

## Sec 41.2

### -Exponential Applications-

- population growth and loss
- depreciation (vehicles, equipment)
- appreciation (inflation, salary)
- radioactive decay
- decay of medicinal substances in the body
- account growth (money invested in savings, cds)

The equation  $P = 7.6(1.0109)^t$  models the world's present population, in billions, where  $t$  is years since 2018. What is the world population today; <sup>2021</sup> what will it be in 2025?

Let  $t = 3$

$$P = 7.6(1.0109)^3$$
$$\approx 7.85 \text{ billion}$$

Let  $t = 7$

$$P = 7.6(1.0109)^7$$

$$\approx 8.199 \text{ billion}$$

$$8,199,000,000$$

If your home is worth \$250,000 and the inflation rate is 2.5%, how much will your home be worth in 15 years?

Use the model

• .025

$S = C(1+r)^t$ , where C is the current value, r is the inflation rate and S is the value after t years.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= C(1+r)^t \\ &= 250,000(1.025)^{15} \\ &\approx \$362,074 \end{aligned}$$

**For the scenario on the next screen we will use the Pert formula.**

Amount  
rate of interest  
time in years  
Principal  
the mathematical constant e

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

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Euler  
 $\approx 2.71$

**It calculates the amount of money accumulated if it's compounded continuously.**

$e^x$   
 $\ln$   
 $e$   
 $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$

**We'll also use the compound interest formula.**

The diagram shows the compound interest formula  $A = P(1 + \frac{r}{n})^{nt}$  enclosed in a purple rounded rectangle. Red arrows point from labels to the corresponding variables in the formula: 'Amount' points to 'A', 'rate of interest' points to 'r', 'time in years' points to 't', 'number of times per year, interest is compounded' points to 'n', and 'Principal' points to 'P'. The word 'Principal' is written in blue with a handwritten flourish.

**Amount**

**A = P(1 +  $\frac{r}{n}$ )<sup>nt</sup>**

**rate of interest**

**time in years**

**Principal**

**number of times per year, interest is compounded**

**It obtains the later amount if interest is compounded more than once a year, but not continuously.**

You are investing \$8000 for 6 years. One account pays 7%, compounded monthly. The other pays 6.85%, compounded continuously. Which is the better investment?

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$$
$$= 8000 \left(1 + \frac{.07}{12}\right)^{12(6)}$$
$$\approx \$12160.8$$

*better*

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$
$$= 8000e^{.0685(6)}$$
$$12066.6$$

- annually- 1
- semi-annually- 2
- quarterly- 4
- monthly- 12
- daily- 365
- continuously-

**Amount**

$$A = P \left( 1 + \frac{r}{n} \right)^{nt}$$

rate of interest

time in years

Principal

number of times per year, interest is compounded

**Amount**

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$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

rate of interest

time in years

Principal

the mathematical constant e

various "n" values

**Suggested Practice**  
**Sec 4.1**  
**page 452-453**

**53,55,65,66,67,73**

- 53. a. \$13,116.51  
b. \$13,140.67  
c. \$13,157.04  
d. \$13,165.31**
- 55. 7%, monthly**
- 65. a. 574 million  
b. 1148 million  
or 1,148,000,000  
or 1.1 trillion**

**66.  $f(80) = 157.49$   
so, no, not safe in 2066**

**67. \$832,744**

- 73. a. 100%  
b. 68.5%  
c. 30.8%  
d. 20%**

