

**Welcome.** Write **DNE** in a blank if the described object does not exist or if the indicated operation cannot be performed. Write expressions unambiguously e.g., “ $1/a + b$ ” should be bracketed either  $[1/a] + b$  or  $1/[a + b]$ . (Be careful with negative signs!)

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  $[\sin x]$ .

Recall  $\llbracket x \downarrow K \rrbracket := x \cdot [x-1] \cdot [x-2] \cdots [x-[K-1]]$ , is read as “ $N$  falling-factorial  $K$ ”.

**S1:** Show no work.

**a** Prof. King wears bifocals, and cannot read small handwriting. Circle one:  
True! Yes! Who??

**b**  $[\mathbf{D} - 3\mathbf{I}]^6(x^9 \cdot e^{3x}) =$  ......

**c** A soln to  $[f'' - 3f'](x) = 14 - 6x$  is polynomial  $f(x) =$  ...... Using parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , then, the general solution to  $[h'' - 3h'](x) = 14 - 6x$  is

$h_{\alpha,\beta}(x) =$  ......

And the  $h$  with  $h(0) = 0$  and  $h'(0) = 0$  is  $h(x) =$  ......

**d** Fnc  $y_\beta(t) :=$  ..... is the general soln to  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 8t^3 \cdot [y-5]$ . [FOLDE or SoV]

The particular  $y()$  with  $y(0) = 8$  is  $y(t) :=$  ...... And this

function has  $y(1) =$  ......

**e** Degree- $N$  polynomial  $y = y(t)$  satisfies

$$\dagger: \quad 4y^2 - t^9 y' = 15t^9 + 4t^2.$$

Thus  $N =$  ...... [Hint: Don't compute  $y$ ; just the polynomial's degree.]

**S2:** Show no work.

**f** DiffOperators **P, Q, R, S** are defined as

$$\mathbf{P}(f) := f(3) \cdot f', \quad \mathbf{Q}(f) := \cos(3) \cdot f^{(3)}, \\ \mathbf{R}(f) := [\cos(3) \cdot f] + f'', \quad \mathbf{S}(f) := \cos(3) + [3f'].$$

Then... **P** is linear:  $\mathcal{T} F$ . **Q** is linear:  $\mathcal{T} F$ .  
**R** is linear:  $\mathcal{T} F$ . **S** is linear:  $\mathcal{T} F$ .

**g** Write  $\cos(-2i)$ , which is real, ITOf  $\exp()$  and add/sub/mul/div:  $\cos(-2i) =$  ......  
And  $\cos(-2i)$  lies in circle the correct interval  
 $(-\infty, \frac{-1}{5}]$   $(\frac{-1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}]$   $(\frac{1}{5}, 2]$   $(2, 5]$   $(5, 15]$   $(15, 45]$   $(45, \infty)$

End of S-Class

**S1:** ..... 120pts

**S2:** ..... 40pts

**Total:** ..... 160pts