

# Exponential Problems

Learning Goal:

By the end of today, I will be able to recognize an exponential equation and use it to solve for a desired unknown

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A petri dish contains 8 micro-organism that are able to double their numbers every 5 minutes.

Create a table of values for the number of micro-organisms for the first 40 minutes of an experiment.

Time	Number of MO	
0	Equation Format	8

n

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Different Forms of Exponential Functions

$$A_f = A_o (1 + i)^{\frac{n}{k}}$$

Final Amount
Initial (or starting) amount
Multiplier (growth or decay)

k - control

$$A_2 = 400(1 - 0.15)^n$$

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Interest calculations:

A 5% rate of return on an investment means you receive/pay 5% of the original capital/investment.

A \$1,000 investment at 5% for one year will generate \$50.00 in interest money.

$$\$1,000 \times 0.05 \times 1 =$$

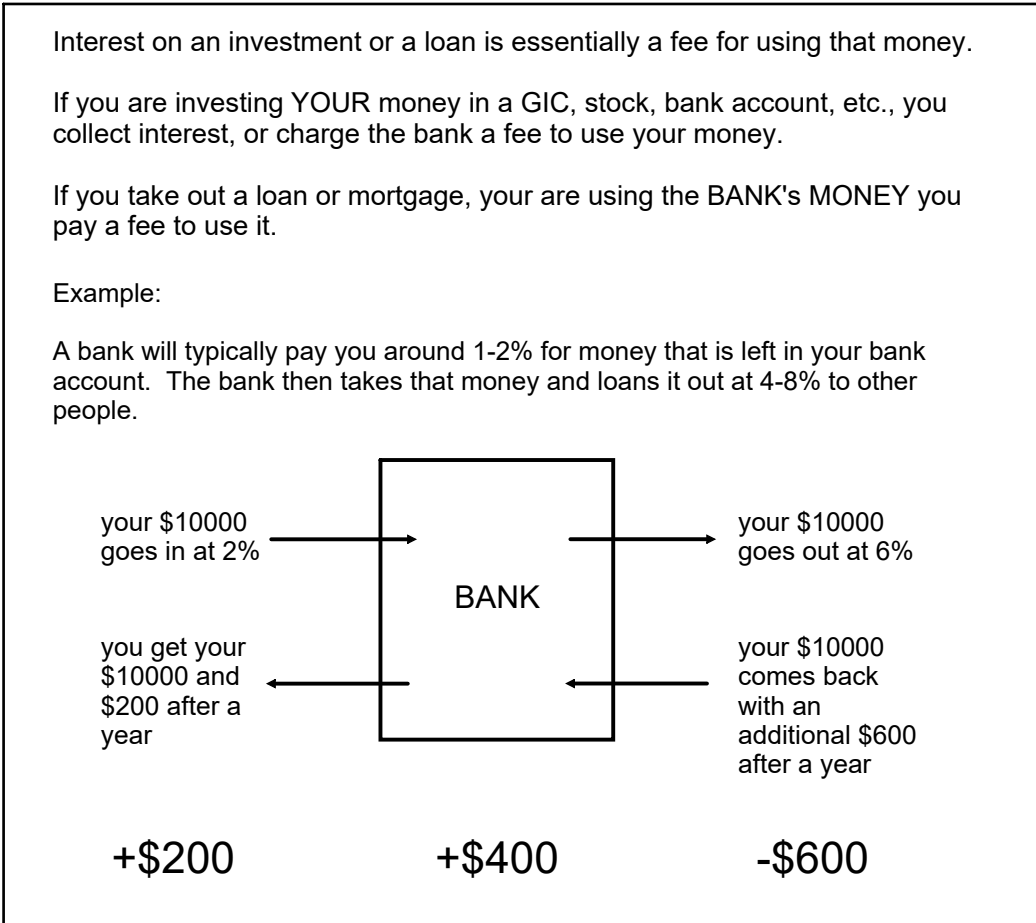
$$\mathbf{I = P r t}$$

P - principal amount invested

r - annual rate of return

t - time in years (usually)

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Working with percent calculations - an algebraic simplification

1 - Calculating Tax on an item (increasing)

Original cost = \$100.00	original cost	tax calculation
		$\$100.00 + (\$100.00 \times 0.13)$
HST = 13%	Factor the \$100	

2 - Calculating Depreciation on an item (decreasing)

Original cost = \$100.00	original cost	tax calculation
		$\$100.00 - (\$100.00 \times 0.25)$
Sale Discount = 25%	Factor the \$100	

Percentage Growth       $A = P (1 + i)$

Percentage Decrease     $A = P (1 - i)$

where "i" is a percent in decimal form

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A new car **depreciates (decreases)** by 7% for the first 5 years. If the new car originally cost \$40,000, what would be the value of the car at the end of each of the first five years.

Create a table of values for the car value over the first five years.

Time		\$
0	Equation Format	40,000
n		

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Exponential Equation - General

$$A_f = A_o(1+i)^n$$

Growth

$$A_f = A_o(1-i)^n$$

Decay

Doubling Equation

$$A_f = A_o(2)^n$$

Half Life Equation

$$A_f = A_o(1-0.5)^n$$

$$A_f = A_o(0.5)^n$$

$$A_f = A_o\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

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Different Forms of Exponential Functions

$$A_f = A_o (1 + i)^{\frac{n}{k}}$$

Final Amount
Initial (or starting) amount
Multiplier (growth or decay)

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Initial Amount
Rate of Return

$A_2 = 5000(1.34)^n$

$A_2 = 5000(1 + 0.34)^n$

$P_f = 250(2)^{\frac{n}{3}}$

$P_f = 250(1 + 1.0)^{\frac{n}{3}}$

$A_2 = 400(0.85)^n$

$A_2 = 400(1 - 0.15)^n$

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Carbon - 14 is a radioactive isotope that loses half of its original mass every 5730 years.

If a sample of carbon-14 started with 100 grams, how many years does it take to get to the following masses:

(i) 50 grams

(ii) 25 grams

(iii) 6.25 grams

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Using percents and ratios with Half Life questions.

$$A_f = A_o \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n$$

How long does it take for a sample of plutonium 244 to decay to 25% of its original mass?

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Equation Writing  $A_f = A_o (1 + i)^n$

1. A piece of artwork appreciates at 12% per year, the original value was \$20,000
2. A car depreciates at 25% per year, the original value was \$32,000
3. A town of 23,000 people expects to grow by 4.5% per year

Dec 9-10:49 AM

Different Forms of Exponential Functions

$$A_f = A_o (1 + i)^{\frac{n}{k}}$$

Final Amount      Initial (or starting) amount      Multiplier (growth or decay)

k - control

$A_2 = 400(1 - 0.15)^n$

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## Homework

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