

EXPONENTIAL FUNCTIONS



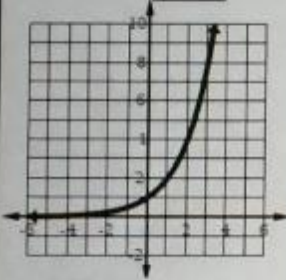
KEY

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

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:

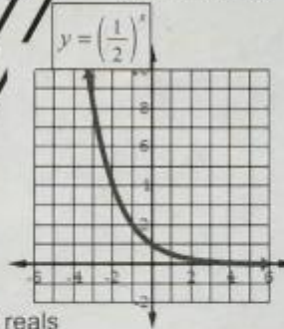
x	$y = f(x)$
-2	1/4
-1	1/2
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8

The domain is All reals

The range is $(0, \infty)$



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



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 $(0, \infty)$

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

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

The range is $(0, \infty)$

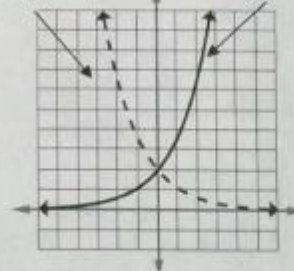
The graphs have a y -intercept at $(0, a)$

When $b > 1$, the graph Increases

When $0 < b < 1$, the graph Decreases

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

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



Exponential Functions

Exponential Growth

Exponential Decay

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

a is the initial amount.

b is the growth factor when $b > 1$

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

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

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 **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

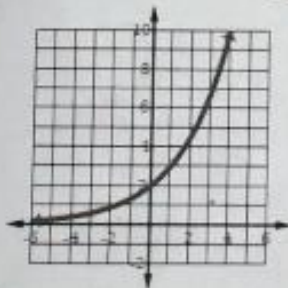
Initial value 300



Example 5: Given the following growth function, use the table to help sketch the graph and answer the questions below.

$$y = 2(1.5)^x$$

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



Growth
Decay factor 1.5

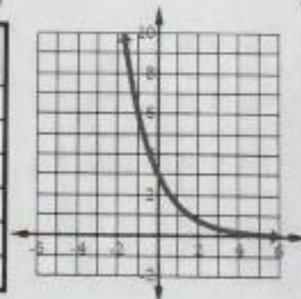
Growth
Decay rate .5

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