Math E-3 Assignment 11

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For Problems 1-4, give the following. Use the example on page 10 in the chapter as a model. To receive full credit, identify the following:

- growth rate (or decay rate)
- growth factor (or decay factor)
- a general equation using exponents
- answer the questions.

Setting up a table is sometimes helpful, but it is optional. Round populations of people, animals, cells, to whole numbers. Round money to dollars and cents or just dollars. Round at the end of all your calculations.

$Y = A(1+r)^n$

Problem 1 (9 points)

Suppose the population of a small country is 950,000. If the population is growing at an annual rate of 4%,

a) What will the population be in 10 years?

b) What will it be in 25 years?

c) How long will it take for the population to reach 3 million? Remember "trial and error."

$A = 950000$
$r = .04$
$n = 10$

$Y = 950000(1.04)^{10}$
$950000(1.48024)$
1.40623×10^6
$1,406230 \to 1,406,230$ pop count in 10 years

$A = 950000$
$r = .04$
$n = 25$

$Y = 950000(1.04)^{25}$
$950000(2.66584)$
2.53254×10^6
$2,532,540 \to 2,532,540$ pop count in 25 years

$\frac{3\times10^6}{9.5\times10^5} = \frac{\cancel{9.5\times10^5}(1.04)^n}{\cancel{9.5\times10^5}}$

$\frac{3}{9.5} \cdot \frac{10^6}{10^5}$

$.315789 \times 10^1 \to 3.15789$

$3.15789 = 1.04^n$

$\ln 3.15789 = \ln 1.04^n$

$\frac{\ln 3.15789}{\ln 1.04} = \frac{n \cancel{\ln 1.04}}{\cancel{\ln 1.04}}$

$29.3188 = n$

29 years

It will take about 29 years for the population to reach 3 million.

Problem 2 (9 points) $Y = A(1-r)^n$

Suppose that the population of an endangered species is 15,000. If the population is decreasing at an annual rate of 3.5%,

a) What will it be in 10 years? $n=10$, $Y = 15000(.965)^{10} = 15000(.700282) = 10504.2$
Population will be 10,504 in 10 years.

b) What will it be in 25 years? $n=25$, $Y = 15000(.965)^{25} = 15000(.410377) = 6155.65$
Population will be 6,156 in 25 years.

c) How long will it take for the population to reach 3,000?

$A = 15000$
$r = .035$ (decay rate)
$(1-.035) = .965$ (decay factor)

$$\frac{3000}{15000} = \frac{\cancel{15000}(.965)^n}{\cancel{15000}}$$

$$.2 = (.965)^n$$

$$\ln .2 = \ln(.965)^n$$

$$\frac{\ln .2}{\ln(.965)} = \frac{n\cancel{\ln(.965)}}{\cancel{\ln(.965)}}$$

$$45.1744 = n$$

Population will reach 3,000 in 45 years.

Problem 3 (7 points)

If you have one bacterium in a test tube and it doubles every minute, how many bacteria will you have in
$A=1$, $r=1$. (growth rate), $(1+1)=2$ Growth Factor, $n=60$
$Y = 1(2)^{60} = 1.15292 \times 10^{18}$

a) one hour? $A=1$, $r=1$. (growth rate), $(1+1)=2$ – Growth Factor, $n = 24 \text{ hours} \times 60 \text{ min} = 1440$
$Y = 1(2)^{1440} = 3.04224 \times 10^{433}$

b) one day? Note: Your calculator may give you an error if the number is too large. Leave your answer as a number with an exponent.

EXTRA CREDIT-1 point: If you understand how to manipulate exponents, (given in the beginning of this handout) you can break down your answer into a number with an exponent that will work in your calculator. Write your final (correct) answer in correct Scientific Notation for extra credit.

$Y = A(1 \pm r)^n$

$r = .05$ (growth rate)

$1 + .05 = 1.05$ (growth factor)

$n = 5$ billion years compounded

$A = 24$

$Y = 24(1.05)^5$

$\downarrow$

30.6308 hours per day

$\downarrow$

31 hours rounded when I'm looking down from the clouds

Problem 4 **(5 points)**

Suppose the time it takes for the earth to make one daily rotation increases 5% per billion years. If the length of an hour is assumed constant, how many hours long will a day be just before the sun novas (exploding just before its death), destroying Earth, five billion years in the future?
Hint: How many hours are there in a day right now? You will be increasing this amount.

$A = 7500$

$r = .024$

$t = 9$

Problem 5 **(8 points)** $Y = A(1 + \frac{r}{n})^{nt}$

Everything you need for compounding more than once per year is in the handout. Just be careful in substituting into the formula. Be careful not to round too soon or too much!

You deposit $7,500 into a bank account and leave it there for nine years at an interest rate of 2.4%. How much will you have at the end of nine years if the interest is

a) compounded annually $n = 1$

$Y = 7500(1 + \frac{.024}{1})^{1 \cdot 9} \rightarrow 7500(1 + .024)^{1 \cdot 9} \rightarrow 7500(1.024)^9 \rightarrow 7500(1.23794)$

$\downarrow$

$Y =$ \$9284.55

b) compounded semi-annually? $n = 2$

$Y = 7500(1 + \frac{.024}{2})^{2 \cdot 9} \rightarrow 7500(1 + .012)^{18} \rightarrow 7500(1.012)^{18} \rightarrow 7500(1.23951)$

$\downarrow$

$Y =$ \$9,296.31

c) compounded quarterly? $n = 4$

$Y = 7500(1 + \frac{.024}{4})^{4 \cdot 9} \rightarrow 7500(1 + .006)^{36} \rightarrow 7500(1.006)^{36}$

$\downarrow$

$7500(1.2403)$

$Y =$ \$9,302.26

d) compounded monthly? $n = 12$

$$Y = 7500\left(1+\frac{.024}{12}\right)^{12\cdot 9} \rightarrow 7500(1+.002)^{108} \rightarrow 7500(1.002)^{108}$$

$$7500(1.24083)$$

$$\underline{Y = \$9306.26}$$

Problem 6 - Extra Credit – 1 point: No hints or extra help on this problem! It is not more difficult than any of the others. The difficulty is only in the conversions.

For the past few months the city of New Orleans has been plagued by a dangerously high level of unusual coliform bacteria in the drinking water. At the temperature of the water in their main reservoir, a coliform population is known to grow by 6.2% per day!!!

Assume the following:

a) Only 12 bacteria were initially introduced into the reservoir to start this outbreak.

b) The infected reservoir contains 2.3 million <u>gallons</u> of water. (Be careful of units!!)

c) Measurements show a bacteria count of 20 coliforms per <u>quart</u>.

<u>**QUESTION:**</u> How long ago were the original 12 coliforms introduced into the water?

$r = .062$ decay rate

$(1-.062) = .938$ decay factor

$n =$ # of days

$A = 1.84 \times 10^{10}$ (current count of coliforms present) 18400000000 billion coliforms

US Liquid Gallon		US Liquid Quart	
1	=	4	
2.3 million (current)	×	4	= 9200000000 million quarts
230,000,000			

$(9.2 \times 10^{8}$ quarts$) \times 20$ coliforms per quart $= 1.84 \times 10^{10}$ coliforms

12 original coliforms $= 1.84 \times 10^{10}(.938)^{n}$

$12.3525 = 1.84 \times 10^{10}(.938)^{330}$ $n = 330$

12 (rounded) It was 330 days ago that 12 coliforms were introduced in the water.

THE NEXT FEW PROBLEMS ARE ON SCIENTIFIC NOTATION. PERCENTS, and EXPONENTS.

Problem 7 (2 points) Write the following numbers in Scientific Notation.

a) The mean distance from the Sun to Mars is about Two Hundred Ten million miles. 210,000,000 2.1×10^8

b) The time it takes for light to travel 1 mile is .00000538 seconds. 5.38×10^{-6}

Problem 8 (2 points)
Write the following numbers in expanded form (i.e. not in scientific notation).

a) 13.6×10^6 → 13,600,000 → 13,600,000.

b) 3×10^{-5} → .00003 → .00003

Problem 9 (4 points)
Do the following percent problems the **SHORT WAY**, i.e. in one step. Show your formula.

a) Increase \$1500 by 7%. (1.07) 1500 = \$1,605

b) Decrease \$600 by 3.6% (.964) 600 = \$578.40

Problem 10 (4 points) Practicing with Exponents:

a) $x^2 \bullet x^5 =$ $x^{(2+5)} \to x^7$

b) $a^{-3} \bullet a^6 =$ $a^{(-3+6)} \to a^3$

c) $\frac{b^{10}}{b^2} = b^{(10-2)} \to b^8$

d) $\frac{y^7 \bullet y^{-2}}{y^4}$ **Hint:** Do the numerator first.

$$\frac{y^{(7+(-2))}}{y^4} \to \frac{y^5}{y^4} \to y^{(5-4)} \to y$$