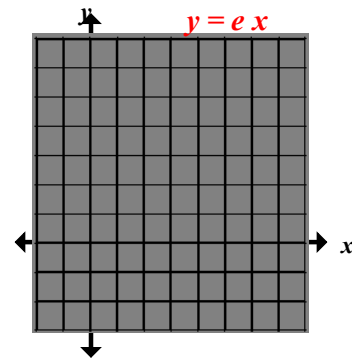


### 3.5 Exponential and Logarithmic Models

#### 5 Most Common Types of Exponential & Logarithmic Models

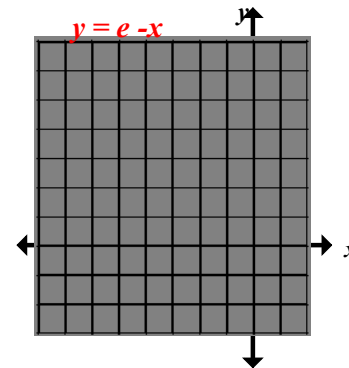
##### Exponential Growth

$$y = ae^{bx}, \quad b > 0$$



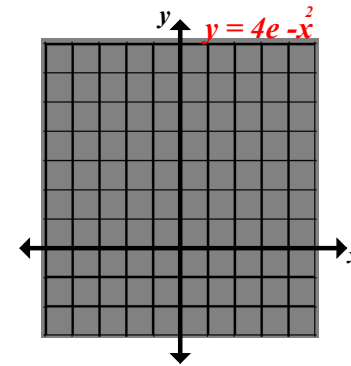
##### Exponential Decay

$$y = ae^{-bx}, \quad b > 0$$



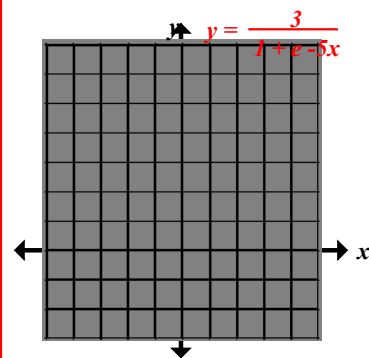
##### Gaussian Model

$$y = ae^{-(x-b)^2}$$



##### Logistic Growth Model

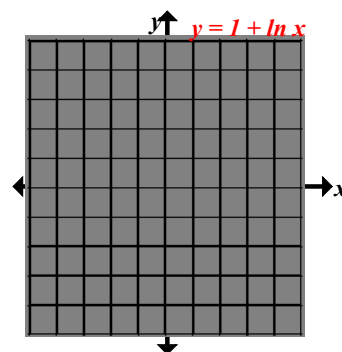
$$y = \frac{a}{1 + be^{-rx}}$$



##### Logarithmic Models

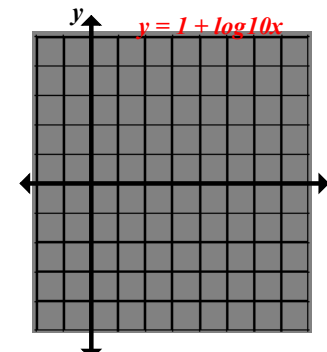
##### Natural Log

$$y = a + b \ln x$$



##### Common Log

$$y = a + b \log_{10} x$$



## Exponential Growth & Decay

### **Example 1 - Population Growth**

See p. 218

See p. 225; exercise 27

## **Example 2 - Modeling Population Growth**

**In a research experiment, a population of fruit flies is increasing according to the law of exponential growth.**

**After 2 days there are 100 flies.**

**After 4 days there are 300 flies.**

**How many flies will there be after 5 days?**

**See p. 225; exercise 29**

See p. 220

Carbon Dating Model

$$R = \frac{1}{1012} e^{-t/8267}$$

---

**Example 3 - Carbon Dating**

The ratio of carbon 14 to carbon 12 in a newly discovered fossil is  
Estimate the age of the fossil.

$$R = \frac{1}{1013}$$

Algebraic

Graphical

See p. 226; exercise 32

### Gaussian Models

$$y = ae^{-(x-b)^2/c}$$

- Commonly used in probability & stats
- Represents populations that are normally distributed
- Bell-Shaped Curve

### Standard Normal Distribution

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$$

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#### Example 4 - SAT Scores

In 2002, SAT math scores roughly followed the normal distribution

$$y = 0.0035e^{-(x-516)^2/25,992,200} \leq x \leq 800$$

where  $x$  = SAT math score

Use a calculator to graph and estimate the average SAT score

College Board

See p. 226; exercise 37

## Logistic Growth Models

$$y = \frac{a}{1 + be^{-rx}}$$

$y$  = population size  
 $x$  = time

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### Example 5 - Spread of a Virus

On a college campus of 5000 students, one student returns from a vacation with a contagious flu virus. The spread of this virus is modeled by

$$y = \frac{5000}{1 + 4999e^{-0.8t}} \quad t \geq 0 \quad y = \text{total \# infected after } t \text{ days}$$

The college will cancel classes when 40% or more of the students are infected. How many students are infected after 5 days? After how many days will the college cancel classes?

Algebraic

Graphical

See p. 226; exercise 39

## Logarithmic Models

Richter Scale - measures the intensity of an earthquake

$$R = \log 10 \frac{I}{10}$$

$R$  = magnitude  
 $I$  = intensity

---

### Example 6 - Magnitude of Earthquakes

In 2001, the coast of Peru experienced an earthquake that measured 8.4 on the Richter Scale.  
In 2003, Colima, Mexico experienced an earthquake that measured 8.6 on the Richter Scale.  
Find the intensity of each earthquake and compare the two intensities.

See p. 227; exercise 41