

"EXPONENT"

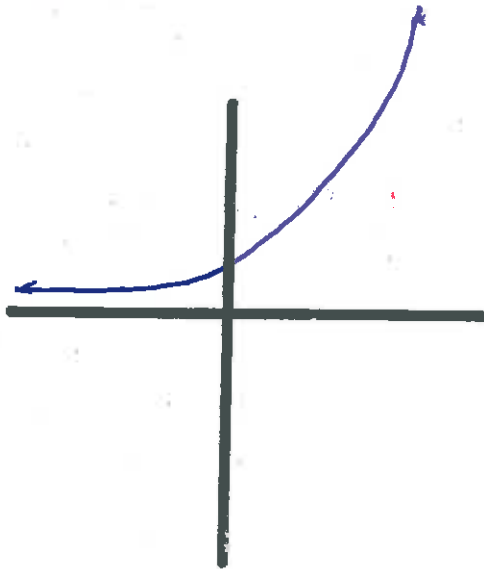
Section 1.6: Exponential Models

An exponential model is written in standard form:

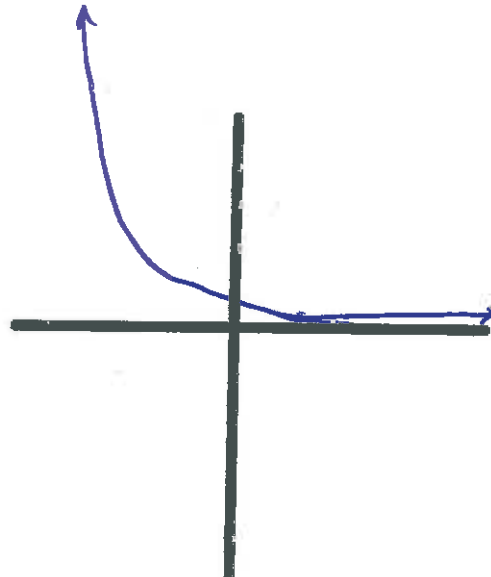
$$y = \underline{b}^x$$

← EXPONENT

Part I: The graphs of exponential models are as follows:



EXPONENTIAL GROWTH  
( $b > 1$ )



EXPONENTIAL DECAY  
( $0 < b < 1$ )

Part II: A special constant in exponential models:

"NATURAL LOGARITHM"

$$"e" = 2.718$$

### Part III: Evaluation of Exponents on Calculators

Use a calculator to evaluate each.

$$2^5 : 2 \boxed{\wedge} 5 = 32 \quad | \quad 2 \boxed{y^x} 5 = 32$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 : (1 \div 2) \boxed{\wedge} 4 = 0.0625 \quad | \quad (1 \div 2) \boxed{xy} 4 = 0.0625$$

$$e^4 (2.718) \boxed{\wedge} 4 = 54.6 \quad | \quad \boxed{e^x} 4 = 54.6$$

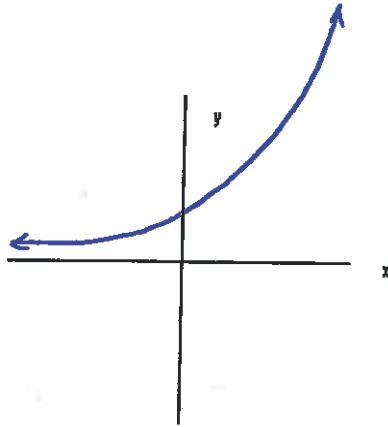
$$(e)^{\frac{1}{3}} (\text{~~2.718~~) 2.718 \boxed{\wedge} (1 \div 3) = 1.4 \quad | \quad \boxed{e^x} (1 \div 3) = 1.4$$

$$\boxed{e^{\frac{-1}{2}}} (2.718) \boxed{\wedge} (-1 \div 2) = 0.607 \times 2 = 1.4$$
$$\boxed{e^x} (-1 \div 2) = 0.607 \times 2 = 1.4$$

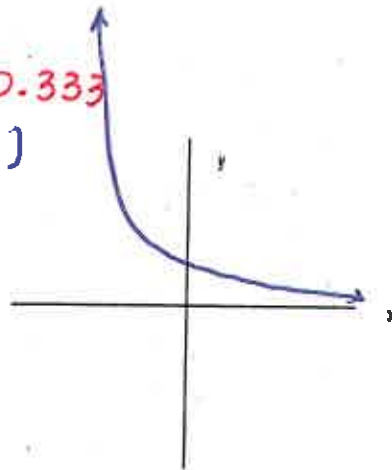
**Part IV: Graphing of exponential models.**

Sketch the graph of the exponential models below.

1.  $y = 3^x$   
    ↑  
     $b = 3$   
    ( $b > 1$ )



2.  $y = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$   
    ↑  
     $b = \frac{1}{3} = 0.333$   
    ( $0 < b < 1$ )



**Part V: Exponential Model Examples (Applications)**

1. You have a summer job with 2 payment options.

Option #1: 6 week job, 5 days a week for \$3000 for the summer job.

Option #2: DAY 1: 2¢

DAY 2: 4¢

DAY 3: 8¢

DAY 4: 16¢

DAY 5: 32¢

⋮

DAY 30:

$$\text{PAY} = 2^x = 2^{30}$$

$$\text{PAY} = 1,073,741,824$$

$$\text{PAY} = \$10,737,418.24$$

2. Coffee cools in degrees Fahrenheit following the model:  $T = 70 + 90e^{-0.045t}$  where  $t$  is the number of minutes the coffee has been sitting at room temperature and  $T$  is the temperature of the coffee.

What is the temperature of the coffee after 2 minutes sitting at room temperature?

$$T = 70 + 90e^{-0.045t}$$

$$T = 70 + 90(2.718)^{-0.045(2)}$$

$$T = 70 + 90(2.718)^{-0.09}$$

$$T = 70 + 90(0.914)$$

$$T = 70 + 82$$

$$T = 152^\circ\text{F}$$

What is the temperature of the coffee after 20 minutes sitting at room temperature?

$$T = 70 + 90e^{-0.045t}$$

$$T = 70 + 90(2.718)^{-0.045(20)}$$

$$T = 70 + 90(2.718)^{-0.9}$$

$$T = 70 + 90(0.41)$$

$$T = 70 + 37$$

$$T = 107^\circ\text{F}$$

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DAY 30:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{DAY 1: 2¢} \\ \text{DAY 2: 4¢} \\ \text{DAY 3: 8¢} \\ \text{DAY 4: 16¢} \\ \text{DAY 5: 32¢} \\ \vdots \\ \text{DAY 30:} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{PAY} = 2^x = 2^{30} \\ \text{PAY} = 1,073,741,824 \\ \text{PAY} = \text{\$}10,737,418.24 \end{array}$$

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3. In 1970, the population of the United States was 205,000,000. What was the predicted population of the United States in 1991 using the model  $P = P_0 e^{kt}$  given the  $k$  value for the United States of 0.89%? HINT: Don't forget to convert 0.89% into a decimal before entering it into the model.

$$P = P_0 e^{kt}$$

$P$  = FUTURE POPULATION

$P_0$  = INITIAL POPULATION

$e$  = 2.718

$k$  = GROWTH RATE (0.89% = 0.0089)

$t$  = TIME IN YEARS

$$P = 205,000,000 (2.718)^{0.0089(21)}$$

$$P = 205,000,000 (2.718)^{0.1869}$$

$$P = 205,000,000 (1.21)$$

$$P = 248,050,000 \text{ PEOPLE (PREDICTED)}$$

EXTRA 43,000,000 PEOPLE

ACTUAL POPULATION IN 1991 = 253,000,000

