

- Write $3^7 = 2187$ in logarithmic form.
- Write $\log_8 16 = \frac{4}{3}$ in exponential form.
- Express $\log_3 5$ in terms of common logarithms. Then approximate its value to four decimal places.
- Evaluate $\log_2 \frac{1}{32}$.

Use $\log_4 7 \approx 1.4037$ and $\log_4 3 \approx 0.7925$ to approximate the value of each expression.

- $\log_4 21$
- $\log_4 \frac{7}{12}$

Simplify each expression.

- $(3\sqrt{8})^{\sqrt{2}}$
- $81^{\sqrt{5}} \div 3^{\sqrt{5}}$

Solve each equation or inequality. Round to four decimal places if necessary.

- $27^{2p+1} = 3^{4p-1}$
- $\log_m 144 = -2$
- $\log_3 3^{(4x-1)} = 15$
- $4^{2x-3} = 9^{x+3}$
- $2e^{3x} + 5 = 11$
- $\log_2 x < 7$
- $\log_9 (x+4) + \log_9 (x-4) = 1$
- $\log_2 5 + \frac{1}{3} \log_2 27 = \log_2 x$

COINS For Exercises 17 and 18, use the following information.

You buy a commemorative coin for \$25. The value of the coin increases at a rate of 3.25% per year.

- How much will the coin be worth in 15 years?
- After how many years will the coin have doubled in value?
- MULTIPLE CHOICE** The population of a certain country can be modeled by the equation $P(t) = 40 e^{0.02t}$, where P is the population in millions and t is the number of years since 1900. When will the population be 400 million?
 - 1946
 - 1980
 - 2015
 - 2045

STARS For Exercises 20–22, use the following information.

Some stars appear bright only because they are very close to us. Absolute magnitude M is a measure of how bright a star would appear if it were 10 parsecs, about 32 light years, away from Earth. A lower magnitude indicates a brighter star. Absolute magnitude is given by $M = m + 5 - 5 \log d$, where d is the star's distance from Earth measured in parsecs and m is its apparent magnitude.

Star	Apparent Magnitude	Distance (parsecs)
Sirius	-1.44	2.64
Vega	0.03	7.76

- Sirius and Vega are two of the brightest stars. Which star appears brighter?
- Find the absolute magnitudes of Sirius and Vega.
- Which star is actually brighter? That is, which has a lower absolute magnitude?
- MULTIPLE CHOICE** Humans have about 1,400,000 hairs on their head and lose an average of 75 hairs each day. If a person's body were to *never* replace a hair, approximately how many years would it take for a person to have 1000 hairs left on their head? (Assume that a person can live significantly longer than the average life span.)
 - 85 years
 - 113 years
 - 257 years
 - 511 years
- DINOSAURS** A paleontologist finds that the Carbon-14 found in the bone is $\frac{1}{12}$ of that found in living bone tissue. Could this bone have belonged to a dinosaur? Explain your reasoning. (*Hint:* The dinosaurs lived from 220 million to 63 million years ago.)
- HEALTH** Radioactive iodine is used to determine the health of the thyroid gland. It decays according to the equation $y = ae^{-0.0856t}$, where t is in days. Find the half-life of this substance.

