## **Prior Knowledge**

What is the next term in the sequence?

n! is read "n factorial", where n is any whole number n! is equal to the product of all whole numbers from n down to 1. 0! is defined as 1.

$$0! = 1$$

$$1! = 1$$

$$2! = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$3! = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 6$$

Find the following.

$$4! = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 24$$

$$5! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 120$$

#### Concept

In Math I you learned about sequences. A series is when the terms of a sequence are added together.

Consider the Maclaurin Series:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} = \frac{1}{0!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{6!} + \frac{1}{7!} + \dots$$
$$= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{720} + \frac{1}{5040} + \dots$$

Use a calculator to add the numbers in the series together. What value do you get?

As more terms in the series are added together, the sum approaches the irrational number  $\underline{e}$ . The irrational number  $\underline{e}$  is sometimes called the natural base and is used extensively in scientific and other applications of exponential growth and decay.



Identifying Base *e* Functions as Exponential Growth or Exponential Decay.

Base *e* exponential growth: 
$$f(x) = a \cdot e^{x-h} + k$$

Base 
$$e$$
 exponential decay:  $f(x) = a \cdot e^{-x+h} + k$ 

What to include in the graph of an exponential function.

- horizontal asymptote; Note: for the functions  $f(x) = a \cdot e^{-x+h} + k$
- and  $f(x) = a \cdot e^{x-h} + k$ , the horizontal asymptote is y = k.
- **key points**, including the **y-intercept** and/or **zero** when reasonable
- · end behavior

Identify each function as exponential growth or exponential decay.

$$f(x) = e^{x+4} - 2$$

$$g(x) = -2e^x - 6$$
  $h(x) = e^{-x} + 5$ 

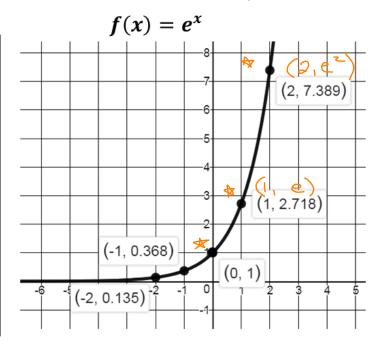
$$h(x) = e^{-x} + 5$$

Base = 
$$\frac{1}{e}$$
 < 1 exponential decay

#### Concept

The function  $f(x) = e^x$  is the parent function for base e exponential functions.

x	$f(x)=e^x$
-2	$e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2} \approx 0.135$
-1	$e^{-1} \approx 0.368$
0	$e^0 = 1$
1	$e^1 \approx 2.718$
2	$e^2 \approx 7.389$



**Domain**: the set of all real numbers;  $\{x \mid -\infty < x < +\infty\}$ ;  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 

Range:  $\{y|y>0\}$ ;  $(0,+\infty)$ Horizontal Asymptote: y=0

**End Behavior**:  $as \ x \to -\infty$ ,  $f(x) \to 0$ ;  $as \ x \to +\infty$ ,  $f(x) \to +\infty$ 

## Ex) Graph the function. State the key features.

Ex) Graph the function. State the key fea
$$g(x) = e^{-x} \qquad \text{base} = e^{-'} = \frac{1}{e} < 1$$

$$g(x) = ae^{\frac{1}{b}(x-h)} + k$$

$$a = 1 \text{ none}$$

$$a=1$$
 none
$$\frac{1}{b}=-1$$
 y-axis refl.
$$h=0$$
 none

## Exponential Growth/Decay (circle one)

(set notation) (interval notation)

Horizontal Asymptote: y = 0End Behavior:  $as x \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $g(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ 

as  $\chi \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $q(x) \rightarrow$ 

Ex) Graph the function. State the key features.

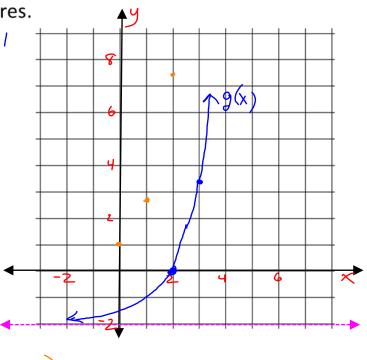
base = e' = e > 1

$$g(x) = 2e^{x-2} - 2$$

$$g(x) = 2e^{\frac{1}{b}(x-h)} + k$$

$$\alpha = 2 \quad \text{vertical stretch}$$

$$h=2$$
 right 2  
 $k=-2$  down 2



Exponential Growth/Decay (circle one)

Domain:  $\frac{1}{2} \times |-\infty \angle \times \angle \otimes |$  (-\infty)

Range:  $\frac{3y}{y} = \frac{3y}{y} = \frac{$ 

(set notation) (interval notation)  $(-2, \infty)$ 

(set notation)

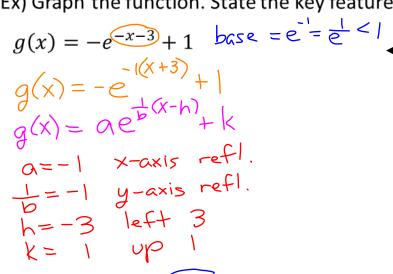
(interval notation)

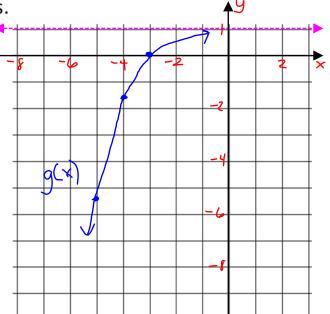
Horizontal Asymptote:  $\bigvee = - \bigcirc$ 

End Behavior:  $as \times \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $g(x) \rightarrow -2$ 

as  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $g(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ 

## Ex) Graph the function. State the key features.





## Exponential Growth Decay (circle one)

Domain: 
$$\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{-\infty < x < \infty}{\sqrt{-\infty , \infty}}$$

(set notation) Range: Y Y <

(interval notation)

(set notation)

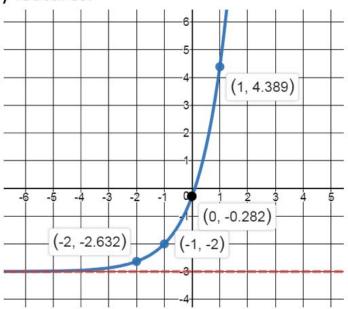
(interval notation)

Horizontal Asymptote: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

$$as x \rightarrow +\infty, \vec{g}(x) \rightarrow$$

Practice) Graph the function. State the key features.

$$g(x) = e^{x+1} - 3$$



Exponential Growth/Decay (circle one)

Domain:  $\{x \mid -\infty < x < +\infty\}$  /  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 

(set notation)

(interval notation)

Range:  $\{y | y > -3\}$  /  $(-3, +\infty)$ 

(set notation) (interval notation)

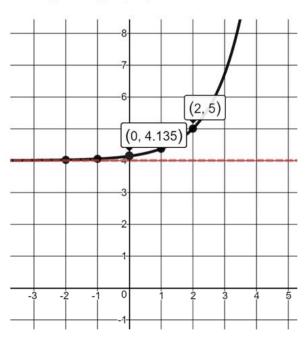
Horizontal Asymptote: y = -3

End Behavior:  $as x \rightarrow -\infty, g(x) \rightarrow -3$ 

 $as x \to +\infty, g(x) \to +\infty$ 

# <u>Closure</u>

Using the graph, what is the value of k for the function  $h(x) = e^{x-2} + k$ ?



$$k = 4$$