Math 111, Wed, 4/27

Return tests + go over (I need to collect them back until Monday)

Calculate your grade

New material: section 4.3

Desmos Demo (Project)

www.desmos.com

$y = 2x \{1 < x < 3\}$ ← if you want to make a line segment, add the domain

Zombie Tag!

A Zombie is loose in our classroom!

How long until we are all infected?

Example 1. Fill in the table for each scenario.

Scenario 1: The initial zombie infects one new person in our class per day. Newly infected zombies cannot infect others.

Days	# of People Infected
Day 0	1
Day 1	2
Day 2	3
Day 3	4
Day 4	5
Day 5	6
Day 6	7
Day 7	8
Day 8	9

2-1
3-2
4-3
> 1

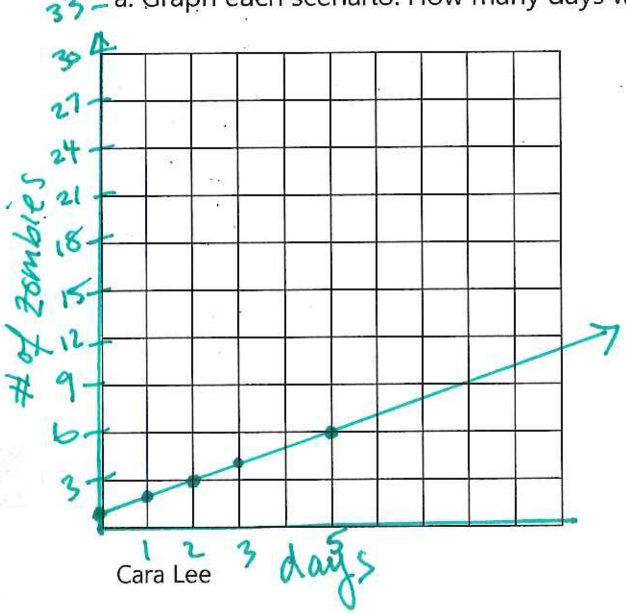
increasing by a constant amount (slope)

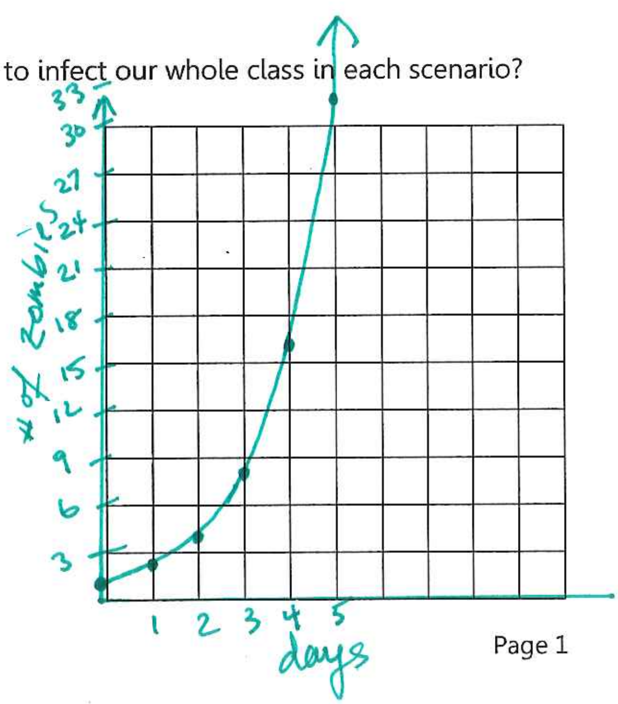
Scenario 2: The initial zombie and each infected person infect one new person per day.

Days	# of People Infected
Day 0	1
Day 1	2
Day 2	4
Day 3	8
Day 4	16
Day 5	32
Day 6	64
Day 7	128
Day 8	256

2÷1=2
4÷2=2
8÷4=2

a. Graph each scenario. How many days will it take to infect our whole class in each scenario?





b. Write an equation for each scenario:

Scenario 1:

$y = x + 1$

$f(x) = x + 1$

Scenario 2:

$y = 2^x$

$z(x) = 2^x$

x	y
0	$2^0 = 1$
1	$2^1 = 2$
2	$2^2 = 4$
3	$2^3 = 8$

y-intercepts

c. How many people would be infected on day 30?

Scenario 1:

$f(30) = 30 + 1$

$= 31$ zombies

Scenario 2:

$z(30) = 2^{30}$ 2^30

$= 1{,}073{,}741{,}824$ zombies!

d. On which day would the zombie outbreak infect one million people?

Scenario 1:

$1{,}000{,}000 = x + 1$

$-1 \quad -1$

$999{,}999 = x$

days

Scenario 2:

$1{,}000{,}000 = 2^x$

when $x = 20$

1.05E6

1.05×10^6

1,050,000

On the 19th day there would be one million zombies.

An **exponential function** is of the form

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

where

- C is the initial value
- a is the growth factor and $a > 0$

growth rate $r = 5\%$ or $.05$
growth factor $1+r$
$1+.05$
1.05

Consequently, an exponential function is a function that increases or decreases at a constant percent rate. Let's review percent increase and decrease as we work through these examples.

Example 2. You start a new job with an initial salary of $36,000 per year. Each year thereafter, you receive a 3% raise. Let $S(t)$ be your salary t years after you start your new job.

(a) Write the formula for $S(t)$. $C = 36{,}000$ $r = .03$

$a = 1 + .03 = 1.03$

$S(t) = 36{,}000(1.03)^t$
$= 36{,}000(1.03)^t$

(b) What will your salary be after 10 years?

$S(10) = 36{,}000(1.03)^{10}$
$= \$48{,}381$

(c) When will your salary reach $50,000? (Use your graphing calculator to solve this).

$50{,}000 = 36{,}000(1.03)^x$

In 12 years you will make $51,327.40.

Example 3. A compost pile has 27 cubic feet of waste and decays at a rate of 10% per month. Let $Q(t)$ be the volume of compost (in cubic feet) t months since decay began. Write the formula for this decreasing exponential function.

$C = 27\,ft^3$ $r = -.10$ negative rate

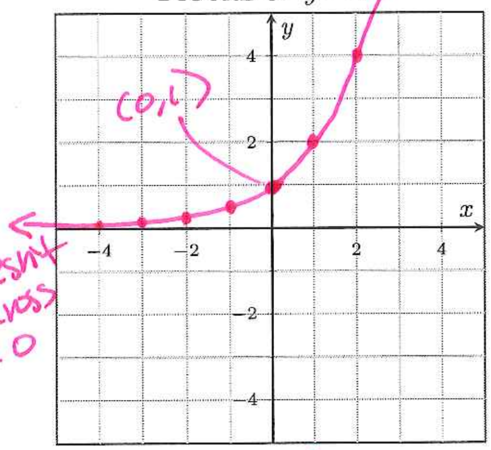
$a = 1 + r$
$= 1 - .10$
$= .90$

$Q(t) = 27(.9)^t$

$a > 1$ increasing
$0 < a < 1$ decreasing

Example 4. Graph of $y = 2^x$ in Figure 3. Use this to graph the various transformations listed.

FIGURE 3. $y = 2^x$



doesn't cross $y=0$

x	y
-4	$2^{-4}=\frac{1}{2^4}=\frac{1}{16}$
-3	$2^{-3}=\frac{1}{2^3}=\frac{1}{8}$
-2	$2^{-2}=\frac{1}{2^2}=\frac{1}{4}$
-1	$2^{-1}=\frac{1}{2}$
0	$2^0=1$
1	$2^1=2$
2	$2^2=4$
3	$2^3=8$
4	$2^4=16$

FIGURE 4. $y = 2^x + 1$

shift up 1

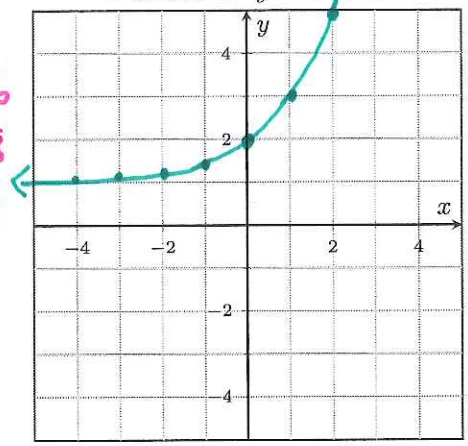


FIGURE 5. $y = 3 \cdot 2^x$

vertical stretch by 3

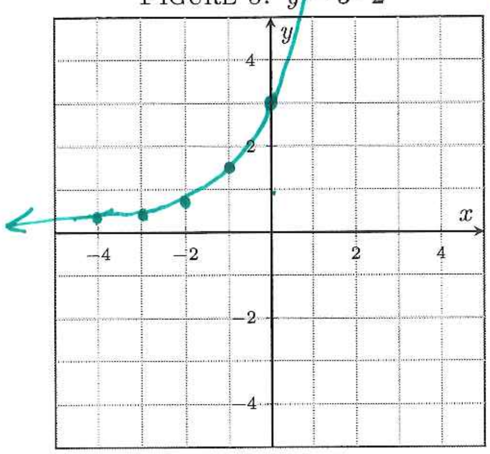


FIGURE 6. $y = -2^x$

vertical flip

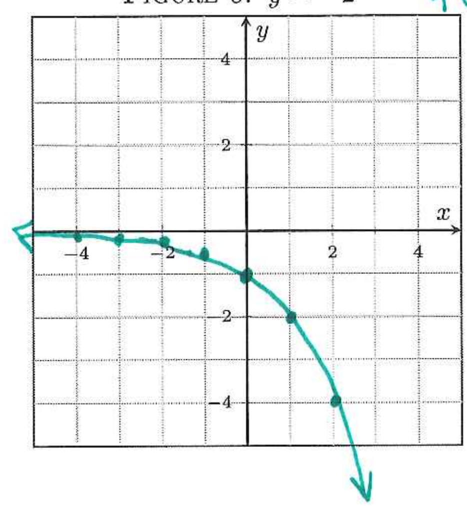


FIGURE 7. $y = 2^{-x}$

horizontal flip

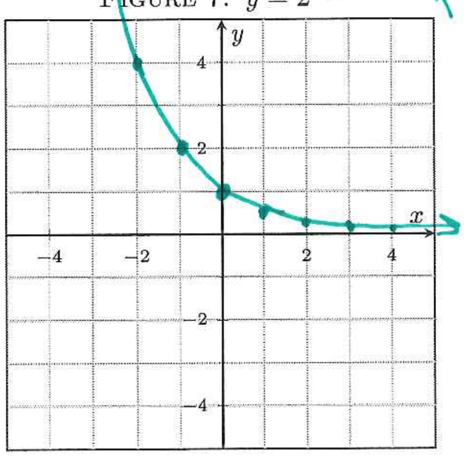
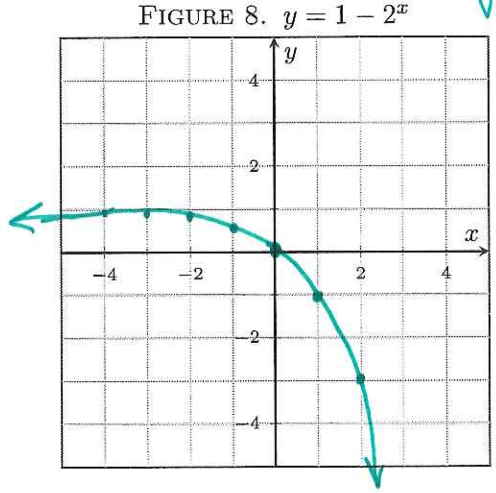


FIGURE 8. $y = 1 - 2^x$

vertical flip up 1



if $a^x = a^y$, then $x = y$

Example 5. Solve the following equations. List your solution set.

(a) $5^x = 5^{-6}$

$x = -6$

$\{-6\}$

(d) $2^{2x-1} = 4$ ← change to the same base

$2^{2x-1} = 2^2$

$2x - 1 = 2$

$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$x = \frac{3}{2}$ $\{\frac{3}{2}\}$

(b) $4^{2x-5} = \frac{1}{16}$

$4^{2x-5} = 4^{-2}$

$2x - 5 = -2$

$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$x = \frac{3}{2}$

$\{\frac{3}{2}\}$

(e) $2^{3x-1} = 32$

$2^{3x-1} = 2^5$

$3x - 1 = 5$

$3x = 6$

$x = 2$

$\{2\}$

(c) $5^{x^2+8} = 125^{2x}$

$5^{x^2+8} = (5^3)^{2x}$

$\boxed{(a^m)^n = a^{mn} \quad a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}}$

$5^{x^2+8} = 5^{6x}$

$x^2 + 8 = 6x$

$x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$

$(x-2)(x-4) = 0$

$x - 2 = 0$ or $x - 4 = 0$

$x = 2$ or 4

$\{2, 4\}$

(f) $9^{2x} \cdot 27^{x^2} = 3^{-1}$

$(3^2)^{2x} \cdot (3^3)^{x^2} = 3^{-1}$

$3^{4x} \cdot 3^{3x^2} = 3^{-1}$

$3^{4x+3x^2} = 3^{-1}$

$3x^2 + 4x = -1$

$3x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$

$(3x+1)(x+1) = 0$

$3x + 1 = 0$ or $x + 1 = 0$

$x = -\frac{1}{3}$ -1

$\{-1, -\frac{1}{3}\}$

AC method

$$3x^2+4x+1=0$$

$$a \cdot c = \underline{3}$$
$$3 \cdot 1$$

$$\underbrace{3x^2+3x}+\underbrace{x+1}=0$$

$$3x(x+1)+1(x+1)=0$$

$$(x+1)(3x+1)=0$$

WHAT'S "e"?

The number e is a number that occurs in nature, and is a frequent base for exponential and logarithmic expressions. It is defined by:

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

It can also be expressed by the following:

$$e = \frac{1}{0!}+\frac{1}{1!}+\frac{1}{2!}+\frac{1}{3!}+\frac{1}{4!}+\frac{1}{5!}+\cdots$$

This number is irrational and is approximated by 2.718281828. The graph of the function given by $y = e^x$ looks a lot like the graphs of the functions given by $y = 2^x$ and $y = 3^x$, as shown in Figure 9. In calculus, you will study that the special property of e is that the slope of the tangent line at zero is exactly 1, as shown in Figure 10.

FIGURE 9

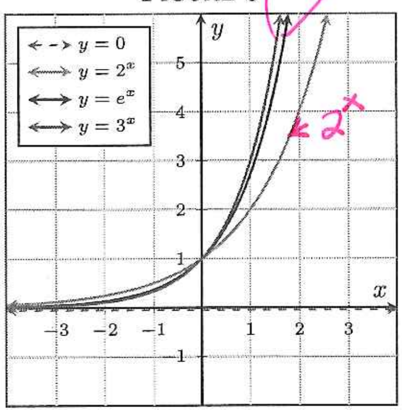
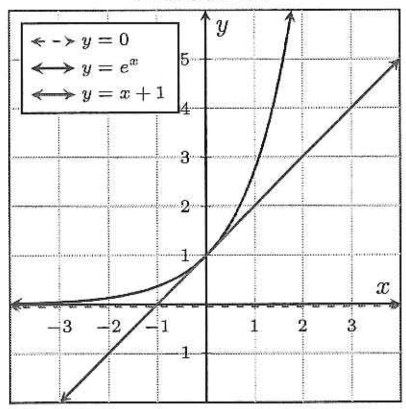


FIGURE 10



Example 6. Solve the following equation.

$$e^{3x} = e^{2-x}$$

$3x = 2 - x$

$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$

$\left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$

Math 111 Section 4.3 Simple and Compound Interest Formulas

Simple Interest

$A = P + Prt$ P = Principal Invested, r = Interest Rate, t=years

Compound Interest

$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{t/n}$ n is the number of times the balance is compounded per year

n	Time period	Formula
1	anually	$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{1}\right)^{t/1}$
2	bianually	$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{2}\right)^{t/2}$
4	quarterly	$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{4}\right)^{t/4}$
12	monthly	$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{12}\right)^{t/12}$
365	daily	$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{356}\right)^{t/365}$
8760	hourly	$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{8760}\right)^{t/8760}$
$\lim_{n\to\infty}$	continuously	$A = Pe^{rt}$

$$e = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \approx 2.718281828$$

Cara Lee

Example 7. In 1990, the population of Oregon was 2.84 million people. In 2010, the population of Oregon was 3.83 million people. Let $P(t)$ be the population of Oregon in millions, where t is the number of years after 2000. This can be modeled by $P(t) = 3.298e^{0.015t}$.

(a) According to this model, what will the population be in 2020?

$P(t) = 3.298e^{.015t}$

$2020 - 2000 = 20$

$P(20) = 3.298e^{.015(20)}$

$= 4.45$ million people.

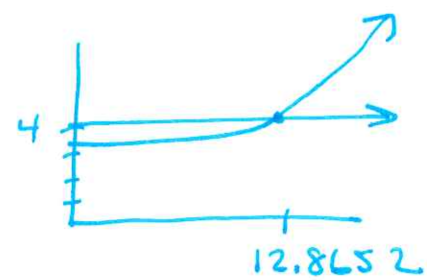
In 2020 the population according the model is 4.45 million people

(b) According to this model, when will the population reach 4 million people? Use your graphing calculator to solve this.

$4 = 3.298e^{.015t}$

graph $y1 = 4$

$y2 = 3.298e \wedge (.015x)$



use F5: Intersection

(12.8652, 4)

2000 + 12.8652

≈ 2012.9

In 2012 the population will reach (would have reached) 4 million people according to the model.

Example 8. Find an algebraic rule (or formula) for an exponential function f that passes through the points $(-1, 8)$ and $(2, 1)$. Also find the algebraic rule (or formula) for a linear function g that passes through the points $(-1, 8)$ and $(2, 1)$.

Linear Equation

$y = mx + b$

$(\overset{x_1}{-1}, \overset{y_1}{8})\ (\overset{x_2}{2}, \overset{y_2}{1})$

constant slope

$m = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

$= \dfrac{1-8}{2+(+1)}$

$= \dfrac{-7}{3}$

slope + a point

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$y - 1 = \frac{-7}{3}(x-2)$

$y - 1 = -\frac{7}{3}x + \frac{14}{3}$

$+1 \qquad + 1\left(\frac{3}{3}\right)$

$\boxed{y = -\frac{7}{3}x + \frac{17}{3}}$

Exponential Equation

$y = Ca^x$

constant rate

$(\overset{x_1}{-1}, \overset{y_1}{8})\ (\overset{x_2}{2}, \overset{y_2}{1})$

$\dfrac{y_2}{y_1} = \dfrac{\cancel{C}a^{x_2}}{\cancel{C}a^{x_1}}$

$\dfrac{1}{8} = \dfrac{a^2}{a^{-1}}$

exponent rules

$a^{2-(-1)} = a^3$

$\frac{1}{8} = a^3$ or $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}} = \sqrt[3]{a^3}$

$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = a^3$ $\qquad \frac{1}{2} = a$

$\frac{1}{2} = a$ growth factor

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

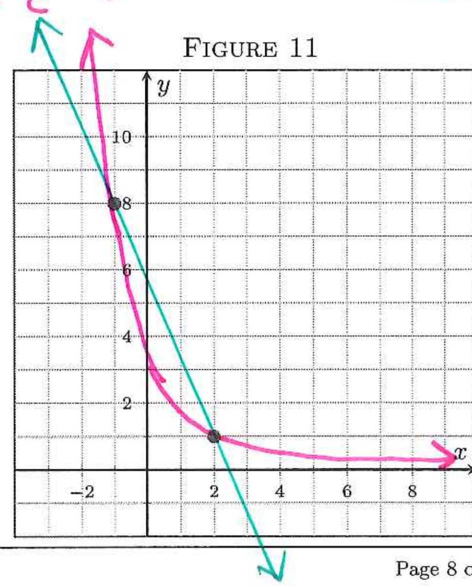
$1 = C\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$

$4 \cdot 1 = C \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4$

$4 = C$

$\boxed{y = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x}$

FIGURE 11



Example 9. Find an algebraic rule (or formula) for an exponential function f that passes through the points $(-2, \frac{3}{4})$ and $(2, 12)$.

$\overset{x_1}{(-2}, \overset{y_1}{\frac{3}{4})}$ and $\overset{x_2, y_2}{(2, 12)}$

$$\frac{y_2}{y_1} = \frac{\cancel{c}a^{x_2}}{\cancel{c}a^{x_1}} \qquad y = c(2)^x$$

$12 \div 3/4$

$12 \cdot 4/3$

$$\frac{12}{3/4} = \frac{a^2}{a^{-2}} \qquad 12 = c(2)^2$$

$$\frac{4}{\cancel{3}_1} \cdot \frac{\cancel{12}^4}{1} = a^4 \qquad \frac{12}{4} = \frac{c \cdot 4}{4}$$

$$16 = a^4 \qquad 3 = c$$

$$2 = a \qquad \boxed{y = 3(2)^x}$$

Example 10. Find an algebraic rule (or formula) for an exponential function f that passes through the points $(1, 8)$ and $(3, 128)$.

$x_1\ y_1 \quad x_2\ y_2$

$$\frac{y_2}{y_1} = \frac{\cancel{c}a^{x_2}}{\cancel{c}a^{x_1}} \qquad y = c(4)^x$$

$$\frac{128}{8} = \frac{a^3}{a^1} \qquad 8 = c(4)^1$$

$$8 = c \cdot 4$$

$$16 = a^2 \qquad 2 = c$$

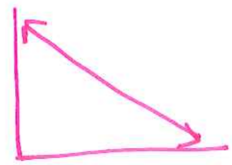
$$4 = a$$

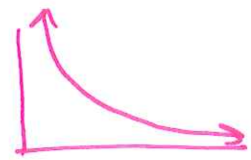
$$\boxed{y = 2(4)^x}$$

Example 11. After caffeine is consumed, it leaves the body at a fairly fixed rate. A person consumes 200 mg of caffeine at 8:00am. Four hours later, about 100 milligrams of caffeine are remaining in their bloodstream. Let $Q(t)$ be the number of milligrams of caffeine in the body t hours after consumption.

(a) Write the formula for the function modeling this exponential decay.

$(\underset{x_1}{0}, \underset{y_1}{200}), (\underset{x_2}{4}, \underset{y_2}{100})$





$$\frac{y_2}{y_1} = \frac{Ca^{x_2}}{Ca^{x_1}}$$

$$\frac{100}{200} = \frac{\cancel{C}a^4}{\cancel{C}\underbrace{a^0}_{=1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = a^4$$

$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} = a$$

$$.841 = a$$

$$y = C(.841)^x$$

$$200 = C\underbrace{(.841)^0}_{=1}$$

$$200 = C$$

(b) How much caffeine will still be in the body at 8:00pm?

$$Q(t) = 200(.841)^t$$

$$Q(12) = 200(.841)^{12}$$

$$= 200(.841)^{12}$$

$$= 25.037 \text{ mg}$$

$$a = 1 + r \qquad .841 = 1 + r$$

$$-1 \qquad -1$$

$$1 - .841 = -.159$$

Losing 15.9% of the caffeine per hour.