

Solving Exponential Equations

Exponential equations have a variable in the exponent

We can solve these equations by rewriting both sides of the equation with a common base.

Common Base Practice

Rewrite the following with base 2:

$$32 = 2^5$$

$$4^x = (2^2)^x = 2^{2x}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \sqrt{16^{2x}} = (2^4)^{2x} = 2^{8x}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2^3} = 2^{-3}$$

$$\frac{1}{4^{2x}} = 4^{-2x} = (2^2)^{-2x} = 2^{-4x}$$

Steps for Solving Equations

1. Rewrite both sides of the equation with a common base.
2. Set the exponents on each side equal to one another.
3. Solve the equation.
4. Check your answer!

$$8^x = 4$$

$$(2^3)^x = 2^2$$

$$2^{3x} = 2^2$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$3^{1-2x} = 243$$

$$3^{1-2x} = 3^5$$

$$1-2x = 5$$

$$-2x = 4$$

$$x = -2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \wedge \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ \wedge \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 3^x \end{array}$$

$$27^x = \frac{1}{81}$$

$$(3^3)^x = \frac{1}{3^4}$$

$$3^{3x} = 3^{-4}$$

$$3x = -4$$

$$x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$5^{3x} = \frac{1}{125}$$

$$5^{3x} = \frac{1}{5^3}$$

$$5^{3x} = 5^{-3}$$

$$3x = -3$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ \wedge \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ \wedge \\ 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 3^4 \end{array}$$

$$9^{2x-5} = 27$$

$$(3^2)^{2x-5} = 3^3$$

$$3^{2(2x-5)} = 3^3$$

$$3^{4x-10} = 3^3$$

$$4x-10 = 3$$

$$4x = 13$$

$$x = \frac{13}{4}$$

$$5^{3x-8} = 25^{2x}$$

$$5^{3x-8} = (5^2)^{2x}$$

$$5^{3x-8} = 5^{4x}$$

$$3x-8 = 4x$$

$$-8 = x$$

$$x = -8$$

$$25^{y-3} \leq \left(\frac{1}{125}\right)^{y+2}$$

$$(5^2)^{y-3} \leq \left(\frac{1}{5^3}\right)^{y+2}$$

$$5^{2y-6} \leq (5^{-3})^{y+2}$$

$$5^{2y-6} \leq 5^{-3y-6}$$

$$2y-6 \leq -3y-6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +2y \\ -3y \\ \hline 5y-6 \leq -6 \end{array}$$

$$5y \leq 0 \quad y \leq 0$$

Mr. Foster is starting a new job. His salary for the first year is \$30,000. He will receive a 5% raise each year after that. Write a formula to define Mr. Foster's salary, s , for the n th year.

$$s = 30000(1 + .05)^{n-1}$$

How much will Mr. Foster make after 7 years?

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 30000(1 + .05)^6 \\ &= 40,202.87 \end{aligned}$$

Janet purchased a new car for \$25,000. The moment she drove the car off the lot, it began depreciating 15% per year. Write a formula to define the value of Janet's car, v , after n years.

$$v = 25,000(1 - .15)^n$$

How much is Janet's car worth after 4 years?

$$\begin{aligned} &= 25,000(.85)^4 \\ &= 13,050 \end{aligned}$$

You take a 325 milligram dosage of ibuprofen. During each subsequent hour, the amount of medication in your bloodstream decreases by about 29% each hour. Write an exponential equation giving the amount y (in milligrams) of ibuprofen in your bloodstream t hours after the initial dose.

$$y = 325(1 - .29)^t$$

How much ibuprofen will remain in your bloodstream after 3 hours?

$$\begin{aligned} &= 325(.71)^3 \\ &= 116 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

EXPONENTIAL FUNCTIONS



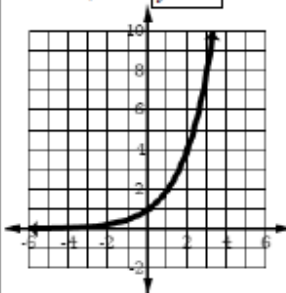
KEY

$$y = a \cdot b^x$$

An exponential function is defined by $f(x) = a \cdot b^x$ with base b .

- ➔ The base, b , is a constant such that $b > 0$ and $b \neq 1$.
- ➔ $a \neq 0$
- ➔ The exponent, x , is a variable. x is any real number.

Example 1: $y = 2^x$



Fill in the table:

x	$y = f(x)$
-2	1/4
-1	1/2
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8

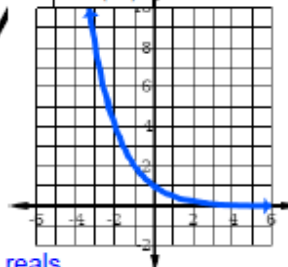
The domain is All reals

The range is (0, ∞)



Example 2: Finish the table, graph the function, and answer the questions below.

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



x	$y = f(x)$
-3	8
-2	4
-1	2
0	1
1	1/2
2	1/4

The domain is All reals

The range is (0, ∞)

PROPERTIES OF EXPONENTIAL GRAPHS $y = a \cdot b^x$

The domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$

The range is $(0, \infty)$

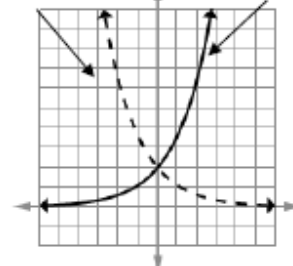
The graphs have a y-intercept at $(0, a)$

When $b > 0$, the graph Increases

When $0 < b < 1$ the graph Decreases

The graphs have an asymptote at $y = 0$ x-axis

$0 < b < 1$ $b > 0$



Exponential Functions

Exponential Growth

Exponential Decay

$$y = a \cdot b^x$$

a is the initial amount.

b is the growth factor when $b > 1$

$$y = a(1+r)^x$$

KEY

$$y = a \cdot b^x$$

a is the initial amount.

b is the decay factor when $0 < b < 1$

$$y = a(1-r)^x$$

If we rewrite b as $(1+r)$, we can determine the **GROWTH RATE**, r. r is usually a percentage and written as a decimal

Example 3:

$$y = 2(1.43)^x$$

Growth factor 1.43

Growth rate .43

Initial value 2

If we rewrite b as $(1-r)$, we can determine the **DECAY RATE**, r. r is usually a percentage and written as a decimal

Example 4: $y = 300(.75)^x$

Decay factor .75

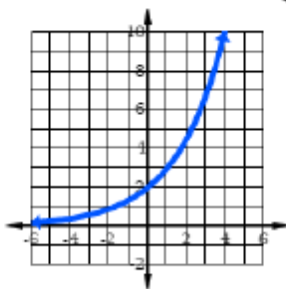
Decay rate .25

Initial value 300

Example 6: Given the following growth function, use the table to help sketch the graph and answer the questions below.

$$y = 2(1.15)^x$$

x	y = f(x)
-2	8/9
-1	4/3
0	2
1	3
2	4.5
3	6.75



Decay factor 15

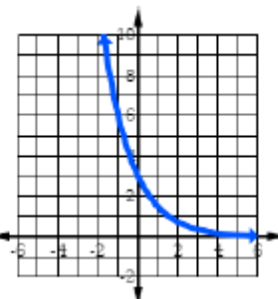
Decay rate 5

Initial value 2

Example 6: Given the following decay function, use the table to help sketch the graph and answer the questions below.

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

x	y = f(x)
-2	18
-1	6
0	2
1	2/3
2	2/9
3	2/27



Decay factor 1/3

Decay rate 2/3

Initial value 2