$\oint 3.3$ STL 2, 4; Exercises 1-4, 5-55 (5X), 57, 59, 62, 64, 77, 78
$\oint 3.4$ Exercises 3-48 (3X), 50-70 (5X), 74
$\oint 3.5$ Exercises 3-48 (3X), 50, 55, 60, 62, 64

## Exam 1

$\oint 3.6$ STL 1, 2; Exercises 1-4, 7-9, $12-54$ (3X), 60-90 (5X), 92, 96, 100
$\oint 3.7$ Exercises 3-60(3X), 65-100 (5X), 101, 103
$\oint 3.8$ STL; Exercises 1-4, 6-63 (3X), 65-95 (5X)

## Exam 2

$\oint 4.1$ STL; Exercises 2, 3-33 (3X), 35-65 (5X), 63, 67, 68, 71, 90, 92
$\oint 4.2$ STL; Exercises 1, 3-9 odd, 25, $12-54$ (3X), 60-100 (5X)
$\oint 4.3$ STL; Exercises 1, 2, $3-51$ (3X), 55, 62, 66, 70, 75, 79, 82, 87, 91

## Exam 3

$\oint$ 4.4 STL; Exercises 2, 38, 3-54 (3X), 55-90 (5X), 91, 95
$\oint 4.5$ STL; Exercises 1, 2, 3-42 (3x), 45-95 (5X)
$\oint 5.1$ STL; Exercises 1, 2, 3-18 (3X), 19, 21-57 (3X), 71, 76, 79, 80
Exam 4
$\oint 5.2$ STL; Exercises 2, 3-54 (3X), 77, 82, 84, 86
$\oint 5.3$ STL; Exercises 2, 3-24 (3X), 63, 64
$\oint 5.5$ Exercises 3-60 (3X)
Exam 5
Final Exam

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Note: STL stands for "Speaking The Language". To do STL problems, read the problem, then read the section looking for the answer to the problem. Often, the answer is in the "Quick Reference" part at the end of the section. For the exercises, (3X) stands for every third problem. For example, $3-75$ (3X) means 3, 6, 9, 12, $\ldots, 69,72,75$.

