

Lesson #18

Aim: What ARE Exponential functions?

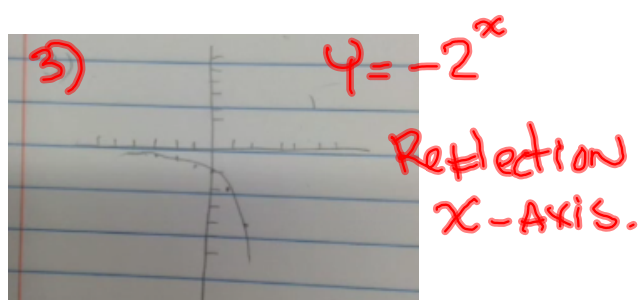
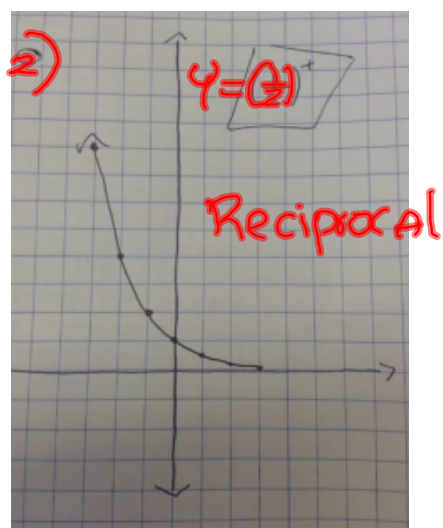
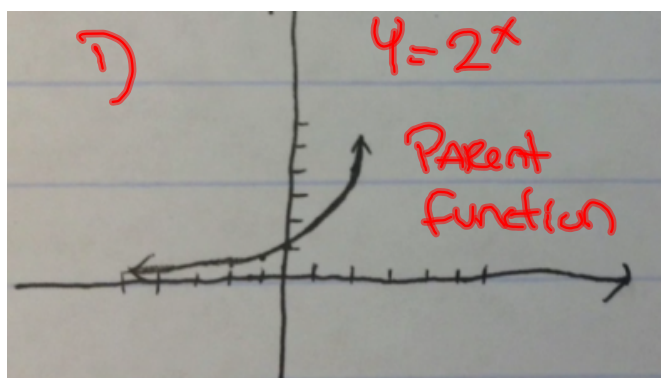
Do Now: graph by using the given domain

1) $g(x) = 2^x$ $[-3, 3]$

2) $h(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$ $[-3, 3]$

3) $f(x) = -2^x$ $[-3, 3]$

x	2^x	$(\frac{1}{2})^x$	-2^x
-3	$2^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$	$(\frac{1}{2})^{-3} = 8$	$-2^{-3} = -\frac{1}{8}$
-2	$2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$	$(\frac{1}{2})^{-2} = 4$	$= -\frac{1}{4}$
-1	$2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$	$(\frac{1}{2})^{-1} = 2$	$= -\frac{1}{2}$
0	$2^0 = 1$	$(\frac{1}{2})^0 = 1$	$= -1$
1	$2^1 = 2$	$(\frac{1}{2})^1 = \frac{1}{2}$	$= -2$
2	$2^2 = 4$	$(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$	$= -4$
3	$2^3 = 8$	$(\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{1}{8}$	$= -8$

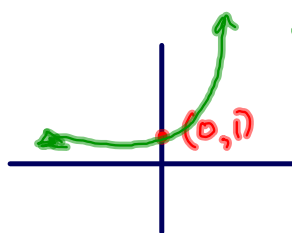


I - Exponential Function $f(x) = a^x$ $a \neq 1, 0$

- 1) a) To show growth
- b) to show DECAY
- c) to show compound interest

2) Answer for each question from the "Do Now"

Function	y intercept	Any graphs go below the X-AXIS	explain the ENJO BEHAVIOR
$g(x) = 2^x$	$(0, 1)$ <u>Why?</u> $2^0 = 1$	No	UPWARDS
$\rightarrow h(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$	$(0, 1)$	No	DOWNWARD
$\rightarrow f(x) = -2^x$	$(0, -1)$	Yes	DOWNWARD



When is $y = 2^x$ not crossing the y-int. at $(0, 1)$?
 ex $2^x + 7$ y-int. $(0, 7)$
transformation

II-Graphing Exponential functions

1) Exponential function $y = b^x$

2) when $b > 1$ or when $0 < b < 1$

3) Graph $f(x) = 1.3^x$, $g(x) = 2^x$, $h(x) = 10^x$
USE your calculator

4) complete top of PAGE 2 (EXERCISE/TABLE)

Example 1 $y = b^x$ YES/NO EXP. function $b \neq 1$

a) $f(x) = 2^x + 7$ YES

b) $g(x) = x^2$ NO "b" must be a real # > 0

c) $h(x) = 1^x$ NO $b = 1$

d) $f(x) = x^x$ NO

e) $h(x) = 3 \cdot 10^{-x}$ YES

f) $f(x) = -3^{x+1} + 5$ YES

g) $g(x) = (-3)^{x+1} + 5$ NO
 $b > 0$

h) $h(x) = 2x - 1$ NO
Linear function

Example 2

$$f(x) = 2^x$$

$$g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$$



Domain: All Real #s

Range: $y > 0$



Domain: All Real #s

Range: $y > 0$

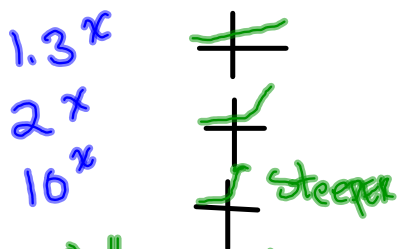
Graph (in your calculator)

$$f(x) = 1.3^x, \quad g(x) = 2^x, \quad h(x) = 10^x$$

Steep (inclination)

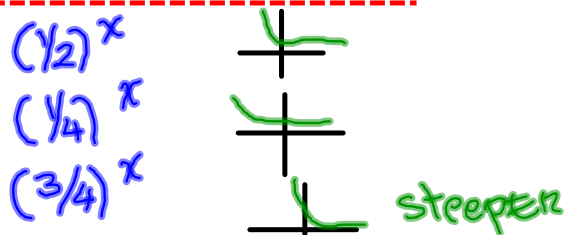
examples

$b > 1$



As "b" gets bigger
it gets steeper

$0 < b < 1$



As "b" gets bigger
it gets steeper.