## Exponential function

## Definition

```
f: R }->\mathbb{R
    x }->\textrm{y}=\textrm{f}(\textrm{x})=\textrm{c}\cdot\mp@subsup{\textrm{a}}{}{\textrm{x}}\quad(a\in\mp@subsup{R}{}{+}\{1},c\inR\{0}
    a>1: exponential growth
    a<1: exponential decay
```


## Graph



## Examples

1. Compound interest (exponential growth)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}}=\mathrm{C}_{0} \cdot \mathrm{q}^{\mathrm{n}} & \mathrm{C}_{0}=\text { initial capital } \\
& \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}}=\text { capital after } \mathrm{n} \text { compounding periods } \\
& \mathrm{n}=\text { number of compounding periods (typically: } 1 \text { compounding period = 1 year) } \\
& \mathrm{q}=\text { growth factor }=1+\mathrm{r}(\mathrm{q}>1) \\
& \mathrm{r}=\text { interest rate per compounding period }
\end{array}
$$

Ex.: $\quad C_{0}:=1000, r:=2 \%=0.02 \Rightarrow q=1.02 \Rightarrow C_{n}=1000 \cdot 1.02^{n}$
2. Consumer price index (exponential decay)
$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{t})=\mathrm{P}_{0} \cdot \mathrm{q}^{\mathrm{t}} \quad \mathrm{P}_{0}=$ initial purchasing power
$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{t})=$ purchasing power at time t (typically: t in years)
$\mathrm{q}=$ decay factor $(\mathrm{q}<1)$
Ex.: $\quad \mathrm{P}_{0}:=100, \mathrm{q}:=0.97 \Rightarrow \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{t})=100 \cdot 0.97^{\mathrm{t}}$

