## Bell Ringer - Simplify

$$\frac{2xy^{4}}{5xy^{2}} \cdot \frac{-30xy}{2x^{2}y}$$

$$\frac{-60x^{2}y^{2}}{100x^{2}y^{2}} = \frac{-6y^{2}}{x}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y}{x \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y}$$

## **Exponential Growth and Decay Functions**

Growth and decay functions allow us to model situations where a quantity is growing or decreasing by the same **percent** over a period of time.

These differ from linear functions (y = mx + b) which allow us to model situations where a quantity has a **consistent rate of change** over a period of time.

Growth Model 
$$y = C (1 + r)^t$$

Decay Model 
$$y = C (1 - r)^{t}$$

C = initial amount / starting value

r = growth/decay percent as a decimal

t = time period (minutes, hours, days, years)

**Examples of Growth** 

- 1) Bacteria growth
- 2) Interest growth on an investment

**Examples of Decay** 

1) Depreciation of a vehicle

Growth Factor (1+r)

Decay Factor (1-r)

2) Carbon dating of fossils

 You deposit \$1000 into a savings bond. It grows 3.5% each year. How much is it worth after 15 years?

$$y = C(1+r)^{\pm}$$
  
 $y = 1000(1+.035)^{15}$  calculator  
 $y = 1000(1.035)^{15}$  phone xy  
 $y = $1675.35$  phone xy

2. You buy a boat for \$8400. It depreciates 8% in value per year. How much is it worth in 5 years? What was its loss of value after 10 years?

$$y = 8400 (.92)^{10} - \frac{8400.00}{3648.86}$$
  
 $y = 3648.86$   
 $4751.14$ 

3. A tadpole weighs .01g when born. It gains 5% of its weight each day for the first 8 weeks it is alive. How much does it weigh after 8 weeks?

Weeks?  

$$y = C(1+r)$$

$$y = .01(1.05)^{56} - 7 \times 8$$

$$y = .059$$

$$y = .159$$