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## Practice 14

## FOR USE WITH SECTION 3.1

Write each expression as a power of 2 .

1. $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$
2. $2^{3} \cdot 4$
3. $8 \cdot 32$
4. $2^{5} \cdot 2$
5. $2^{7} \cdot 2^{6}$
6. $16 \cdot 2^{5}$
7. $2^{7} \cdot 8$
8. $2^{4} \cdot 2^{4} \cdot 2^{4}$

Evaluate each expression when $x=4$.
9. $12\left(2^{x}\right)$
10. $150\left(2^{x}\right)$
11. $3280\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x}$
12. $1024\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x}$

Tell whether each equation represents growth that is linear, exponential, or neither.
13. $y=\frac{1}{3 x}$
14. $y=\frac{2^{x}}{5}$
15. $y=\frac{x}{2^{5}}$
16. $y=6 x^{2}$
17. A computer stores information in units called bits, each of which can store either of 2 different symbols. Each bit added to the circuit doubles the number of different symbols that can be stored.
a. How many different symbols can be stored in a byte, which is 8 bits?
b. A kilobyte is $2^{10}$ bytes. A megabyte is $2^{20}$ bytes. Suppose each byte can store one letter of the alphabet, one number, or one punctuation mark. About how many pages of text can be stored in a kilobyte? In a megabyte? (Assume a page of text contains 1500 letters and/or symbols.)
18. The diagram below shows the first three stages in the formation of a fractal called a "snowflake curve." Each new stage is formed by splitting up each segment in the preceding stage into 4 connected segments as shown.


Stage 1


Stage 2


Stage 3
a. Make up a table showing stage numbers and the number of segments in each stage.
b. Write an expression for the number of the segments in stage $n$. Find the number of segments in the 6th stage.

