

Please. Use “ $f(x)$ notation” when writing fncs; in particular, for trig and log fncs. E.g, write “ $\sin(x)$ ” rather than the horrible $\sin x$ or $[\sin x]$. Do **not** approx.: If your result is “ $\sin(\sqrt{\pi})$ ” then write that rather than .9797.... Write expressions unambiguously e.g, “ $1/a + b$ ” should be bracketed either $[1/a] + b$ or $1/[a + b]$. (Be careful with **negative** signs!)

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

P1: Show no work.

z What is a polar bear? Answer:
A rectangular bear after a coordinate transform.

a The **slope** of line $3[y - 5] = 2[x - 1]$ is
Point **(4, y)** lies on this line, where $y =$

b The solutions to $3z^2 = 1 - z$
are $z =$

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

d Let $B(x) := x^x$. Its derivative, then, is
 $B'(x) =$
[Hint: How is x^x defined ITO of the exponential fnc?]

e For fnc $y = h(x) := [5 + \sqrt[3]{x}]/2$, its inverse fnc
is $h^{-1}(y) =$

f Suppose g is a fnc with g' never zero. Let h be
the inverse fnc of g . In terms of h , g and g' , write a
formula for $h'(x) =$
[Hint: The Chain rule.]

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

g Compute the sum of this geometric series:
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [-1]^n \cdot [3/5]^n =$

h The series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{[-1]^k}{\ln(k)}$ (circle one): Diverges,
Converges absolutely, Converges conditionally.

i The **radius of convergence** of power series
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[3x]^n}{n+7}$ is: RoC =

End of P-Prereq

P1: _____ 110pts

Total: _____ 110pts

Print name _____ Ord: _____

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

Signature: _____