



MULTIPLE-CHOICE TEST
in MATHEMATICS

1. (10p) Let $f: [0, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^x, & x \in [0, 1] \\ x + 1, & x \in (1, 3] \end{cases}$. Then $\int_{1/2}^2 f(x) dx$ is equal to:

- a. $e + e^{1/2} + \frac{5}{2}$
- b. $2(e - e^{1/2}) + \frac{5}{2}$
- c. $2(e + e^{1/2}) + \frac{7}{2}$
- d. $2(1 + e^{1/2}) + \frac{5}{4}$
- e. $2(e + e^{1/2}) + \frac{5}{2}$

2. (5p) The definite integral $\int_{-1}^2 \left(\frac{7x-1}{x^2-x-6} \right) dx$ is equal to:

- a. $-\ln 4$
- b. $7\ln 4$
- c. $\ln 4$
- d. $5\ln 4$
- e. $\ln 4 + \ln 3$

3. (10p) The abscisse x of the global maximum point of the function
 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \min\{-2x + 2, x + 2\}$
is equal to:

- a. -1
- b. 0.5
- c. 0
- d. 1
- e. 2

4. (10p) Let F be a primitive of the function

$$f: (-2, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{x+2}$$

such that $F(-1) = 5$. Then $F(0)$ is equal to:

- a. $8\ln 2$
- b. $4\ln 2$
- c. $2\ln 2$
- d. $\ln 2$
- e. 0

5. (10p) Consider the system $\begin{cases} 2x + y = 1 \\ 3x + 4y = -1 \\ 4x - 2y = \alpha \\ -6x + 3y = \beta \end{cases}$, where $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$.

If the system is compatible determined (that is, it has a unique solution), then the sum $\alpha + \beta$ is equal to:



- a. -2
- b. 1
- c. -3
- d. 2
- e. 0

6. (5p) If $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{-n} + 2^{4n}}{4^{-2n} - 4^{2n}}$, then L is equal to:

- a. $+\infty$
- b. 0
- c. 1
- d. -1
- e. 2

7. (10p) Let $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = C_{3-x}^3$ (with $C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$) and D be the maximal domain of the function. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. f is strictly increasing on D
- b. f is strictly decreasing on D
- c. f is not monotonic on D
- d. $D = \mathbb{Z}$
- e. $D = \mathbb{N}$

8. (10p) Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \begin{cases} a3^x, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{5^x - 1}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$. The value of the parameter $a \in \mathbb{R}$ such that f is continuous at $x = 0$ is:

- a. 2
- b. 5
- c. $\ln 5$
- d. $\ln 2$
- e. 0

9. (10p) If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{4^x}{2+4^x}$ and $S = \sum_{k=1}^{2025} f\left(\frac{2026-k}{2026}\right)$, then:

- a. $S = 1012$
- b. $S = 1012.5$
- c. $S = 2026$
- d. $S = 4^{2026}$
- e. $S = \ln 2026$

10. (10p) Let $M = \left\{ m \in \mathbb{R} \mid \frac{mx^2 + 2(m-3)x + m + 12}{x^2 + 2mx + m} \geq 0 \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$. Then:

- a. $M \subset \left(\frac{3}{4}, 2\right)$
- b. $M \subset \left[\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)$
- c. $M \subset \left[\frac{3}{4}, 1\right)$
- d. $M \subset \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$
- e. $M \subset \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$



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- $S = 4^{2026}$
 - $S = 1012$
 - $S = 2026$
 - $S = \ln 2026$
 - $S = 1012.5$
3. (5p) If $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{-n} + 2^{4n}}{4^{-2n} - 4^{2n}}$, then L is equal to:
- $+\infty$
 - -1
 - 1
 - 2
 - 0
4. (10p) Let $f: [0, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^x, & x \in [0, 1] \\ x + 1, & x \in (1, 3] \end{cases}$. Then $\int_{1/2}^2 f(x) dx$ is equal to:
- $2(1 + e^{1/2}) + \frac{5}{4}$
 - $e + e^{1/2} + \frac{5}{2}$
 - $2(e + e^{1/2}) + \frac{7}{2}$
 - $2(e + e^{1/2}) + \frac{5}{2}$
 - $2(e - e^{1/2}) + \frac{5}{2}$
5. (10p) Let F be a primitive of the function
- $$f: (-2, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{x+2}$$
- such that $F(-1) = 5$. Then $F(0)$ is equal to:
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 - $\ln 2$
 - 0
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6. (5p) The definite integral $\int_{-1}^2 \left(\frac{7x-1}{x^2-x-6} \right) dx$ is equal to:

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If the system is compatible determined (that is, it has a unique solution), then the sum $\alpha + \beta$ is equal to:

- a. 1
- b. -3
- c. 0
- d. 2
- e. -2

8. (10p) The abscisse x of the global maximum point of the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \min\{-2x + 2, x + 2\}$

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- b. 0.5
- c. 1
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9. (10p) Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \begin{cases} a3^x, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{5^x-1}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$. The value of the parameter $a \in \mathbb{R}$ such that f is continuous at $x = 0$ is:

- a. 5
- b. 2
- c. $\ln 2$
- d. 0
- e. $\ln 5$

10. (10p) Let $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = C_{3-x}^3$ (with $C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$) and D be the maximal domain of the function. Which of the following statements is true?

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- b. $D = \mathbb{Z}$
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5. (5p) If $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{-n} + 2^{4n}}{4^{-2n} - 4^{2n}}$, then L is equal to:
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 - 0
 - 1
 - 2
 - $+\infty$
6. (10p) Let $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = C_{3-x}^3$ (with $C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$) and D be the maximal domain of the function. Which of the following statements is true?
- f is strictly decreasing on D



- b. f is not monotonic on D
- c. $D = \mathbb{Z}$
- d. $D = \mathbb{N}$
- e. f is strictly increasing on D

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If the system is compatible determined (that is, it has a unique solution), then the sum $\alpha + \beta$ is equal to:

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 - b. -2
 - c. 2
 - d. -3
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8. (10p) Let $M = \left\{ m \in \mathbb{R} \mid \frac{mx^2 + 2(m-3)x + m + 12}{x^2 + 2mx + m} \geq 0 \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$. Then:
- a. $M \subset \left[\frac{1}{3}, 1 \right)$
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 - c. $M \subset \left[\frac{3}{4}, 1 \right)$
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- d. $2(e + e^{1/2}) + \frac{5}{2}$
- e. $2(1 + e^{1/2}) + \frac{5}{4}$

10. (10p) Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} a3^x, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{5^x - 1}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$. The value of the parameter $a \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

f is continuous at $x = 0$ is:

- a. $\ln 5$
- b. 5
- c. $\ln 2$
- d. 0
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- b. $M \subset \left[\frac{3}{4}, 1 \right)$
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3. (10p) Let F be a primitive of the function

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- e. 1

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- b. $e + e^{1/2} + \frac{5}{2}$
- c. $2(1 + e^{1/2}) + \frac{5}{4}$



d. $2(e + e^{1/2}) + \frac{5}{2}$

e. $2(e + e^{1/2}) + \frac{7}{2}$

6. (5p) If $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{-n} + 2^{4n}}{4^{-2n} - 4^{2n}}$, then L is equal to:

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- c. 0
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- b. $S = 2026$
- c. $S = 4^{2026}$
- d. $S = \ln 2026$
- e. $S = 1012$

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- a. $5\ln 4$
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f is continuous at $x = 0$ is:

- a. 2
- b. $\ln 5$
- c. $\ln 2$
- d. 0
- e. 5



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- b. 0
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 f is continuous at $x = 0$ is:

- a. 5
- b. 2
- c. $\ln 2$
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4. (10p) Let $f: [0, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^x, & x \in [0, 1] \\ x + 1, & x \in (1, 3] \end{cases}$. Then $\int_{1/2}^2 f(x) dx$ is equal to:

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- a. $5\ln 4$
- b. $7\ln 4$
- c. $\ln 4$
- d. $\ln 4 + \ln 3$
- e. $-\ln 4$

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- d. f is strictly decreasing on D
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If the system is compatible determined (that is, it has a unique solution), then the sum $\alpha + \beta$ is equal to:

- a. -3
- b. -2
- c. 1
- d. 0
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10. (10p) If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{4^x}{2+4^x}$ and $S = \sum_{k=1}^{2025} f\left(\frac{2026-k}{2026}\right)$, then:

- a. $S = 1012$
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- c. $S = 1012.5$
- d. $S = \ln 2026$
- e. $S = 4^{2026}$



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 - $M \subset \left(\frac{3}{4}, 2 \right)$
 - $M \subset \left[\frac{3}{4}, 1 \right)$
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- 1
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- 0
 - 0.5
 - 1
 - 2
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 - $8\ln 2$
 - 0
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- a. 5
- b. 2
- c. $\ln 2$
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- b. -3
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- a. $S = 1012$
- b. $S = 2026$
- c. $S = 1012.5$
- d. $S = \ln 2026$
- e. $S = 4^{2026}$

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