

Functions & Relations Mastery Pack: Exponential Functions & Euler's Number e

Tutoring Notes

Lesson: Exponential Functions & Euler's Number e

Notes: Exponential Functions

Definition: An exponential function is a function where the variable appears in the exponent:

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

where:

- $a \neq 0$ is the initial value
- $b > 0, b \neq 1$ is the base
- x is the variable

Properties:

- Domain: all real numbers $(-\infty, \infty)$
- Range: $y > 0$ if $a > 0$, $y < 0$ if $a < 0$
- Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$
- Growth/decay depends on b :
 - $b > 1$: exponential growth
 - $0 < b < 1$: exponential decay

Tip: When something grows, it keeps getting bigger by the same amount each time. When something decays, it keeps getting smaller by the same amount each time.

Euler's Number e

Euler's number, denoted as $e \approx 2.718$, is a special number that naturally arises when growth happens continuously.

One way to understand e is by the function:

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

Explanation: This is a common function measuring growth, and as x becomes very large, the value of $f(x)$ gets closer and closer to 2.718, which we call e . This helps us understand continuous growth, like continuously compounded interest or natural population growth.

Walkthrough Examples

Example 1: Exponential Growth

A population of 5000 grows 4% per year. Find the population after 5 years.

Step 1: Formula:

$$P = P_0(1 + r)^t$$

Step 2: Substitute values:

$$P = 5000(1 + 0.04)^5 = 5000(1.04)^5$$

Step 3: Calculate:

$$1.04^5 \approx 1.21665$$

$$P \approx 5000 \cdot 1.21665 = 6083$$

Answer: 6083 people

Example 2: Exponential Decay

Radioactive substance: 80 g, half-life 3 hours, after 6 hours.

Step 1: Formula:

$$N = N_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/h}$$

Step 2: Substitute:

$$N = 80 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6/3} = 80 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

Step 3: Calculate:

$$N = 80 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 20$$

Answer: 20 grams

Example 3: Continuous Growth Using e

Deposit \$1000 in a bank account earning 5% interest, compounded continuously, after 3 years.

Step 1: Formula for continuous growth:

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

Step 2: Substitute values:

$$A = 1000 \cdot e^{0.05 \cdot 3} = 1000 \cdot e^{0.15}$$

Step 3: Approximate:

$$e^{0.15} \approx 1.1618$$

$$A \approx 1000 \cdot 1.1618 = 1161.80$$

Answer: \$1161.80

Worksheet

Problem 1: A car is worth \$25,000 and decreases 15% per year. Find its value after 4 years.

Problem 2: Bacteria: 200, doubles every 3 hours. Find the amount after 9 hours.

Problem 3: A town: 10,000 residents, grows 2% per year. Find the population after 10 years.

Problem 4: Substance: 160 g, half-life 8 days, after 24 days.

Problem 5: Solve for x : $2^x = 32$

Problem 6: Solve for x : $5^{2x} = 125$

Problem 7: (Derive formula) Population 50,000, grows 3% per year. Derive formula and find after 10 years.

Problem 8: (Derive formula) Deposit \$1000, 5% annual interest. Derive formula for n years and find after 7 years.

Problem 9: (Continuous growth) \$2000 at 4% interest, compounded continuously, after 5 years.

Problem 10: (Continuous growth) 150 rabbits, grows 15% per year continuously, after 3 years.

Answer Key

Problem 1: $V = 25000(1 - 0.15)^4 = 25000(0.85)^4 \approx 13050$ Answer: \$13,050

Problem 2: $N = 200 \cdot 2^{9/3} = 200 \cdot 2^3 = 200 \cdot 8 = 1600$ Answer: 1600 bacteria

Problem 3: $P = 10000(1.02)^{10} \approx 12190$ Answer: 12,190 residents

Problem 4: $N = 160(1/2)^{24/8} = 160 \cdot (1/2)^3 = 20$ Answer: 20 grams

Problem 5: $2^x = 32 \implies x = 5$ Answer: 5

Problem 6: $5^{2x} = 125 = 5^3 \implies 2x = 3 \implies x = 3/2$ Answer: 3/2

Problem 7: Formula: $P = 50000(1.03)^t$ After 10 years: $P \approx 67156$ Answer: 67,156 people

Problem 8: Formula: $A = 1000(1.05)^n$ After 7 years: $A \approx 1407$ Answer: \$1,407

Problem 9: $A = 2000e^{0.04 \cdot 5} \approx 2000 \cdot 1.2214 = 2442.80$ Answer: \$2,442.80

Problem 10: $P = 150e^{0.15 \cdot 3} \approx 150 \cdot 1.5683 = 235.25$ Answer: Approximately 235 rabbits

Thank You!

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