1) The product of $8 \times 10^{2}$ and $9 \times 10^{5}$ must be written as $\qquad$ . And the quotient of $2 \times 10^{-2}$ and $8 \times 10^{-5}$ must be written as $\qquad$ . You must be able to do this WITHOUT the use of a calculator.
2) The expression below means to $\qquad$ this $\qquad$ sequence from $\qquad$ to
$\qquad$ .

$$
\sum_{x=4}^{100} 2 \times 3^{x}
$$

In this example, the common $\qquad$ is $\qquad$ .
3) Simple interest is calculated by multiplying $\qquad$
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$ . It forms an
$\qquad$ sequence because the $\qquad$ amount gets $\qquad$ every
year.
4) The common difference is calculated by $\qquad$ $U_{1}$ from $U_{2}$. An approximate could perhaps be found by finding the $\qquad$ of several differences.
5) The common ratio is calculated by $\qquad$ $U_{2}$ by $U_{1}$. An approximate could be found by $\qquad$ the ratios or by making an $\qquad$ model.
6) For financial applications, such as geometric sequences showing growth, one can use $\qquad$ instead of $\qquad$ to form nth terms.
7) To get the real interest rate, one should subtract the $\qquad$ rate from the
$\qquad$ rate.
8) For depreciation, it is important to use a $\qquad$ multiplier. For example, a 20\% decrease becomes $\qquad$ .
9) It is possible to write $8^{2 / 3}$ as $\qquad$ . The value of this example is $\qquad$ . It is also possible to write $\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x^{3}}}$ as a fractional exponent: $\qquad$ . This is useful in calculus.
10) There are two types of infinite geometric sequences: $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ . For the latter, it is possible to use a formula to calculate the $\qquad$ . In other words, it is only possible to sum geometric sequences to $\qquad$ if $\mid r$ $\qquad$ 1.
11) For the following binomial expansion: $(3 x+2)^{4}$
a) The constant term in binomial expansion is the term $\qquad$ a variable, in this case
$\qquad$ . For this expansion it is the $\qquad$ term. The value is $\qquad$ .
b) The second term of this expansion is $\qquad$ .
c) The coefficient of the fourth term is $\qquad$ .
12) For practice, write the first 5 rows of Pascal's triangle.
13) In calculator papers, it is simpler to use the $\qquad$ command than to draw the table or use the formula.

In non-calculator papers, it is best to use the formula for large values or when $\qquad$ is unknown. For practice, calculate ${ }^{5} C_{9}$ without a calculator:

Now find an expression for ${ }^{n} c_{2}$ without a calculator

