## Work each of the following problems. SHOW ALL WORK.

1. If a radioactive sample has a half-life of one month, how much of the original sample will be left at the end of the second month and the third month?

After one month, half of the original sample will remain. After two months, one-fourth of the original
sample will remain. After three months, one-eighth of the original sample will remain
2. Using the graph below, determine the half-life of the substance.


The half-life of this substance is two days. On the graph, you can see that half of the sample decays every two days.
3. A radioactive substance, fermium-253, has a half-life of three days. How long will it take for this isotope to decay to one-eighth of its original amount?

After one half-life, half of the sample will remain (3 days). After two half-lives, one-fourth of the
sample will remain (6 days). After three half-lives, one-eighth of the sample will remain (9 days).

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## Fill in the blanks

4. Seaborgium- 266 has a half-life of 30 seconds. If there are initially 30 grams in a sample of seaborgium-266, how many grams will remain after two minutes have elapsed?

| Time | \# of Half-Lives | Mass of Sample |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 30 g |
| 30 seconds | 1 | 15 g |
| 1 minute | 2 | 7.5 g |
| 1.5 minutes | 3 | 3.75 g |
| 2 minutes | 4 | 1.875 g |

Or:
\# Half - Lives $=\frac{\text { Total Time }}{\text { Half }- \text { Life }}=\frac{2 \mathrm{~min}}{30 \mathrm{~s}}=4$
mass $_{\text {remaining }}=$ mass $_{\text {starting }}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\# H L s}$
mass $_{\text {remaining }}=(30 \mathrm{~g})\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4}$
mass $_{\text {remaining }}=(30 \mathrm{~g})\left(\frac{1}{16}\right)$
mass $_{\text {remaining }}=1.875 \mathrm{~g}$
5. The isotope nickel-63 has a half-life of 100 years. If a tested sample has five grams of nickel-63 and is estimated to be 400 years old, how many grams of nickel-63 were initially in the sample?

| Time | \# of Half-Lives | Mass of Sample |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 400 years | 0 | 5 g |
| 300 years | 1 | 10 g |
| 200 years | 2 | 20 g |
| 100 years | 3 | 40 g |
| 0 years | 4 | 80 g |

Or:
\# Half - Lives $=\frac{\text { Total Time }}{\text { Half }- \text { Life }}=\frac{400 \mathrm{yrs}}{100 \mathrm{yrs}}=4$ mass $_{\text {remaining }}=$ mass $_{\text {starting }}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\# \text { HLs }}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
5 g & =\text { mass }_{\text {starting }}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4} \\
5 g & =\text { mass }_{\text {starting }}\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) \\
\text { mass }_{\text {starting }} & =80 \mathrm{~g}
\end{aligned}
$$

6. What is the half-life of a sample that decays from $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ grams to $\mathbf{1 2 . 5}$ grams in eight hours?

| Time | \# of Half-Lives |
| :---: | :---: |
| 200 g | 0 |
| 100 g | 1 |
| 50 g | 2 |
| 25 g | 3 |
| 12.5 g | 4 |

Or:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { \# Half }- \text { Lives } & =\frac{\text { Total Time }}{\text { Half }- \text { Life }} \\
4 & =\frac{8 \text { hours }}{\text { Half }- \text { Life }} \\
\text { Half }- \text { Life } & =2 \text { hours }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Practice Problems TEACHER

## Work each of the following problems. SHOW ALL WORK.

7. $0 x y g e n-15$ is an isotope of oxygen that is used in the medical procedure called a PET scan. The half-life of oxygen-15 is roughly two minutes. If a hospital needs one gram of oxygen-15, and the drive from the medical supply company to the hospital is 16 minutes, how many grams of oxygen-15 should be shipped to the hospital?

| Time | \# of Half-Lives | Mass of Sample |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 minutes | 0 | 5 g |
| 14 minutes | 1 | 1 g |
| 12 minutes | 2 | 4 g |
| 10 minutes | 3 | 8 g |
| 8 minutes | 4 | 8 g |
| 6 minutes | 5 | 16 g |
| 4 minutes | 6 | 32 g |
| 2 minutes | 7 | 128 g |
| 0 minutes | 8 | 256 g |

Or:
\# Half - Lives $=\frac{\text { Total Time }}{\text { Half }- \text { Life }}=\frac{16 \mathrm{~min}}{2 \mathrm{~min}}=8$
mass $_{\text {remaining }}=$ mass $_{\text {starting }}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\# H L s}$
$1 g=$ mass $_{\text {starting }}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{8}$
$1 g=$ mass $_{\text {starting }}\left(\frac{1}{256}\right)$
mass $_{\text {starting }}=256 \mathrm{~g}$
8. A naturally occurring isotope of hydrogen called tritium has a half-life of 12.3 years. If a sample of tritium is one-sixty-fourth of its original amount, how much time has elapsed?

If one hundred sixty-fourth of the original amount of tritium is left, then six half-lives have occurred.

