

## Warm Up 11/6

Let  $f(x) = 5^x$ . Evaluate the following.

1.  $f(4)$

$$= 625$$

2.  $f(-2^4)$

$$= 6.25 \times 10^{-12}$$

3.  $[f(-2)]^3$

$$\frac{1}{15625}$$

4.  $f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$

$$||,$$

5.  $f(-\sqrt{3})$

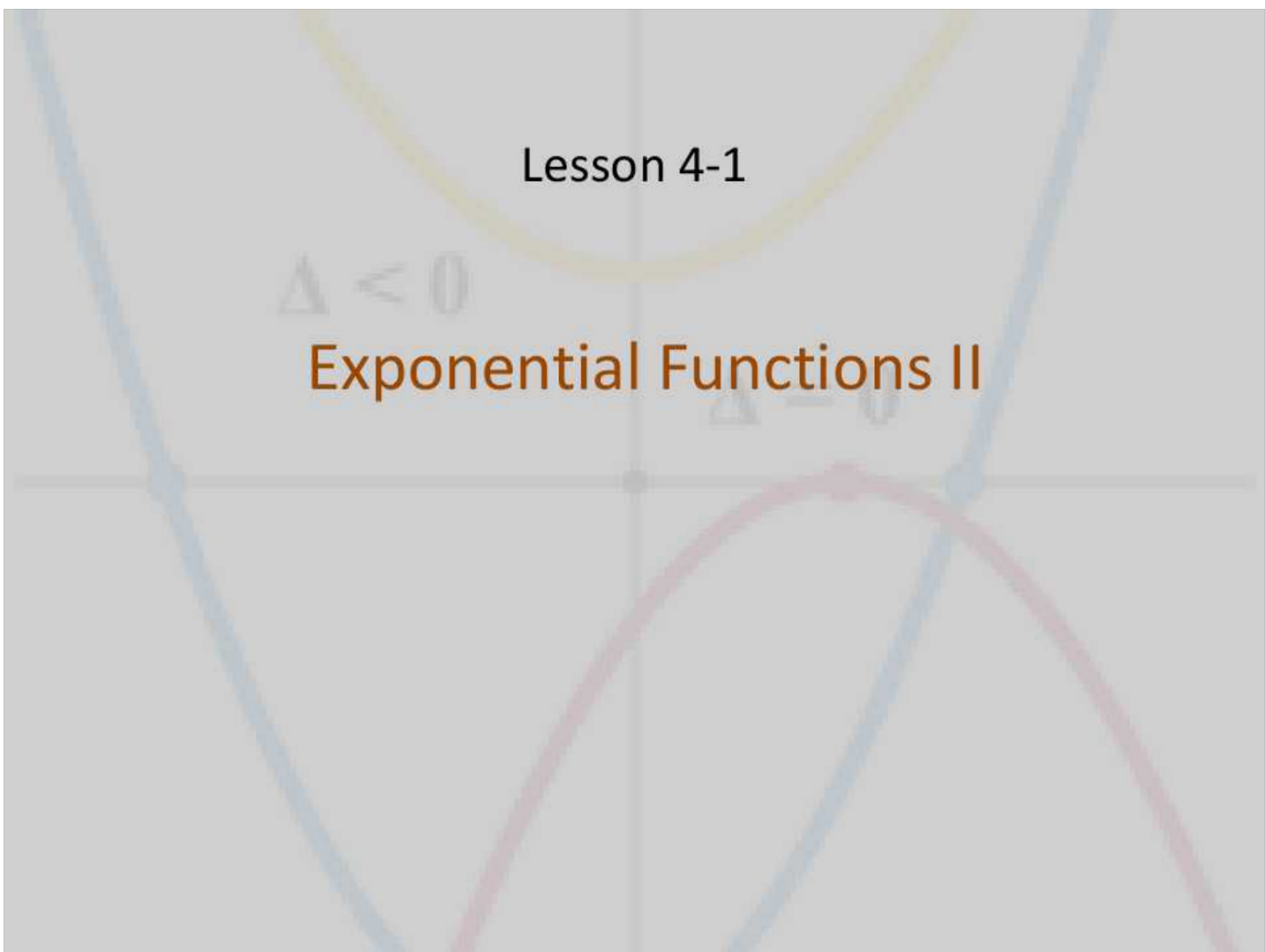
6.  $f(2\pi)$

Lesson 4-1

$\Delta < 0$

Exponential Functions II

$\Delta = 0$



## Objective

Students will...

- Be able to identify the end behavior of exponential functions.
- Be able to derive the exponential function of whose graph is given.

## Exponential Functions

In our previous chapter, we studied polynomial and rational functions. Yet another important and practical function group is the exponential function.

The **exponential function** with **base**  $a$  is defined for all real numbers by

$$f(x) = a^x, \text{ where } a > 0 \text{ and } a \neq 1.$$

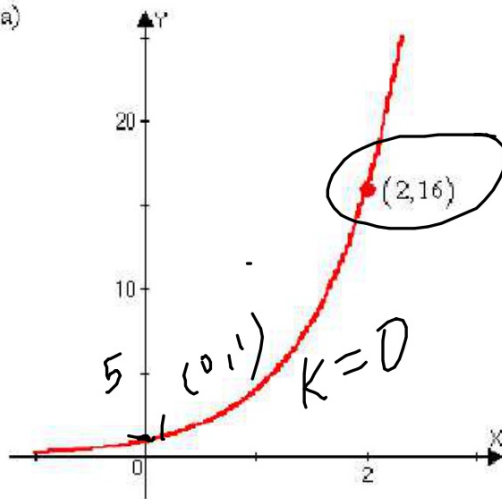
Also, note that here our **exponent** is the variable, instead of the **base**.

## Deriving Exponential Functions

$$a(x) \cdot (x-2) + 3$$

We can find the equation of the functions from the given graphs. The idea is to use the exponential definition,  $f(x) = a^x + k$

Ex. a)



$$\sqrt{16} = \sqrt{a^2} + 0$$

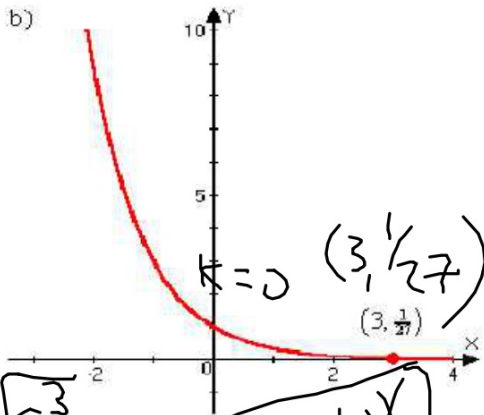
$$+4 = a$$

$$f(x) = 4^x$$

## Examples

Find the exponential function  $f(x) = a^x + k$  whose graph is given.

1. b)

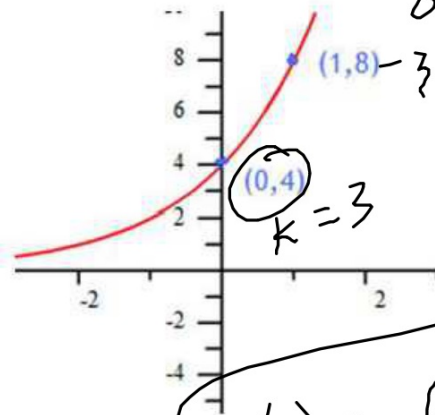


$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{27}} = a$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = a$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$$

2.



$$8 = a^1 + 3$$

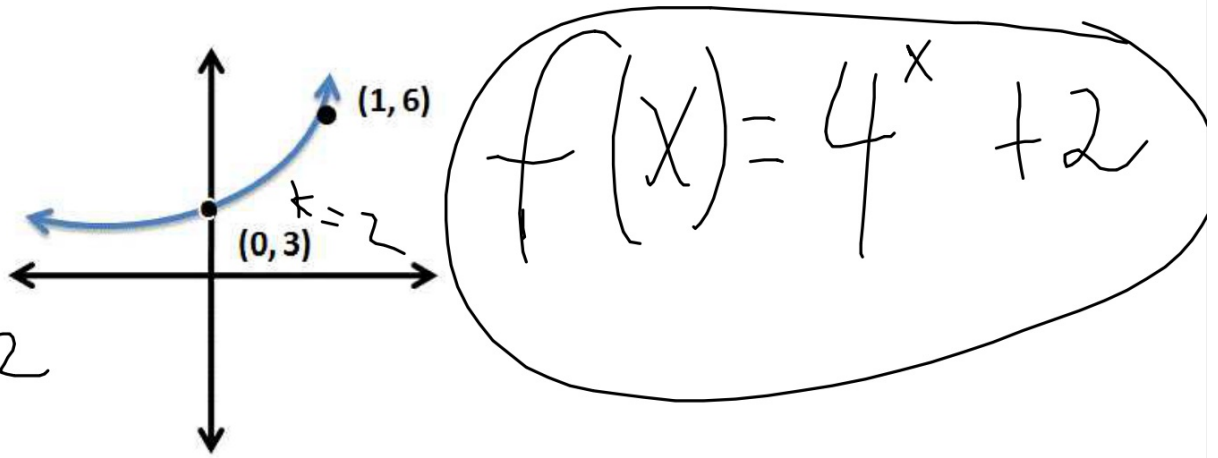
$$5 = a$$

$$f(x) = 5^x + 3$$

## Examples

Find the exponential function  $f(x) = a^x + k$  whose graph is given.

3.



$$6 = a^1 + 2$$
$$4 = a$$

$$f(x) = 4^x + 2$$

## The *Natural* Exponential Functions

In studying exponential functions, there is a very special number that is studied, mainly because of its use virtually on a daily basis out in the real world. It is called the *Natural* exponential function, denoted as  $e$

So, by definition, the **natural exponential function** is the exponential function

$$f(x) = e^x, \text{ where the base } e \approx 2.71828 \dots$$

By definition  $e$  is the value that  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$  approaches as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

This will be studied much more extensively in Calculus. For this course, our focus is simply using this strange number via a calculator 😊



## Examples

Evaluate each expression correct to five decimal places.

1.  $e^3$

$$\approx 20.086$$

2.  $2e^{-0.53}$

$$\approx 1.177$$

$$= \frac{2}{e^{0.53}}$$

3.  $e^{4.8}$

$$\approx 121.5104$$

## Homework 11/6

**TB pg. 336-337 #15-24, 39, 40**