

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# M\$6 Exam 1 Review Sheet

<p>1. What is the domain of <math>f(x) = 2^x</math> ?</p> <p>(1) all real numbers      (3) all integers            (2) <math>x \leq 0</math>              (4) <math>x \geq 0</math></p>	<p>2. If <math>\log_5 x = 2</math>, what is the value of <math>\sqrt{x}</math> ?</p> <p>(1) 25                      (3) <math>2^{\frac{2}{5}}</math>            (2) 5                        (4) <math>\sqrt{5}</math></p>	<p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p>
<p>3. The relationship between the relative size of an earthquake, <math>S</math>, and the measure of the earthquake on the Richter scale, <math>R</math>, is given by the equation <math>\log S = R</math>. If an earthquake measured 3.2 on the Richter scale, what was its relative size to the <i>nearest hundredth</i>?</p>		<p>3. _____</p>
<p>4. In the equation <math>y = 33(1.09^x)</math>, <math>y</math> represents the number of cans of soda drank in a certain town in thousands and <math>x</math> represents the number of years since 1992. Find the year when the people of the town drank 50 thousand cans of soda for the first time.</p>		<p>4. _____</p>
<p>5. The scientists in a laboratory company raise amebas to sell to schools for use in biology classes. They know that one ameba divides into two amebas every hour and that the formula <math>t = \log_2 N</math> can be used to determine how long in hours, <math>t</math>, it takes to produce a certain number of amebas, <math>N</math>. Determine, to the <i>nearest tenth of an hour</i>, how long it takes to produce 10,000 amebas if they start with one ameba.</p>		<p>5. _____</p>
<p>6. Solve for <math>x</math> to the <i>nearest hundredth</i>:</p> $2^x = \frac{3}{16}$	<p>7. Solve for <math>x</math>: <math>2^{1-3x} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = 0</math></p>	<p>6. _____</p> <p>7. _____</p>

8. Solve for  $x$ :  $\log_3(7x + 4) - \log_3 2 = 2 \log_3 x$

8.

9. Solve for  $x$ :  $2 \log_2 x - \log_2(x - 1) = 3$

9.

10. If  $\log 30 = b$ , then  $(b - 1)^2$  is equivalent to

- (1)  $(\log 29)^2$       (3)  $(\log 3)^2$   
 (2)  $2(\log 30 - 1)$       (4)  $\log 899$

10.

11. The magnitude ( $R$ ) of an earthquake is related to its intensity ( $I$ ) by  $R = \log\left(\frac{I}{T}\right)$ , where  $T$  is the threshold below which the earthquake is not noticed. If the intensity is doubled, its magnitude can be represented by

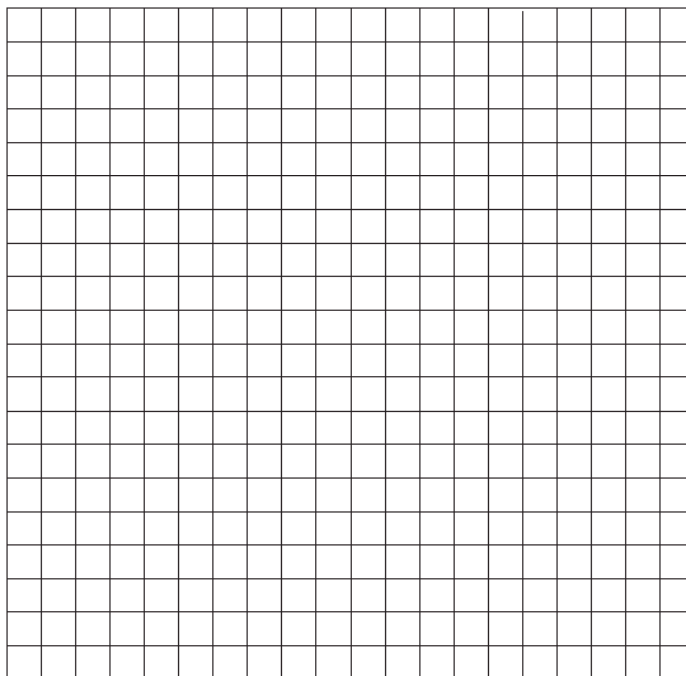
- (1)  $2(\log I - \log T)$       (3)  $\log I - \log T$   
 (2)  $\log 2 + \log I - \log T$       (4)  $2 \log I - \log T$

11.

12. On the accompanying grid, solve the following system of equations graphically:

$$y = -x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$y = 2^x$$



12.