

Homework questions

Pick Up
WARM

UP

and a Hershey's
choc. Kiss if
you want

- ① 10, 17, 24, 31, ... Arithmetic with a first term of 10
Is 10,200 a member of this sequence?
 $t_n = 10 + 7(n-1)$ $10200 = 10 + 7(n-1)$
 $10190 = 7(n-1)$ divide by 7 $145571 = n-1$
 $n = 145671$
not a whole #
so 10,200 is not part of the seq.

- ② Simplify (means without negative exponents or parentheses)

$$n^4 \frac{n^6}{n^2} = n^8$$

$$\frac{n^5}{n^{-3}} = \frac{n^5 n^3}{1} = n^8$$

$$\frac{4x^{-2}}{x^3} = \frac{4}{x^3 x^2} = \frac{4}{x^5}$$

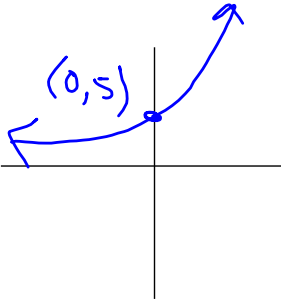
$$\frac{1}{t^{-100}} = t^{100}$$

$$n^8$$

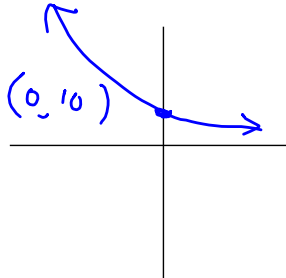
$$= \left(\frac{4}{x^5} \right)$$

3 } Without using any type of a calculator, make a quick **sketch** of each graph below. Label the y-intercept.

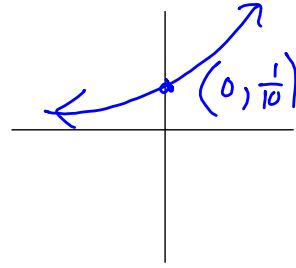
$$y = 5(3)^x$$



$$y = 10\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$$

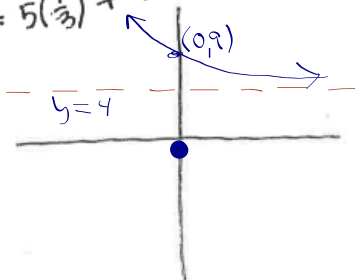


$$y = \frac{1}{10}(5)^x$$

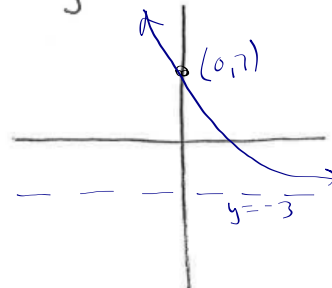


4) Without a GDC, sketch

$$y = 5\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x + 4$$



$$y = 10(1.3)^x - 3$$



5. Suppose $y = 200(1.02)^x$ represents a
 (a) population of ants growing by a
 constant percentage. What percent
 is the population growing by?

$$1 + \bullet 02$$

$$100^\bullet + 2^\bullet\%$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$50 \text{ } \circled{2\% \text{ growth}}$$

(b) What is the percent growth if
 the equation was $y = 50(1.26)^x$?

(c) What if it was $y = 10000(.7)^x$?

5. Suppose $y = 200(1.02)^x$ represents a
 (a) population of ants growing by a
 constant percentage. What percent
 is the population growing by?

$$1 + \bullet 02$$

$$100^\bullet + 2^\bullet\%$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$50 \text{ } \circled{2\% \text{ growth}}$$

(b) What is the percent growth if
 the equation was $y = 50(1.26)^x$?

$$1 + \bullet 26$$

$$100^\bullet + 26^\bullet\%$$

$$\circled{26\% \text{ growth}}$$

(c) What if it was $y = 10000(.7)^x$?

$$\downarrow$$

$$70\%$$

$$= 100\% - 30\%$$

$$\downarrow$$

% decay (reduction)
 is 30%

Simplify without negative exponents

$$a) 10x^3 \cdot xy^2 = 10x^4y^2$$

$$n^{-1} = \frac{1}{n} \quad b) (3x)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(3x)^1} = \frac{1}{3x}$$

$$c) (x^3y)^{-2} = \frac{1}{(x^3y)^2} = \frac{1}{x^6y^2}$$

$$(x^3)^2$$

$$x^3 \cdot x^3$$

Questions
on HW

88

$$y = -x - 2$$

$$5x - 3y = 22$$

120

a)

| n | t(n) |
|---|------|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 1 |
| 3 | -2 |
| 4 | |

b)

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 7.2 |
| 3 | 8 64 |
| 4 | |

Random HW Check

Yes or no?

Today's
Aim

NOTES

Create An Exponential function from
two given points.

when the asymptote is $y=0$

TABES
or Graphs



Write
exponential
functions

• if the ^{HA} asymptote is $y=0$

①

Table to Equation

$$y = ab^x$$

| x | y |
|---|-----|
| 1 | 3.2 |
| 2 | 8 |
| 3 | 20 |
| 4 | 50 |

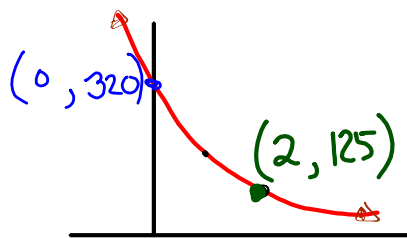
$$y = 1.3(2.5)^x$$

Very similar to their cousin, the Sequence

②

Graphs to Equations

$$y = ab^x$$



$$320 \cdot b \cdot b = 125$$

$$320 \cdot b^2 = 125$$

$$b^2 = \frac{125}{320}$$

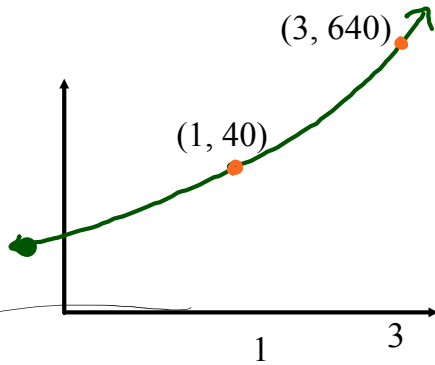
$$b = \frac{5}{8} \text{ or } .625$$

| x | y |
|---|-----|
| 0 | 320 |
| 1 | |
| 2 | 125 |
| 3 | |

$$y = 320\left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^x$$

③

In this question you will expand your skills. Think of it as a puzzle in which you are using clues to create an exponential equation.



| x | y |
|---|-----|
| 0 | 10 |
| 1 | 40 |
| 2 | 160 |
| 3 | 640 |
| 4 | |

$$40 \cdot b \cdot b = 640$$

$$40 \cdot b^2 = 640$$

$$b^2 = \frac{640}{40}$$

$$\sqrt{\quad} \quad \sqrt{\quad}$$

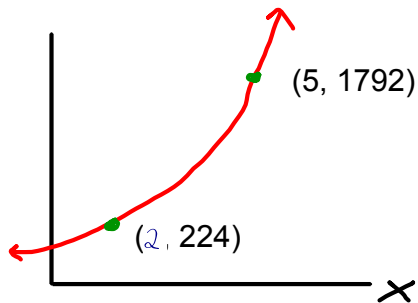
$$b = 4$$

$$y = 10(4)^x$$

or...

$$\frac{40}{10} = \frac{640}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{1} = \frac{64}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{1} = \frac{4^3}{1} \Rightarrow 4 = 4^3 \Rightarrow 4 = 4^1 \Rightarrow 4 = 4$$

④



tomorrow

the asymptote won't be $y=0$

or

the numbers won't be so friendly

BB.

Exponential Boot Camp

1) $(a^x)^y = a^{xy}$

4) $(ab)^x = a^x b^x$

7) $\frac{1}{a^{-x}} = a^x$

2) $a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$

5) $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x = \frac{a^x}{b^x}$

3) $\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$

6) $a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}$

Simplify each expression. Leave no expressions with negative exponents.

Example: $(x^2)^4 = x^{2 \cdot 4} = x^8$

1. $x^4 \cdot x^2$
 x^6

2. $\frac{x^8}{x^6}$ x^2

3. $(x^2 y)^3$
 $x^6 y^3$

4. $\left(\frac{x}{y^3}\right)^5$
 $\frac{x^5}{y^{15}}$

5. $y^{-15} = \frac{1}{y^{15}}$

$$6. \frac{1}{x^{-15}} = \cancel{x}^{15}$$

$$7. \frac{a^6}{a^9} = a^{-3} = \frac{1}{a^3}$$

$$8. (2c^2)^3 = 8c^6$$

$$9. \frac{n^4 \cdot n^6}{n^8 \cdot n^2}$$

$$10. 4a^5 \cdot 3a^3$$

$$12a^8$$

$$11. \left(\frac{v}{3}\right)^4 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{v}\right)^2 = \frac{v^4}{81} \cdot \frac{25}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{25v^2}{81} \downarrow \frac{25v^4}{81v^2}$$

$$12. (x^{-2})^2$$

$$x^{-4}$$

$$13. \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^{-1} = \frac{x}{2}$$

Exponential Boot Camp

on your reference sheet

$$1) (a^x)^y = a^{xy}$$

$$4) (ab)^x = a^x b^x$$

$$7) \frac{1}{a^{-x}} = a^x$$

$$2) a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$5) \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x = \frac{a^x}{b^x}$$

$$3) \frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$$

$$6) a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}$$

Simplify each expression. Leave no expressions with negative exponents.

Example: $(x^2)^4 = x^{2 \cdot 4} = x^8$

1. $x^4 \cdot x^2$

Tonight, on HW, there will be a question on solving an absolute value equation

example

$$|n+3| - 5 = 20$$

$$|n+3| = 25$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ n+3 = 25 \quad n+3 = -25 \end{array}$$

a simpler one first

$$|x| = 9$$

$$|-9| = 9$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 9 \\ -9 \end{array}$$

ON Friday there will be
a quiz (not a test)

on items from the Appendix

⇒ Sequences (Arithmetic, Geometric)

⇒ Exponential functions

* Some exponents

* Other items you are seeing on assignments
from this week

ON Friday there will be
a quiz (not a test)

on items from the Appendix

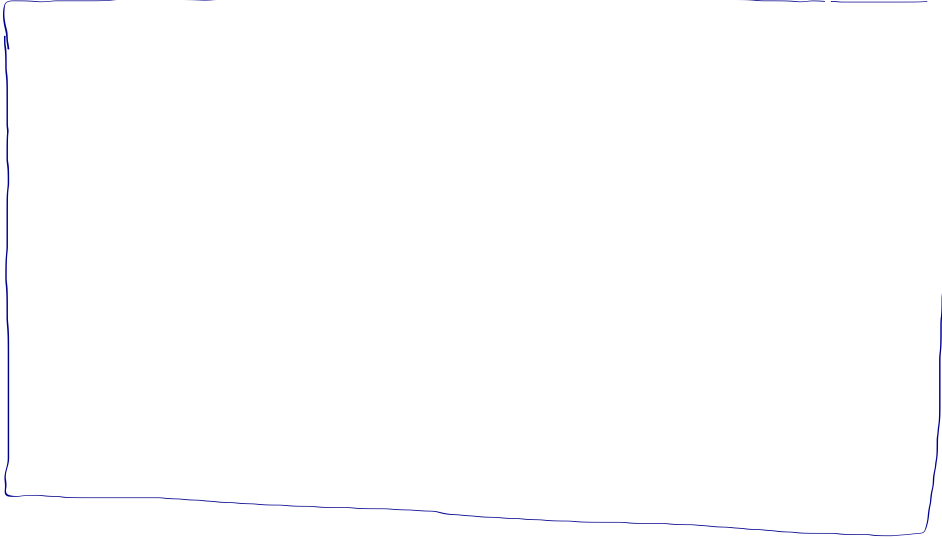
⇒ Sequences (Arithmetic, Geometric) → Summary ?

⇒ Exponential functions

* Some exponents

* Other items you are seeing on assignments
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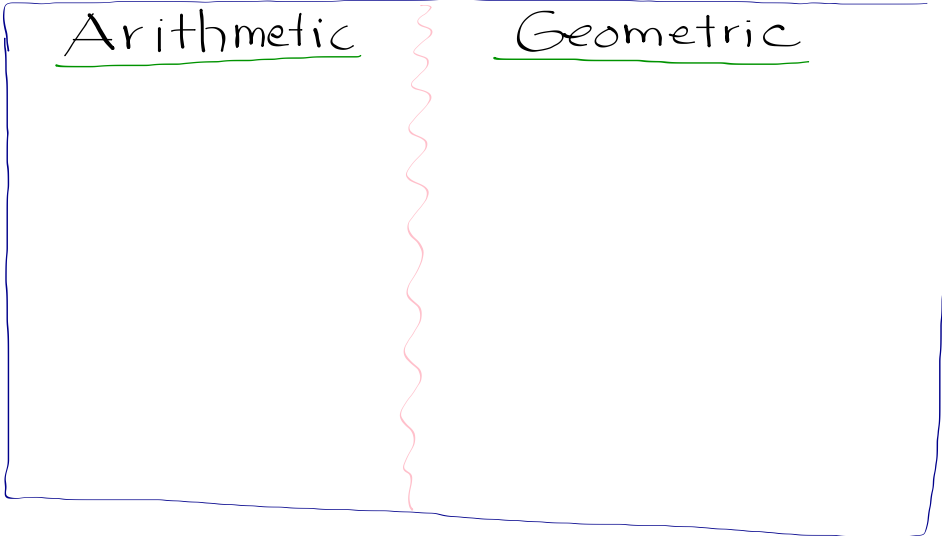
Summary SEQUENCES - Explicit Formulas



Summary SEQUENCES - Explicit Formulas

Arithmetic

Geometric



Summary SEQUENCES - Explicit Formulas

Arithmetic

$$t_n = t_1 + d(n-1)$$

Geometric

Summary SEQUENCES - Explicit Formulas

Arithmetic

first term common diff

$$t_n = t_1 + d(n-1)$$

Geometric

Summary SEQUENCES - Explicit Formulas

Arithmetic

first term common
 diff

$$t_n = t_1 + d(n-1)$$

or

$$t_n = t_0 + dn$$

Geometric

Summary SEQUENCES - Explicit Formulas

Arithmetic

first term common
 diff

$$t_n = t_1 + d(n-1)$$

or

$$t_n = t_0 + dn$$

0 term comm
 diff.

Geometric

Summary SEQUENCES - Explicit Formulas

Arithmetic

$$t_n = t_1 + d(n-1)$$

Annotations: "first term" points to t_1 , "common diff." points to d , and "term #" points to $(n-1)$.

or

$$t_n = t_0 + dn$$

Annotations: "0 term" points to t_0 , and "comm diff." points to d .

Geometric

Summary SEQUENCES - Explicit Formulas

Arithmetic

$$t_n = t_1 + d(n-1)$$

Annotations: "first term" points to t_1 , "common diff." points to d , and "term #" points to $(n-1)$.

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$$t_n = t_0 + dn$$

Annotations: "0 term" points to t_0 , and "comm diff." points to d .

Geometric

$$t_n = t_1 (r)^{n-1}$$

or

$$t_n = t_0 (r)^n$$

Summary SEQUENCES - Explicit Formulas

Arithmetic

$$t_n = t_1 + d(n-1)$$

Annotations: "first term" points to t_1 , "common diff." points to d , and "term #" points to $(n-1)$.

or

$$t_n = t_0 + dn$$

Annotations: "0 term" points to t_0 , and "comm diff." points to d .

Geometric

$$t_n = t_1 (r)^{n-1}$$

Annotations: "first term" points to t_1 , " $n-1$ " points to the exponent, and "common ratio" points to r .

or

$$t_n = t_0 (r)^n$$

Annotations: "0 term" points to t_0 .

Summary SEQUENCES - Explicit Formulas

Arithmetic

$$t_n = t_1 + d(n-1)$$

Annotations: "first term" points to t_1 , "common diff." points to d , and "term #" points to $(n-1)$.

or

$$t_n = t_0 + dn$$

Annotations: "0 term" points to t_0 , and "comm diff." points to d .

Geometric

$$t_n = t_1 (r)^{n-1}$$

Annotations: "first term" points to t_1 , " $n-1$ " points to the exponent, and "common ratio" points to r .

or

$$t_n = t_0 (r)^n$$

Annotations: "0 term" points to t_0 .

n can only be a whole number

LCQ

Assignment

A...100, 121b, 123

← end of
Appendix A

B...35, 48, 61, 64, 85, 86b

← Appendix B