

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** if the object does not exist or the operation cannot be performed. NB: **DNE**  $\neq \{\}$   $\neq 0$ .

**B1:** a On  $\mathbb{Z}_+$ , write  $x \$ y$  IFF  $xy < 0$ . So  $\$$  is Circle

**Transitive:**  $T$   $F$ .    **Symm.:**  $T$   $F$ .    **Reflex.:**  $T$   $F$ .

On  $\mathbb{Z}$ , say that  $x \nabla y$  IFF  $x - y \leq 1$ . Then  $\nabla$  is:

**Trans.:**  $T$   $F$ .    **Symm.:**  $T$   $F$ .    **Reflex.:**  $T$   $F$ .

(Be *careful* on both parts!)

b Let  $\mathcal{P}_\infty$  denote the family of all *infinite* subsets of  $\mathbb{N}$ . Define relation  $\approx$  on  $\mathcal{P}_\infty$  by:  $A \approx B$  IFF  $A \cap B$  is infinite. Stmt “*This  $\approx$  is an equivalence-relation*” is:  $T$   $F$

c  $[\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{27}}]^{\sqrt{3}} =$  .  $\log_8(4) =$  .

d Line  $y = Mx + B$  is orthogonal to  $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$  and owns  $(2, 1)$ . So  $M =$   and  $B =$  .

e Quadratic  $15x^2 + 23x + 6 = [Ax - \alpha] \cdot [Bx - \beta]$ , for numbers  $A =$  ,  $\alpha =$  ;  $B =$  ,  $\beta =$  .

f Below,  $f$  and  $g$  are differentiable fncs with

$$\begin{aligned} f(2) &= 3, & f(3) &= 5, & f'(2) &= 19, & f'(3) &= 17, \\ g(2) &= 11, & g(3) &= 13, & g'(2) &= \frac{1}{2}, & g'(3) &= 7, \\ f(5) &= 43, & g(5) &= 23, & f'(5) &= 41, & g'(5) &= 29. \end{aligned}$$

Define the composition  $C := g \circ f$ . Then

$$C(2) = \text{}; \quad C'(2) = \text{}.$$

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

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

h Compute the sum of this geometric series:  
 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [-1]^k \cdot [1/3]^{2k} =$  .

i Matrix-product  $\begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x & y \end{bmatrix} =$  .

**B2: Math-Greek alphabet:** Please write the two missing data of lowercase/uppercase/name. Eg:

“iota:     $\alpha$ :     $\beta$ :    .” You fill in:  $\iota$  I A alpha  $\beta$  beta.  
 $\Gamma$ :     $\Delta$ :     $\Upsilon$ :  
 $\nu$ :     $\zeta$ :     $\mu$ :  
sigma    xi    omega    lambda

End of Prereq-B

**B1:**          125pts

**B2:**          20pts

**Total:**          145pts

Please PRINT your Student-ID number (just this once)

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

Signature: