1. [9 points] A portion of a graph of the function $r(x)$, whose domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ is shown below to the left. The function $r(x)$ is linear on the intervals $[-6,-4]$ and $[-4,-2]$. A table of values for a differentiable and invertible function $q(x)$ and its derivative $q^{\prime}(x)$ are shown below to the right.


| $x$ | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $q(x)$ | 14 | 10 | 3 | 2 | -5 | -6 | -15 |
| $q^{\prime}(x)$ | -10 | -12 | -4 | 0 | -2 | -5 | -6 |

Find the exact values of the quantities in parts a.-d., whenever possible. Write net if there is not enough information to do so, or write DNE if the value does not exist. Your answers should not include the letters $q$ or $r$ but you do not need to simplify your numerical answers. Show your work.
a. $[1$ point $]$ Find $r^{\prime}(-4)$.

Answer: $\quad r^{\prime}(-4)=$ $\qquad$
b. [2 points] Find $\left(q^{-1}\right)^{\prime}(-6)$.

Answer: $\left(q^{-1}\right)^{\prime}(-6)=$ $\qquad$
c. [3 points] Let $J(x)=e^{q(x)}$. Find $J^{\prime}(1)$.

Answer: $\quad J^{\prime}(1)=$
d. [3 points] Let $D(x)=r(x) q(2 x+4)$. Find $D^{\prime}(-3)$.

Answer: $\quad D^{\prime}(-3)=$ $\qquad$

