

# Ch 6 Review

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Now you try.....

Read through each example carefully! Now, you try a similar one! When you're finished, check your answers in on the back page!

View the Example	Now you try																
<p>1. Simplify <math>(6x^5y^4)^3</math> Rule: <math>(x^a)^b = x^{a \cdot b}</math></p> <p><math>6^3 (x^5)^3 (y^4)^3</math> check: <math>6x^5y^4 \cdot 6x^5y^4 \cdot 6x^5y^4</math></p> <p><math>216x^{15}y^{12}</math> <math>216x^{15}y^{12}</math> ✓</p>	<p>1. Simplify <math>(5a^3b^6)^2</math></p>																
<p>2. Write using rational exponents: <math>\sqrt[4]{10}</math></p> <p><math>\sqrt[4]{10} = 10^{1/4}</math></p> <p>Write in radical form: <math>(6x^3z)^{5/6}</math></p> <p><math>\sqrt[6]{(6x^3z)^5}</math></p> <p>Rule: <math>\sqrt[b]{x^a} = x^{a/b}</math></p>	<p>2. Write using rational exponents: <math>\sqrt[7]{12}</math></p> <p>Write in radical form: <math>(8x^4z^5)^{4/7}</math></p>																
<p>3. Solve the equation: <math>(7^{x+3})^5 = 49</math></p> <p>Get the bases the same Rule: <math>(x^a)^b = x^{a \cdot b}</math></p> <p><math>7^{5(x+3)} = 7^2</math></p> <p><math>5(x+3) = 2</math></p> <p><math>5x+15 = 2</math></p> <p><math>5x = -13</math></p> <p><math>x = -13/5</math></p>	<p>3. Solve the equation: <math>(5^{x-2})^5 = 25</math></p>																
<p>4. Solve the equation: <math>4^{x-3} = 16</math></p> <p>Get the bases the same</p> <p><math>4^{x-3} = 4^2</math></p> <p><math>x-3 = 2</math></p> <p><math>x = 5</math></p>	<p>4. Solve the equation: <math>2^{x+5} = 8</math></p>																
<p>5. Complete the table and sketch:</p> <p><math>y = 3^x</math></p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>1/3</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	x	y	-1	1/3	0	1	1	3	<p>5. Complete the table and sketch:</p> <p><math>y = 5^x</math></p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> </table>	x	y	-1		0		1	
x	y																
-1	1/3																
0	1																
1	3																
x	y																
-1																	
0																	
1																	

$-2 \frac{1}{36}$   
 $\frac{1}{6}$   
 $1$   
 $6$   
 $2 \frac{1}{36}$

6. Identify the key features:

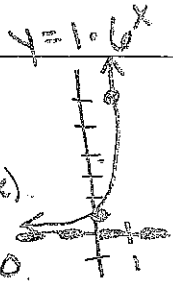
$f(x) = 6^x$   
 Domain: all real #'s

(you can put in any x-value)

Range: all y values > 0  
 are bigger than 0

Asymptote:  $y=0$  ← dotted line along x-axis

y-intercept: 1  
 In  $y = a \cdot b^x$ , a is the y-int.



6. Identify the key features:

$f(x) = 3^x$

Domain:

Range:

Asymptote:

y-intercept:



7. Write an equation for the population after x weeks: A culture of bacteria begins with 100 and doubles each week

$y = a \cdot b^x$  a = initial value (100)  
 b = growth or decay factor (2)  
 $y = 100(2)^x$

7. Write an equation for the population after x weeks: The weight of a new puppy begins at 5 ounces and triples each week

8. Write an exponential function:

x	y
0	2
1	4
2	8
3	16

← a = 2  
 $\left. \begin{matrix} \times 2 \\ \times 2 \\ \times 2 \end{matrix} \right\} b = 2$   
 $y = a \cdot b^x$   
 $y = 2 \cdot 2^x$

8. Write an exponential function:

x	0	1	2	3	4
y	100	50	25	12.5	6.25

9. \$400 is invested at 7% compounded monthly. What is the investment worth in 6 years?

$n = 12$   
 $P = 400$   
 $r = .07$   
 $n = 12$   
 $t = 6$   
 $A = P(1 + \frac{r}{n})^{nt}$   
 $A = 400(1 + \frac{.07}{12})^{12 \cdot 6}$   
 $= \$608.04$

9. \$1250 is invested at 5% compounded monthly. What is the investment worth in 9 years?

10. The population of deer grows at 5% per year.

Exponential growth or decay? Growth

What is the growth/decay rate? 5%

What is the growth/decay factor? 1.05

$100\% + 5\% = 105\% \rightarrow 1.05$

10. The population of mice decreases at 12% per year.

Exponential growth or decay?

What is the growth/decay rate?

What is the growth/decay factor?

<p>11. Write the explicit formula: -6, -12, -24, -48, ...</p> <p><math>a_n = a_1 \cdot r^{n-1}</math> <math>a_1 = -6</math> <math>r = 2</math> <math>a_n = -6(2)^{n-1}</math></p>	<p>11. Write the explicit formula: 1, -3, 9, -27, ...</p>
<p>12. Find the 12<sup>th</sup> term: 2, -4, 8, -16, 32, ...</p> <p><math>a_n = a_1 \cdot r^{n-1}</math> <math>a_1 = 2, r = -2</math> To find 12<sup>th</sup> term, let <math>n = 12</math> <math>a_{12} = 2(-2)^{12-1}</math> <math>= -4096</math></p>	<p>12. Find the 12<sup>th</sup> term: -5, -20, -80, -320, ...</p>
<p>13. The explicit formula for a geometric sequence is <math>a_n = 6\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-1}</math></p> <p><math>a_n = a_1 \cdot r^{n-1}</math> <math>a_1 = 6</math> <math>r = 3/4</math></p> <p>Write the recursive formula: <math>a_1 = 6</math> <math>a_n = (a_{n-1})\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)</math></p> <p>Be sure to include both parts!</p>	<p>13. The explicit formula for a geometric sequence is <math>a_n = 3\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1}</math></p> <p>Write the recursive formula:</p>
<p>14. How does the graph of <math>g(x) = 6 \cdot 4^x + 3</math> compare to <math>f(x) = 6 \cdot 4^x</math> <math>g(x)</math> will be 3 units up from <math>f(x)</math></p>	<p>14. How does the graph of <math>g(x) = 5 \cdot 6^x - 2</math> compare to <math>f(x) = 5 \cdot 6^x</math></p>
<p>15. Graph <math>y = 4^x</math> and <math>y = 3 \cdot 4^x</math> Decide for each feature whether the two graphs would be the same or different:</p> <p>Domain: Same (both "all real #'s")</p> <p>Range: Same (both <math>y &gt; 0</math>)</p> <p>y-intercept: different vs. y-int at 1 vs. y-int at 3</p> <p>asymptote: Same (both <math>y = 0</math>)</p>	<p>15. Graph <math>y = 3^x</math> and <math>y = 6 \cdot 3^x</math> Decide for each feature whether the two graphs would be the same or different:</p> <p>Domain: Same</p> <p>Range: Same</p> <p>y-intercept: different</p> <p>asymptote: Same</p>

Solutions:

1. $25a^6 b^{12}$	2. $12^{11} s$ $\sqrt[7]{(8x^4 z^5)^4}$	3. $x = \frac{12}{5}$	4. $x = -2$	5. $\frac{-17 \pm \sqrt{17^2 - 4(1)(5)}}{2(1)}$ $\frac{-17 \pm \sqrt{289 - 20}}{2}$ $\frac{-17 \pm \sqrt{269}}{2}$
6. Domain: all real #'s, range: $y > 0$ , asymptote: $y = 0$ , y-int: 1	7. $y = 5(3)^x$	8. $y = 100\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$	9. \$1958.56	Decay rate: 12% factor: 0.88
11. $a_n = 1(-3)^{n-1}$	12. -20, 971, 520	13. $a_1 = 3$ $a_n = a_{n-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$	14. $g(x)$ is 2 units down from $f(x)$	15. Domain: same, range: same, y-int: Different, asymptote: same