Course: Mathematics TEST 4 Year 10 (Indices, Exponential Functions and Sequences) Teacher name: _____ Student name: Date: _____ Task type: Response Time allowed for this task: 45 mins Number of questions: No calculators or Classpads are allowed for this assessment. Standard items: Pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters Drawing instruments, templates, and notes on one unfolded sheet of A4 paper Special items: Marks available: 48 marks 25% Task weighting: Formula sheet provided: Yes

Note: All part questions worth more than 2 marks require working to obtain full marks.

[1, 3, 3 marks - TOTAL: 7 marks]

Simplify the following index expressions. Your final expressions should have positive indices.

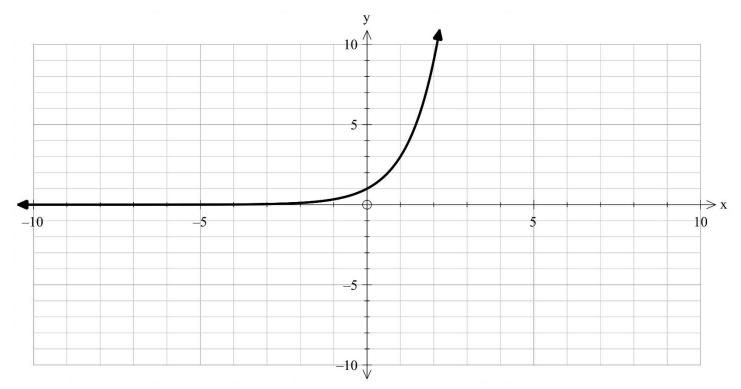
- a) $\frac{8^6}{8^2}$
- b) $2ab^5 \times 5a^3b^7$
- c) $(5x^4y^3)^3$
- d) $(121a^2b^6c^5)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- e) $\frac{150xy^4z^2}{15x^2y^3z^6}$

QUESTION 2 (2.1.4, 2.1.7)

Solve for the following index statements:

- a) $4^x = 64$
- b) $3^{x+1} = 81$
- c) $49^x = 7^{5x+3}$

Below is the graph of the exponential function $y = 3^x$



a) The graph of $y = 3^x$ is then transformed into the following equations. For each equation, describe the transformation occurring. i. $y = 3^{x+2}$

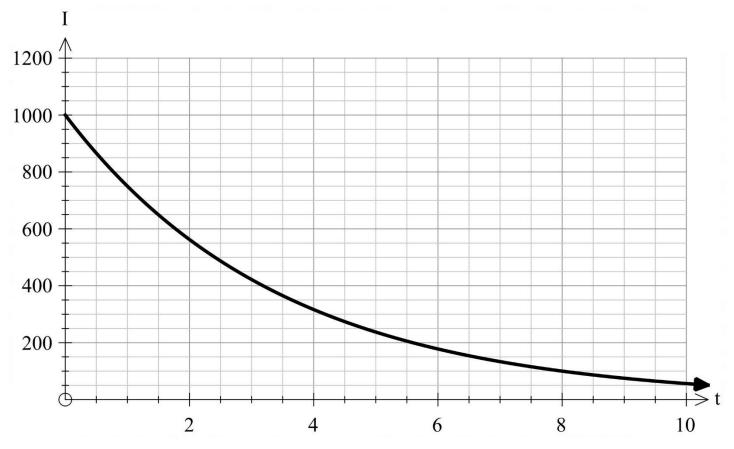
i.
$$y = 3^{x+2}$$

ii.
$$y = 3^x - 3$$

iii.
$$y = -3^x$$

b) For each equation above, graph them on the same axes as $y = 3^x$

A radioactive element decays based on the exponential model $I = I_0 \times b^t$ where t is measured in hours and I_0 is the initial amount of the radioactive material measured in grams. The graph of the model is shown below:



a) Determine the initial amount of the material, I_0 , and the value of the constant multiplying ratio, b.

b) Show how to use the graph to predict the half-life of the radioactive material. State how long it takes for the radioactive material to decay to half of its amount.

Determine the first four terms of the following sequences:

a)
$$T_{n+1} = 5T_n$$

$$T_1 = 6$$

b)
$$T_n = 100 + 4(n-1)$$

c) An arithmetic sequence that has a fifth term of 64 and a constant difference of 9

d) A geometric sequence that has a sixth term of 1000 and a constant ratio of 2

The first three terms of an arithmetic sequence are, in order m + 2, 8 and 5m + 2.

a) Determine the value of m.

- b) Hence, write the first three terms of the sequence.
- c) State the explicit rule that describes the arithmetic progression above, and hence determine the 99th term of the sequence.