

**Example 3**

Given that the intensity of an earthquake is represented by the formula  $A = 10^M$ , and the energy released during a quake by the formula  $E \cong 10^{1.5M + 4.8}$ , where A is the amplitude and M is the magnitude on the Richter scale, compare

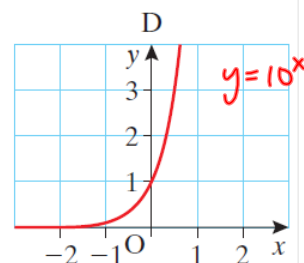
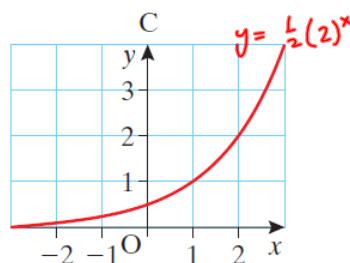
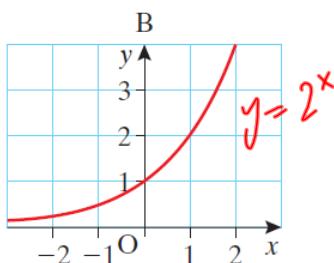
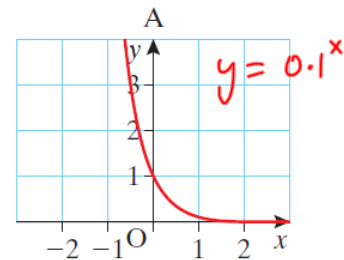
- (i) the intensity
- (ii) the energy of an earthquake of magnitude 6.1 on the Richter scale with a quake of magnitude 4.7.

COMPARING	
<p><math>M = 6.1</math></p> <p><math>A = 10^{6.1} = 1,258,925.4 \approx 1.2 \times 10^6</math></p> <p><math>E = 10^{1.5(6.1) + 4.8} = 8.9 \times 10^{13}</math></p>	<p style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">Amplitudes</p> <p><math>\frac{1.2 \times 10^6}{5.0 \times 10^4} = 24</math></p> <p><math>24 : 1</math></p>
<p><math>M = 4.7</math></p> <p><math>A = 10^{4.7} \approx 5.0 \times 10^4</math></p> <p><math>E = 10^{1.5(4.7) + 4.8} = 7.0 \times 10^{11}</math></p>	<p style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">Energy</p> <p><math>\frac{8.9 \times 10^{13}}{7.0 \times 10^{11}} \approx 127</math></p> <p><math>127 : 1</math></p>

**Exercise 7.8**

1. Match each of the following exponential functions with one of the graphs.

- (i)  $y = 2^x$      *Increasing with  $x=0, y=1$*
- (ii)  $y = (0.1)^x$      *Decreasing*
- (iii)  $y = 10^x$      *Increasing sharply*
- (iv)  $y = (0.5)2^x$      *Increasing with  $x=0, y=\frac{1}{2}$*



7. Carbon-14, the radioactive element of carbon, decays according to the formula  $P = 100(0.99988)^n$ , where  $P$  is the percentage of the original mass of Carbon-14 that remains after  $n$  years.
- Find the percentage of Carbon-14 that remains after (i) 200 years (ii) 500 years.
  - Estimate (using trial and error) how long it will take the Carbon-14 sample to decay to half its original mass. Give your answer correct to the nearest 10 years.
  - A bone containing 79% of its original Carbon-14 was discovered in a bog in County Offaly. Estimate its age.

$$P = 100(0.99988)^n \%$$

$$(a) \quad n = 200 \Rightarrow P = 100(0.99988)^{200} = 97.6 \%$$

$$n = 500 \Rightarrow P = 100(0.99988)^{500} = 94.7 \%$$

Half-life?  
Trial & error

$$(b) \quad n = 2000 \Rightarrow P = 100(0.99988)^{2000} = 78.7 \%$$

$$n = 6000 \Rightarrow P = 100(0.99988)^{6000} = 30.1 \%$$

$$n = 5780 \Rightarrow P \approx 49.7 \%$$

Exact Value  
using logs

$$n = \log_{0.99988} 0.5 = 5776$$

$$n = \log_{0.99988} 0.79 = 1964$$