

Answer the questions in the spaces provided on the question sheets. If you run out of room for an answer, continue on the back of the page.

Name and section: _____
Instructors name: _____

1. What do differentials represent? [1]

2. List 4 ways to represent differentials of $f(x)$ [2]

3. Differentiate the following [1]

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(3x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right)$$

4. [2]

$$\frac{d}{dx} (10^{3x})$$

5. [2]

$$\frac{d}{dx} (7^{x^2})$$

6.

$$\frac{d}{dx} (e^{-x})$$

[1]

7.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^a}{x^2 - 1} \right)$$

[2]

8.

$$\frac{d}{dx} (e^a \ln (x^2 - 1))$$

[2]

9.

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cos (3x + x^2))$$

[2]

10.

$$\frac{d}{dx} ((2x - 1)\cos (x^2))$$

[3]

11.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{2x-1}{x^2+1} \right)$$

[4]

12.

$$\frac{d}{dx} (2(2+3x^2)(x^3-2x)^2)$$

[4]

13.

$$\frac{d^3}{dx^2 dy} (\cos(2x^3 + y))$$

[5]

14. What is the difference between a concave and convex function

[1]

15. What are the conditions for a “well behaved” function [1]

16. Give examples of functions that do not satisfy each of the conditions for a “well behaved” functions (one example for each condition, specify which condition it is) [3]

17. How does a Legendre transform change a function, (what is the information represented as) [2]

18. How does a Legendre transform change a function, (what is the information represented as) [2]

19. What are the conditions of a Legendre transform [1]

20. What is the Legendre transform of $f(x) = x \ln(x)$, $x > 0$ [5]

21. The Legendre transform of x^2 is $\frac{p^2}{4}$. Show that the Legendre transform is its own inverse [4]

22. Use the Legendre transform to derive a thermodynamic function starting from the internal energy [4]

23. For the thermodynamic function you derived, give the Maxwell relation it provides

[4]