

13. $\frac{d}{dx}(3^x) = \dots\dots\dots$
 [3^{x-1} ; $x3^{x-1}$; $3^x \ln 3$; 3^x]
14. The average value of $f(x) = 3x^2 - 3$ on $[0,1]$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
 [-2 ; 2 ; -3 ; 0]
15. The absolute maximum value of the function $y = x^2$ on $(0,2]$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
 [no; 1 ; 2 ; 4]
16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x + x^2} = \dots\dots\dots$
 [0 ; 1 ; $1/2$; 2]
17. $\int \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{16 - y^2}} = \dots\dots\dots$
 [$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{16 - y^2}} + C$; $-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{16 - y^2}} + C$; $\sqrt{16 - y^2} + C$; $-\sqrt{16 - y^2} + C$]
18. The value of C in initial value problem $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$, $y(-1) = -5$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
 [6 ; 5 ; 4 ; 3]
19. When the two quantities are so related that if one of them be changed, the other is also changed in the same ratio by $\dots\dots\dots$
 [direct variation; indirect variation; a constant; Joint variation]
20. A linear system is called $\dots\dots\dots$ if all of the constant terms are zero.
 [consistent; inconsistent; homogeneous; non homogeneous]