

Survival Guide: Exponential

EXPONENTIALS

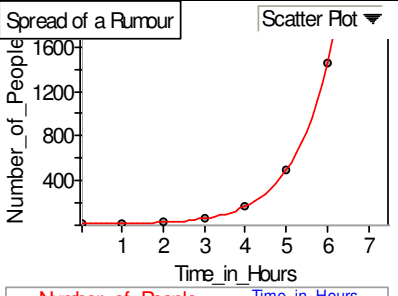
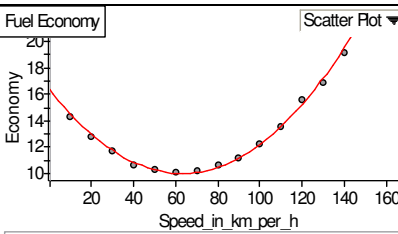
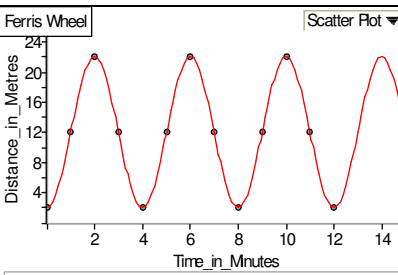
EXPONENT LAWS

| LAW | DESCRIPTION | EXAMPLES |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Multiplication | When the bases are the same, keep the base and _____ the exponent. | $3^4 \cdot 3^5$ |
| Division | When the bases are the same, keep the base and _____ the exponent. | $\frac{7^5}{7}$ |
| Power of a Power | Keep the base the same and _____ the exponents. | $(3^2)^5$ |
| Power of a Product | _____ the exponent to all numbers/variables in the product. | $(5x^6y^2)^3$ |
| Power of a Quotient | _____ the exponent to all numbers/variables in the quotient. | $\left(\frac{2x^4}{3^2y^3}\right)^5$ |
| Negative Exponents | Change the base to it's _____ and make the exponent _____. | $\frac{3x^{-2}}{(2y)^{-1}}$ |
| Zero Exponents | Anything to the power of 0 is equal to _____. | 8^0 |
| Rational Exponents | Change to an equivalent _____ where $\frac{m}{n}$ indicates the _____ root of the base raised to the exponent _____. | $\sqrt[4]{16x^8}$ |
| | | $121^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |

SOLVE EXPONENTIAL EQUATIONS

| STEPS | EXAMPLE |
|-------|----------------------------------|
| | $64^{2x-4} \cdot 8^x = 512^{-x}$ |

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN TYPES OF FUNCTIONS:

| EXAMPLE | TYPE | REASON | DOMAIN & RANGE | EXAMPLE | TYPE | REASON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|----------------|--|-------------|------------------------------|---|----|----|-----|----|-------|----|--------|---|---------|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| <p>Spread of a Rumour</p>  <p>Number of People</p> <p>Time in Hours</p> <p>Number of People = $2(3^{\text{Time in Hours}})$</p> | | | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time (days)</th> <th>Number of E-mails with Virus</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>225</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3 375</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>50 625</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>759 375</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>11 390 625</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Time (days) | Number of E-mails with Virus | 1 | 15 | 2 | 225 | 3 | 3 375 | 4 | 50 625 | 5 | 759 375 | 6 | 11 390 625 | | |
| Time (days) | Number of E-mails with Virus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 225 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3 375 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 50 625 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 759 375 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 11 390 625 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Fuel Economy</p>  <p>Economy</p> <p>Speed in km per h</p> <p>Economy = $0.0016(\text{Speed in km per h} - 63)^2 + 10$</p> | | | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time (s)</th> <th>Height of Ball (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Time (s) | Height of Ball (m) | 0 | 18 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | | |
| Time (s) | Height of Ball (m) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Ferris Wheel</p>  <p>Distance in Metres</p> <p>Time in Minutes</p> <p>Distance in Metres = $-10 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \text{Time in Minutes}\right) + 12$</p> | | | | $h(t) = -5t^2 + 4t + 100$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | $N(t) = 5000 + 0.4t$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time (min)</th> <th>Temperature</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>47</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>34</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>25</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Time (min) | Temperature | 0 | 55 | 4 | 47 | 8 | 40 | 12 | 34 | 16 | 29 | 20 | 25 | | | | $A(n) = 5000(1.12)^n$ | | |
| Time (min) | Temperature | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Characteristics of the BASIC - PARENT EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION, $f(x) = b^x$, $b \neq 1$:

- when $b > 1$, the function is _____
- when $0 < b < 1$, the function is _____
- $b^x \neq 0$ because there is a _____ at the x -axis
- the domain is _____
- the range is _____

CHARACTERISTICS OF EXPONENTIAL MODELS

$$y = a(b)^{\frac{x}{c}}$$

_____ is the growth/decay factor

it is found by:

_____ is the initial value

_____ is how long it takes to grow/decay

Solve these examples:

1. The half-life of a radioactive substance is 70 years. What fraction will remain in 140 years?

2. The fox population in a national wildlife refuge has been decreasing by 4% every year. The fox population was 580 in 2007. Estimate the fox population in 2015.

FINANCE

For single deposits you'd use either _____ or _____ formula

For many deposits you'd use either _____ or _____ formula

To determine if it is simple interest calculation and not compounded look for

To determine if it is present value not future value look for

Simple Interest – the interest earned on the principal for the whole term

_____ where _____ = the total interest to be paid or earned
_____ = the principal, or what is borrowed or invested
_____ = the interest rate, in decimal form
_____ = the length of time in years

Compound Interest – interest is added on to the principal after a set period of time and then calculated again

_____ where _____ = the final amount (future value)
 _____ = the periodic interest rate (rate per compounding period)
 $i = \frac{r}{C}$, where _____ = the annual interest rate and
 _____ = the number of compounding periods per year
 _____ = the principal, or initial amount (present value)
 _____ = the total number of compounding periods
 $n = Ct$, where _____ = the number of years and
 _____ = the number of compounding periods per year

Annuities – annuity is a series of equal payments made at equal intervals of time

_____ and _____
 where _____ = the future value of the annuity
 _____ = the present value of the annuity
 _____ = the regular payment
 _____ = the periodic interest rate
 _____ = the total number of payments

Solve the examples

3. Joe invested \$500 at option A: 5% compounded quarterly for 2 years, or option B: 5% simple interest. Determine what the investment be worth at the end of the 2-year term for both options.

4. Andrea is planning to save \$2000 in 2 years.

a. Determine what her regular quarterly deposits must be if her savings account earns 6% interest per year, compounded quarterly.

b. How much interest will Andrea earn during the 2 years?