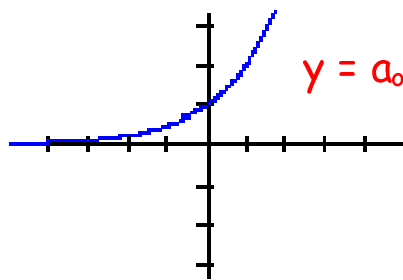


## 4.7 Solving Problems Involving Exponential Growth and Decay

a) Applications of Exponential Functions: EXPONENTIAL GROWTH



$a_0$  represents initial amount  
 $b$  represents growth factor  
 $x$  represents # of growth periods  
 $y$  represents amount after growth



Seen in:

- APPRECIATION in the value of money
- APPRECIATION in the value of a home
- Population GROWTH
- **DOUBLING PERIOD** of bacteria  
(time it takes for population to double)
- INCREASE in value

Ex 1: In 2001, the population of Canada was 31 051 000.  
The annual growth rate is assumed to be 1% per year.



a) Create an exponential equation to represent the population growth of Canada

$$P = 31\,051\,000(1.01)^t$$

Let  $t$  be # years



b) What was the population of Canada in 2010, when Vancouver will be hosting the Olympic Games.

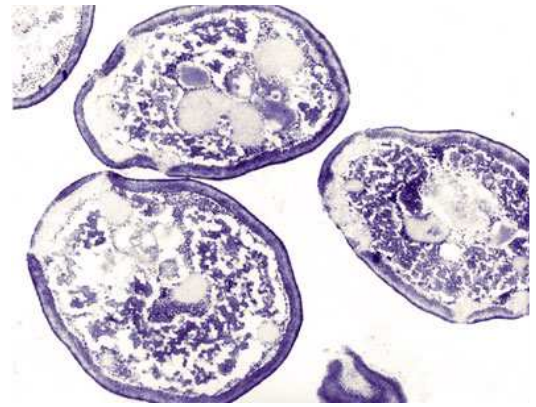
$t = ?$  Equation started in 2001  
 $\therefore$  for 2010

then  $t = 2010 - 2001$   
 $= 9$

$$P = 31\,051\,000(1.01)^9 = 33\,960\,021$$

$= 33\,960\,021$  projected population of Canada in 2010,  
 during the olympics is 33,960,021 people.

Ex 2: A certain strain of yeast cell doubles under certain conditions every 20 minutes. If there were 350 initially, how many cells will there be in 3 hours?



Method 1

1. make an equation  
 Let  $t$  be # 20 minute periods

$$P = 350(2)^t$$

2. Find the number of time periods

$$t = ? \quad 3 \text{ hours} = 180 \text{ minutes}$$

$$3 \text{ hours} \Rightarrow 180 \text{ minutes}$$

$$180 \div 20 \text{ minutes} = 9 \text{ periods}$$

$$\therefore P = 350(2)^9 = 179200$$

in three hours there will be 179200 yeast cells

Method 2

Make an equation with the doubling time included in the exponent

$$P = 350(2)^{\frac{t}{20}}$$

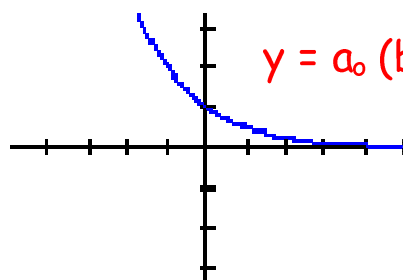
Let  $t$  be # of minutes

$$P = 350(2)^{\frac{180}{20}} = 350(2)^9 = 179200$$

$$A = 179200$$

in three hours there will be 179200 yeast cells

b) Applications of Exponential Functions: **EXPONENTIAL DECAY**



$a_0$ represents	<u>initial amount</u>
$b$ represents	<u>decay factor</u>
$x$ represents	<u># of decay periods</u>
$y$ represents	<u>amount after decay</u>



Seen in:

- DEPRECIATION on an automobile
- DEPRECIATION in the value of a home
- Population DECAY
- **HALF-LIFE** of a radioactive element  
(time it takes for 1/2 the population to decay)

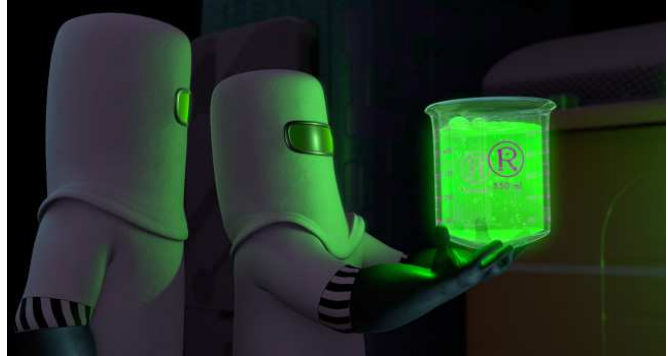
Ex 1: The half-life of a radioactive element is 15 days. This means that every 15 days, the amount decreases by 50%. How much of a 200-gram sample will be left after 150 days?

Let  $t$  be # of days

$$A = 200(0.5)^{\frac{t}{15}}$$

$$A = 200(0.5)^{\frac{150}{15}}$$

$$A = 0.195g$$



$$A = 200(0.5)^t$$

$$\frac{150}{15} = 10$$

$$A = 200(0.5)^{10}$$

$$A = 0.195g$$



Ex 2: Donald Trump invested \$55,000 in a new computer company that was supposed to grow very quickly. Instead of increasing in value, it depreciated by 6.2% in the first year. What was the value of the investment at the end of the year?

$$A = 55000(0.938)^t$$

Let  $t$  be # of years.

$$\begin{aligned} t = 1 \\ A &= 55000(0.938)^1 \\ &= 51590 \end{aligned}$$

**Practice: pg 410-413**  
**# 1, 2, 4, 5, 6**