

**Journal Entry:**  
 Describe the differences between a linear function and an exponential function. Include differences in their graphs, tables of values, and equation form. Give an example of each and graph them.

**Section 7-7**  
**Exponential Growth and Decay**

Students will be able to model exponential growth and decay.

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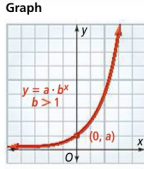
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**An exponential function can model growth or decay.**

**Key Concept Exponential Growth**

**Definitions**  
 Exponential growth can be modeled by the function  $y = a \cdot b^x$ , where  $a > 0$  and  $b > 1$ . The base  $b$  is the **growth factor**, which equals 1 plus the percent rate of change expressed as a decimal.

**Algebra**  
 initial amount (when  $x = 0$ )  
 $y = a \cdot b^x$  ← exponent  
 ↑  
 The base, which is greater than 1, is the growth factor.

**Graph**  


Suppose in 1985 there were 285 cell phone subscribers in South Dakota. If the number of subscribers increased exponentially by 75% each year, how many would there be in 1994? in 2014?

$y = ab^x$

$y = (285)(1.75)^9 \approx 43,872$  ← 1994-1985

$y = (285)(1.75)^{29} = 3,183,818,270$

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**How does a savings account work?**

**Compound interest - interest the bank pays based on the money put in and the interest already earned**

**Compound interest formula:**

$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$

$A$  = the balance  
 $P$  = the principal (the initial deposit)  
 $r$  = the annual interest rate (expressed as a decimal)  
 $n$  = the number of times interest is compounded per year  
 $t$  = the time in years

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Your grandma wants to start a college savings fund for you when you are 6. She decides to invest \$8000 in a money market account that pays 3.25% interest compounded monthly. How much money will she be able to give to you on your 18th birthday?

$$A = 8000 \left(1 + \frac{.0325}{12}\right)^{12 \cdot 12}$$

$$8000(1 + .0027)^{144}$$

$$\$11,809.62$$

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In our formula for exponential growth/decay

$$y = a \cdot b^x$$

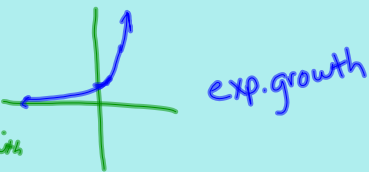
The  $b$  tells us whether it is exponential growth or decay.

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Graph:

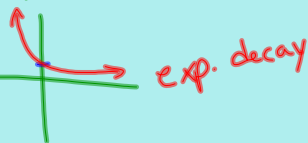
$$y = 1.5^x$$

$b > 1 \rightarrow$  exp. growth



$$y = (1/2)^x$$

$0 < b < 1 \rightarrow$  exp. decay



What does the  $b$  have to do with growth/decay?

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Suppose the population of Howard was 1455 in 1991. Since then, the population has been decreasing at a rate of 1.7%. How many people would there be in 2014?

$$y = a b^x$$

$$y = 1455(1 - .017)^{23}$$

$$= 1455(.983)^{23} = 980$$

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Hwk: pg. 464 - 465  
#10 - 22(4th), 24 - 34 evens,  
36, 37, 39

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