1. [10 points] The graph of a portion of the derivative of \( b(x) \) is shown below. Assume that \( b(x) \) is defined and continuous on \([-5, 6]\).

In the following questions, circle all correct solutions.

a. [2 points] At which of the following values of \( x \) does \( b(x) \) appear to have a critical point?

\( x = -4 \) \( x = -3 \) \( x = 2 \) \( x = 3 \) \( \text{NONE OF THESE} \)

b. [2 points] At which of the following values of \( x \) does \( b(x) \) attain a local minimum?

\( x = -4 \) \( x = 0 \) \( x = 2 \) \( x = 4 \) \( \text{NONE OF THESE} \)

c. [2 points] At which of the following values of \( x \) does \( b(x) \) appear to have an inflection point?

\( x = -3 \) \( x = 2 \) \( x = 3 \) \( x = 5 \) \( \text{NONE OF THESE} \)

d. [2 points] On which interval(s) are the hypotheses of the Mean Value Theorem true for \( b(x) \)?

\([-4, -2]\) \([-2, 2]\) \([1, 4]\) \([-5, 6]\) \(\text{NONE OF THESE}\)

e. [2 points] For what values of \( x \) is \( b(x) \) concave up? Write your answer using inequalities or interval notation.

Answer: \((-5, -3) \cup (4, 6)\)