(2017-01-19, 2.1)

- A.  $dx$  should have been replaced with  $+\frac{1}{2} du$ .
- B.  $u$  shouldn't be raised to the 5th power.
- C.  $dx$  should have been replaced with  $-2 du$ .
- D. The bounds are incorrect.

3. Which of these formulas would be most useful in finding  $\int \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta$ ? (2017-01-25, 2.2)

A.  $\sin^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta)$

B.  $\cos^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\theta)$

C.  $\cos^2(\theta) = 1 - \sin^2(\theta)$

D.  $\sin^2(\theta) = 1 - \cos^2(\theta)$

4. Which of these formulas would be most useful in finding  $\int \sec^4(\theta) \, d\theta$ ? (2017-01-25, 2.2)

A.  $\sec^2(\theta) = 1 + \tan^2(\theta)$

B.  $\sec^2(\theta) = 1 - \tan^2(\theta)$

C.  $\tan^2(\theta) = 1 + \sec^2(\theta)$

D.  $\tan^2(\theta) = 1 - \sec^2(\theta)$

5. Which of these substitutions would be most useful in finding  $\int \frac{1}{25x^2+9} dx$ ? (2017-01-27, 2.3)
- A. Let  $25x^2 + 9 = 25 \sec^2 \theta + 25$ .
  - B. Let  $25x^2 + 9 = 9 \sin^2 \theta + 9$ .
  - C. Let  $25x^2 + 9 = 9 \tan^2 \theta + 9$ .
  - D. Let  $25x^2 + 9 = 25 \cos^2 \theta + 25$ .
6. Which of these substitutions would be most useful in finding  $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{4-16x^2}} dx$ ? (2017-01-27, 2.3)
- A. Let  $4 - 16x^2 = 16 - 16 \cos^2 \theta$ .
  - B. Let  $4 - 16x^2 = 4 - 4 \sin^2 \theta$ .
  - C. Let  $4 - 16x^2 = 4 + 4 \tan^2 \theta$ .
  - D. Let  $4 - 16x^2 = 16 + 16 \sec^2 \theta$ .
7. Which of these substitutions would be most useful in finding  $\int_3^5 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-9}} dx$ ? (2017-01-27, 2.3)
- A. Let  $x^2 - 9 = 9 \sin^2 \theta + 9$ .
  - B. Let  $x^2 - 9 = \tan^2 \theta - 1$ .
  - C. Let  $x^2 - 9 = \cos^2 \theta + 1$ .
  - D. Let  $x^2 - 9 = 9 \sec^2 \theta - 9$ .

8. Which of these sums is the first step in expanding  $\frac{4x^2+16x+17}{(x+2)^2(x^2+1)^2}$  into partial fractions?  
(2017-02-01, 2.4)
- A.  $\frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{Bx}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x^2+1)^2}$
  - B.  $\frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{Bx}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+1)^2}$
  - C.  $\frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1} + \frac{Ex+F}{(x^2+1)^2}$
  - D.  $\frac{Ax+B}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+1)^2}$
9. Why must  $\frac{3+5x^5}{(x+1)(x+3)^2}$  first be simplified using long polynomial division before using the method of partial fractions? (2017-02-01, 2.4)
- A. It is a rational function of  $x$ .
  - B. The degree of its numerator is odd, while the degree of its demoninator is even.
  - C. The degree of its numerator is greater than or equal to the degree of its denominator.
  - D. It is an irrational function of  $x$ .

10. Which of these techniques is most appropriate as the first step to find  $\int z^2 \sin(z^3) dz$ ?  
(2017-02-09, 2.6)
- A. Integration by Substitution
  - B. Integration by Parts
  - C. Method of Partial Fractions
  - D. Trigonometric Identities
11. Which of these techniques is most appropriate as the first step to find  $\int \frac{t^2+3t+1}{t^3+t} dt$ ?  
(2017-02-09, 2.6)
- A. Method of Partial Fractions
  - B. Trigonometric Substitution
  - C. Trigonometric Identities
  - D. Integration by Substitution

12. Which of these integrals represents the area bounded by the curves  $x = y^2$  and  $x = 4$ ?  
(2017-02-13, 3.1)

A.  $\int_0^4 ((\sqrt{x}) - (-\sqrt{x})) \, dx$

B.  $\int_0^2 ((x^2) - (4)) \, dx$

C.  $\int_2^4 ((x^2) - (-x^2)) \, dx$

D.  $\int_2^0 ((x^2) - (\sqrt{x})) \, dx$