

Why Major in Mathematics?

What sorts of jobs can I get with a mathematics degree? Examples of occupational opportunities available to math majors:

Market Research Analyst Cryptanalyst Mathematician
Air Tra c Controller Professor Meteorologist
Climate Analyst Pollster Medical Doctor

Estimator Population Ecologist Lawyer
Research Scientist Operations Research Actuary
Computer Programmer Data Mining Statistician

Where can I work? What sorts of companies hire mathematicians? Well just to name a few...

U.S. Government Agencies such as the National Center for Computing Sciences, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the National Security Agency (NSA), and the U.S. Department of Energy.

Government labs and research o ces such as Air Force O ce of Scienti c Research, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Sandia National Laboratory.

Engineering research organizations such as AT&T Laboratories - Research, Exxon Research and Engineering, and IBM Research.

Computer information and software rms such as Adobe, Google, Mentor Graphics, Microsoft, and Yahoo Research.

Electronics and computer manufacturers such as Alcatel-Lucent, Hewlett-Packard, Honeywell, Philips Research, and SGI.

Aerospace and transportation equipment manufacturers such as Boeing, Ford, General Motors, and Lockheed Martin.

Transportation service providers such as FedEx Corporation and United Parcel Service (UPS).

Financial service and investment manangement rms such as Citibank, Morgan Stanley, and Prudential.

A Mathematics Major isn't just for those wanting to be Mathematicians!

The top scoring major on the Law School Entrance Exam (LSAT) is Mathematics (Source: Journal of Economic Education)

Mathematics is also a top 5 scoring major on the Medical School Entrance Exam (MCAT) (Source: American Institute of Physics)

Study in the eld of mathematics o ers an education with an emphasis on careful problem solving, precision of thought and expression, and the mathematical skills needed for work in many other areas. Many important problems in government, private industry, and health and environmental elds require mathematical techniques for their solutions. The study of mathematics provides species analytical and quantitative tools, as well as general problem-solving skills, for dealing with these problems. The University of North Alabama of ers an undergraduate degree in Mathematics and has many great things to of er, including a new

1.	Find the slope of	of the lir	ne between	the points	(^D 3; ^k	6) and	$(2;4^{D}\overline{2}).$
	•		1 0	· ·	•	,	. ,

- (A) $6^{\cancel{D}}\overline{6}$ $11^{\cancel{D}}\overline{2}$ (B) $\frac{5^{\cancel{D}}\overline{2} + 2^{\cancel{D}}\overline{6}}{26}$ (C) $5^{\cancel{D}}\overline{2}$ (D) $\boxed{5^{\cancel{D}}\overline{2} + 2^{\cancel{D}}\overline{6}}$ (E) None of these
- 2. How many values of x satisfy the radical equation $\sqrt[p]{x+2} + \sqrt[p]{3x+7} = 1$?
 - (**A**) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) In nitely Many
- (E) None of these
- 3. In last year's NBA Finals, LeBron James scored a total of 169 points from 2-pointers and 3-pointers. If he made a total of 78 shots, how many 3-pointers did he make?
 - (A) 65
- (B) 45
- (C) 25
- **(D)** 15
- (E) None of these (13)

4. Simplify the expression

- 12. Find the distance between the foci of the ellipse given by the equation $\frac{(x-3)^2}{7} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{2} = 1$:

 (A) 3 (B) $2^{1/5}$ (C) 6 (D) $6^{1/5}$ (E) None of these

13.

- 33. The line perpendicular to 4x + 2y = 5, and with the same *y*-intercept, is graphed on the coordinate plane. What is the sum of the non-zero coordinates of its *x* and *y*-intercepts?
 - (A) 2*:*5
- **(B)** 1:25
- **(C)** 3:75
- **(D)** 7:5
- (E) None of these
- **34.** Find the inverse function $f^{-1}(x)$ of the function $f(x) = x^2 4x + 3$ if x = 2.
 - (A) $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 4x + 3}$ (B) $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{P}{x 3} + 2$ (C) $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{P}{x + 1} + 2$ (D) $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{P}{x + 3}$ (E) $f^{-1}(x) = x^2 + 4x 3$

- 43. The difference quotient of a function f(x) is the quotient $\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$, $h \ne 0$. Find the difference quotient of $x^2 + 1$.
 - (**A**) 1
- (B) h
- (C) $\frac{h^2 + 1}{h}$ (D) 2x
- (E) 2x + h
- **44**. Find the value of c so that x = 1 is not a vertical asymptote of the graph of the function

$$y = \frac{x^2 + x + c}{x^2 + x + 2}$$
:

- (A)
- (B)
- (C) 3
- (D) 4
- (E) None of these
- **45.** The function $k(x) = {}^{\triangleright} \overline{\sin(5x)}$ is the composition of the functions $f(x) = \sin x$, $g(x) = {}^{\triangleright} \overline{x}$ and h(x) = 5x. . .