CARD #1

Sam is saving money to pay for a down payment on a car. Sam invests $2,142 dollars into an account that has a 3.2% interest compounded semi-annually. How much money will Sam have in 5 years?

A $2,510.48 go to card #7

B $2,513.66 go to card #5

C $2,507.37 go to card #6

D $2,511.86 go to card #8

CARD #2

Sam is saving money to pay for a down payment on a car. Sam invests $1,224 dollars into an account that has a 2.5% interest compounded semi-annually. How much money will Sam have in 4 years?

A $1,352.73 go to card #7

B $1,354.77 go to card #5

C $1,351.07 go to card #8

D $1,351.89 go to card #6

CARD #3

Sam is saving money to pay for a down payment on a car. Sam invests $3,129 dollars into an account that has a 2.8% interest compounded semi-annually. How much money will Sam have in 6 years?

A $3,692.87 go to card #5

B $3,701.41 go to card #6

C $3,697.10 go to card #8

D $3,699.15 go to card #7

CARD #4

Sam is saving money to pay for a down payment on a car. Sam invests $3,014 dollars into an account that has a 3.7% interest compounded semi-annually. How much money will Sam have in 5 years?

A $3,614.41 go to card #7

B $3,626.50 go to card #8

C $3,618.11 go to card #6

D $3,620.38 go to card #5

CARD #5

The current in a certain electrical circuit is modeled by the formula $I = 5^{-t}$, where *t* is the time in seconds. Find *t* for a current of 0.3 amperes.

A 0.748 seconds go to card #10

B 0.186 seconds go to card #9

C −0.748 seconds go to card #12

D −0.186 seconds go to card #11

CARD #6

The current in a certain electrical circuit is modeled by the formula $I = 3^{-t}$, where t is the time in seconds. Find t for a current of 0.3 amperes.

A −0.273 seconds go to card #10

B 0.273 seconds go to card #9

C −1.096 seconds go to card #11

D 1.096 seconds go to card #12

CARD #7

The current in a certain electrical circuit is modeled by the formula $I = 2^{-t}$, where *t* is the time in seconds. Find *t* for a current of 0.3 amperes.

A 0.433 seconds go to card #10

B 1.737 seconds go to card #9

C −1.737 seconds go to card #12

D −0.433 seconds go to card #11

CARD #8

The current in a certain electrical circuit is modeled by the formula $I = 4^{-t}$, where *t* is the time in seconds. Find *t* for a current of 0.3 amperes.

A −0.868 seconds go to card #9

B 0.216 seconds go to card #10

C 0.868 seconds go to card #11

D −0.216 seconds go to card #12

CARD #9

The crab population for the Chesapeake Bay region in Maryland is increasing at an estimated rate of 12.8% per year. If there are an estimated 372 million crabs in the Bay currently, how long will it take to reach a goal of 650 million crabs?

A 4.633 years go to card #15

B 0.271 years go to card #16

C 12.945 years go to card #14

D 1.072 years go to card #13

CARD #10

The crab population for the Chesapeake Bay region in Maryland is increasing at an estimated rate of 11.8% per year. If there are an estimated 327 million crabs in the Bay currently, how long will it take to reach a goal of 560 million crabs?

A 15.353 years go to card #13

B 4.823 years go to card #16

C 1.072 years go to card #15

D 0.252 years go to card #14

CARD #11

The crab population for the Chesapeake Bay region in Maryland is increasing at an estimated rate of 14.8% per year. If there are an estimated 337 million crabs in the Bay currently, how long will it take to reach a goal of 650 million crabs?

A 0.344 years go to card #16

B 1.087 years go to card #13

C 13.975 years go to card #15

D 4.759 years go to card #14

CARD #12

The crab population for the Chesapeake Bay region in Maryland is increasing at an estimated rate of 13.8% per year. If there are an estimated 327 million crabs in the Bay currently, how long will it take to reach a goal of 580 million crabs?

A 0.289 years go to card #14

B 13.721 years go to card #16

C 4.433 years go to card #13

D 1.075 years go to card #15

CARD #13

At a constant temperature, the atmospheric pressure, *p,* in pascals, is given by the formula $p = 101.3e^{-0.001h}$, where *h* is the altitude in meters. Find the atmospheric pressure when the altitude is 21.3 meters.

A 98.671 pascals go to card #20

B 99.165 pascals go to card #19

C 99.036 pascals go to card #18

D 98.395 pascals go to card #17

CARD #14

At a constant temperature, the atmospheric pressure, *p,* in pascals, is given by the formula $p = 101.3e^{-0.001h}$, where *h* is the altitude in meters. Find the atmospheric pressure when the altitude is 29.1 meters.

A 99.036 pascals go to card #18

B 98.671 pascals go to card #20

C 99.165 pascals go to card #19

D 98.395 pascals go to card #17

CARD #15

At a constant temperature, the atmospheric pressure, *p,* in pascals, is given by the formula $p = 101.3e^{-0.001h}$, where *h* is the altitude in meters. Find the atmospheric pressure when the altitude is 26.3 meters.

A 98.671 pascals go to card #20

B 99.036 pascals go to card #18

C 99.165 pascals go to card #19

D 98.395 pascals go to card #17

CARD #16

At a constant temperature, the atmospheric pressure, *p,* in pascals, is given by the formula $p = 101.3e^{-0.001h}$, where *h* is the altitude in meters. Find the atmospheric pressure when the altitude is 22.6 meters.

A 98.395 pascals go to card #17

B 99.165 pascals go to card #19

C 99.036 pascals go to card #18

D 98.671 pascals go to card #20

CARD #17

The optical intensity of an object, called *I*, is determined by the formula $log(I) = log(4.6) - d$, where *d* is the distance in inches. Find the optical intensity for a distance of 4 inches.

A 4.6×10^{-4} go to card #21

B 0.022 go to card #24

C 0.036 go to card #22

D 3.9×10^{-4} go to card #23

CARD #18

The optical intensity of an object, called *I*, is determined by the formula $log(I) = log(5.1) - d$, where *d* is the distance in inches. Find the optical intensity for a distance of 4 inches.

A 0.037 go to card #21

B 0.064 go to card #22

C 5.1×10^{-4} go to card #24

D 3.9×10^{-4} go to card #23

CARD #19

The optical intensity of an object, called *I*, is determined by the formula $log(I) = log(3.5) - d$, where *d* is the distance in inches. Find the optical intensity for a distance of 4 inches.

A 2.6×10^{-4} go to card #21

B 0.032 go to card #24

C 0.483 go to card #22

D 3.5×10^{-4} go to card #23

CARD #20

The optical intensity of an object, called *I*, is determined by the formula $log(I) = log(2.3) - d$, where *d* is the distance in inches. Find the optical intensity for a distance of 4 inches.

A 0.026 go to card #24

B 2.3×10^{-4} go to card #22

C 1.6×10^{-4} go to card #21

D 0.091 go to card #23

CARD #21

The wind speed in miles per hour near the center of a tornado is modeled by $s = 93 \log d + 67$, where *d* is distance in miles. On March 18, 1925, a tornado whose wind speed was about 280 miles per hour struck the Midwest. How far did the tornado travel?

A 958.068 miles go to card #27

B 2.290 miles go to card #28

C 294.586 miles go to card #25

D 195.129 miles go to card #26

CARD #22

The wind speed in miles per hour near the center of a tornado is modeled by $s = 93 log\ d + 65$, where *d* is distance in miles. On March 18, 1925, a tornado whose wind speed was about 280 miles per hour struck the Midwest. How far did the tornado travel?

A 205.035 miles go to card #25

B 960.068 miles go to card #26

C 2.312 miles go to card #27

D 292.586 miles go to card #28

CARD #23

The wind speed in miles per hour near the center of a tornado is modeled by $s = 93 log\ d\ + 62$, where *d* is distance in miles. On March 18, 1925, a tornado whose wind speed was about 280 miles per hour struck the Midwest. How far did the tornado travel?

A 220.844 miles go to card #28

B 289.586 miles go to card #25

C 963.068 miles go to card #27

D 2.344 miles go to card #26

CARD #24

The wind speed in miles per hour near the center of a tornado is modeled by $s = 93 log\ d\ + 63$, where *d* is distance in miles. On March 18, 1925, a tornado whose wind speed was about 280 miles per hour struck the Midwest. How far did the tornado travel?

A 2.333 miles go to card #25

B 962.068 miles go to card #26

C 215.443 miles go to card #27

D 290.586 miles go to card #28

CARD #25

How long will it take for $4000 to triple if it is invested at 5.4% interest compounded quarterly?

A 55.930 years go to card #29

B 20.482 years go to card #31

C 55.930 months go to card #32

D 20.482 months go to card #30

CARD #26

How long will it take for $4000 to triple if it is invested at 3.9% interest compounded quarterly?

A 28.307 years go to card #32

B 28.307 months go to card #29

C 77.297 years go to card #31

D 77.297 months go to card #30

CARD #27

How long will it take for $4000 to triple if it is invested at 6.1% interest compounded quarterly?

A 18.147 months go to card #30

B 49.554 months go to card #31

C 49.554 years go to card #32

D 18.147 years go to card #29

CARD #28

How long will it take for $4000 to triple if it is invested at 4.8% interest compounded quarterly?

A 62.874 months go to card #32

B 62.874 years go to card #31

C 23.025 years go to card #30

D 23.025 months go to card #29

CARD #29

The value of an iPod decreases by 41% every year. If the iPod originally cost $250, how much was the iPod worth after 9 months?

A $168.30 go to card #4

B $2.17 go to card #3

C $128.09 go to card #2

D $0.08 go to card #1

CARD #30

The value of an iPod decreases by 44% every year. If the iPod originally cost $250, how much was the iPod worth after 9 months?

A $135.06 go to card #3

B $0.15 go to card #1

C $1.35 go to card #4

D $161.84 go to card #2

CARD #31

The value of an iPod decreases by 48% every year. If the iPod originally cost $250, how much was the iPod worth after 9 months?

A $144.17 go to card #3

B $153.09 go to card #1

C $0.69 go to card #4

D $0.34 go to card #2

CARD #32

The value of an iPod decreases by 49% every year. If the iPod originally cost $250, how much was the iPod worth after 9 months?

A $0.58 go to card #2

B $146.42 go to card #1

C $150.88 go to card #3

D $0.41 go to card #4