

2 / 9 / 16

Graphs of Related Functions - Lesson 5

Exponential Graphs

LI

- Know the Exponential Function and Exponential Graphs.
- Sketch related graphs of exponential functions.

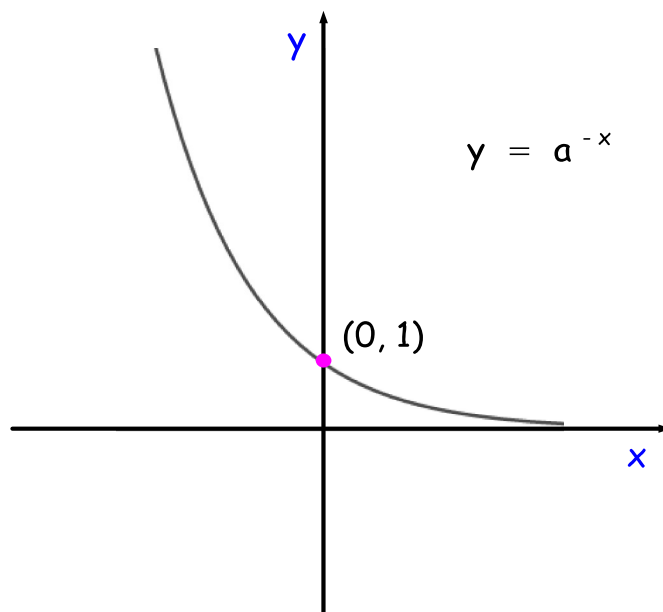
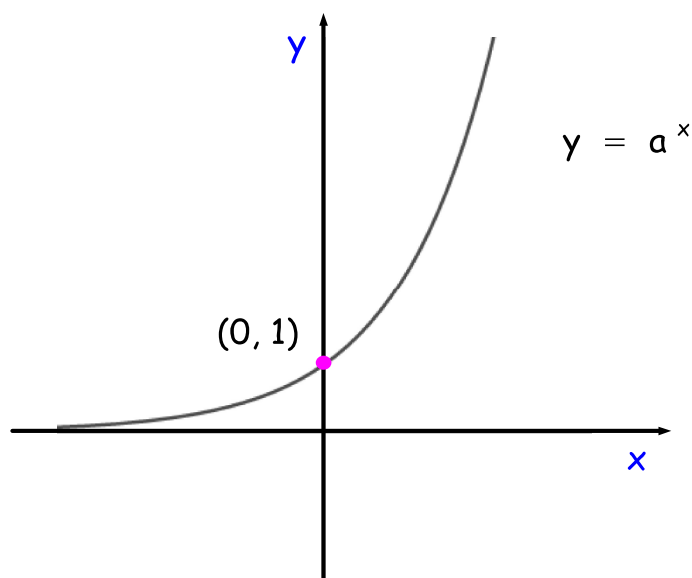
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- Graphs of related functions.

The Exponential Graph

For any $a > 0$, the Exponential Function to Base a is the function $y = a^x$

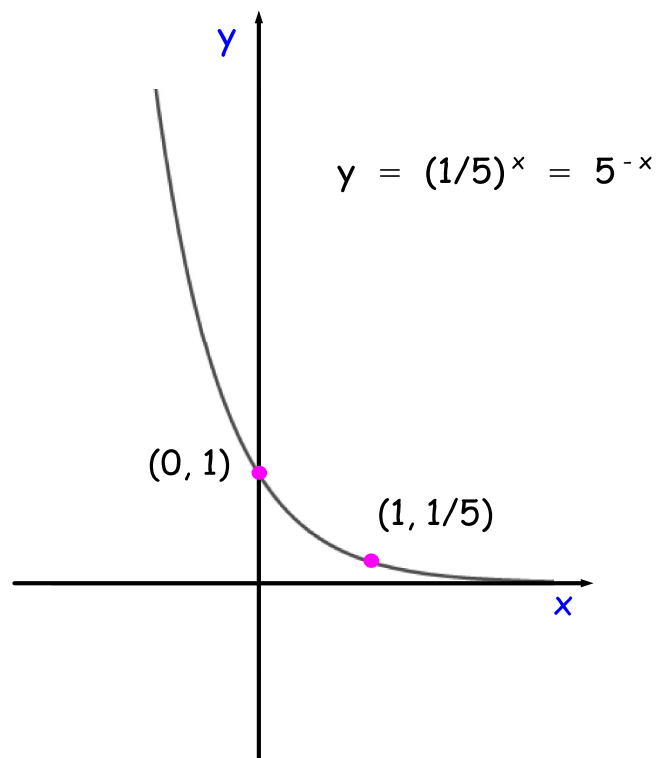
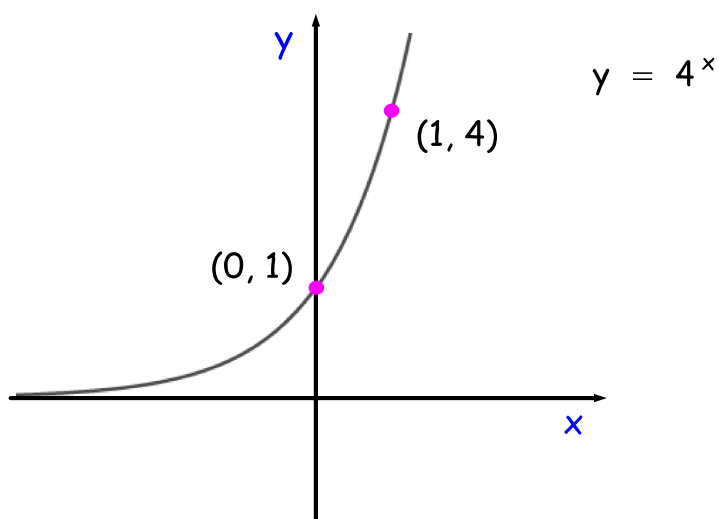
For any $a > 0$, the Exponential Graph to Base a is the graph of the exponential function $y = a^x$



Example 1

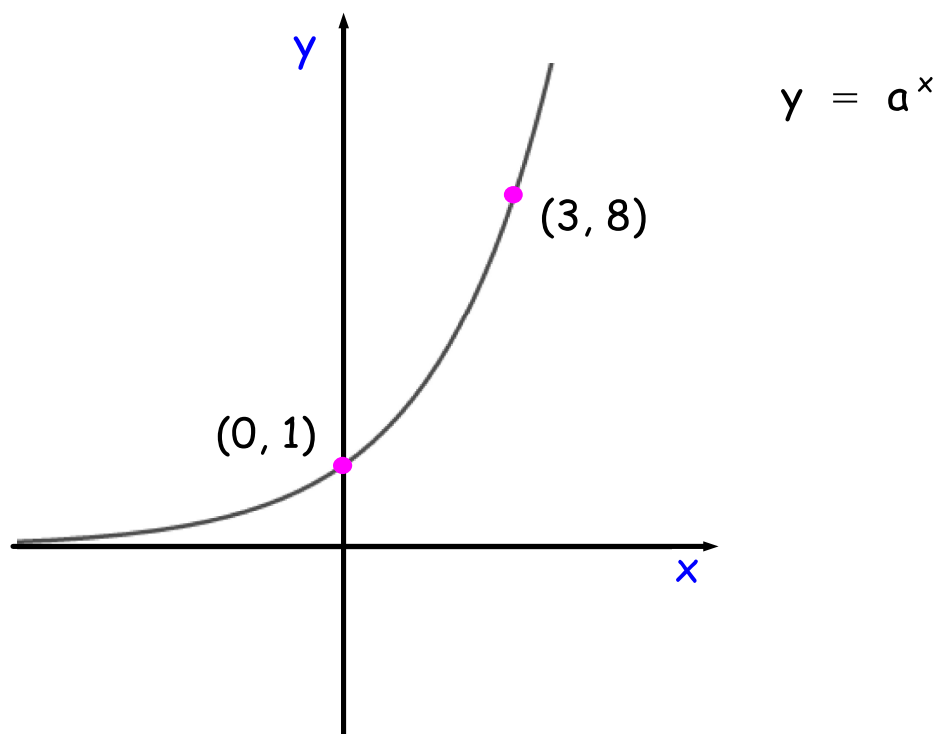
Sketch the graphs of $y = 4^x$ and $y = (1/5)^x$ on separate diagrams, indicating where each graph crosses the y -axis.

Also indicate the coordinates $(1, p)$ for $y = 4^x$ and $(1, q)$ for $y = (1/5)^x$.



Example 2

State the equation of the following graph :



Substituting the coordinate $(3, 8)$ into the general equation gives,

$$y = a^x$$

$$8 = a^3$$

 \Rightarrow

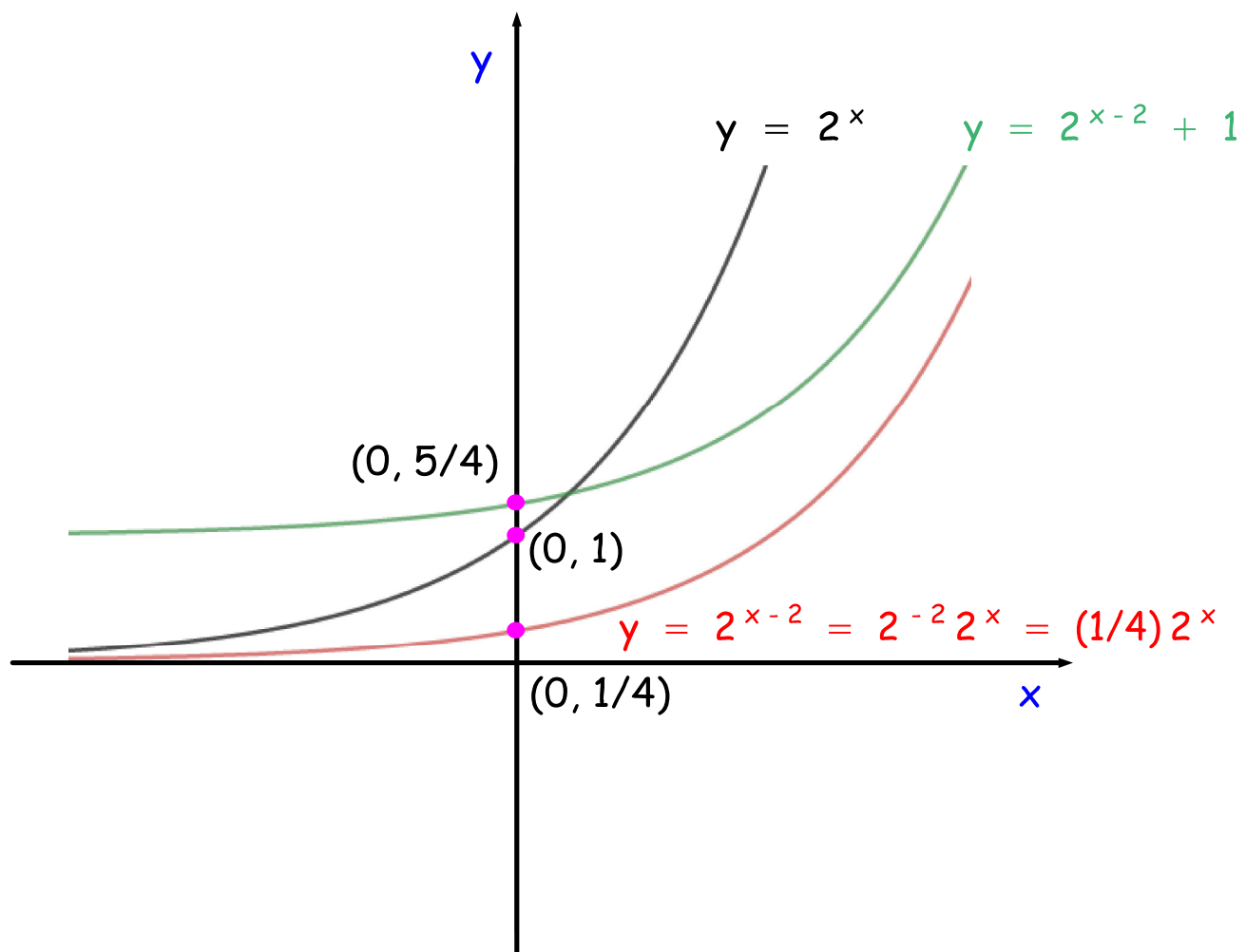
$$\underline{a = 2}$$

 \therefore

$$y = 2^x$$

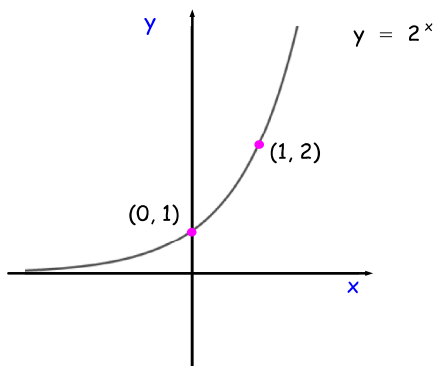
Example 3

Sketch the graphs of $y = 2^x$, $y = 2^{(x-2)}$ and $y = 2^{(x-2)} + 1$, indicating where all three graphs cross the y -axis.

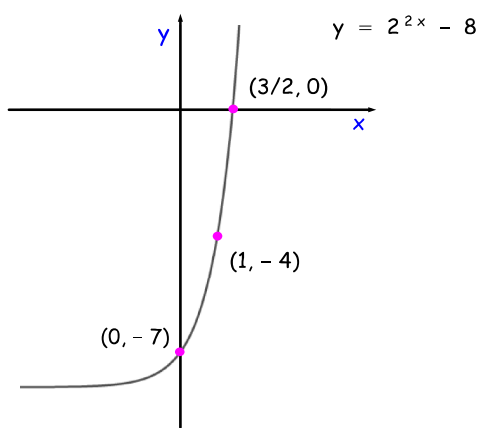
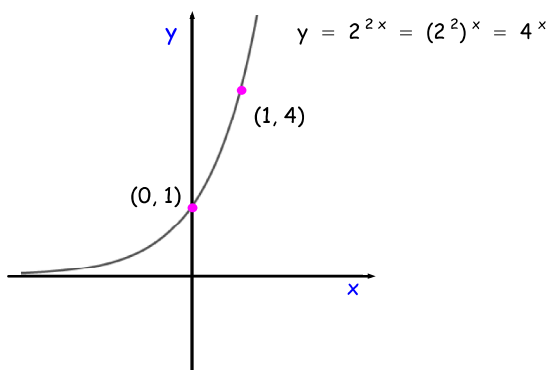


Example 4

The graph of $y = 2^x$ is shown below.



Sketch the graph of $y = 2^{(2x)} - 8$, indicating where it crosses the x- and y-axes.



The graph of $y = 2^{(2x)} - 8$ clearly crosses the y-axis at $(0, -7)$, as it's the graph of $y = 2^{(2x)}$ shifted 8 units down. To find the x-intercept, put $y = 0$ to get,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 2^{(2x)} - 8 \\ \Rightarrow 2^{(2x)} &= 8 \\ \Rightarrow 2x &= 3 \\ \Rightarrow \underline{x = 3/2} \end{aligned}$$

CfE Higher Maths

pg. 68 - 69 Ex. 3D All Q