



A graph of the function $h(x) = a(1 - e^{-bx})$ on a Cartesian coordinate system. The x-axis and y-axis are shown as black lines. The function is plotted as a blue curve that starts from the bottom left, crosses the y-axis at a point labeled a , and asymptotically approaches the horizontal line $y = a$ as x increases. The equation $h(x) = a(1 - e^{-bx})$ is written in black text near the curve.

a

$$h(x) = a(1 - e^{-bx})$$