

## 13-2: Exponential Functions

We have learned that the rate of change for an exponential pattern is a COMMON FACTOR, or a number that we multiply by to get from term to term.

Does the following table represent exponential behavior? Why or why not? yes

x	0	5	10	15	20	25
y	64	32	16	8	4	2

Exponential Function:  $y = a \cdot b^x$   
 y-int  $\rightarrow$   $a$   $\leftarrow$  rate of change  $b$

- $b$  is called the base and  $b \neq 1$  and  $b > 0$
- $x$  is called the exponent and the exponent will always be a variable
- $a$  is called the y-intercept and  $a \neq 0$

- **Examples:**  $y = 2(3)^x$      $f(x) = 4^x$      $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$

Evaluate the following functions

1.  $y = 2(3)^x$  for  $x=0$  and  $x=2$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2(3)^0 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ \boxed{= 2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2(3)^2 \\ 2(9) \\ \boxed{= 18} \end{array}$$

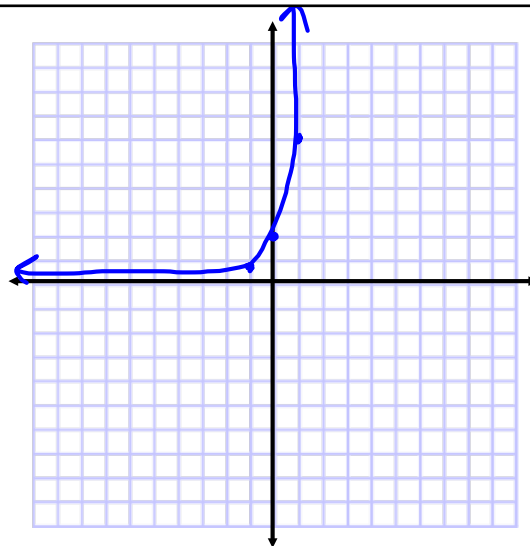
2. Find  $f(3)$  given  $f(x) = 4^x$

$$\begin{array}{l} f(3) = 4^3 \\ \boxed{= 64} \end{array}$$

3.  $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$  for  $x=3$

Graph  $y = 2 \cdot 3^x$

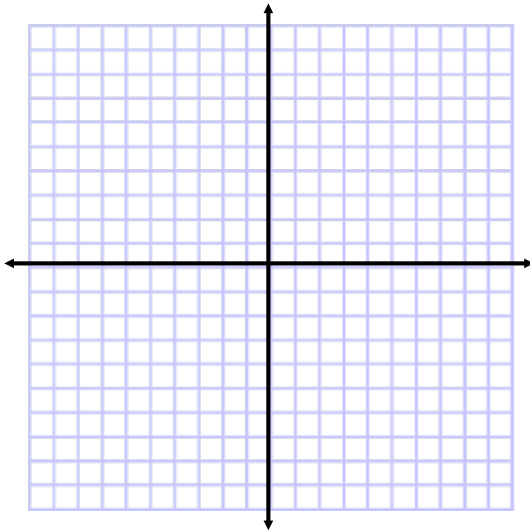
x	$y = 2 \cdot 3^x$	y
-1	$2 \cdot 3^{-1} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$	$\frac{2}{3}$
0	$2 \cdot 3^0 = 2 \cdot 1$	2
1	$2 \cdot 3^1 = 2 \cdot 3$	6



y-int: 2

y-intercept \_\_\_\_\_ Domain: \_\_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_\_

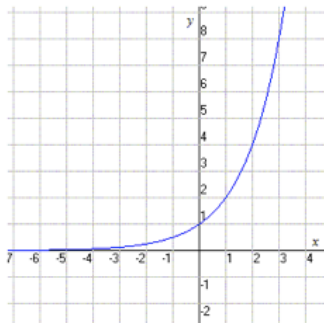
Graph  $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - 1$



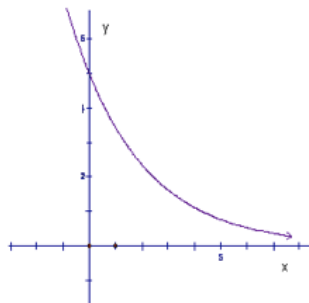
y-intercept \_\_\_\_\_ Domain: \_\_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_\_

Exponential equations are integral for the modeling of numerous real life applications. These applications come from manipulation of exponential growth and decay.

Exponential equations of the form  $y = a \cdot b^x$  where  $a > 0$  and  $b > 1$  are called exponential **GROWTH**. We can see this in the graph because the graph **grows** or gets **bigger** from left to right.



Exponential equations of the form  $y = a \cdot b^x$  where  $0 < b < 1$  are called exponential **DECAY**. We can see this in the graph because the graph **Decays** or gets **smaller** from left to right.



Example 1 : State whether the following equations are growth or decay

$$y = 2 \cdot 3^x$$

g

$$y = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$$

D

$$y = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 5^x$$

Growth

$$y = \frac{5}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^x$$

g

$$y = 7 \cdot 0.8^x$$

D

Exponential growth functions model important situations today such as:

a) The spread of viruses: \_\_\_\_\_



b) Human Population: \_\_\_\_\_

c) Nuclear Chain Reactions: \_\_\_\_\_

d) Economic Growth: \_\_\_\_\_

e) Finances: \_\_\_\_\_



f) Pyramid Schemes: \_\_\_\_\_

g) Processing power of Computers: \_\_\_\_\_

h) Internet traffic growth: \_\_\_\_\_

Exponential decay functions model important situations today such as:

a) Radioactivity: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Chemical Reactions: \_\_\_\_\_

c) Fluid Dynamics: \_\_\_\_\_

d) Pharmacology and Toxicology: \_\_\_\_\_

e) Electromagnetic radiation: \_\_\_\_\_

f) Heat Transfers: \_\_\_\_\_