

Chapter 7 Exponential Functions

7.1 Characteristics of Exponential Functions

The Penny Story

The Penny Story begins with this question – *If I took a penny and each day double its value, how much money would you have at the end of one month?*

To be more clear, one penny doubling yields 2 pennies after the 1st day, 4 pennies on the 2nd day, 8 pennies on the 3rd day, 16 pennies on the 4th day, 32 pennies on the 5th day and 64 pennies on the 6th day. By the end of 1 week, in just 7 days, your penny has doubled again and again to where its value is now \$1.28. With that information, I will ask you again, "If I took a penny and each day double its value, how much money would you have at the end of one month?" **Take a moment to think of a number yourself.**

Is it \$10?

Is it \$1,000?

Is it \$100,000?

Day	Value
1	\$0.01
2	\$0.02
3	\$0.04
4	\$0.08
5	\$0.16
6	\$0.32
7	\$0.64
8	\$1.28
9	\$2.56
10	\$5.12
11	\$10.24
12	\$20.48
13	\$40.96
14	\$81.92
15	\$163.84
16	\$327.68
17	\$655.36
18	\$1,310.72
19	\$2,621.44
20	\$5,242.88
21	\$10,485.76
22	\$20,971.52
23	\$41,943.04
24	\$83,886.08
25	\$167,772.16
26	\$335,544.32
27	\$671,088.64
28	\$1,342,177.28
29	\$2,684,354.56
30	\$5,368,709.12

Exponential functions are of the form:

$$y = c^x$$

where c is a constant ($c > 0$ and $c \neq 1$) and x is a variable

$$y = 2^x$$

$$c > 1$$

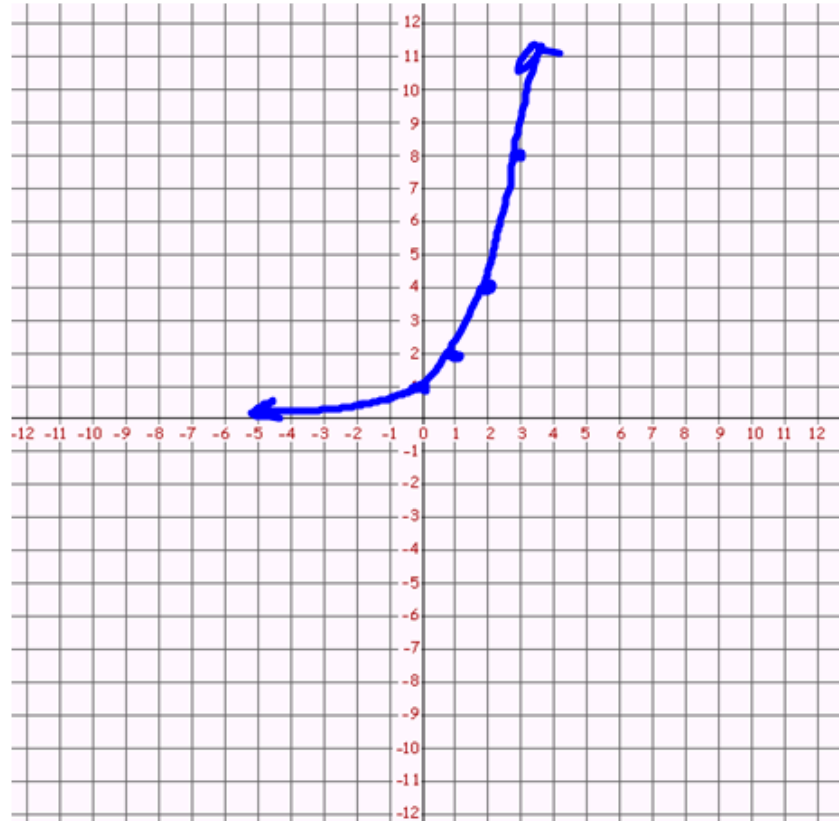
$$y = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$$

$$0 < c < 1$$

Let's graph using a table of values:

$$y = 2^x$$

x	y
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8



a) Identify the domain and range.

$$D: x \in \mathbb{R} \quad R: y > 0$$

b) Identify the x and y intercepts.

No x int / y int (0, 1)

c) Identify whether function is increasing or decreasing.

Increasing

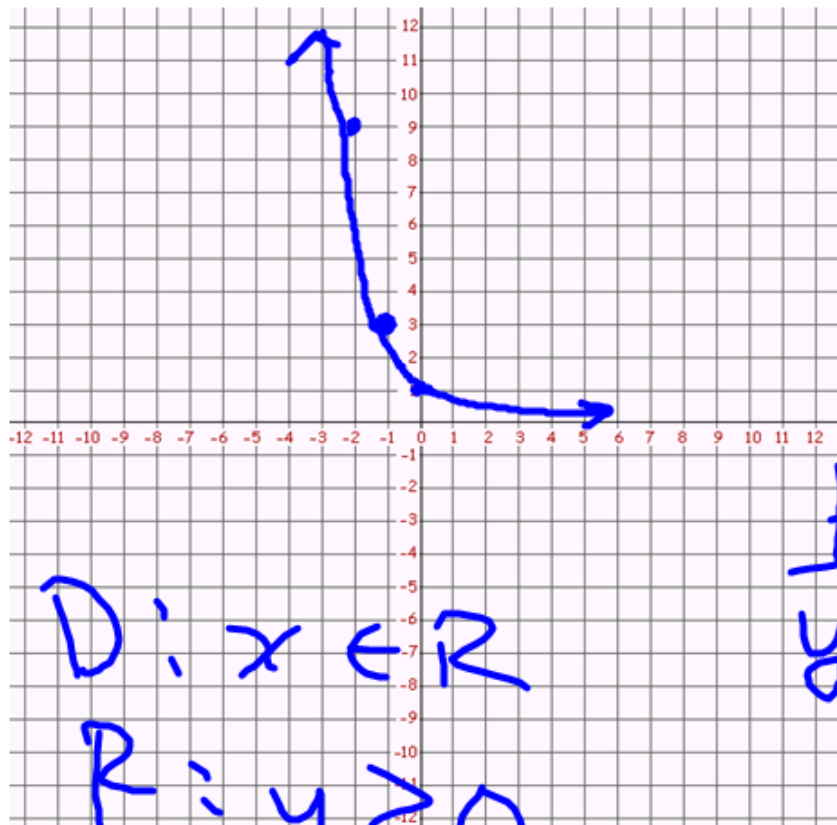
d) Identify the equation of the horizontal asymptote.

$$y = 0$$

Let's graph using a table of values:

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

x	y
0	1
-1	3
-2	9



$$D: x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$R: y > 0$$

$$\text{HA}$$
$$y = 0$$

x int
none

y int
(0, 1)

Graph decreasing

7.3 Solving Exponential Functions

Recall that an **exponential equation** is one that has a variable in the exponent.

For example:

$$3^{x-5} = 27$$

Today we are going to learn how to solve exponential equations

To solve exponential equations we often need to rewrite our equation so that the bases on both sides are the same.

Example 1: Write each expression as a power with a base of 2

a) 4^3

$$\begin{aligned} &= (2^2)^3 \\ &= 2^6 \end{aligned}$$

b) $\frac{1}{8}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2^3} \\ &= 2^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) } 8^{\frac{2}{3}} (\sqrt{16})^3$$

$$= (2^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} (4)^3$$

$$= (2^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} (2^2)^3$$

$$= (2^2) (2^6)$$

$$= 2^8$$

To solve exponential equations we can use the following property:

Equal Powers and Bases Property of Exponents

If b is a positive real number other than 1, then if

$b^m = b^n$, then $m = n$.

Example 2: Solve

$$2^{4x} = 4^{x+3}$$

$$2^{4x} = (2^2)^{x+3}$$

$$2^{4x} = 2^{2x+6}$$

$$4x = 2x + 6$$

$$2x = 6$$

$$x = 3$$

Example 3: Solve

$$9^{4x} = 27^{x-1}$$

$$(3^2)^{4x} = (3^3)^{x-1}$$

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

$$8x = 3x - 3$$

$$5x = -3$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{5}$$

Example 4: Solve

$$\sqrt{2}^{6x} = 32^{x-1}$$

$$(2^{1/2})^{6x} = (2^5)^{x-1}$$

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

$$3x = 5x - 5$$

$$-2x = -5$$


$$x = 5/2$$

Example 4: Solve

$$2^x = 7$$

We run into a bit of a problem with this question.

In chapter 8 we will learn a way to solve this type of problem, but for now we will use technology for assistance.

$$\begin{aligned} 2^x &= 7 \\ 2^{2.7} &= 6.449 \\ 2^{2.8} &= 6.96 \end{aligned}$$

$$2^{2.82} = 7.06$$
$$2^{2.81} = 7.01$$

An application of exponential equations are those dealing with compound interest.

The formula for compound interest is $A=P(1+i)^n$, where A is the amount of money at the end of the investment, P is the principal amount deposited, i is the interest rate per compounding period expressed as a decimal and n is the number of compounding periods.

Compound Interest

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{i}{n} \right)^{nt}$$

A = final amount

P = principal

t = time

i = interest rate

n = # compounds

Example 5

John invests \$5000 into an account that pays 3.5% compounded quarterly. How much will his investment be worth after 7 years?



$$P = 5000$$

$$i = .035$$

$$n = 4$$

$$t = 7$$

$$A = 5000 \left(1 + \frac{.035}{4} \right)^{4(7)}$$

$$A = 5000(1.00875)^{28}$$

$$A = \$6381.30$$

Example 6

Determine how long \$1000 needs to be invested in an account that earns 8.3% compounded semi-annually before it increases in value to \$1490.



$$P = 1000$$

$$A = 1490$$

$$i = .083$$

$$n = 2$$

$$t = ?$$

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)^{nt}$$

$$1490 = 1000 \left(1 + \frac{.083}{2}\right)^{2t}$$

$$1.49 = (1.0415)^{2t}$$

$$1.50 = (1.0415)^{10}$$

$$t = 5$$

THE MAGIC OF COMPOUND INTEREST AND AN RRSP

The "Time Value" of Money

Individual A

Opens RRSP at 12%—Invests \$2,000† a year for six years, then stops.

Individual B

Spends \$2,000 a year on himself for six years, then opens RRSP at 12%. Invests \$2,000† a year for the next 37 years.

Look at age 65 — Individual A, who only deposited \$12,000 has accumulated nearly as much money as Individual B, who deposited \$74,000!

Start early — let time work for you!

Example A

Age	Payment	Accumulation End of Year
22	\$2,000	\$ 2,240
23	2,000	4,749
24	2,000	7,559
25	2,000	10,706
26	2,000	14,230
27	2,000	18,178
28	0	20,359
29	0	22,803
30	0	25,539
31	0	28,603
32	0	32,036
33	0	35,880
34	0	40,186
35	0	45,008
36	0	50,409
37	0	56,458
38	0	63,233
39	0	70,821
40	0	79,320
41	0	88,838
42	0	99,499
43	0	111,438
44	0	124,811
45	0	139,788
46	0	156,563
47	0	175,351
48	0	196,393
49	0	219,960
50	0	246,355
51	0	275,917
52	0	309,028
53	0	346,111
54	0	387,644
55	0	434,161
56	0	486,261
57	0	544,612
58	0	609,966
59	0	683,162
60	0	765,141
61	0	856,958
62	0	959,793
63	0	1,074,968
64	0	1,203,964
65	0	1,348,440

Example B

Payment	Accumulation End of Year
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
\$2,000	\$ 2,240
2,000	4,749
2,000	7,559
2,000	10,706
2,000	14,230
2,000	18,178
2,000	22,599
2,000	27,551
2,000	33,097
2,000	39,309
2,000	46,266
2,000	54,058
2,000	62,785
2,000	72,559
2,000	83,507
2,000	95,767
2,000	109,499
2,000	124,879
2,000	142,105
2,000	161,397
2,000	183,005
2,000	207,206
2,000	234,310
2,000	264,668
2,000	298,668
2,000	336,748
2,000	379,398
2,000	427,166
2,000	480,665
2,000	540,585
2,000	607,695
2,000	682,859
2,000	767,042
2,000	861,327
2,000	966,926
2,000	1,085,197
2,000	1,217,661
0	1,363,780

†\$2,000 use for example only; contribution may be more or less.

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#'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, ~~12~~ab, 13ab