

**Exponential Functions**

are functions with a variable exponent.

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

1. Identify which functions are exponential. If they are state the *initial value* and *base*.
  - a.  $f(x) = -2x^5$
  - b.  $f(x) = 4 \cdot 3.5^x$
  - c.  $f(x) = 1^x$
  - d.  $f(x) = 0.23 \cdot 5^{-x}$

2. Evaluate without a calculator.

a.  $f(x) = 6 \cdot 3^x$  for  $x = -2$

b.  $f(x) = -2 \cdot 8^x$  for  $x = -\frac{2}{3}$

c.  $f(x) = 2^x$  for  $x = \pi$

3. Determine the functions for  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  from the table below.

X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>
-2	352	.15625
-1	176	.625
0	88	2.5
1	44	10
2	22	40
3	11	160
4	5.5	640

$X = -2$

**Honors Pre-Calc**  
**Exponential Growth**

**11-13-07**

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

**Exponential Decay**

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

4. Describe the transformation of the function  $f(x) = 2^x$ .
- $f(x) = 2^{x+3}$
  - $f(x) = 2^{4x}$
  - $f(x) = 2^{-x} + 3$

**The Natural Base “e”**

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

***The Exponential Function***

$$f(x) = a \cdot e^{kx}$$

$$f(x) = a \cdot b^x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = a \cdot e^{kx}$$

**where**  $b^x = e^{kx}$

5. Describe the transformation of the function  $f(x) = e^x$ .

a.  $f(x) = e^{3x}$

b.  $f(x) = e^{-x}$

c.  $f(x) = 3e^x$