

Graphing Exponential Functions and Determining Exponential Equations of the form $y=a(b)^x$

Warm Up:

Simplify.

a) $\left(\frac{2x^2}{yz^3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{y^2z^3}{2x^4}\right)^3$

b) $81^{\frac{1}{2}} \div 27^{\frac{2}{3}}$

c) $\frac{(y^{x-1})(y^{2x+5})}{y^{3x-1}}$

d) $y = \frac{1}{8}(2)^{n-1}$

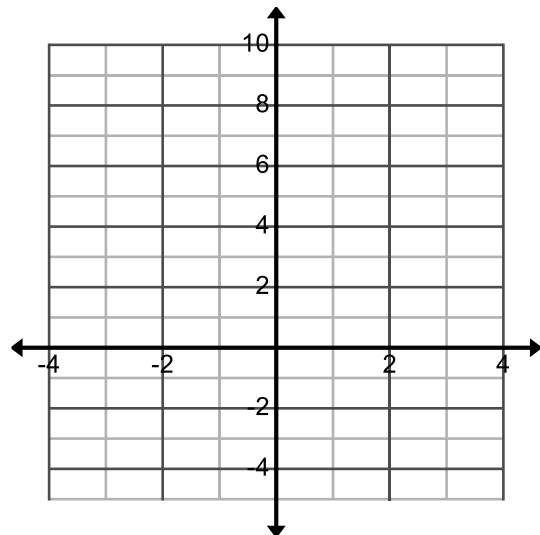
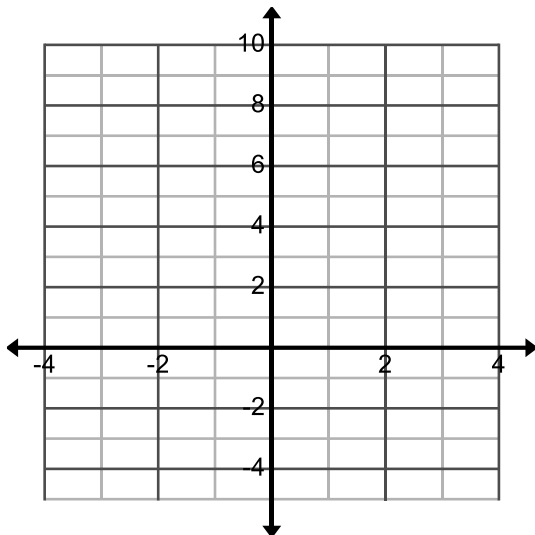
e) $y = 12(3)^{n+2}$

f) $y = \frac{(2)^{n-1}(4)^n}{(8)^{n-4}}$

Graphing Base Exponential Functions

$f(x) = 2^x$

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

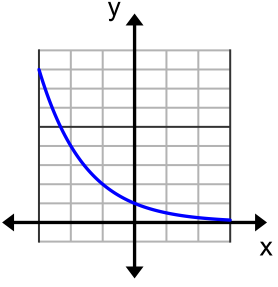
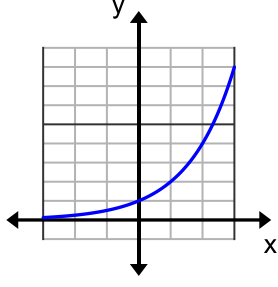
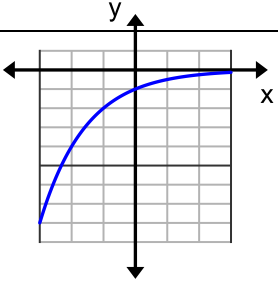
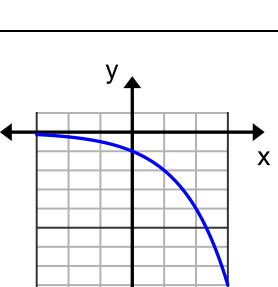


Determining the Equation of an Exponential Function

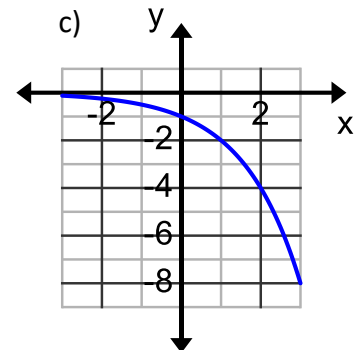
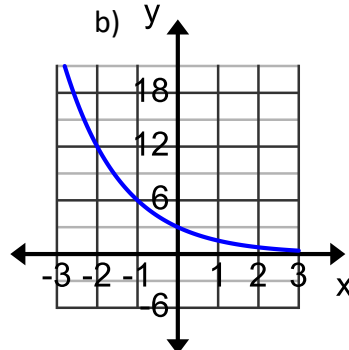
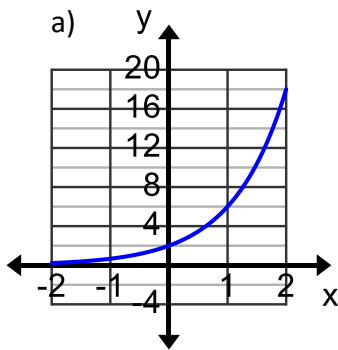
1. Complete the chart to compare the effect of changing the value of a in $y=a(2^x)$.

	$f(x)=2^x$	$y=3(2)^x$	$y=0.5(2)^x$	$y=-(2)^x$	$y=-3(2)^x$
Domain					
Range					
y-intercept					
asymptote					
Inc./dec.					

2. Summary: Exponential Equations of the form $y=a(b)^x$

	$0 < b < 1$	$b > 1$
$a > 0$ (i.e. a is positive)	 <p>_____ on $x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>$D = \{ \quad \}$ $R = \{ \quad \}$</p> <p>Horizontal Asymptote: _____</p> <p>y-intercept: $y = \underline{\quad}$</p>	 <p>_____ on $x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>$D = \{ \quad \}$ $R = \{ \quad \}$</p> <p>Horizontal Asymptote: _____</p> <p>y-intercept: $y = \underline{\quad}$</p>
$a < 0$ (i.e. a is negative)	 <p>_____ on $x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>$D = \{ \quad \}$ $R = \{ \quad \}$</p> <p>Horizontal Asymptote: _____</p> <p>y-intercept: $y = \underline{\quad}$</p>	 <p>_____ on $x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>$D = \{ \quad \}$ $R = \{ \quad \}$</p> <p>Horizontal Asymptote: _____</p> <p>y-intercept: $y = \underline{\quad}$</p>

3. Determine the exponential equation in the form $y=a(b)^x$, for the given graphs.



4. Write an Exponential Function given the properties within each situation below (solution on back):

- A bacteria colony doubles every hour. The initial population contained 5 bacteria. Write a function to relate the population of bacteria to the time, in hours.
- A radioactive sample has a half-life of 3 days. The initial sample is 200 mg. Write a function to relate the amount remaining, in milligrams, to the time, in days. Then, determine the range for the radioactive sample.