

3.1 Exponential & Logistic Functions

- Obj: 1. Evaluate exponential expressions
 2. Identify & graph exponential & logistic fncs.

Exponential fnc: $f(x) = a \cdot b^x$

initial value base multiplier

3^x

base = 3
 initial value: 1
 exponential

$6x^{-4}$
 not exp.

$-2 \cdot 1.5^x$

exp.
 base: 1.5
 init. val: -2

For $f(x) = 2^x$, evaluate when $x = 4, 0, -3, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}$

$$f(4) = 2^4 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 16$$

$$f(0) = 2^0 = 1$$

$$f(-3) = 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \quad f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

"roots in the ground
powers in the sky"

$$f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 2^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2^2} = \sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$f\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 2^{\frac{4}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2^4} = \sqrt[3]{16} = \sqrt[3]{8 \cdot 2} = 2\sqrt[3]{2}$$

x	$g(x)$	$h(x)$
-2	$\frac{4}{9}$	128
-1	$\frac{4}{3}$	32
<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	8
1	12	2
2	36	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	108	$\frac{1}{8}$

$$h(x) = 8 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x$$

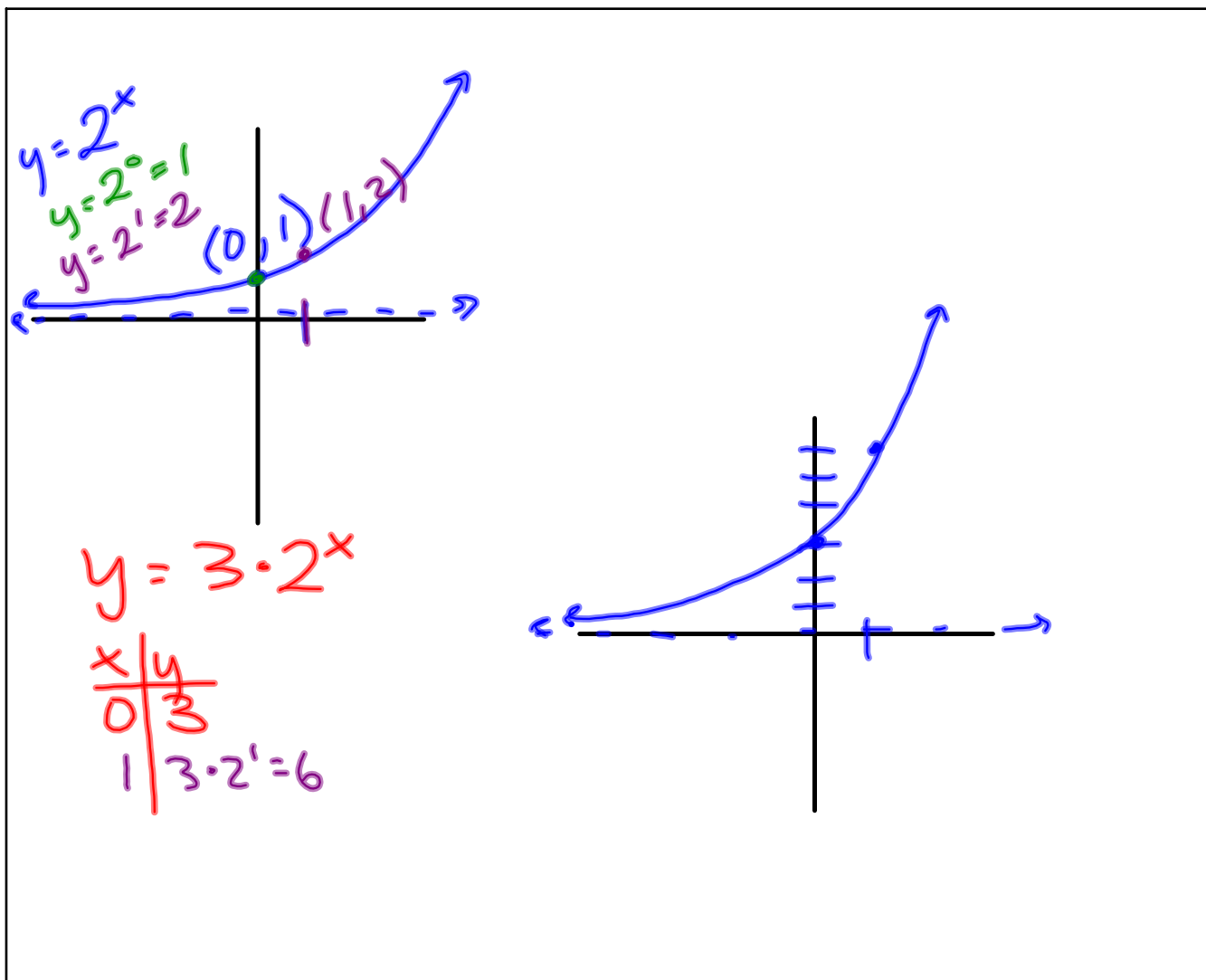
decay

$$g(x) = a \cdot b^x$$

$$g(x) = 4 \cdot 3^x$$

growth

For any exp. fnc $f(x) = a \cdot b^x$
(growth factor)
if $\underline{b} > 1$ fnc is growth
if $\underline{b} < 1$ fnc is decay
(decay factor)



$$y = 2^x$$

$$g(x) = 2^{x-1}$$

right 1

$$h(x) = 2^{-x}$$

refl. over
y-axis

$$k(x) = 4 \cdot 2^x$$

v. str.
by 4

"Natural Base"

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$g(x) = e^{2x}$$

h. comp. by $\frac{1}{2}$

$$h(x) = -e^x$$

refl. over x axis

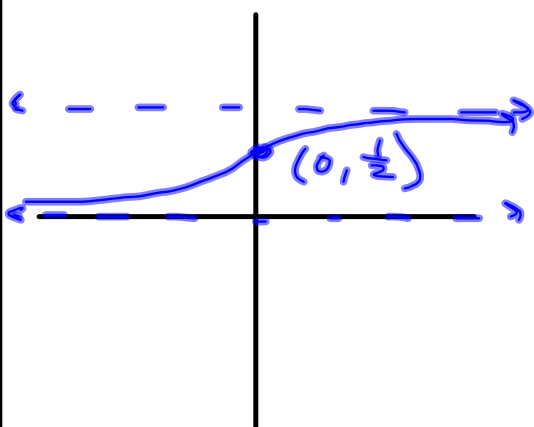
$$k(x) = \frac{1}{3}e^x$$

v. comp. by $\frac{1}{3}$

Logistic Fnc

$$f(x) = \frac{\textcircled{C}}{1 + a \cdot b^x} \text{ or } f(x) = \frac{C}{1 + a \cdot e^{-kx}}$$

limit to growth

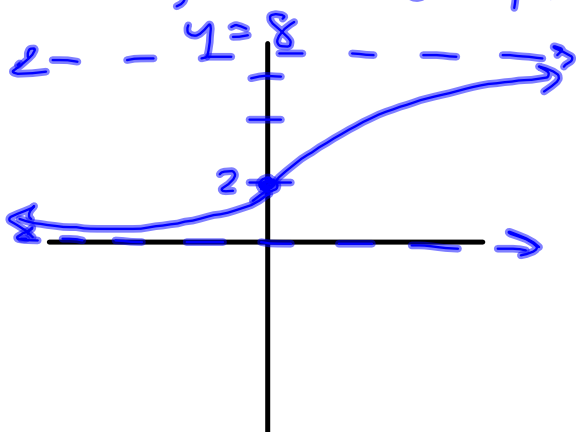


$$f(x) = \frac{8}{1 + 3 \cdot 7^x}$$

Find y intercept &
the horizontal asymptotes

$$HA: y = 0, y = 8$$

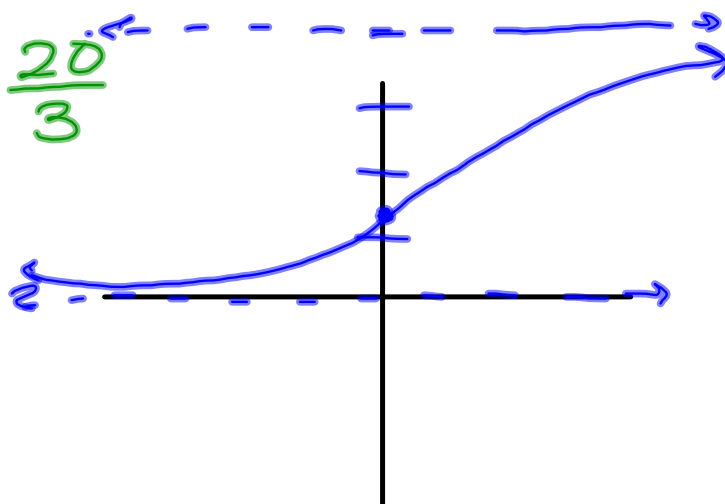
$$y \text{ int: } y = \frac{8}{1 + 3 \cdot 7^0} = \frac{8}{1 + 3 \cdot 1} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$



$$f(x) = \frac{20}{1 + 2e^{-3x}}$$

$$\text{HA: } y = 0 \quad y = 20$$

$$y_{\text{int}}: y = \frac{20}{1 + 2e^0} = \frac{20}{3}$$



Population of San Jose:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1990 \\
 \text{10 } \swarrow \\
 2000
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 782,248 \\
 \hline
 895,193
 \end{array}$$

If the pop. of San Jose is exponential, when will the pop. be 1 million?

$$P(t) = P_0 \cdot b^t$$

$$\frac{895,193}{782,248} = \frac{782,248}{782,248} \cdot b^{10}$$

$$\sqrt[10]{b} = \sqrt[10]{\frac{895,193}{782,248}} = \left(\frac{895,193}{782,248} \right)^{\frac{1}{10}}$$

$$b \approx 1.0136$$

$$P(t) = 782,248 (1.0136)^t$$

$$\frac{1,000,000}{782,248} = \frac{782,248 (1.0136)^t}{782,248}$$

$$\ln 1.0136^t = \ln \frac{1,000,000}{782,248}$$

$$\frac{t \ln 1.0136}{\ln 1.0136} = \frac{\ln \left(\frac{1,000,000}{782,248} \right)}{\ln 1.0136}$$

$t \approx 18.2$ yrs.
in 2008