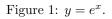


C3 - Exponentials and Natural Logarithms (Answers) MEI, OCR, AQA, Edexcel

- 1. Sketch the following functions, clearly indicating and points of intersection with the axis:



(b)

(a)

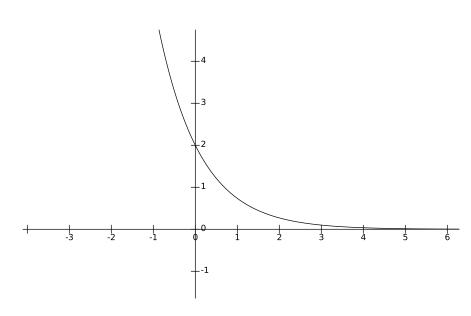


Figure 2: $y = 2e^{-x}$.

[2]

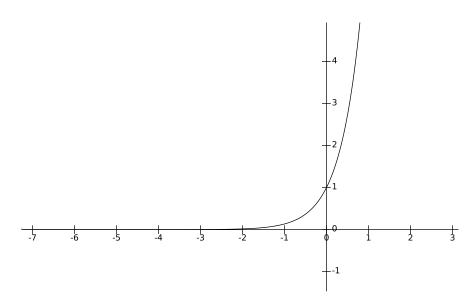


Figure 3: $y = e^{2x}$.

(d)

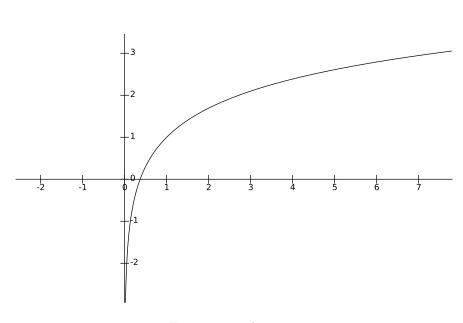


Figure 4: $y = \ln x + 1$.

[2]

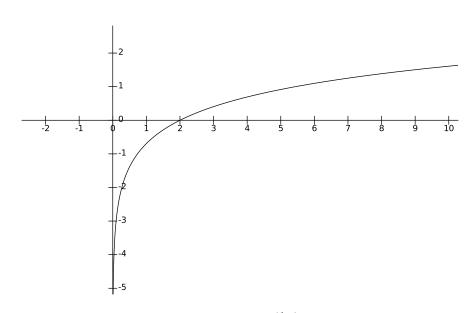


Figure 5: $y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$.

2. Solve the following equations. Give your answers to two decimal places when necessary:

(a) $x = \frac{\ln 3}{2} = 0.55$ (2 decimal places).	[2]
(b) $x = 0.$	[2]
(c) $x = \pm 1$.	[2]
(d) $x = \ln 2$ and $x = \ln 3$.	[3]
(e) $x = 0$ and $x = \ln 3 = 1.10$ (2 decimal places).	[3]

3. Imagine that you put £100 into a savings account that pays fixed $\beta\%$ interest annually. After t years the balance of the account B is given by:

$$B = 100e^{t \ln 1.02}$$
.

- (a) Substituting t = 3 into the formula we get $B = 100e^{3\ln 1.02} = 106.1208$ Thus the value after three years is £106.12.
- (b) We need to solve the inequality $B \ge 130$:

$$B \ge 130$$

$$\implies 100e^{t \ln 1.02} \ge 130$$

$$\implies e^{t \ln 1.02} \ge 1.3$$

$$\implies e^{\ln(1.02)^t} \ge 1.3$$

$$\implies (1.02)^t \ge 1.3$$

$$\implies t \ln 1.02 \ge \ln 1.3$$

$$\implies t \ge \frac{\ln 1.3}{\ln 1.02} = 13.24896\cdots$$

And so $t \ge 13.25$ years. Therefore the balance reaches £130 after roughly 13 years and 3 months. [4]

(c)

$$B = 100e^{t \ln 1.02}$$

= 100e^{\ln(1.02)^t}
= 100(1.02)^t.

And this is the form we require, with a = 100 and k = 1.02.

(d) The above formula is $B = 100(1.02)^t$. This is just a compound interest formula to mark a deposit of 100 units and an interest rate of 2%. Thus, the answer is 2% interest.

[1]

[2]