

T1: 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.

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

b Line $y = [M \cdot x] + B$ owns points $(3, -1)$ and $(-3, 17)$. Hence $M =$ and $B =$.

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

d 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 $C(2) =$; $C'(2) =$.

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

g Compute the sum of this geometric series: $\sum_{k=5}^{\infty} [-1]^k \cdot [1/3]^{2k} =$.

h $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n = 2011$. So $r =$ or **DNE**.

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

T2: Math-Greek alphabet: Please write the **two** missing data of lowercase/uppercase/name. Eg:

“iota: α : B: .” You fill in: ι I A alpha β beta.
 Γ : Δ : Υ :
 ν : ζ : μ :
sigma xi omega lambda

End of Prereq-T

T1: 160pts

T2: 20pts

Total: 180pts

Please PRINT your Name

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

Signature: