

## GUIDED NOTES – 6.7 EXPONENTIAL AND LOGARITHMIC MODELS

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this section, you will:

- Model exponential growth and decay.
- Use Newton's Law of Cooling.
- Use logistic-growth models.
- Choose an appropriate model for data.
- Express an exponential model in base  $e$ .

### MODELING EXPONENTIAL GROWTH AND DECAY

Study the box in your textbook section titled “characteristics of the exponential function,  $y = A_0 e^{kt}$ ”.

- An exponential function with the form  $y = A_0 e^{kt}$  has the following characteristics:

- \_\_\_\_\_ function
- Horizontal asymptote: \_\_\_\_\_
- Domain: \_\_\_\_\_
- Range: \_\_\_\_\_
- $x$ -intercept: \_\_\_\_\_
- $y$ -intercept” \_\_\_\_\_
- Increasing if \_\_\_\_\_ and decreasing if \_\_\_\_\_

- Write the half-life formula below.

- Write out the 3 step process for finding the decay rate, given the half-life.

1.

2.

3.

- Write out the 2 step process for determining the age, given the percentage of carbon-14 in an object.
  - 1.
  - 2.

**Try It:** Read Example 3 in the text, then answer the following.

Cesium-137 has a half-life of about 30 years. If we begin with 200 mg of cesium-137, will it take more or less than 230 years until only 1 milligram remains?

### USING NEWTON'S LAW OF COOLING

Study the box in your textbook section titled "Newton's Law of Cooling".

- The temperature of an object,  $T$ , in surrounding air with temperature  $T$ , will behave according to the formula

$$T(t) = \text{_____}, \text{ where}$$

$t$  is \_\_\_\_\_

The difference between the initial temperature of the object and the surroundings is \_\_\_\_\_

$k$  is a \_\_\_\_\_, the continuous rate of cooling of the object.

- Write out the 3 step process for applying Newton's Law of Cooling, given a set of conditions.
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.

**Try It:** Read Example 5 in the text, then answer the following.

A pitcher of water at 40 degrees Fahrenheit is placed into a 70 degree room. One hour later, the temperature has risen to 45 degrees. How long will it take for the temperature to rise to 60 degrees?

### USING LOGISTIC GROWTH MODELS

- The logistic growth model is approximately \_\_\_\_\_ at first, but it has a reduced rate of growth as the output approaches the model's upper bound, called the \_\_\_\_\_.

*Study the box in your textbook section titled "logistic growth".*

- The logistic growth model is

$$f(x) = \frac{c}{1 + e^{-k(x-x_0)}}, \text{ where}$$

the initial value is \_\_\_\_\_

$c$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_

the constant determined by the rate of growth is \_\_\_\_\_

**Try It:** Read Example 6 in the text, then answer the following.

Using the model in **Example 6**, estimate the number of cases of flu on day 15.

## CHOOSING AN APPROPRIATE MODEL FOR DATA

- What are the three kinds of functions that are often useful in mathematical models?
- When choosing between an exponential model or a logarithmic model we often look at the way the data curves, also called the \_\_\_\_\_.
  1. An exponential curve is always concave \_\_\_\_\_ away from its horizontal asymptote
  2. A logistic curve changes \_\_\_\_\_. It starts concave \_\_\_\_\_ then changes to concave \_\_\_\_\_ beyond a certain point called the point of \_\_\_\_\_

**Try It:** Read Example 7 in the text, then answer the following.

Does a linear, exponential, or logarithmic model best fit the data in **Table 2**? Find the model.

$x$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$y$	3.297	5.437	8.963	14.778	24.365	40.172	66.231	109.196	180.034

Table 2

## EXPRESSING AN EXPONENTIAL MODEL IN BASE $e$

- Write out the 3 step process for changing a model to the form  $y = A_0 e^{kx}$ , given a model with the form  $y = ab^x$ .
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.

**Try It:** Read Example 8 in the text, then answer the following.

Change the function  $y = 3(0.5)^x$  to one having  $e$  as the base.