

p.458 #6, 9-13, 15-17, 23-31, 33, 36-39

Do you UNDERSTAND?

6. Vocabulary How can you tell if an exponential function models growth or decay?

Identify the initial amount a and the growth factor b in each exponential function.

9. $g(x) = 14 \cdot 2^x$

10. $y = 150 \cdot 1.0894^x$

11. $y = 25,600 \cdot 1.01^x$

12. $f(t) = 1.4^t$

- 13. College Enrollment** The number of students enrolled at a college is 15,000 and grows 4% each year.
- The initial amount a is ■.
 - The percent rate of change is 4%, so the growth factor b is $1 + \text{■} = \text{■}$.
 - To find the number of students enrolled after one year, you calculate $15,000 \cdot \text{■}$.
 - Complete the equation $y = \text{■} \cdot \text{■}^x$ to find the number of students enrolled after x years.
 - Use your equation to predict the number of students enrolled after 25 yr.

Find the balance in each account after the given period.

15. \$4000 principal earning 6% compounded annually, after 5 yr

16. \$12,000 principal earning 4.8% compounded annually, after 7 yr

17. \$500 principal earning 4% compounded quarterly, after 6 yr

Identify the initial amount a and the decay factor b in each exponential function.

← See Pro

23. $y = 5 \cdot 0.5^x$

24. $f(x) = 10 \cdot 0.1^x$

25. $g(x) = 100\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x$

26. $y = 0.1 \cdot 0.9^x$

27. **Population** The population of a city is 45,000 and decreases 2% each year. If the trend continues, what will the population be after 15 yr?

State whether the equation represents *exponential growth*, *exponential decay*, or *neither*.

28. $y = 0.93 \cdot 2^x$

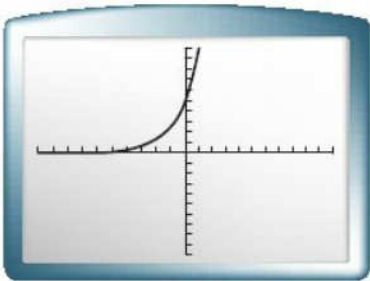
29. $y = 2 \cdot 0.68^x$

30. $y = 68 \cdot x^2$

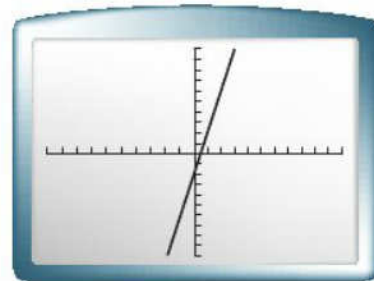
31. $y = 68 \cdot 0.2^x$

State whether each graph shows an *exponential growth function*, an *exponential decay function*, or *neither*.

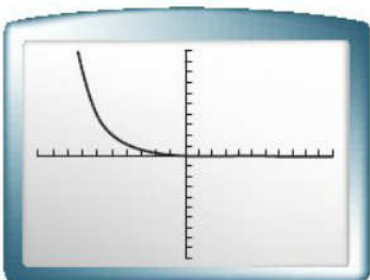
36.



37.



38.



39.

