

Section 5.5 (page 368)

1. -3

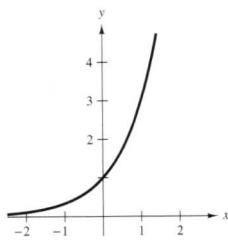
3. 0

5. (a) $\log_2 8 = 3$

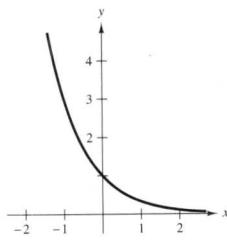
(b) $\log_3(1/3) = -1$

7. (a) $10^{-2} = 0.01$ (b) $(\frac{1}{2})^{-3} = 8$

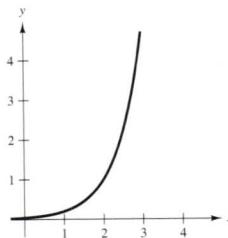
9.



11.



13.



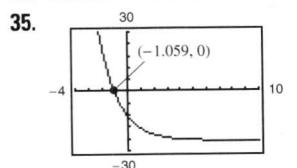
15. d

16. c 17. b 18. a

19. (a) $x = 3$ (b) $x = -1$

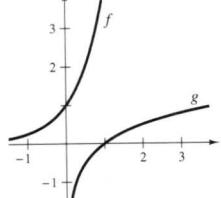
23. (a) $x = -1, 2$ (b) $x = \frac{1}{3}$

29. 12.253 31. 33.000 33. ± 11.845



(−1, 0)

39.



45. $9^x(x \ln 9 + 1)$

47. $t 2^t(t \ln 2 + 2)$

49. $-2^{-\theta}[(\ln 2) \cos \pi \theta + \pi \sin \pi \theta]$

51. $5/[(\ln 4)(5x + 1)]$

53. $2/[(\ln 5)(t - 4)]$

55. $x/[(\ln 5)(x^2 - 1)]$

57. $(x - 2)/[(\ln 2)x(x - 1)]$

59. $(3x - 2)/[(2x \ln 3)(x - 1)]$

61. $5(1 - \ln t)/(t^2 \ln 2)$

63. $y = -2x \ln 2 - 2 \ln 2 + 2$

65. $y = [1/(27 \ln 3)]x + 3 - 1/\ln 3$

67. $2(1 - \ln x)x^{(2/x)-2}$

69. $(x - 2)^{x+1}[(x + 1)/(x - 2) + \ln(x - 2)]$

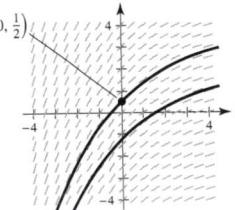
71. $y = x$ 73. $y = \frac{\cos e}{e}x - \cos e + 1$ 75. $3^x/\ln 3 + C$

77. $\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{2^{-x}}{\ln 2} + C$ 79. $[-1/(2 \ln 5)](5^{-x^2}) + C$

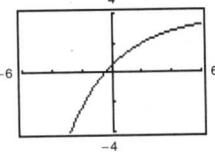
81. $\ln(3^{2x} + 1)/(2 \ln 3) + C$ 83. $7/(2 \ln 2)$

85. $4/\ln 5 - 2/\ln 3$ 87. $26/\ln 3$

89. (a)



(b) $y = \frac{3(1 - 0.4^{x/3})}{\ln 2.5} + \frac{1}{2}$



91. (a) $x > 0$ (b) 10^x (c) $3 \leq f(x) \leq 4$

(d) $0 < x < 1$ (e) 10 (f) 100^n

93. (a) ax^{a-1} (b) $(\ln a)a^x$ (c) $x^x(1 + \ln x)$ (d) 0

95. (a) \$40.64 (b) $C'(1) \approx 0.051P, C'(8) \approx 0.072P$

(c) $\ln 1.05$

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| n | 1 | 2 | 4 | 12 |
| A | \$1410.60 | \$1414.78 | \$1416.91 | \$1418.34 |

| | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| n | 365 | Continuous |
| A | \$1419.04 | \$1419.07 |

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| n | 1 | 2 | 4 | 12 |
| A | \$4321.94 | \$4399.79 | \$4440.21 | \$4467.74 |

| | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| n | 365 | Continuous |
| A | \$4481.23 | \$4481.69 |

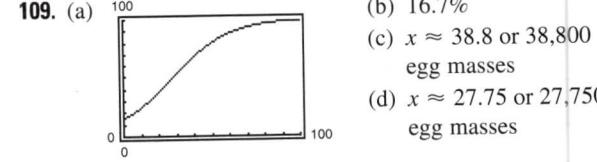
| | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| t | 1 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| P | \$95,122.94 | \$60,653.07 | \$36,787.94 | \$22,313.02 |

| | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|
| t | 40 | 50 |
| P | \$13,533.53 | \$8208.50 |

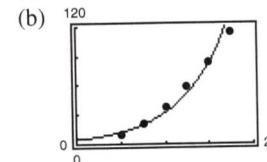
| | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| t | 1 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| P | \$95,132.82 | \$60,716.10 | \$36,864.45 | \$22,382.66 |

| | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|
| t | 40 | 50 |
| P | \$13,589.88 | \$8251.24 |

105. c

107. (a) 6.7 million ft³/acre(b) $t = 20: \frac{dV}{dt} = 0.073; t = 60: \frac{dV}{dt} = 0.040$ 

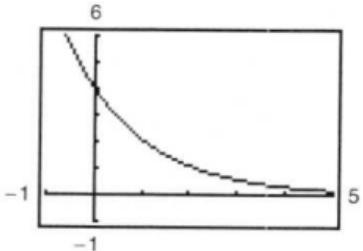
111. (a) $B = 4.75(6.774)^d$



(c) When $d = 0.8$, the rate of growth is 41.99.
When $d = 1.5$, the rate of growth is 160.21.

113. (a) 5.67; 5.67; 5.67

(b)



(c) $f(t) = g(t) = h(t)$. No, because the definite integrals of two functions over a given interval may be equal even though the functions are not equal.

115. $y = 1200(0.6^t)$

117. e

119. e^2

121. False: e is an irrational number. **123.** True **125.** True

127. (a) $(2^3)^2 = 2^6 = 64$

$$2^{(3^2)} = 2^9 = 512$$

(b) No. $f(x) = (x^r)^x = x^{(x^r)}$ and $g(x) = x^{(x^r)}$

(c) $f'(x) = x^{x^2}(x + 2x \ln x)$

$$g'(x) = x^{x^r+x-1}[x(\ln x)^2 + x \ln x + 1]$$

129. Proof

131. (a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - yx \ln y}{x^2 - xy \ln x}$

(b) (i) 1 when $c \neq 0, c \neq e$ (ii) -3.1774 (iii) -0.3147

(c) (e, e)

133. Putnam Problem A15, 1940