

Exponential Functions

Objectives

- 1 Use exponential functions to solve problems

Intro

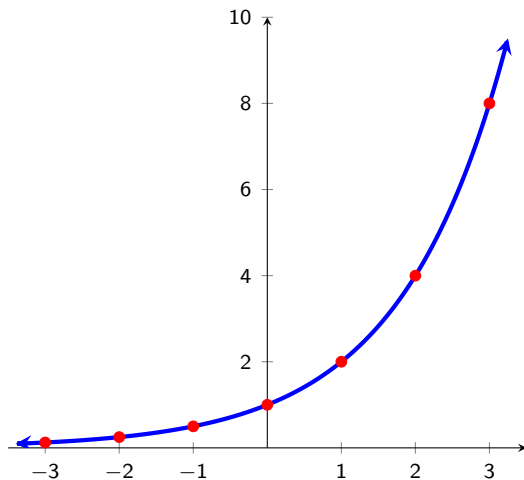
An **exponential function** is a function in which each successive output value is obtained by **multiplying** the previous one by a constant value.

An **exponential function** is a function in which each successive output value is obtained by **multiplying** the previous one by a constant value.

One example of an exponential function is the **doubling function**

$$f(x) = 2^x$$

Doubling Function



x	$f(x)$
-3	$\frac{1}{8}$
-2	$\frac{1}{4}$
-1	$\frac{1}{2}$
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8

End Behavior of the Doubling Function

As the values of $x \rightarrow -\infty$,

$$2^{\text{very big negative number}} \rightarrow 0$$

End Behavior of the Doubling Function

As the values of $x \rightarrow -\infty$,

$$2^{\text{very big negative number}} \rightarrow 0$$

For instance,

$$2^{-50} \approx 0.00000000000000008882$$

End Behavior of the Doubling Function

As the values of $x \rightarrow -\infty$,

$$2^{\text{very big negative number}} \rightarrow 0$$

For instance,

$$2^{-50} \approx 0.00000000000000008882$$

As the values of $x \rightarrow \infty$,

$$2^{\text{very big positive number}} \rightarrow \infty$$

End Behavior of the Doubling Function

As the values of $x \rightarrow -\infty$,

$$2^{\text{very big negative number}} \rightarrow 0$$

For instance,

$$2^{-50} \approx 0.00000000000000008882$$

As the values of $x \rightarrow \infty$,

$$2^{\text{very big positive number}} \rightarrow \infty$$

For instance,

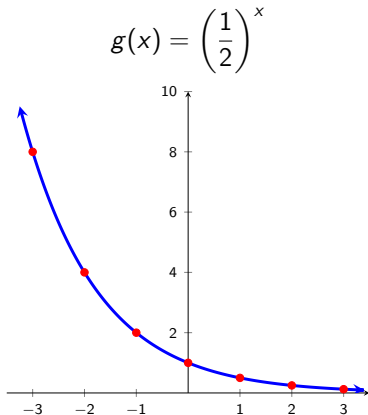
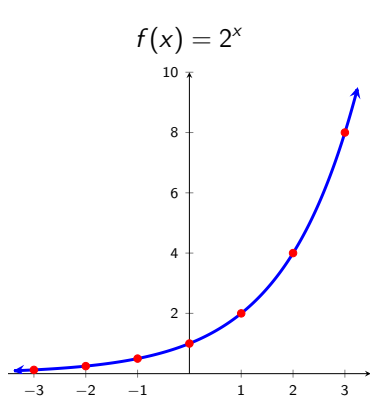
$$2^{50} = 1,125,899,906,842,624$$

Exponential Functions

A function in the form $f(x) = b^x$ where b is a fixed real number, $b > 0, b \neq 1$ is called an **exponential function of base b**

Exponential Functions

A function in the form $f(x) = b^x$ where b is a fixed real number, $b > 0$, $b \neq 1$ is called an **exponential function of base b**



Properties of Exponential Functions

For $f(x) = b^x$:

- Domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $(0, \infty)$

Properties of Exponential Functions

For $f(x) = b^x$:

- Domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $(0, \infty)$
- $(0, 1)$ is on the graph of f and $y = 0$ is a horizontal asymptote.

Properties of Exponential Functions

For $f(x) = b^x$:

- Domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $(0, \infty)$
- $(0, 1)$ is on the graph of f and $y = 0$ is a horizontal asymptote.
- f is one-to-one (has an inverse), continuous, and smooth.

Properties of Exponential Functions

For $f(x) = b^x$ when $b > 1$:

- f is always increasing

Properties of Exponential Functions

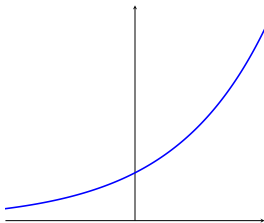
For $f(x) = b^x$ when $b > 1$:

- f is always increasing
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \infty$

Properties of Exponential Functions

For $f(x) = b^x$ when $b > 1$:

- f is always increasing
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \infty$
- The graph of f resembles



Properties of Exponential Functions

For $f(x) = b^x$ when $0 < b < 1$:

- f is always decreasing

Properties of Exponential Functions

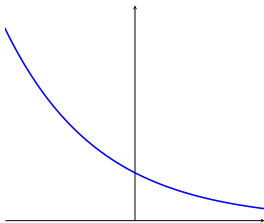
For $f(x) = b^x$ when $0 < b < 1$:

- f is always decreasing
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = 0$

Properties of Exponential Functions

For $f(x) = b^x$ when $0 < b < 1$:

- f is always decreasing
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = 0$
- The graph of f resembles



Special Bases

Of all possible bases for exponential functions, the 2 that occur most are base 10 (**common base**) and irrational base $e \approx 2.718$ (**natural base**).

$$e = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

Example 1

The value of a car can be modeled by $V(x) = 25 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x$, where $x \geq 0$ is the age of the car in years and $V(x)$ is the value in thousands of dollars.

- (a) Find and interpret $V(0)$

Example 1

The value of a car can be modeled by $V(x) = 25 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x$, where $x \geq 0$ is the age of the car in years and $V(x)$ is the value in thousands of dollars.

(a) Find and interpret $V(0)$

$V(0)$ is the value of the car (in thousands of dollars) when it's brand new.

Example 1

The value of a car can be modeled by $V(x) = 25 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x$, where $x \geq 0$ is the age of the car in years and $V(x)$ is the value in thousands of dollars.

(a) Find and interpret $V(0)$

$V(0)$ is the value of the car (in thousands of dollars) when it's brand new.

$$V(0) = 25 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^0$$

Example 1

The value of a car can be modeled by $V(x) = 25 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x$, where $x \geq 0$ is the age of the car in years and $V(x)$ is the value in thousands of dollars.

(a) Find and interpret $V(0)$

$V(0)$ is the value of the car (in thousands of dollars) when it's brand new.

$$\begin{aligned} V(0) &= 25 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^0 \\ &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

Example 1

The value of a car can be modeled by $V(x) = 25 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x$, where $x \geq 0$ is the age of the car in years and $V(x)$ is the value in thousands of dollars.

(a) Find and interpret $V(0)$

$V(0)$ is the value of the car (in thousands of dollars) when it's brand new.

$$\begin{aligned} V(0) &= 25 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^0 \\ &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

Brand new, the car is valued at \$25,000.

Example 1

(b) Find the parent function and describe the function

$$V(x) = 25 \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^x \text{ using transformations.}$$

Example 1

(b) Find the parent function and describe the function

$$V(x) = 25 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x \text{ using transformations.}$$

$$\text{Parent function is } f(x) = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x$$

Example 1

(b) Find the parent function and describe the function

$$V(x) = 25 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x \text{ using transformations.}$$

$$\text{Parent function is } f(x) = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x$$

$$V(x) = 25 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x \text{ is a vertical stretch by a factor of 25.}$$

Example 1

- (c) Find and interpret the horizontal asymptote of the graph of $V(x)$.

Example 1

(c) Find and interpret the horizontal asymptote of the graph of $V(x)$.

Horizontal asymptote is $y = 0$.

Example 1

(c) Find and interpret the horizontal asymptote of the graph of $V(x)$.

Horizontal asymptote is $y = 0$.

Over time, the value of the car will approach 0.

Example 2

According to Newton's Law of Cooling, the temperature of coffee T (in degrees Fahrenheit) t minutes after it is served can be modeled by

$$T(t) = 70 + 90e^{-0.1t}$$

- (a) Find and interpret $T(0)$.

Example 2

According to Newton's Law of Cooling, the temperature of coffee T (in degrees Fahrenheit) t minutes after it is served can be modeled by

$$T(t) = 70 + 90e^{-0.1t}$$

(a) Find and interpret $T(0)$.

$$T(0) = 70 + 90e^{-0.1(0)}$$

Example 2

According to Newton's Law of Cooling, the temperature of coffee T (in degrees Fahrenheit) t minutes after it is served can be modeled by

$$T(t) = 70 + 90e^{-0.1t}$$

(a) Find and interpret $T(0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} T(0) &= 70 + 90e^{-0.1(0)} \\ &= 160 \end{aligned}$$

Example 2

According to Newton's Law of Cooling, the temperature of coffee T (in degrees Fahrenheit) t minutes after it is served can be modeled by

$$T(t) = 70 + 90e^{-0.1t}$$

(a) Find and interpret $T(0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} T(0) &= 70 + 90e^{-0.1(0)} \\ &= 160 \end{aligned}$$

The coffee was served at 160°F .

Example 2

$$T(t) = 70 + 90e^{-0.1t}$$

- (b) Find the parent function and describe the function $T(t)$ using transformations.

Example 2

$$T(t) = 70 + 90e^{-0.1t}$$

(b) Find the parent function and describe the function $T(t)$ using transformations.

Parent function is $f(t) = e^t$

Example 2

$$T(t) = 70 + 90e^{-0.1t}$$

(b) Find the parent function and describe the function $T(t)$ using transformations.

Parent function is $f(t) = e^t$

$T(t)$ is the parent function with the following transformations:

- Reflection across y -axis (multiplying t by -1)

Example 2

$$T(t) = 70 + 90e^{-0.1t}$$

(b) Find the parent function and describe the function $T(t)$ using transformations.

Parent function is $f(t) = e^t$

$T(t)$ is the parent function with the following transformations:

- Reflection across y -axis (multiplying t by -1)
- Horizontal stretch by factor of 10 (multiplying t by 0.1)

Example 2

$$T(t) = 70 + 90e^{-0.1t}$$

(b) Find the parent function and describe the function $T(t)$ using transformations.

Parent function is $f(t) = e^t$

$T(t)$ is the parent function with the following transformations:

- Reflection across y -axis (multiplying t by -1)
- Horizontal stretch by factor of 10 (multiplying t by 0.1)
- Vertical stretch by factor of 90

Example 2

$$T(t) = 70 + 90e^{-0.1t}$$

(b) Find the parent function and describe the function $T(t)$ using transformations.

Parent function is $f(t) = e^t$

$T(t)$ is the parent function with the following transformations:

- Reflection across y -axis (multiplying t by -1)
- Horizontal stretch by factor of 10 (multiplying t by 0.1)
- Vertical stretch by factor of 90
- Shift up 70 degrees Fahrenheit

Example 2

- (c) Find and interpret the horizontal asymptote of the graph.

Example 2

(c) Find and interpret the horizontal asymptote of the graph.

Horizontal asymptote = 70

Example 2

(c) Find and interpret the horizontal asymptote of the graph.

Horizontal asymptote = 70

Over time, the coffee will cool to a temperature of 70°F .