

**V1:** 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.

Please PRINT your Name

**a**  $[\sqrt{5}^{\sqrt{8}}]^{\sqrt{2}} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .  $\log_{16}(8) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

.....

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

**HONOR CODE:** "I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor."

**c** Quadratic  $6x^2 + 29x + 35 = [Ax - \alpha] \cdot [Bx - \beta]$ , for numbers  $A =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $\alpha =$  \_\_\_\_\_;  $B =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $\beta =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: .....

**d** 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.]

**e** Let  $y = f(x) := [7 + \sqrt[3]{2x}]/5$ . Its inverse-function is  $f^{-1}(y) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**f** Let  $g(x) := x^3 + 2x - 5$ . Then  $g^{-1}(7) =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 and  $[g^{-1}]'(7) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**g** For natural number  $N$ , the sum  $\sum_{k=18}^{18+N} 4^k$  equals \_\_\_\_\_

**h** Marty the martian has 3 feet. In his sock drawer, he has 50 red socks, 50 blue socks and 50 green socks; 150 socks total, loose, jumbled. The minimum number of (individual) socks he need take, to guarantee a matched set of 3 socks, is \_\_\_\_\_