

No calculus

1. A certificate of deposit offers an interest rate of 5.5% compounded daily for a term of 4 years. How much would you have to invest initially to have \$25000 when the CD matures?
2. Use the change of base formula to compute the following logarithms. Do not use a calculator — express your answers in terms of $\ln 2$, $\ln 3$, $\ln 5$, and $\ln 7$. For example

$$\log_7 100 = \frac{\ln 100}{\ln 7} = \frac{\ln 10^2}{\ln 7} = \frac{2 \ln 10}{\ln 7} = \frac{2(\ln 2 + \ln 5)}{\ln 7} = \frac{2 \ln 2 + 2 \ln 5}{\ln 7}.$$

(a) $\log_5 36 =$

(c) $\log_{10} \sqrt{75} =$

(b) $\log_{20} 21 =$

(d) $\log_{21} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{50}} =$

3. Simplify the following expressions using properties of the natural log function.

(a) $\ln \left(\frac{x^2 + 3x + 1}{5x + 3} \right) =$

(b) $\ln \sqrt[3]{\frac{5xy^3}{x^2 + y^2}} =$

4. Solve the equations.

(a) $3x^2 + 5x - 8 = 0$

(b) $\frac{2x + 1}{x - 2} = \frac{3x + 5}{8 - 2x}$

5. Solve the pairs of equations.

(a) $\begin{cases} 4x + 5y = 7 \\ 3x + 4y = 13 \end{cases}$

(b) $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 1 \\ 5x + y = 2 \end{cases}$

(c) $\begin{cases} x^2 + 2x - 3y = -1 \\ 4x + 2y = 14 \end{cases}$

6. The demand equation for a monopolistic firm's product is $p = 20 - 0.4q$, where p is the price/unit of the firm's product (measured in dollars) and q is the daily demand for the firm's product, measured in 100s of units.

(a) Find the firm's **revenue function**, $r = f(q)$, where r is the firm's daily revenue. What kind of function is this (algebraically speaking)? What is its graph?

(b) Find the daily output that **maximizes** the firm's daily revenue.

Don't use calculus, even if you already know how it may be applied to this problem, find an algebraic approach.

(c) Find the price that the firm should set to maximize its daily revenue. What is the firm's maximum daily revenue *in dollars*?

(d) What is the firm's **break-even** average daily cost per unit, assuming maximum revenue?