

All work must be shown to receive full credit.

Math 1320

Instructor: Tuesday J. Johnson

Fall 2018

NAME Answer Key
ID: 9:00 AM class

Exam 2

Thursday, October 25th, 2018

#1	/20
#2	/20
#3	/20
#4	/20
#5	/20
Grade	/100

You may use a calculator and the provided formula sheet on this exam. **You must show all of your work to receive full credit for a problem.**

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- 1) Compute the simple interest INT for the specified length of time and the future value FV at the end of that time. Round all answers to the nearest cent.

$\$9,700$ is invested for 3 months at 7% per year.

$$INT = \quad PV = 9700 \quad t = \frac{3}{12} \quad r = 7\% = .07$$

$$INT = 9700(.07)\left(\frac{3}{12}\right) = \boxed{\$169.75}$$

$$FV = PV + INT = 9700 + 169.75$$
$$= \boxed{\$9869.75}$$

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- 2) When I was considering what to do with my \$10,000 lottery winnings, my broker suggested that I invest half of it in gold, the value of which was growing by 7% per year, and the other half in certificates of deposit (CDs), which were yielding 2% per year, compounded every 6 months. Assuming that these rates are sustained, how much will my investment be worth in 8 years? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

Gold

$$r = 7\% = .07$$

$$t = 8$$

$$PV = 5000$$

CDs

$$r = 2\% = .02$$

$$m = 2$$

$$t = 8$$

$$PV = 5000$$

$$FV = 5000(1 + .07)^8 + 5000\left(1 + \frac{.02}{2}\right)^{(2 \times 8)}$$

$$FV = 8590.930899 + 5862.893225$$

$$FV = \boxed{\$14,453.82}$$

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- 3) Find the amount accumulated FV in the given account. Assume end-of-period deposits and compounding at the same intervals as deposits. Round your answer to the nearest cent.

\$250 is deposited monthly for 18 years at 5% per year

$$FV = \frac{250 \left(\left(1 + \frac{.05}{12} \right)^{(12 \times 18)} - 1 \right)}{\left(\frac{.05}{12} \right)}$$

$$PMT = 250$$

$$r = .05$$

$$m = 12 \text{ (monthly)}$$

$$t = 18 \text{ years}$$

$$FV = \boxed{\$87300.51}$$

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- 4) Find the periodic withdrawals PMT for the given annuity account. Assume end-of-period withdrawals and compounding at the same intervals as withdrawals. Round your answer to the nearest cent.

\$150,000 at 2%, paid out monthly for 11 years

$$PV = 150,000$$

$$r = 2\% = .02$$

$$m = 12$$

$$t = 11$$

$$PMT = ?$$

$$PMT = PV \frac{(i)}{(1 - (1+i)^{-n})}$$

$$= 150,000 \frac{(\frac{.02}{12})}{(1 - (1 + \frac{.02}{12})^{-132})}$$

$$= \boxed{\$1266.89}$$

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- 5) You own a hamburger franchise and are planning to shut down operations for the day, but you are left with 11 buns, 15 defrosted beef patties, and 13 opened cheese slices. Rather than throw them out, you decide to use them to make burgers that you will sell at a discount. Plain burgers each require 1 beef patty and 1 bun, double cheeseburgers each require 2 beef patties, 1 bun, and 2 slices of cheese, while regular cheeseburgers each require 1 beef patty, 1 bun, and 1 slice of cheese. How many of each should you make? **Show all of your work.**

$$x = \text{plain} \quad y = \text{dbl} \quad z = \text{reg ch}$$

$$\text{buns } 11 = x + y + z$$

$$\text{beef } 15 = x + 2y + z$$

$$\text{cheese } 13 = 2y + z$$

Elimination:

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \text{ bun} \quad -x - y - z = -11 \\ + \text{ beef} \quad x + 2y + z = 15 \\ \hline \text{New EQ 2} \end{array}$$

$$y = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 11 \\ y = 4 \\ 2y + z = 13 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \text{ EQ 2} \quad -2y = -8 \\ + \text{ EQ 3} \quad 2y + z = 13 \\ \hline \text{New EQ 3} \end{array}$$

$$z = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 11 \\ y = 4 \\ z = 5 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{so } x = 9$$

Reasoning:

Comparing beef and buns
 $y = 4$ doubles

Comparing beef and cheese
 $x = 2$ plain

To use all buns

$$6 + z = 11$$

so $z = 5$ regular chb

OR

Matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-R_1 + R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow -2R_2 + R_3 \\ \quad -R_2 + R_1 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-R_3 + R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Regardless of method:

2 plain burgers, 4 double-doubles,
 5 regular cheeseburgers