1. [10 points] Some values of the invertible, differentiable function $G(t)$ are shown in the table below, along with some values of $G^{\prime}(t)$, the derivative of $G(t)$.

| $t$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $G(t)$ | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| $G^{\prime}(t)$ | 0 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |

For parts a. - d., find the exact numerical values, or write DNE if the value does not exist. Your answers should not include the letter $G$, but you do not need to simply. Show your work.
a. [2 points] Let $P(t)=t^{3} G(t)$. Find $P^{\prime}(2)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Solution: } P^{\prime}(t)=3 t^{2} G(t)+t^{3} G^{\prime}(t) \text {, so } \\
& \qquad P^{\prime}(2)=3 \cdot 2^{2} G(2)+2^{3} G^{\prime}(2)=12 \cdot 5+8 \cdot 1=68
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: $\quad P^{\prime}(2)=$ $\qquad$
b. [2 points] Let $A(t)=\frac{G(3 t+2)}{2 t+1}$. Find $A^{\prime}(1)$.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Solution: } A^{\prime}(t)=\frac{3 G^{\prime}(3 t+2)(2 t+1)-2 G(3 t+2)}{(2 t+1)^{2}} \text {, so } \\
A^{\prime}(1)=\frac{3 G^{\prime}(5) \cdot 3-2 G(5)}{3^{2}}=\frac{27-20}{9}=\frac{7}{9} .
\end{gathered}
$$

Answer: $\quad A^{\prime}(1)=$ $\qquad$
c. [2 points] Let $K(t)=G^{-1}(t)$. Find $K^{\prime}(2)$.

$$
\text { Solution: } \quad K^{\prime}(2)=\frac{1}{G^{\prime}\left(G^{-1}(2)\right)}=\frac{1}{G^{\prime}(1)}=\frac{1}{5}
$$

Answer: $\quad K^{\prime}(2)=$ $\qquad$
d. [2 points] Let $R(t)=\ln (G(t))$. Find $R^{\prime}(5)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Solution: } \quad R^{\prime}(t)=\frac{1}{G(t)} \cdot G^{\prime}(t), \text { so } R^{\prime}(5)=\frac{1}{G(5)} \cdot G^{\prime}(5)= & \frac{3}{10} . \\
& \text { Answer: } \quad R^{\prime}(5)=\square
\end{aligned}
$$

e. [2 points] Gabby the gopher is furiously digging an underground tunnel. Suppose $G(t)$ gives the length in meters of Gabby's tunnel $t$ hours after she started digging at 6am.

Fill in the blank with a number to give a practical interpretation of the fact that $G^{\prime}(5)=3$.
Solution: The interval from 10:55 to 11:05 is ten minutes, which is one-sixth of an hour, so we need to divide $G^{\prime}(5)$ by 6 .

Gabby's tunnel was about $\qquad$ meters longer at 11:05am than it was at 10:55am.

