



### Question 11

Find the general antiderivative:  $\int (2 \sin x + \cos x) dx$

- A)  $2 \cos x - \sin x + C$
- B)  $-2 \cos x + \sin x + C$
- C)  $-2 \cos x - \sin x + C$
- D)  $2 \sin x + \cos x + C$

### Question 12

Find the general antiderivative:  $\int (3 \cos x - \sin x) dx$

- A)  $3 \sin x + \cos x + C$
- B)  $3 \sin x - \cos x + C$
- C)  $-3 \sin x + \cos x + C$
- D)  $-3 \cos x - \sin x + C$

### Question 13

Find the general antiderivative:  $\int 2 \sec x \tan x dx$

- A)  $2 \tan x + C$
- B)  $2 \sec^2 x + C$
- C)  $2 \sec x + C$
- D)  $\sec x \tan x + C$

### Question 14

Find the general antiderivative:  $\int \frac{4}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

- A)  $4 \tan^{-1} x + C$
- B)  $4 \sin^{-1} x + C$
- C)  $4 \ln |1 - x^2| + C$
- D)  $-4 \cos^{-1} x + C$



### Question 15

Find the general antiderivative:  $\int 5 \sec^2 x \, dx$

- A)  $5 \tan x + C$
- B)  $5 \sec x + C$
- C)  $-5 \cot x + C$
- D)  $5 \sec x \tan x + C$

### Question 16

Find the general antiderivative:  $\int 4 \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx$

- A)  $4 \csc x + C$
- B)  $-4 \cot x + C$
- C)  $-4 \csc x + C$
- D)  $4 \ln |\sin^2 x| + C$

### Question 17

Find the general antiderivative:  $\int (3e^x - 2) \, dx$

- A)  $3e^x - 2x + C$
- B)  $3e^x + C$
- C)  $\frac{3}{2}e^{2x} - 2x + C$
- D)  $3e^x - 2 + C$

### Question 18

Find the general antiderivative:  $\int (4x - 2e^x) \, dx$

- A)  $4 - 2e^x + C$
- B)  $2x^2 - 2e^x + C$
- C)  $4x^2 - e^x + C$
- D)  $2x^2 - e^x + C$



### Question 19

Find the general antiderivative:  $\int(3 \cos x - 1/x) dx$

- A)  $3 \sin x - \ln |x| + C$
- B)  $-3 \sin x - \ln |x| + C$
- C)  $3 \sin x + \frac{1}{x^2} + C$
- D)  $3 \cos x - \ln |x| + C$

### Question 20

Find the general antiderivative:  $\int(2x^{-1} + \sin x) dx$

- A)  $-2x^{-2} - \cos x + C$
- B)  $2 \ln |x| + \cos x + C$
- C)  $2 \ln |x| - \cos x + C$
- D)  $x^0 - \cos x + C$

### Question 9

Use summation rules to compute the sum:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{70} (3i - 1)$$

- A) 7,385
- B) 7,455
- C) 7,525
- D) 2,415



### Question 10

Use summation rules to compute the sum:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{45} (3i - 4)$$

- A) 3,105
- B) 2,925
- C) 3,015
- D) 2,835

### Question 11

Use summation rules to compute the sum:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{40} (4 - i^2)$$

- A) -21,980
- B) -22,140
- C) -21,820
- D) -22,300

### Question 12

Use summation rules to compute the sum:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{50} (8 - i)$$

- A) -875
- B) -1,275
- C) -400
- D) -925

United Arab Emirates Ministry of Education Beda Al Mutawa School		دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة وزارة التربية والتعليم مدرسة بدع المطاوعة
Grade: 12 Advanced (عشر متقدم)	Subject: Mathematics (الرياضيات)	Teacher: Mr. Abdulkader Amro

### Question 1

According to Definition 4.1, which of the following expressions correctly defines the definite integral of a function  $f(x)$  defined on the closed interval  $[a, b]$ ?

- A)  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x$
- B)  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x$
- C)  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(c_i) \Delta x$
- D)  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(c_i) \Delta x$

### Question 2

What condition must be met for a function  $f$  to be considered **integrable** on the interval  $[a, b]$ ?

- A) The limit of the Riemann sum must exist and yield a different value for different evaluation points.
- B) The function  $f(x)$  must be equal to zero at all evaluation points  $c_i$ .
- C) The limit of the Riemann sum must exist and remain the same for every choice of evaluation points  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$ .
- D) The width of the subintervals  $\Delta x$  must approach infinity as  $n$  increases.

### Question 3

In the given definite integral limit formula, what does the term  $f(c_i)$  represent?

- A) The width of each individual subinterval on the  $x$ -axis.
- B) The total area under the curve from  $a$  to  $b$ .
- C) The number of approximating rectangles used in the partition.
- D) The value of the function (height of the rectangle) evaluated at a chosen point within the  $i$ -th subinterval.



$$\int_1^3 f(x) dx = 3 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_1^3 g(x) dx = -2$$

Question 37 (a)

Find the value of the integral:

$$\int_1^3 [f(x) + g(x)] dx$$

- A) 5
- B) 1
- C) -1
- D) 6

Question 37 (b)

Find the value of the integral:

$$\int_1^3 [2f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

- A) 4
- B) 8
- C) 7
- D) 5

Question 38 (a)

Find the value of the integral:

$$\int_1^3 [f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

- A) 1
- B) -5
- C) 5
- D) -1

Question 38 (b)

Find the value of the integral:

$$\int_1^3 [4g(x) - 3f(x)] dx$$

- A) -17
- B) 1
- C) -1
- D) -5



#### Question 49

Use a geometric formula to compute the definite integral:

$$\int_0^2 3x \, dx$$

- A) 3
- B) 6
- C) 12
- D) 4

#### Question 50

Use a geometric formula to compute the definite integral:

$$\int_1^4 2x \, dx$$

- A) 15
- B) 16
- C) 12
- D) 20

#### Question 51

Use a geometric formula to compute the definite integral:

$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx$$

- A)  $4\pi$
- B)  $2\pi$
- C)  $\pi$
- D)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$



### Question 52

Use a geometric formula to compute the definite integral:

$$\int_{-3}^0 \sqrt{9 - x^2} dx$$

- A)  $\frac{9\pi}{4}$
- B)  $3\pi$
- C)  $\frac{9\pi}{2}$
- D)  $-\frac{9\pi}{4}$

### Question 7 (From Image 33)

Find the value of  $c$  that satisfies the conclusion of the Integral Mean Value Theorem for:

$$\int_0^2 3x^2 dx = 8$$

- A)  $c = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$
- B)  $c = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
- C)  $c = \sqrt{2}$
- D)  $c = \frac{4}{5}$

### Question 8 (From Image 34)

Find a value of  $c$  that satisfies the conclusion of the Integral Mean Value Theorem for:

$$\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 2x) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

- A)  $c = 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
- B)  $c = 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
- C)  $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- D)  $c = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$





### Question 12 (Exercise 1)

Compute the definite integral exactly:

$$\int_0^2 (2x - 3) dx$$

- A) -2
- B) 2
- C) 0
- D) -4

### Question 13 (Exercise 2)

Compute the definite integral exactly:

$$\int_0^3 (x^2 - 2) dx$$

- A) 9
- B) 3
- C) 6
- D) 0

### Question 14 (Exercise 3)

Compute the definite integral exactly:

$$\int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + 2x) dx$$

- A) 2
- B) -2
- C) 0
- D) 1



#### Question 15 (Exercise 4)

Compute the definite integral exactly:

$$\int_0^2 (x^3 + 3x - 1) dx$$

- A) 10
- B) 8
- C) 12
- D) 6

#### Question 16 (Exercise 5)

Compute the definite integral exactly:

$$\int_1^4 \left( x\sqrt{x} + \frac{3}{x} \right) dx$$

- A)  $\frac{62}{5} + 3 \ln 4$
- B)  $\frac{64}{5} + \ln 4$
- C)  $\frac{62}{5} - 3 \ln 4$
- D)  $12 + 3 \ln 4$

#### Question 17 (Exercise 6)

Compute the definite integral exactly:

$$\int_1^2 \left( 4x - \frac{2}{x^2} \right) dx$$

- A) 6
- B) 5
- C) 7
- D) 4