

Calculus 1

Chapter 1. Functions

1.5. Exponential Functions—Examples and Proofs

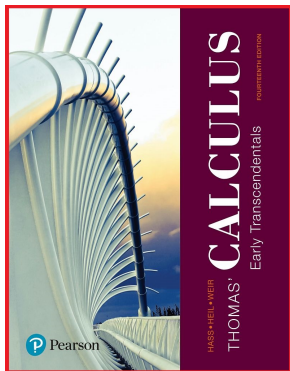


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Exercise 1.5.2(a)

Exercise 1.5.2(a). Plot several points and sketch the graph of $y = 3^x$.

Solution. Consider the function values:

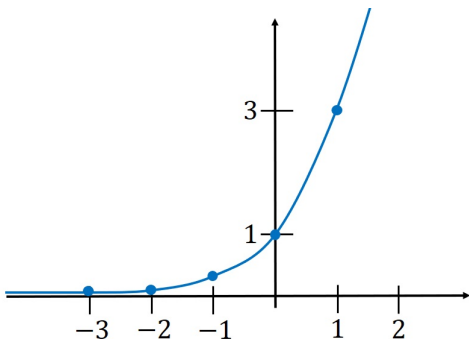
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$f(x)$	$3^{-3} = 1/27$	$3^{-2} = 1/9$	$3^{-1} = 1/3$	$3^0 = 1$	$3^1 = 3$	$3^2 = 9$	$3^3 = 27$

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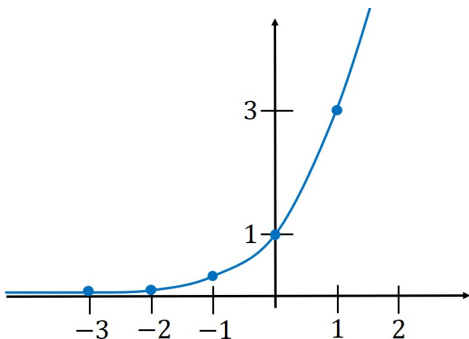


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Solution. We simply shift the graph of $y = 3^x$ from Exercise 1.5.2(a) up by 2 units (because of the “+2”).

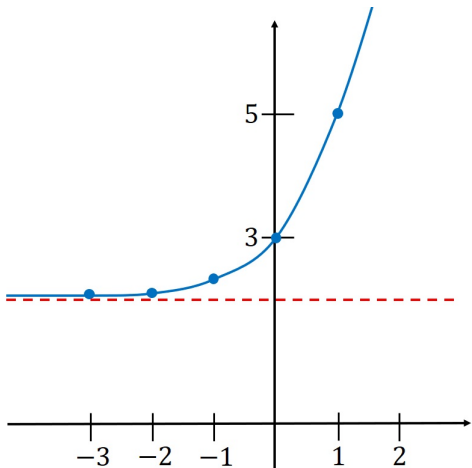
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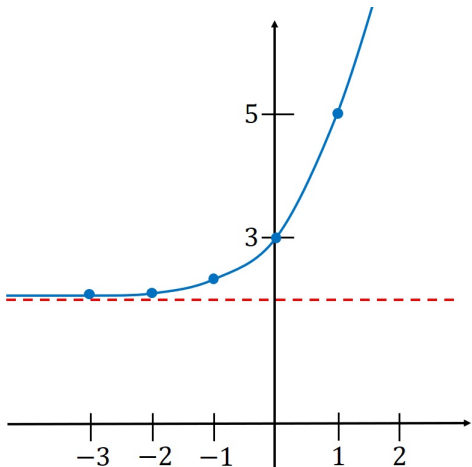


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The population of Silver Run in the year 1890 was 6250. Assume the population increased at a rate of 2.75% per year (that is, $k = 0.0275$). **(a)** Estimate the population in 1915 and 1940.

Solution. The population size is given by $y = y_0 e^{kt}$ where $k = 0.0275$, $y_0 = 6250$, and t is time measured in years after 1890.

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Example 1.5.4

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Solution. With $r = 1.2 \times 10^{-4}$ and $t = 866$, we have
 $u = y_0 e^{(-0.00012)(866)} = y_0 e^{-0.10392} \approx (0.9013)y_0$. So the percent of carbon-14 present at this time is $(0.9013y_0)/y_0 \times 100\% = \boxed{90.13\%}$.

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