

# SEMESTER REVIEW DAY 3

17  
Pull out  
common  
factors

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

$$\frac{2(2x-5)^2 \cancel{(3x^2+1)^{-2/3}} [2(2x-5) - 3(3x^2+1)']}{(3x^2+1)^{1/3+2/3}}$$

$$= \frac{2(2x-5)^2 [4x-10-9x^2-3]}{3x^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{2(2x-5)^2 (-9x^2+4x-13)}{3x^2+1}$$

$$\text{OR } \frac{-2(2x-5)^2 (9x^2-4x+13)}{(3x^2+1)}$$

$$\log_e e^7 = 7$$

$$\log_3 9 = \log_3 3^2 = 2$$

$$\log_8 \sqrt[3]{64} = \log_8 \sqrt[3]{8^2} = \log_8 8^{2/3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\log_9 \frac{1}{81} = \log_9 \frac{1}{9^2} = \log_9 9^{-2} = -2$$

Properties of Logs

$$\log_b m + \log_b n = \log_b (mn)$$

$$\log_b m - \log_b n = \log_b \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)$$

$$\log_b m^p = p \log_b m$$

Exponent

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt[5]{27} = x$$

$$\sqrt[5]{27} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$$

$$\sqrt[5]{3^3} = 3^{-1x}$$

$$3^{3/5} = 3^{-x}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = -x$$

$$-\frac{3}{5} = x$$

Make  
Common  
bases

$$\ln(3x+7) = 4$$

$$e^{\ln(3x+7)} = e^4$$

$$3x+7 = e^4$$

$$3x = \frac{e^4 - 7}{3}$$

$$f) \ln(x+3) + \ln(2x) = 5$$

$$e^{\ln(2x+6x)} = e^5$$

$$2x^2 + 6x = e^5$$

Quadr.  
Formula!

$$2x^2 + 6x - e^5 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4(2)(-e^5)}}{2(2)}$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 8e^5}}{4}$$

Check answers  
for log of a positive number.

Like h

$$e^{2x} - 3e^x - 10 = 0$$

Factor!

$$(e^x - 5)(e^x + 2) = 0$$

$$e^x - 5 = 0 \quad e^x + 2 = 0$$

$$\ln e^x = \ln 5 \quad \ln e^x = \ln(-2)$$

$$x = \ln 5$$

## APPLICATIONS OF LOGS

A farmer purchases a new combine for \$500,000. Its value decreases at 15% per year. When will its value have dropped to \$200,000?

$$N = N_0 (1 \pm r)^t$$

$$200,000 = 500,000 (1 - 0.15)^t$$

$$\frac{200,000}{500,000} = \frac{500,000 (0.85)^t}{500,000}$$

$$\log 0.4 = \log 0.85^t$$

$$\frac{\log(0.4)}{\log(0.85)} = \frac{t \log(0.85)}{\log(0.85)}$$

$$? \text{ yrs.} = t$$

St. Dev.

- 1) Find mean.
- 2) Data - mean
- 3) Square difference
- 4) Find mean of squares
- 5)  $\sqrt{\quad}$

Outliers

$$IQR \times 1.5 = \#$$

$$\text{Lower boundary} = Q_1 - \#$$

$$\text{Upper boundary} = Q_3 + \#$$

population data - Normal Distribution

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

The number of text messages sent by 800 teens at Chaparral HS is normally distributed with a mean of 38 + a st. dev of 7. How many teens send between 45 + 50 texts per day?

$$Z = \frac{45 - 38}{7} = \frac{7}{7} = 1.00 \quad 0.3413$$

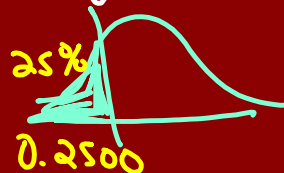
$$Z = \frac{50 - 38}{7} = \frac{12}{7} = 1.71 \quad 0.4564$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 0.4564 \\ - 0.3413 \\ \hline 0.1151 \end{array} \times 800 \approx 92 \text{ teens}$$

What number of text messages is the cutoff line for the lowest 25%?

$$-0.67 = \frac{x - 38}{7}$$



= raw score

Confidence Intervals = SAMPLE DATA

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$E = Z \cdot \sigma_{\bar{x}}$$

$$\bar{x} \pm E$$

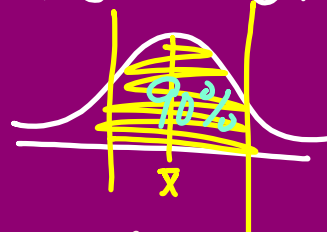
90%  
conf.



A sample of 64 families in an upper class area of L.A. found the mean amount spent for Christmas gifts per family member was \$8000 with a st. dev of \$1000. Find a 90% conf. interval.

1) Standard error  $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1000}{\sqrt{64}} = 125$

2)  $E = Z \cdot \sigma_{\bar{x}}$   
 $E = 1.65 \cdot 125$   
 $E = \$206.25$



3)  $\bar{x} \pm E$      $8000 \pm 206.25$      $A = 45\% = 0.4500$

$\$7793.75 - \$8206.25$

## Hypothesis Testing

$$42 / \mu = 21 \quad \sigma = 4.7$$

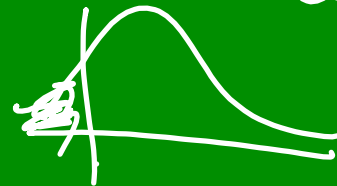
$$\bar{x} = 22.4$$

$H_0$ : Trying to disprove  $\mu \leq 21$

$H_a$ : Think this happening  
 $\mu > 21$

$$p < 0.05$$

↑ prob from normal Curve



One-tailed:  $< \text{ or } >$

two-tailed:  $\neq$

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \frac{4.7}{\sqrt{40}}$$

$$= 0.743$$

$$Z^* = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma_{\bar{x}}}$$

$$Z^* = \frac{22.4 - 21}{0.743} = \frac{1.4}{0.743}$$

$$Z^* = 1.88$$

$$p = 0.0301$$

Reject  $H_0$

NC students performed better.

# PROBABILITY

## Combinations

No Repl.

No Order

Dep.

## Indiv.

Has Repl.

Has Order

Indep

## Binomial

Indep.

2 possible outcomes

## Conditional

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$$

↑ find    ↑ know

— OR —

+

Look out for overlaps

Expected Value = (prob.) (gain/loss)

|               |  |  |
|---------------|--|--|
| Event         |  |  |
| Prob          |  |  |
| Gain/<br>Loss |  |  |