# **Exponential Functions**

### Definition of the Exponential Function

**Definition.** Let a be a positive real number with  $a \neq 1$ . The exponential function with base a is defined by

### Graphs and Transformations of Exponential Functions

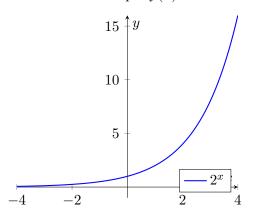
The exponential function  $f(x) = a^x$  has the following properties:

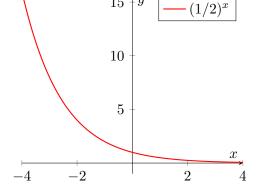
- Domain:
- Range:
- End Behavior:

The following graphs illustrate these cases:

a > 1: Example  $f(x) = 2^x$ 

0 < a < 1: Example  $f(x) = (1/2)^x$ 





**Transformations:** Shifts, reflections, and stretches can be applied to  $a^x$  to model different scenarios.

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## Modeling Situations Using Exponential Functions

Exponential models often take the form

$$f(x) = C \cdot a^x,$$

or, when incorporating concepts like doubling time or half-life,

$$f(t) = C \cdot 2^{t/t_0}$$
 or  $f(t) = C \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/t_0}$ ,

where C is the initial amount and  $t_0$  represents the doubling time (or half-life).

**Example.** A bacteria culture doubles every 3 hours. If the initial population is 200, determine the population after 9 hours.

**Example.** A radioactive substance has a mass of 50 grams at t=0 and 25 grams at t=4 hours. Model the decay using the form

$$M(t) = C \cdot a^t,$$

and determine C and a.

### Defining the Number e

**Definition.** The number e is defined as the unique real number satisfying

$$e = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \approx 2.71828.$$

It serves as the base for the natural exponential function  $e^x$ .

#### **Modeling Compound Interest**

Compound interest can be modeled in two different ways: periodically and continuously.

#### Periodic Compounding

If an initial amount P is compounded n times per year at an annual interest rate r, the amount after t years is given by:

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

#### **Continuous Compounding**

When interest is compounded continuously, the amount after t years is:

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$
.

**Example.** An investment of \$1000 is made at an annual interest rate of 5%, compounded monthly. Determine the amount after 10 years.

 $\mathbf{Example.}$  Now, consider the same investment compounded continuously. Find the amount after 10 years.