$A = 60,000 (1 - .11)^3 = 60,000(.84)$

16. Which is the equation for the nth term of the geometric sequence $-2, 8, -32, \ldots$?

F $a_n = -2 \cdot 4^n$

G $a_n = 4 \cdot (-2)^n$

H $a_n = -2 \cdot 4^{n-1}$

J $a_n = -2 \cdot (-4)^{n-1}$

16. ___J___

$r = -4,$

$a_1 = -2$

$a_n = a_1 (r)^{n-1}$

$= -2(-4)^{n-1}$

B. _____

Bonus Simplify $(3^{n+1})(3^{2n})^4$.

n	a_n
1	$-2(-4)^0 = -2$
2	$-2(-4)^1 = 8$
3	$-2(-4)^2 = 32$

8. Evaluate $16^{\frac{3}{4}}$.

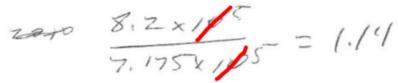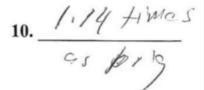$\left(\sqrt[4]{16}\right)^3 = 2^3$

$\boxed{2\cdot2\cdot2}$

9. Solve $3^{x+2} = 81$.

$3^{x \times 2} = 3^4$

$x+2 = 4$

10. ATTENDANCE The total home attendance for a professional basketball team in 2010 was about 8.2×10^5, and in 2008 was about 7.175×10^5. About how many times as large was the attendance in 2010 as the attendance in 2008?

$zero \quad \dfrac{8.2 \times 10^5}{7.175 \times 10^5} = 1.14$

11. Write $4(y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in radical form

$\left(\left(\sqrt[4]{c}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^3$

7. 2.4×10

8. 8

9. $x=2$

10. about 1.14 times as big

11. $4\sqrt{y}$