

1. Find the minimum value of the function

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1$$

- A) -8 B) -4 C) -3 D) 2 E) 3

2. In which one of the following intervals is the function  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$  decreasing?

- A)  $(-\infty, 0)$  B)  $(0, 2)$  C)  $(0, 1)$   
 D)  $(-2, 0)$  E)  $(2, +\infty)$

3. What is the minimum value of the function  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1$  in the interval  $[0, 3]$ ?

- A) -19 B) -17 C) -13 D) 8 E) 9

4. Find the coordinates of the point at which the function  $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + 3$  takes its maximum

- A)  $(-2, 11)$  B)  $(-1, 8)$  C)  $(3, 6)$   
 D)  $(2, 10)$  E)  $(-2, \frac{2}{3})$

5. If the function  $f(x) = mx^3 + (m-6)x^2 + 3mx$  has a maximum at  $x = \frac{1}{3}$ , find the value of  $m$

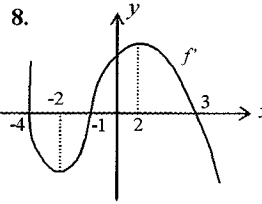
- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D)  $\frac{1}{2}$  E)  $\frac{3}{2}$

6. If the function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f(x) = -x^3 + mx^2 + nx$  has a local maximum at  $(2, 4)$ , find  $m$ .

- A) 0 B) 1 C) 3 D) 4 E) 5

7. The function  $f$  is defined as  $f: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \cos x$ . Find the interval where the function decreases.

- A)  $\frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  B)  $\frac{5\pi}{6} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$   
 C)  $\frac{\pi}{3} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  D)  $0 < x < 2\pi$   
 E)  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$



8. In the figure, the graph of the derivative function  $f'$  of the function  $f$  is given. In which interval is the function  $f$  increasing?

- A)  $-2 < x < 2$   
 B)  $x > 2$   
 C)  $x < -2$   
 D)  $(x < -4) \vee (-1 < x < 3)$   
 E)  $(-4 < x < -1) \vee (x > 3)$

9. Which one of the followings is true for the function  $f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 12x + 1$ ?

- A) It's value is maximum at  $x = 2$   
 B) It's value is minimum at  $x = 1$   
 C) It has an inflection point at  $x = \frac{1}{2}$   
 D) It is an increasing function  
 E) It is a decreasing function

10. If the function  $f(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$  has an inflection point at  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , find the value of  $a$ .

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) 6

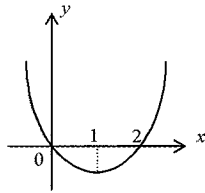
11. In which of the following intervals is the function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = x^2 \cdot (x + 3)$  concave down?

- A)  $(-\infty, -2)$  B)  $(-2, 0)$   
 C)  $(0, +\infty)$  D)  $(-\infty, -1)$   
 E)  $(-1, +\infty)$

12. If point  $(a, b)$  is the inflection point of the function  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$ , find  $a + b$ .

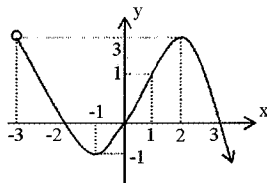
- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) 5

13. The graph of the derivative of the function  $f(x)$  is given. Which of the followings is false?



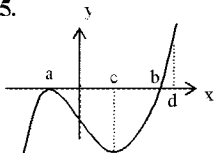
- A) The function  $f(x)$  has a maximum at  $x = 0$ .
- B) The function  $f(x)$  has a minimum at  $x = 2$ .
- C) The function  $f(x)$  is a third degree function.
- D) The function  $f(x)$  is increasing in  $(0,2)$ .
- E) The function  $f(x)$  has an inflection point at  $x = 1$

14. Which of the followings is false for the function given in the figure?



- A) The function is a decreasing function in  $[-3,-1]$
- B) The function has local extremum points at  $(-1, f(-1))$  and  $(2, f(2))$
- C) The point  $(1, f(1))$  is an inflection point
- D)  $f''(x) < 0$  in  $(-1,2)$
- E)  $f''(x) < 0$  in  $(2,3)$

- 15.



Which one of the followings is false for the function  $f$  given in the figure?

- A)  $f'(0) < 0$
- B)  $f(d) > 0$
- C)  $f'(a) = 0$
- D)  $f''(c) = 0$
- E)  $f'(b) > 0$