

- If you have any difficulty with these solutions, please contact your teacher before continuing.
- 1. a. This is *not* an exponential function. The exponent is a number, 2, but for an exponential function, the exponent must be a variable. The base is a variable. To be an exponential function, it should be a positive number.
 - b. This is an exponential function. The leading coefficient is $\frac{1}{3}$, the base 2 is a positive real number, and the exponent is the variable x.
 - c. This is *not* an exponential function. The base is -3, and for an exponential function, the base must be positive.
 - d. This is an exponential function. The leading coefficient is -4, the base $\frac{1}{2}$ is a positive real number, and the exponent is the variable x.
- 2. a. The *y*-intercept is 7.
 - b. The *y*-intercept is 0.6.
 - c. The *y*-intercept is 5.
- 3. a. The function is increasing because the *b*-value, $\frac{3}{2}$, is greater than one.
 - b. The function is increasing because the *b*-value, 5, is greater than one.
 - c. The function is decreasing because the *b*-value, $\frac{1}{4}$, is between zero and one.
- 4. a. This is an increasing function that extends from Quadrant II to Quadrant I. As the *x*-values decrease, the graph tends towards the *x*-axis, and as the *x*-values increase, the graph tends towards positive infinity. A possible *b*-value for the function is any real number greater than one.
 - b. This is a decreasing function that extends from Quadrant II to Quadrant I. As the *x*-values decrease, the graph tends towards positive infinity, and as the *x*-values increase, the graph tends towards the *x*-axis. A possible *b*-value for the function is any real number between zero and one.

Mathematics 30-2