BECA / Huson / 11.1 IB Math SL Name:
7 January 2019
Do Now: Regents exponent problems

1.

When $b > 0$ and d is a positive integer, the expression $(3b)^{\frac{2}{d}}$ is equivalent to

(1) $\dfrac{1}{\left(\sqrt[d]{3b}\right)^2}$

(2) $\left(\sqrt{3b}\right)^d$

(3) $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3b^d}}$

(4) $\left(\sqrt[d]{3b}\right)^2$

2.

The solution set for the equation $\sqrt{56 - x} = x$ is

(1) $\{-8,7\}$

(2) $\{-7,8\}$

(3) $\{7\}$

(4) $\{\ \}$

3.

Which function represents exponential decay?

(1) $y = 2^{0.3t}$

(2) $y = 1.2^{3t}$

(3) $y = \left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^{-t}$

(4) $y = 5^{-t}$

4.

Last year, the total revenue for Home Style, a national restaurant chain, increased 5.25% over the previous year. If this trend were to continue, which expression could the company's chief financial officer use to approximate their monthly percent increase in revenue? [Let m represent months.]

(1) $(1.0525)^m$

(2) $(1.0525)^{\frac{12}{m}}$

(3) $(1.00427)^m$

(4) $(1.00427)^{\frac{m}{12}}$

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High School Math Reference Sheet

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 meter = 39.37 inches
1 mile = 5280 feet
1 mile = 1760 yards
1 mile = 1.609 kilometers

1 kilometer = 0.62 mile
1 pound = 16 ounces
1 pound = 0.454 kilogram
1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds
1 ton = 2000 pounds

1 cup = 8 fluid ounces
1 pint = 2 cups
1 quart = 2 pints
1 gallon = 4 quarts
1 gallon = 3.785 liters
1 liter = 0.264 gallon
1 liter = 1000 cubic centimeters

Triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$
Parallelogram	$A = bh$
Circle	$A = \pi r^2$
Circle	$C = \pi d$ or $C = 2\pi r$
General Prisms	$V = Bh$
Cylinder	$V = \pi r^2 h$
Sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Cone	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
Pyramid	$V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$

Pythagorean Theorem	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
Quadratic Formula	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
Arithmetic Sequence	$a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d$
Geometric Sequence	$a_n = a_1 r^{n-1}$
Geometric Series	$S_n = \frac{a_1 - a_1 r^n}{1 - r}$ where $r \neq 1$
Radians	1 radian $= \frac{180}{\pi}$ degrees
Degrees	1 degree $= \frac{\pi}{180}$ radians
Exponential Growth/Decay	$A = A_0 e^{k(t - t_0)} + B_0$