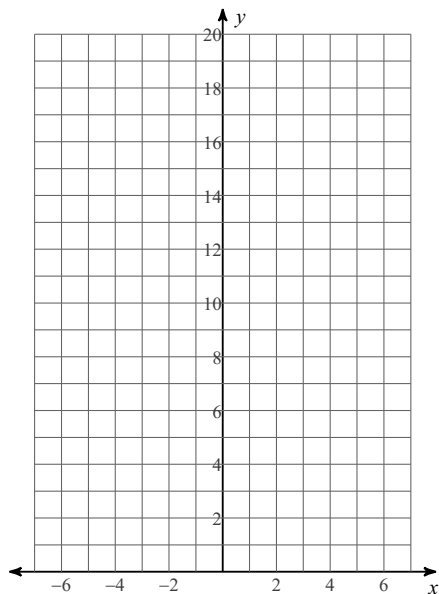


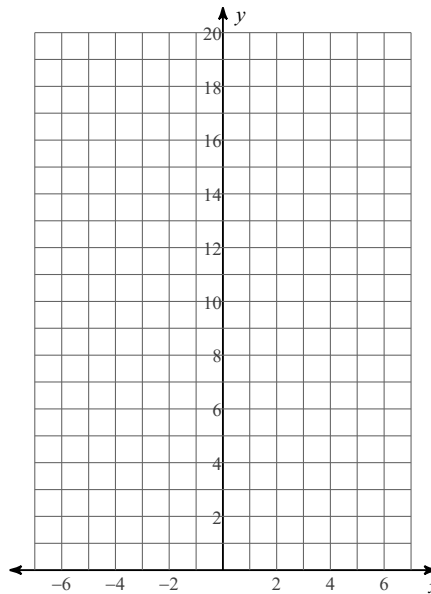
# Graphs of Exponential Equations

Sketch the graph of each function.

1)  $f(x) = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$

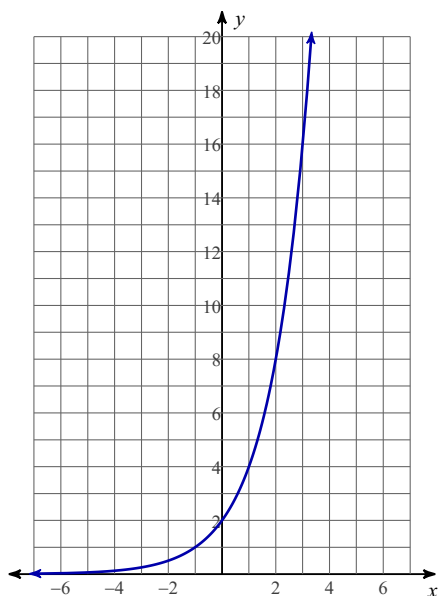


2)  $f(x) = 5 \cdot 2^x$

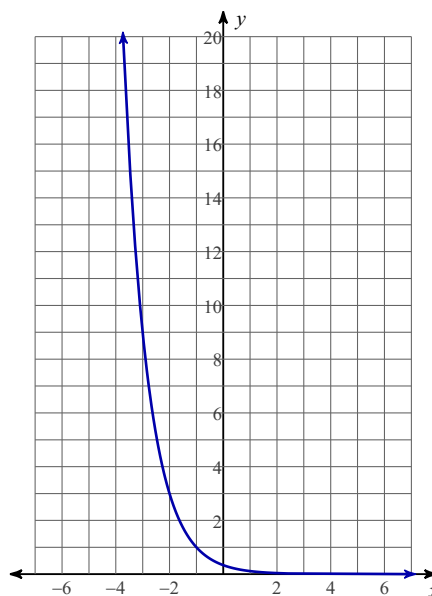


Write an equation for each graph.

3)

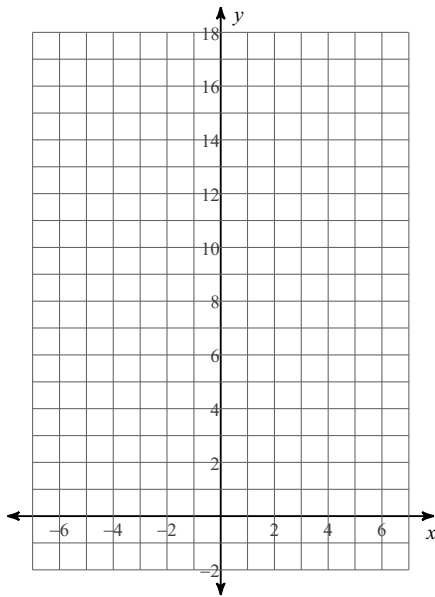


4)

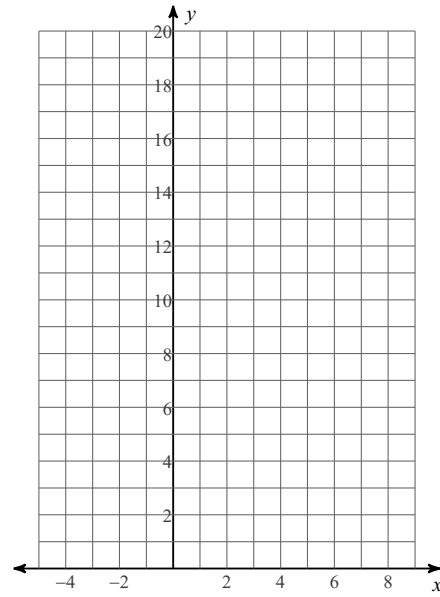


Sketch the graph of each "parent" function. Then graph the function with the indicated shift.

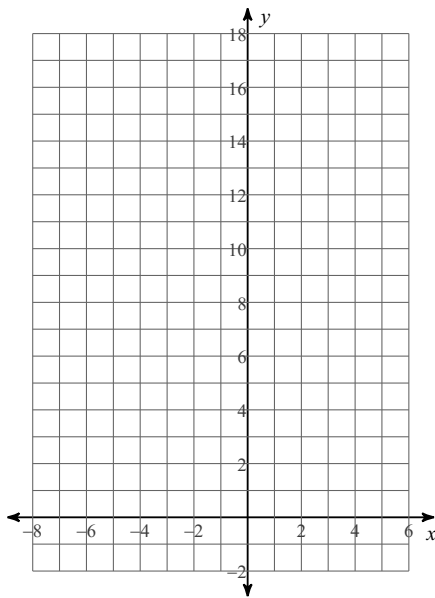
5)  $y = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - 2$



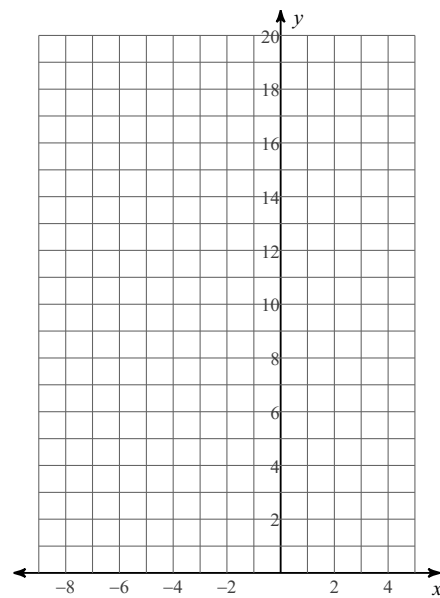
6)  $y = 2 \cdot 2^{x-2}$



7)  $y = 5 \cdot 2^{x+1} - 2$

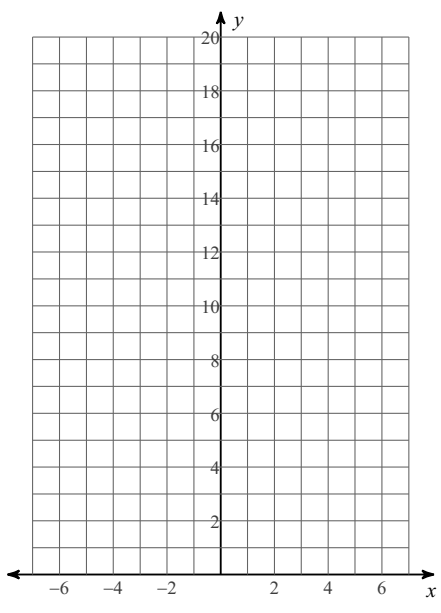


8)  $y = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x+2} + 2$

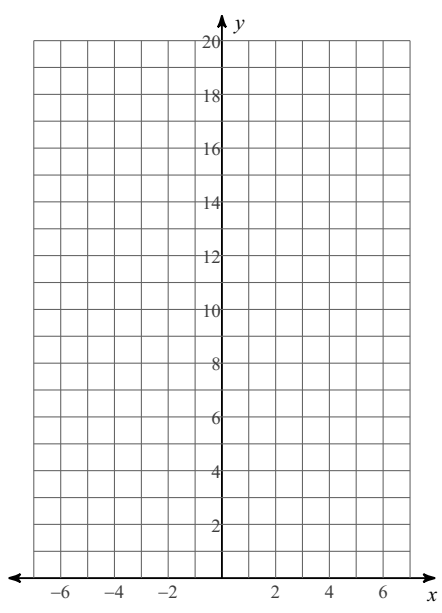


Sketch the graph of each function.

9)  $f(x) = 3 \cdot 2^x$

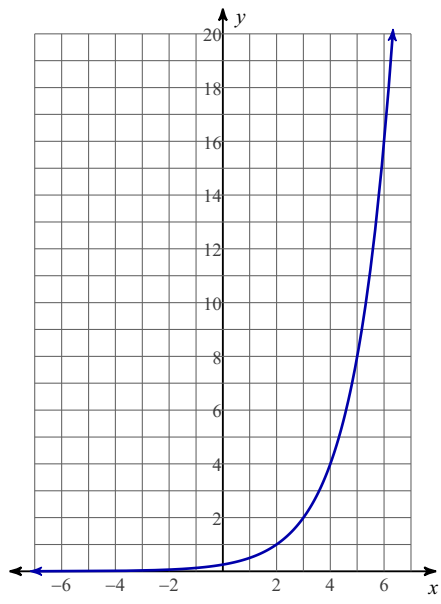


10)  $f(x) = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$

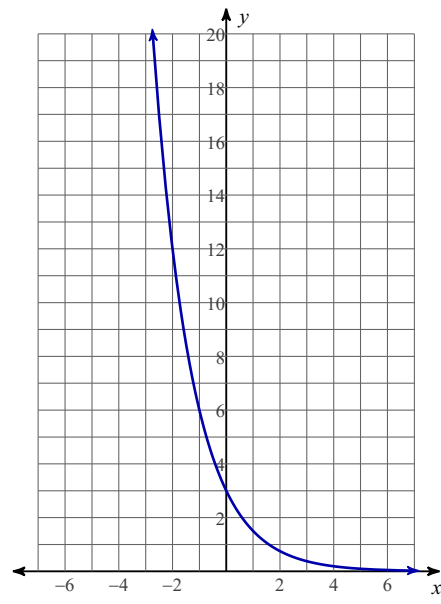


Write an equation for each graph.

11)

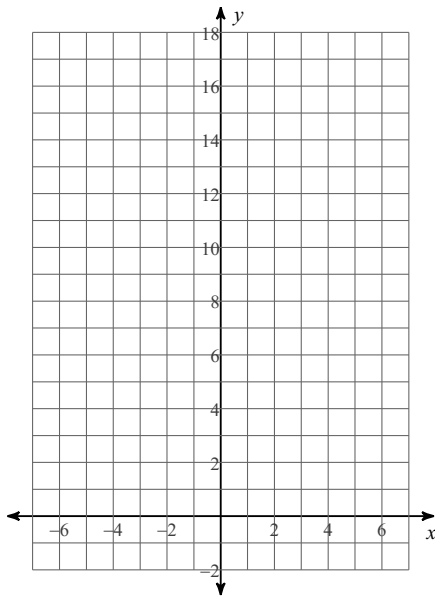


12)

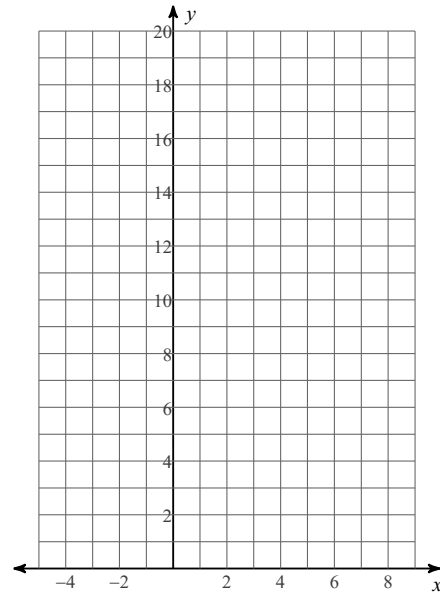


Sketch the graph of each "parent" function. Then graph the function with the indicated shift.

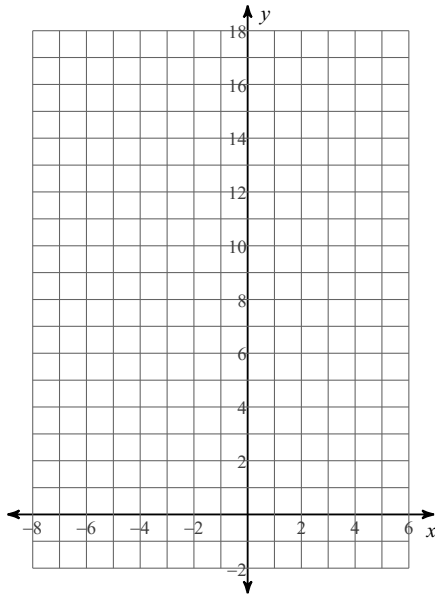
13)  $y = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - 2$



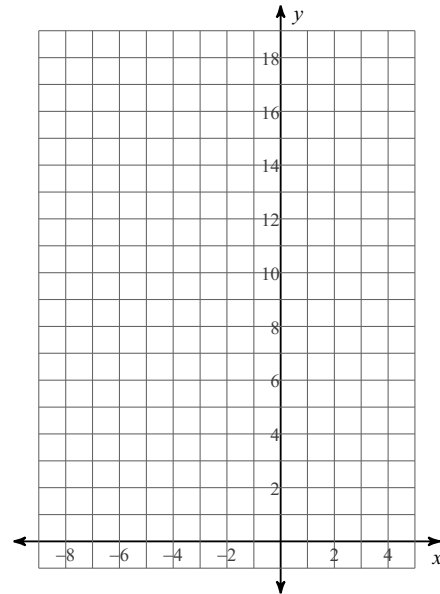
14)  $y = 2 \cdot 2^{x-2}$



15)  $y = 5 \cdot 2^{x+1} - 2$



16)  $y = 2 \cdot 2^{x+2} - 1$



17) Homework - Converting Exponents and Logs. Pg 456 #12-31; 46-53.