

LOGS AND EXPONENTS: THETA

Answers and Solutions

FAMAT State Convention 2004

Answer Key

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | C |
| 2 | B |
| 3 | B |
| 4 | A |
| 5 | C |
| 6 | D |
| 7 | C |
| 8 | A |
| 9 | E |
| 10 | B |
| 11 | B |
| 12 | D |
| 13 | D |
| 14 | C |
| 15 | A |
| 16 | A |
| 17 | C |
| 18 | A |
| 19 | C |
| 20 | E |
| 21 | C |
| 22 | D |
| 23 | D |
| 24 | A |
| 25 | C |
| 26 | B |
| 27 | D |
| 28 | B |
| 29 | C |
| 30 | B |

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- 1) $\log_7(a-4) = 2 \quad a-4 = 49 \quad a = 53$ **C**
- 2) $2 \cdot 4^{b-2} = 32 \quad 4^{b-2} = 16$
 $b-2 = \log_4 16 = 2 \quad b = 4$ **B**
- 3) Units digits
 $2^1 = 2 \quad 3^1 = 3$
 $2^2 = 4 \quad 3^2 = 9$
 $2^3 = 8 \quad 3^3 = 7$
 $2^4 = 6 \quad 3^4 = 1 \leftarrow 2004 \text{ divisible}$
 $2^5 = 2 \quad 3^5 = 3 \quad \text{by } 4$
 Units digit for powers of 5 is always 5
 $6+1-5 = 2$ **B**
- 4) $16^{\sqrt{x}} = (4^2)^{\sqrt{x}} = 4^{2\sqrt{x}}$ IV. only **A**
- 5) $\left| \begin{array}{cc} \log a & -1 \\ \log(a-1) & 2 \end{array} \right| = 2\log a + \log(a-1) =$
 $\log a - \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \log a + \log 2$
 $2\log a + \log(a-1) = \log a + \log 2$
 $a(a-1) = 2 \quad a^2 - a - 2 = 0$
 $a = -1, 2 \quad a \text{ must be positive;}$
 sum = 2 **C**
- 6) $9^x - 2 \cdot 3^{x+1} - 7 = 0$
 $3^{2x} - 6 \cdot 3^x - 7 = 0 \quad \text{Let } y = 3^x$
 $y^2 - 6y - 7 = 0 \quad y = 7, -1$
 y cannot be negative.
 $7 = 3^x \quad x = \log_3 7 = 1.7712\dots$ **D**
- 7) $\sqrt{182+x} = x \quad x^2 - x - 182 = 0$
 $x = 14, -13$ Since x cannot be negative, it must equal 14. **C**
- 8) $6531 = a + b \ln 1 \quad a = 6531$
 $8634 = 6531 + b \ln 2 \quad b = 3304$
 $y = 6531 + 3034 \ln 3 = 9864$ **A**
- 9) $\sum_{i=1}^4 \log_2 i = \log_2(1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4) = \log_2 24$ **E**
- 10) $2a - b + \frac{3c}{2} = 2\log x - \log y + \frac{3}{2}\log z =$
 $\log\left(\frac{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{z^3}}{y}\right) = 2\log\left(\frac{x \cdot \sqrt[4]{z^3}}{\sqrt{y}}\right)$ **B**
- 11) $\log_4 2^{100} = \frac{1}{2}\log_2 2^{100} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 100 = 50$
 Answer: 2^{50} **B**
- 12) $\log\left(\frac{A \cdot B^2}{C^3}\right) = \log A + 2\log B - 3\log C$
 $\frac{5}{2} + 2\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) - 3\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = 16$ **D**
- 13) The graphs will intersect once in the second quadrant and twice in the first quadrant. **D**
- 14) I. and IV. have two values of x for one value of y , therefore they do not have inverses. II. and III. are strictly increasing functions, therefore they do have inverses. **C**
- 15) $\left(-1024^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2\right)^{\frac{-4}{5}} = \left(-1024^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{-4}{5}} \left(x^2\right)^{\frac{-4}{5}} =$
 $\left(-1024^{\frac{-2}{5}}\right) x^{\frac{-8}{5}} = \frac{1}{16x^{8/5}}$ **A**
- 16) $5 = \log_2(x!+8) \quad x!+8 = 32 \quad x! = 24$
 $x = 4$ **A**
- 17) $y = Pe^{rt} \quad P = 1525.00$
 $1642.13 = 1525.00e^{r(1)}$
 $r = \ln\left(\frac{1642.13}{1525.00}\right) = 0.074$
 $3050 = 1525e^{0.074t}$
 $t = \frac{\ln 2}{0.074} = 9.4 \text{ years}$ **C**

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18) $\text{mantissa} \times 10^{\text{characteristic}}$

$A = 3, B = 6.63$

$4^{(3x)} = 3^{(6.63x+1)}$

$(3x)\log_{10} 4 = (6.63x+1)\log_{10} 3$

$6.63x + 1 = 3.785579x$

$x = -0.35$ **A**

19) $a^{12}b^{12}$ is the 7th term.

${}_{10}C_6 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 = \frac{35}{54}$ **C**

20) $x^2 - 2 > 0$ $x^2 > 2$

$x > \sqrt{2} \cup x < -\sqrt{2}$ **E**

21) $\prod_{i=3}^n \log_i(i+1)$

$= (\log_3 4)(\log_4 5) \cdots (\log_n(n+1))$

$= (\log_4 4)(\log_5 5) \cdots (\log_3(n+1))$

All the terms cancel except for

$(\log_3(n+1))$ **C**

22) $\left[(-i)^{-1} + \left(\frac{1}{i^3}\right)^5\right]^4 = [i + i^5]^4 =$

$[i + i]^4 = (2i)^4 = 16i^4 = 16$ **D**

23) $\log_{x^2} y = \frac{1}{9}$ $\log_x y = \frac{2}{9}$

$\log_y x = \frac{1}{6} \log_{\sqrt{y}} x^3 = \frac{9}{2}$

$\log_{\sqrt{y}} x^3 = \frac{9}{2} \cdot 6 = 27$ **D**

24) $50^a 125^b 8^c = 1000$

Since $1000 = 125 \cdot 8$:

$a = 0, b = 1, c = 1$ $a + b + c = 2$ **A**

25) $\log_y(y+12) = 2$ $y^2 - y - 12 = 0$

$y = 4, -3$ y cannot be negative

sum = 4 **C**

26) $\sum_{z=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^z} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots$

This is a geometric series with $\frac{1}{2}$ as the

first term and a ratio of $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sum = $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1$ **B**

27) $\log_7(\log_5(\log_2 x)) = 0$

$\log_5(\log_2 x) = 1$ $\log_2 x = 5$ $x = 32$ **D**

28) I. False: $r = \log_a x$

II. True: $y = (a^r)^2 = x^2$

III. False: $z = 2a^r = 2\sqrt{y}$ $4y = z^2$

IV. True: $\frac{z}{2} = a^r$ $\log_a\left(\frac{z}{2}\right) = r$

2 of these are true **B**

29) $146\#1 = 47\#2 = 14\#3 = 3\#4$

$3^4 = 81$ **C**

30) $2004^{2004} = x$ $\log_{10}(2004^{2004}) = \log_{10} x$

$\log_{10} x = 6617.0030\dots$

The number of digits is always the smallest integer greater than the base-10 logarithm of the number. 6618 digits **B**