

# 10-1 Exponential Functions

**Exponential Functions**  
 $y = 2^x$

The function  $f(x) = b^x$  is an exponential function with base  $b$ , where  $b$  is a positive real number other than 1 and  $x$  is any real number.

An asymptote is a line that a graph approaches (but does not reach) as its  $x$ - or  $y$ -values become very large or very small.

$y = ab^x$

Sketch the graph of each function. Then state the domain and range.

$y = 2(3)^x$

$y = -5(4/5)^x$

$y = 0.25(5)^x$

$D = \text{all reals}$   
 $R = \text{all positive \#s}$

$D = \text{all reals}$   
 $R = \text{all negative \#s}$

$D = \text{all reals}$   
 $R = \text{all positive \#s}$

**For  $y = ab^x$**

When  $a > 0$  and  $b > 1$ , the function  $f(x) = b^x$  represents exponential growth.

When  $a > 0$  and  $0 < b < 1$ , the function  $f(x) = b^x$  represents exponential decay.

Determine whether each function represents exponential growth or decay.

$a > 0, b > 1$  Growth  
 $a > 0, b < 1$  decay  
 $a < 0, b > 1$  decay  
 $a < 0, b < 1$  growth

a)  $y = 4(2^x)$  Growth  
 b)  $y = 0.3(1.2)^x$  decay  
 c)  $y = 6(2)^{-x}$  decay  
 d)  $y = 5(4/5)^x$  decay  
 e)  $y = 3(10)^{-x}$  decay  
 f)  $y = -5(4/5)^x$  growth

$a > 0, b > 1$  Growth  
 $a > 0, b < 1$  decay  
 $a < 0, b > 1$  decay  
 $a < 0, b < 1$  growth

$$X^2 \cdot X^3 = X^5$$

$$(X^2)^3 = X^6$$

**Simplify each expression.**

A)  $(3^{1/2})^{1/2} \quad 3^{1/4} = 3^2 = 9$

B)  $25^{1/2} \cdot 125^{1/2} \cdot (5^3)^{1/2} = 5^{5\sqrt{2}}$

C)  $(x^{1/2} y^{3/2})^{1/2} \quad x^{1/4} y^{3/4} = X^2 y^6$

D)  $(x^{1/6} (x^{1/5}))^{1/6+1/5} = X^{\sqrt{6+1/5}}$

E)  $(x^{1/6})^{1/5} \quad X^{\sqrt{30}}$

F)  $(2x^\pi)(5x^{3\pi})^{4\pi} \quad 10x^{4\pi}$

$16 = \frac{1}{b^2}$

$b^2 = \frac{1}{16}$

$b = \frac{1}{4}$

$Y = (-2)(\frac{1}{4})^x$

**Write an exponential function whose graph passes through the given points.**

•  $(0, -2)$  and  $(-2, -32)$   
 $Y = ab^x$   
 $-2 = ab^0 \rightarrow -2 = a$   
 $-32 = ab^{-2} \rightarrow -32 = -2b^{-2} \rightarrow 16 = b^{-2}$   
 $\frac{1}{16} = b^2$   
 $\frac{1}{4} = b$

•  $(0, 7)$  and  $(2, 63)$   
 $Y = ab^x$   
 $7 = ab^0 \rightarrow 7 = a$   
 $63 = 7b^2$   
 $9 = b^2$   
 $3 = b$

$Y = 7(3)^x$

**Solve each equation or inequality.**

A)  $3^{n-2} = 27$   
 $n-2 = 3$   
 $n = 5$

B)  $16^n < 8^{n+1}$   
 $(2^4)^n < (2^3)^{n+1}$   
 $4n < 3n + 3$   
 $n < 3$

C)  $2^{2n} > 32$   
 $2^{2n} \geq 2^5$   
 $2n \geq 5$   
 $n \geq 2.5$

D)  $32^{5p+2} \geq 16^{5p}$   
 $(2^5)^{5p+2} \geq (2^4)^{5p}$   
 $25p + 10 \geq 20p$   
 $5p + 10 \geq 0$   
 $5p \geq -10$   
 $p \geq -2$