

III. Simple Interest (p.196):

$$1. \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{t}$$

\mathbf{P} : principal (\$ amt invested/borrowed)

\mathbf{r} : interest rate (annually, APR)

\mathbf{t} : time (yrs)

2. Example (p.205): Exercise #16

IV. Break-even (p.201):

let \mathbf{x} = # units of some good/product...

if $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{x})$ represents the cost of producing “ \mathbf{x} ” units

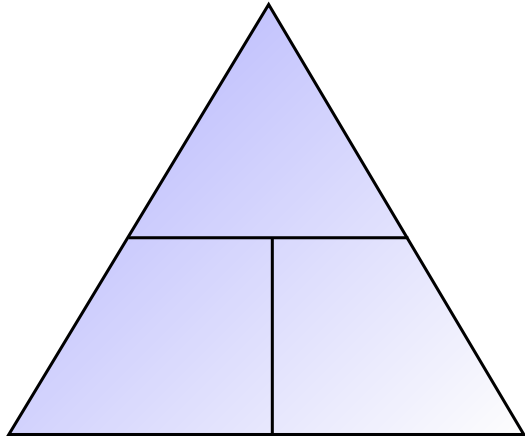
and $\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x})$ represents the revenue from selling “ \mathbf{x} ” units,

then $\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x})$ is the Profit from “ \mathbf{x} ” units

loss when $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}) < 0$ & **break-even** when $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}) = 0$

V. Example (p.207): Exercises #48

VI. Uniform Motion (p.200): $\text{distance} = \text{rate} \times \text{time}$



STEP 3	distance	speed	time
Event 1			
Event 2			

fill-in 2 columns w/given info, then use these two quantities to fill-in the missing 3rd column...

VII. Misc. Examples (p.206): Exercises #32,38,24?

HW: pp.204-207 / Exercises #5,7,13,17,27,21,31,
35,37,47,49

Read pp.208-214 (section 3.3)