Properties of Exponents Notes	
Expand: x <sup>5</sup> =	Compress: $x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x =$
Product of Power: $x^a \cdot x^b = x^{a+b}$ Ex.1 $x^2 \cdot x^3 =$	Power of a Power: $(x^a)^b = x^{a \cdot b}$ Ex.3 $(x^2)^3 =$
$Ex.2\;(4^3ab^7)(4^2a^3b) =$	
Power of a Product: $(xy)^a = x^a \cdot y^a$ Ex.4 $(xy)^3 =$	Quotient of a Power $\frac{x^a}{x^b} = x^{a-b}$ Ex.6 $\frac{5^6}{5^3} =$
$Ex.5 (4x^3)^2 =$	
Power if a Quotient: $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^m = \frac{x^m}{y^m}$ Ex.7 $\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^3 =$	Zero Exponent: $x^o = 1$ Ex.8 $x^0 =$ Ex.9 $(15abc)^0 =$
Negative Exponents: $x^{-m} = \frac{1}{x^m}$ Ex.10 $x^{-3} =$	Simplify. ***Combine terms and only have positive exponents. Ex.13 $\frac{r^2}{r^3}$
$Ex.11\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-2} =$	$2r^{-}$
$Ex.12\frac{x^2y^{-3}z^{-2}}{m^{-2}z^2y^3} =$	$\Box X. 14 \frac{1}{3^4}$
	Ex.15 $\frac{4x^{0}y^{-2}z^{3}}{4x}$

#### Properties of Exponents Notes

Expand: $x^5 =$	Compress: $x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x =$
Product of Power: $x^a \cdot x^b = x^{a+b}$	Power of a Power: $(x^a)^b = x^{a \cdot b}$
Ex.1 $x^2 \cdot x^3 =$	$Ex.3 (x^2)^3 =$
$Ex.2\;(4^3ab^7)(4^2a^3b) =$	
Power of a Product: $(xy)^a = x^a \cdot y^a$	Outpot of a Power <sup><math>x^a</math></sup> - $x^{a-b}$
$Ex.4 (xy)^3 =$	$\frac{1}{x^b} = x$
	$Ex.6\frac{5^{\circ}}{5^{\circ}} =$
$Ex.5 (4x^3)^2 =$	5-
Power if a Quotient: $\left(\frac{x}{m}\right)^m - \frac{x^m}{m}$	Zero Exponent: $x^o = 1$
$\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{y^{m}}$	$Ex.8 x^0 =$
$\operatorname{Ex.7}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3} =$	
(4)	$Ex.9 (15abc)^0 =$
Negative Exponents: $x^{-m} = \frac{1}{m}$	Simplify. ***Combine terms and only have positive
Fx 10 $r^{-3} =$	exponents.
	Ex.13 $\frac{r^2}{r^2}$
$- (x)^{-2}$	$2r^3$
$Ex.11(\frac{1}{2}) =$	
	$\pi_{11} 4 4^{3m^{-3}}$
$Ex.12 \frac{x^2 y^{-3} z^{-2}}{z^{-2} z^{-2}} =$	$EX.14 - \frac{1}{3^4}$
<i>m <sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>y<sup>3</sup></i>	
	$4 x^0 x^{-2} x^3$
	Ex.15 $\frac{4x y^2}{4x}$

### **Exponential Growth and Decay**

# **Exponential Growth**

 $y = a(1+r)^x \rightarrow Same \ as \ y = ab^x$ 

This function is used when the initial amount **INCREASES** by a fixed percent or factor each time period

a is the: \_\_\_\_\_\_ in decimal form x is the: \_\_\_\_\_\_

if b > 1, then the function is exponential \_\_\_\_\_\_ (because the base of the exponent is greater than 1.

Ex.1  $f(x) = 4(1.5)^x \rightarrow Same as$  \_\_\_\_\_\_ a = , b =

 What is the initial amount?

 What is the rate of growth?

# **Exponential Decay**

 $y = a(1-r)^x \rightarrow Same \ as \ y = ab^x$ 

This function is used when the initial amount DECREASES by a fixed percent or factor each time period.

a is the: \_\_\_\_\_\_ in decimal form x is the:

if 0 < b < 1, then the function is exponential \_\_\_\_\_ (because the base of the exponent is less than 1).

Ex.2  $f(x) = 4(0.25)^x \rightarrow same as$ \_\_\_\_\_\_ a = , b =

 What is the initial amount?

 What is the rate of decay?

Ex.3 A Gila Monster is about 16 cm long at birth. During the beginning of its life, the Fila Monster's length increases by about 15% each week.

a. Write a function that models the length of the Gila Monster at the beginning of the Gila Monster's life. Use x for the number of weeks and y for the length of the Gila Monster.



Define variables:

x = y = a = b = Write the function: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Find the length of the Gila Monster ant the end of the 3 weeks.

Ex.4 A 500 mL puddle of water is evaporating at a rate of 4.5% per hour.

a. Write a function that represents the amount of water in the puddle at a given time. Use x for hours and y for the amount of water left in the puddle.

Define variables:

 $\begin{aligned}
 x &= \\
 y &= \\
 a &= \\
 b &= 
 \end{aligned}$ 

Write the function: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Determine when the puddle will be reduced to half its original volume.

#### **Compound interest**

Compound interest is the interest earned or paid on both the principal and previously earned interest.

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

A represents the balance after t years.

P represents the principal, or the original amount.

r represents the annual interest rate expressed as a decimal.

n represents the number of times interest is compounded per year.

t represents time in years.

Annually means "once per year" (n=1) Quarterly means "4 times per year" (n=4) Monthly means "12 times per year" (n=12) Daily usually means "365 times per year" (n=365)

Write a compound interest function to model the situation. Then find the balance after the given number of years.

Ex.1 \$1200 invested at a rate of 2% compounded quarterly for 3 years.	Ex.2 \$15,000 invested at a rate of 4.8% compounded monthly for 2 years.
Ex.3 \$1200 invested at a rate of 3.5% compounded quarterly for 4 years.	Ex.4 \$4000 invested at a rate of 3% compounded monthly for 8 years.
Ex.5 \$4000 invested at a rate of 3% compounded monthly for 8 years.	Ex.6 Compare example 4 and 5. Would you want your investment compounded more or less?