You have 30 minutes to complete this quiz. Make your variables clear and consistent (so if you want to say, for example,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , you should also mention y = f(x), or "y is a function of x"). Calculators are OK.

- 1. **Definitions/Concepts.** (1 pt each) State the following:
  - (a) Product Rule:
  - (b) Quotient Rule:
  - (c) Chain Rule:
- 2. Questions/Problems. The acceleration due to gravity, g, at a distance r from the center of the earth is given by

$$g = \frac{GM}{r^2},$$

where M is the mass of the earth and G is a constant.

- (a) (1 pt) Find  $\frac{dg}{dr}$ .
- (b) (2 pts) What is the practical interpretation (in terms of acceleration) of  $\frac{dg}{dr}$ ? Why would you expect it to be negative?
- (c) (1 pt) You are told that  $M=6\cdot M^{24}$  and  $G=6.67\cdot 10^{-20}$  where M is in kilograms and r in kilometers. What is the value of  $\frac{dg}{dr}$  at the surface of the earth (r=6400 km)?
- (d) (1pt) What does this tell you about whether or not it is reasonable to assume g is constant near the surface of the earth?

3. Computations/Algebra. (1 pt each) Differentiate with respect to x. You must show work to get credit.

(a) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x + 1}$$

(b) 
$$g(x) = x^k + k^x$$

ChAlLeNgE PrObLeM: Use the identity

$$\ln\left(a^x\right) = x \ln a$$

and the chain rule to write an alternate justification of the formula

$$\frac{d}{dx}a^x = (\ln a)a^x.$$