

**KING SAUD UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT
OF MATHEMATICS: MATHS-280.**

SECOND MIDTERM EXAM (TIME: 90 MINUTES), SECOND SEMESTER, 1436-1437H

EXERCICE1:

- 1- For a and b reals, study the convergence of the following series:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^a}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^a} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^b \ln(n)}.$$

- 2- Find the following limits:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{x - 1}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin(x)}{\cos(x) - 1} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}.$$

EXERCICE2:

- 1- Find c such that the function f is continuous:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x-1}, & x \neq 1 \\ c, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

- 2- Show that the equation

$$\sin(x) + \frac{x}{2} = r$$

has a solution in $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

EXERCICE3:

- 1- Find the local extrema of the function

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 8x.$$

- 2- Prove that

$$\frac{1}{r+1} \leq \ln\left(\frac{r+1}{r}\right) \leq \frac{1}{r}$$

for all $r > 0$.