



MULTIPLE-CHOICE TEST
in MATHEMATICS

1. At an exam, 60% of the candidates are boys and 80 candidates are girls. Let x be the number of the candidates. Then: **5p**
- $x = 120$
 - $x = 320$
 - $x = 200$
 - $x = 180$
 - none of the above.

2. Let $f: R \rightarrow R$ be given by $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 2$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ be given by $g(x) = mx^2 + x + n$. The values of the real parameters m and n , for which the vertex of the parabola g and the vertex of the parabola f are symmetric with respect to the Ox axis, are: **10p**
- $m = \frac{1}{2}, n = \frac{3}{2}$.
 - $m = -\frac{1}{2}, n = -\frac{3}{2}$.
 - $m = -\frac{1}{2}, n = \frac{3}{2}$.
 - $m = \frac{1}{2}, n = -\frac{3}{2}$.
 - none of the above.

3. Let $5, x + 5, x + 10$ be the first three terms of an arithmetic progression of natural numbers. Then the sum S_{100} of the first 100 terms is: **10p**
- $S_{100} = 25350$
 - $S_{100} = 25450$
 - $S_{100} = 25250$
 - $S_{100} = 25550$
 - none of the above.

4. Consider $S = \{(x, q) \in N \times N \mid |\sqrt{x-2} - 3| + q(\sqrt{x-2} + 3) = 6\}$. **10p**
- Then:
- $S = \{(x, 1) \mid x \in \{2, 3, \dots, 11\}\} \cup \{(83, 0)\}$
 - $S = \{(2, 1), (3, 1), (11, 1), (83, 0)\}$
 - $S = \{(2, 1), (3, 1), (4, 1), (10, 1), (11, 1)\}$
 - $S = \{(2, 1), (3, 1), (10, 1), (11, 1)\}$
 - none of the above.

5. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(R)$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ b & b & b \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(R)$. **5p**

The values of the real parameters a, b for which the matrices A și B have the same rank are:

- $a = -1$ and $b \in R$
- $a = 2$ and $b = 1$
- $a = -1$ and $b = 1$



- d. $a = 1$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}$
- e. none of the above.

6. Let

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} [2 + \ln(n + 1)]}, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Then:

- a. $\{a_n\}_n$ is a monotonically increasing sequence.
- b. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$.
- c. $a_n > 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.
- d. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty$.
- e. $\{a_n\}_n$ is a monotonically decreasing sequence.

10p

7. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by

$$f(x) = x^3 + (a - 3)x^2 + (3 - 2a)x + a - 1,$$

and I be the set of the values of the real parameter a for which f has a local maximum at the point $x = 1$. Then:

- a. $I = (-\infty, 0)$.
- b. $I = (0, \infty)$.
- c. $I = \{0\}$.
- d. $I = \emptyset$.
- e. none of the above.

10p

8. Let $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} [2 + \ln(x + 1)]}.$$

Then the equation $f(x) = 1$ has:

- a. two solutions in the interval $[0, \infty)$.
- b. a unique solution in the interval $[0, \infty)$.
- c. three solutions in the interval $[0, \infty)$.
- d. $\exists x \in [0, \infty)$ such that x is a solution of the equation.
- e. none of the above.

10p

9. Consider

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{n^2 x^2 + 1} [2 + \ln(nx + 1)]} dx, n \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

Then:

- a. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n \neq 0$
- b. $\{I_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ is not a convergent sequence.
- c. the sequence $\{I_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ has no convergent subsequence.
- d. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$
- e. none of the above.

10p



10. Consider

$$I = \int_0^1 15(x^2 - x)(x^2 + x) dx.$$

Then:

10p

- a. $I = -2$
- b. $I = -30$
- c. $I = -\frac{2}{15}$
- d. $I = -\frac{1}{15}$
- e. none of the above.

Seria a II-a. 13.04.2024

Facultatea CSE

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