

A1: Show no work. *NOTE:* The **inverse-fnc** of g , often written as g^{-1} , is *different* from the **reciprocal fnc** $1/g$. E.g, suppose g is invertible with $g(-2) = 3$ and $g(3) = 8$: Then $g^{-1}(3) = -2$, yet $[1/g](3) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 1/g(3) = 1/8$.

Write **DNE** in a blank if the described object does not exist or if the indicated operation cannot be performed.

a Line $y = Mx + B$ is orthogonal to $y = \frac{1}{5}x + 2$ and owns $(4, 10)$. So $M =$ _____ and $B =$ _____.

b The solutions to $5x^2 = 3 - 2x$ are $x =$ _____.

c $[\sqrt{3}^{\sqrt{2}}]^{\sqrt{8}} =$ _____ . $\log_8(4) =$ _____.

d If $\log_B(64) = 3$ then $B =$ _____.

e Let $y = f(x) := [2 + \sqrt[5]{x}]/3$. Its inverse-function is $f^{-1}(y) =$ _____.

f Let $g(x) := x^3 + x$. Then $g^{-1}(10) =$ _____ and $[g^{-1}]'(10) =$ _____.

g $\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{\sin(2z)}{3+z^2} \right) = \frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ where $f(z) =$ _____ and $g(z) =$ _____.

h For $x > 0$, let $B(x) := x^x$. Its derivative is $B'(x) =$ _____.
[Hint: How is y^z , for $y > 0$, defined in terms of the exponential fnc?]

i Below, f and g are differentiable fncs with
 $f(2) = 3, \quad f(3) = 5, \quad f'(2) = 19, \quad f'(3) = 17,$
 $g(2) = 11, \quad g(3) = 13, \quad g'(2) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad g'(3) = 7,$
 $f(5) = 43, \quad g(5) = 23, \quad f'(5) = 41, \quad g'(5) = 29.$

Define the composition $C := g \circ f$. Then $C(2) =$ _____ ; $C'(2) =$ _____.

Please write each answer as a product of numbers; **do not** multiply out. [Hint: The Chain rule.]

A2: Math-Greek alphabet: Please write the **two** missing data of lowercase/uppercase/name. Eg:

“iota: α : B: _____.” You fill in: ι I A *alpha* β *beta*

Z: _____ Δ : _____ H: _____

σ : _____ γ : _____ ξ : _____

lambda _____ rho _____ omega _____ mu _____

End of Prereq-A

A1: _____ 95pts

A2: _____ 20pts

Total: _____ 115pts

HONOR CODE: “I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor (or his colleague).”
Name/Signature/Ord _____

Ord: _____