

Assignment #3

Name Answer Key

Due 30 January 2015

1. Solve the equations or evaluate some integrals?
2. The half-life of Beryllium-11 (^{11}Be) is 13.81 seconds.

(a) How much of a 150g sample of Beryllium-11 sample remains after 10 seconds?

$$k = \frac{\ln(.5)}{13.81} \approx -.0519$$

$$A(10) = 150 e^{(-.0519)(10)} = 90.8 \text{ g.}$$

(b) How long will it take for a sample of Beryllium-11 to be reduced to one-third of its original mass?

$$\begin{aligned} 50 \text{ g} &= 150 e^{(-.0519)(t)} \\ \frac{1}{3} &= e^{(-.0519)(t)} \\ \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) &= (-.0519)t \end{aligned} \rightarrow t = \frac{\ln(1/3)}{-.0519}$$

$t \approx 21.2 \text{ secs.}$

3. You invest \$500.00 into an account paying an annual interest rate of 6%. Calculate how much money is in the account after 5 years under each of the following compounding schemes:

(a) the interest is compounded monthly;

$$A(5) = 500 \left(1 + \frac{.06}{12}\right)^{(12)(5)} \approx 674.43$$

(b) the interest is compounded daily;

$$A(5) = 500 \left(1 + \frac{.06}{365}\right)^{\overbrace{(365)(5)}^{1825}} \approx 674.91$$

(c) the interest is compounded continuously.

$$A(5) = 500 e^{(.06)(5)} \approx 674.93$$

4. Use properties of logs and exponential functions to evaluate the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) } \log_2(\sqrt{32}) + \log_2(16^{2/3}) &= \log_2(2^{5/2}) + \log_2(2^{8/3}) \\ &= \frac{5}{2} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{31}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } 100^{\log_{10}(3)} &= (10^2)^{\log_{10}(3)} = 10^{2\log_{10}(3)} \\ &= 10^{\log_{10}(9)} \\ &= 9. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{5. Evaluate } \int_0^1 \frac{4^x}{4^x + 1} dx. &= \int_2^5 \frac{1}{\ln(4)} \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{\ln(4)} \ln(|u|) \Big|_2^5 \\ u &= 4^x + 1 \\ du &= 4^x \ln(4) dx \\ &= \frac{\ln(5)}{\ln(4)} - \frac{\ln(1)}{\ln(4)} \\ &= \frac{\ln(5)}{\ln(4)} \text{ or } \\ &= \log_4(5). \end{aligned}$$

6. Rewrite the function $f(x) = x^{\ln(x)}$ and evaluate $f'(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= e^{\ln(x^{\ln(x)})} = e^{\ln(x) \ln(x)} = e^{(\ln(x))^2} \\ \text{then } f'(x) &= e^{(\ln(x))^2} \cdot 2(\ln(x))' \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ &\text{or} \\ &= \frac{2 \ln(x)}{x} \cdot x^{\ln(x)} \end{aligned}$$