

Solve.

1.  $12(5^{2x-1}) + 2 = 73$

2.  $10e^{x+3} - 8 = 55$

3. The population of a city is 250,000 and has been decreasing 2.3% each year. Find the number years, to the nearest hundredth, until the population reaches 150,000.

4. You invest \$20,000 in an account that pays 7% annual interest. If interest is compounded continuously find the number of years, to the nearest hundredth, that it will take to end up with \$500,000.

Solve.

$$1. 12(5^{2x-1}) + 2 = 73$$

$$\frac{12(5^{2x-1})}{12} = \frac{71}{12}$$

$$5^{2x-1} = 7\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\log_5\left(\frac{71}{12}\right) = 2x-1$$

$$\frac{\log\left(\frac{71}{12}\right)}{\log(5)} = 2x-1 \rightarrow \text{after adding 1 \& \div by 2}$$

$$x = 1.05$$

$$2. 10e^{x+3} - 8 = 55$$

$$\frac{10e^{x+3}}{10} = \frac{63}{10}$$

$$e^{x+3} = 6.3$$

$$\ln(6.3) = x+3$$

$$x = \ln(6.3) - 3$$

$$x = -1.16$$

3. The population of a city is 250,000 and has been decreasing 2.3% each year. Find the number years, to the nearest hundredth, until the population reaches 150,000.

$$100\% - 2.3\% = 97.7\%$$

$$\frac{150,000}{250,000} = \frac{250,000}{250,000} (.977)^x$$

$$.6 = .977^x$$

$$\log_{.977}(.6) = x$$

$$x = 0.05 \text{ yrs}$$

4. You invest \$20,000 in an account that pays 7% annual interest. If interest is compounded continuously find the number of years, to the nearest hundredth, that it will take to end up with \$500,000.

$$\frac{500,000}{20,000} = \frac{20,000}{20,000} e^{.07t}$$

$$25 = e^{.07t}$$

$$\frac{\ln 25}{.07} = \frac{.07t}{.07}$$

$$t = 45.98 \text{ yrs}$$