

HOMEWORK 7-2

1) $P=1$
 $A=2$ } doubling the principal $r = 7\% = 0.07$

continuous compounding $A = Pe^{rt}$

$$\underbrace{2}_{y_1} = \underbrace{1 e^{0.07t}}_{y_2}$$

$X = 9.9$
 or about 10 years

use calculator
 MENU 5 (GRAPH)
 find intersect
 (shift F5, then F5)

2) $f(x) = 2^{x+3} + 4$. ~~shift 3 up and 4 right~~
 this is wrong. shift is 3 units to the left
 ($x+3$ is in the exponent, thus change sign)
 and 4 units up (positive "outside" number)

3) half life = 64.128
 $A = P \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{64.128}}$ ← when time = 64.128, then $\frac{64.128}{64.128} = 1$
 and $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 = \frac{1}{2}$, which means
 at that time half of the
 amount of the substance has
 decayed.

$$A = 12 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{72}{64.128}}$$

$$= \del{5.5} = 5.5$$

After 72 hours 5.5 mg of
 isotope Hg-197 has
 remained.

$$4) A = P \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{t}{64.9}} \leftarrow 100 \quad A = 8 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{100}{64.9}} = \boxed{2.75}$$

2.75mg of isotope Sr-85 has remained after 100 days.

$$5) A = P e^{rt} \text{ continuous compounding formula}$$

$$P = 2000 \quad r = 5.5\% = 0.055$$

$$a) A = ? \text{ when } t = 10$$

$$A = 2000 \cdot e^{0.055 \cdot 10} = 2000 e^{0.55} = 3466.51$$

I will have \$3466.51 in the account after 10 years.

$$b) A = 5000, t = ? \quad A = P e^{rt}$$

$$\frac{5000}{2000} = \frac{2000 e^{0.055t}}{2000}$$

$$\ln \frac{5}{2} = \ln e^{0.055t}$$

$$\frac{\ln \frac{5}{2}}{0.055} = \frac{0.055t}{0.055}$$

$$t = 16.66$$

It would take about 16.66 years (16 years 8 months) to reach \$5000

HOMEWORK 7-3

$$1) 9^2 = 81$$

$$\log_9 81 = 2$$

$$2) \frac{1}{64} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{64} = 3$$

$$3) 8^3 = 512$$

$$\log_8 512 = 3$$

$$4) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} = 9$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 9 = -2$$

$$5) 2^9 = 512$$

$$\log_2 512 = 9$$

$$6) 4^5 = 1024$$

$$\log_4 1024 = 5$$

$$7) 5^4 = 625$$

$$\log_5 625 = 4$$

$$8) 10^{23} = 0.001$$

this is incorrect!

please write -3 instead of 23

$$10^{-3} = 0.001$$

$\log 0.001 = -3$ (if base is 10 we do not write it)

Evaluate each log:

$$9) \log_2 128 = 7$$

because $2^7 = 128$

$$10) \log_4 32 = 2.5$$

$$4^x = 32$$

$$(2^2)^x = 2^5$$

$$2x = 5$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } 2.5$$

$$11) \log_9 27 = 1.5$$

$$9^x = 27$$

$$(3^2)^x = 3^3$$

$$2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ or } 1.5$$

12) $\log_2 -32 = \text{DNE}$
(does not exist)

because 2 to any power is always positive

13) $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{9} = 2$

because $(\frac{1}{3})^2 = \frac{1}{9}$

14) $\log 100,000 = 5$
because $10^5 = 100,000$

15) $\log_7 7^6 = 6$

16) $\log_3 \frac{1}{81} = -4$

because $3^{-4} = \frac{1}{81}$

17) $y = \log_3 x - 2$
is $\log_3 x$ translated 2 units down

18) $\log_8 (x-8)$
is $\log_8 x$ translated 8 units to the right ("inside number" changes sign)

19) $y = \log_6 (x+1) - 5$
is $\log_6 x$ translated 1 unit left and 5 units down

20) $y = \log_2 (x-4) + 1$
is $\log_2 x$ translated 4 units right, and 1 unit up.

write in exponential form

21) $\log_4 256 = 4$
 $4^4 = 256$
(4 equals to the power)

22) $\log_7 1 = 0$
 $7^0 = 1$

23) $\log_2 32 = 5$
 $2^5 = 32$

24) $\log 10 = 1$
 $10^1 = 10$

25) $\log_5 5 = 1$
 $5^1 = 5$

26) $\log_8 \frac{1}{64} = -2$
 $8^{-2} = \frac{1}{64}$

$$27) \log_2 N = t$$

↑
32

$$\log_2 32 = t$$

$$t = 5 \text{ because } 2^5 = 32$$