

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.

**T1:**

**a** Using set-builder notation, define the set of primes.  
 $\text{PRIMES} = \{n \in \text{WHAT} \mid \text{Conditions on } n\}$ , using some of the symbols

$$\text{such that, if, then, and, or, not, } 0 \ 1 \ 2 \dots$$

$$\forall \exists \notin \in \mathbb{N} \ \mathbb{Z}_+ \ [a \dots b) \bullet + =$$

and *avoiding “factor(s), divides, is-a-multiple, splits, irreducible, composite, Gcd, Lcm ...”* and similar, uh, cheats. Every quantification must specify its set!

**b** 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!)

**T2:**

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

**d** Line  $y = [M \cdot x] + B$  owns points  $(4, 3)$  and  $(-2, 5)$ .  
 Hence  $M =$  ..... and  $B =$  ......

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

**f** The solutions to  $3x^2 = 2 - 2x$   
 are  $x =$  ......

**g** The four solutions to  $[y - 2] \cdot y \cdot [y + 2] = -1/y$   
 are  $y =$  .....  
.....  
.....  
.....

[Hint: Apply the Quadratic Formula to  $y^2$ .]

**h**  $[\sqrt{3}^{\sqrt{2}}]^{\sqrt{8}} =$  ......     $\log_{64}(16) =$  ......

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

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

**k** For natural number  $K$ , the sum  
 $\sum_{n=3}^{3+K} 4^n$  equals ......

**l**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n = \frac{5}{8}$ . So  $r =$  ..... or **DNE**.

[Hint: The sum starts with  $n$  at **one**, not zero.]

**T3: Math-Greek alphabet:** Please write the **two** missing data of lowercase/uppercase/name. Eg:

“iota:  $\alpha:$  ..... B: .....” You fill in:  $\iota \ A \ \alpha \ \beta \ \betaeta$   
 $\Omega: \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">.....$   $\Psi: \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">.....$  H: .....  
 $\sigma: \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">.....$   $\gamma: \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">.....$   $\lambda: \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">.....$   
 theta ..... rho ..... delta ..... mu .....

End of Prac-prereq-T

Print  
name .....

Ord: .....

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

Signature: .....