

Solve for x :

$$1) \quad \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{x} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$2) \quad \frac{2}{x+5} + \frac{20}{x^2-25} = 1$$

$$3) \quad 2(3x-4)^{\frac{3}{5}} - 4 = 50$$

$$4) \quad (x-6)^{-1/2} + 5 = 3$$

$$5) \quad 4^{x+1} = 8^x$$

$$6) \quad \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^x = 27^{1-x}$$

29. Solve for x and express your answer in simplest radical form:

$$\frac{4}{x} - \frac{3}{x+1} = 7$$

16. If $(a^x)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{a^2}$, what is the value of x ?

- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) -3 (4) -1

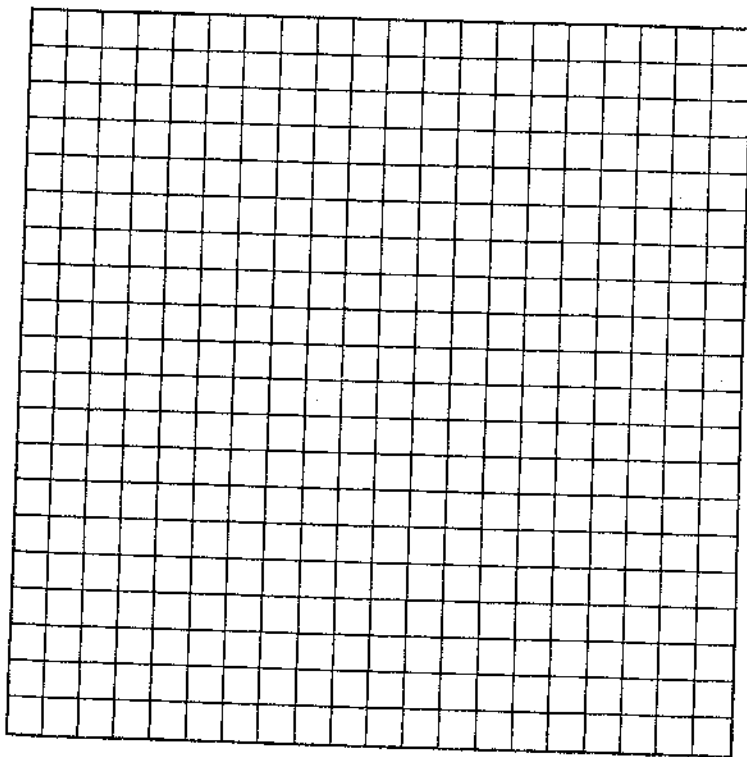
22. Solve for m : $3^{m+1} - 5 = 22$

31. An archaeologist can determine the approximate age of certain ancient specimens by measuring the amount of carbon-14, a radioactive substance, contained in the specimen. The formula used to determine the age of a specimen is $A = A_0 2^{\frac{-t}{5760}}$, where A is the amount of carbon-14 that a specimen contains, A_0 is the original amount of carbon-14, t is time, in years, and 5760 is the half-life of carbon-14.

A specimen that originally contained 120 milligrams of carbon-14 now contains 100 milligrams of this substance. What is the age of the specimen, to the *nearest hundred years*?

28. An amount of P dollars is deposited in an account paying an annual interest rate r (as a decimal) compounded n times per year. After t years, the amount of money in the account, in dollars, is given by the equation $A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$.

Rachel deposited \$1,000 at 2.8% annual interest, compounded monthly. In how many years, to the nearest tenth of a year, will she have \$2,500 in the account? [The use of the accompanying grid is optional.]



Solve for x :

Answers

$$1) \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{x} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$x = 24$$

$$2) \frac{2}{x+5} + \frac{20}{x^2-25} = 1$$

$$x = 7,$$

~~$x = -5$~~
extraneous

$$3) 2(3x-4)^{\frac{3}{5}} - 4 = 50$$

$$\frac{85}{3}$$

$$4) (x-6)^{-1/2} + 5 = 3$$

~~⊗~~

extraneous

~~sol $x = 6.25$~~

$$5) 4^{x+1} = 8^x$$

$$x = 2$$

$$6) \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^x = 27^{1-x}$$

$$x = 3$$

29. Solve for x and express your answer in simplest radical form:

$$\frac{4}{x} - \frac{3}{x+1} = 7$$

$$4(x+1) - 3x = 7(x^2+x)$$

$$4x+4-3x = 7x^2+7x$$

$$7x^2+6x-4=0$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4(7)(-4)}}{2(7)} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{148}}{14}$$

$$= \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{37}}{14}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{37}}{7}$$

16. If $(a^x)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{a^2}$, what is the value of x ?

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) -3 (4) -1

$$a^{\frac{2}{3}x} = a^{-2}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}x = -2$$

$$x = -3$$

22. Solve for m : $3^{m+1} - 5 = 22$

$$3^{m+1} = 27$$

$$3^{m+1} = 3^3$$

$$m = 2$$

Algebra method

$$100 = 120(2)^{-x/5760}$$

$$\frac{100}{120} = 2^{-x/5760}$$

$$\log \frac{100}{120} = -\frac{x}{5760} \log 2$$

$$1515.078 = x$$

1500 yrs

31. An archaeologist can determine the approximate age of certain ancient specimens by measuring the amount of carbon-14, a radioactive substance, contained in the specimen. The formula used to determine the age of a specimen is $A = A_0 2^{\frac{-t}{5760}}$, where A is the amount of carbon-14 that a specimen contains, A_0 is the original amount of carbon-14, t is time, in years, and 5760 is the half-life of carbon-14.

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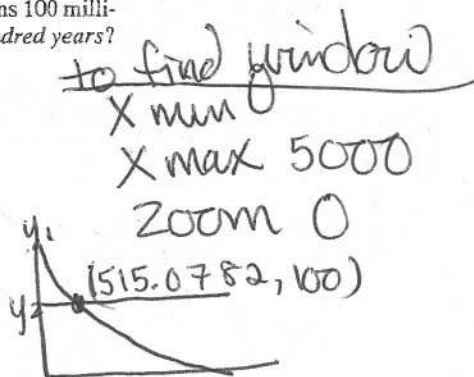
Graph method:

$$100 = 120(2)^{-t/5760}$$

$$y_1 = 120(2)^{-x/5760}$$

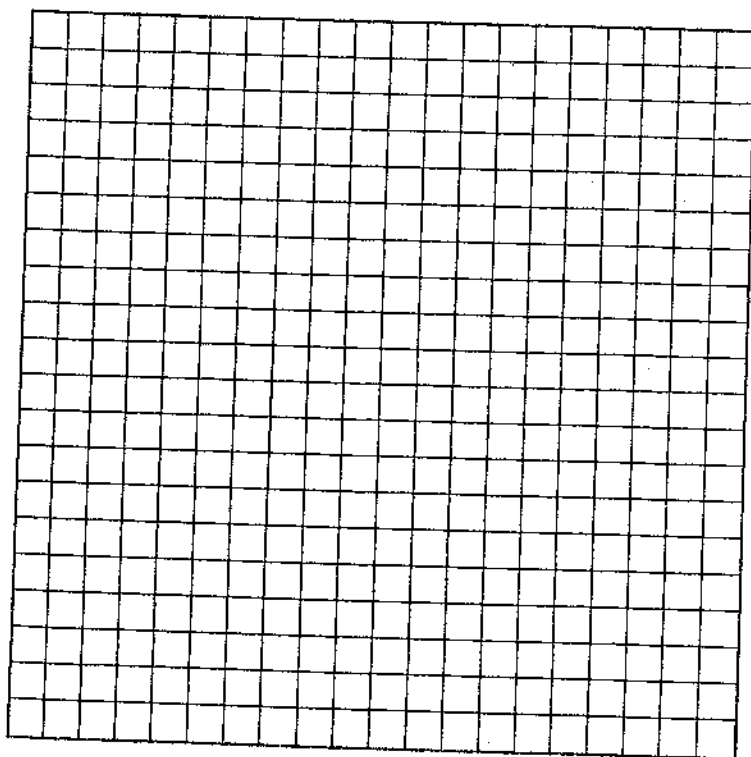
$$y_2 = 100$$

1500 years



28. An amount of P dollars is deposited in an account paying an annual interest rate r (as a decimal) compounded n times per year. After t years, the amount of money in the account, in dollars, is given by the equation $A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$.

Rachel deposited \$1,000 at 2.8% annual interest, compounded monthly. In how many years, to the nearest tenth of a year, will she have \$2,500 in the account? [The use of the accompanying grid is optional.]



$$A = 1000 \left(1 + \frac{0.028}{12}\right)^{(12x)}$$

$$y_1 = 1000 \left(1 + \frac{0.028}{12}\right)^{(12x)}$$

$$y_2 = 2500$$

32.8 years

