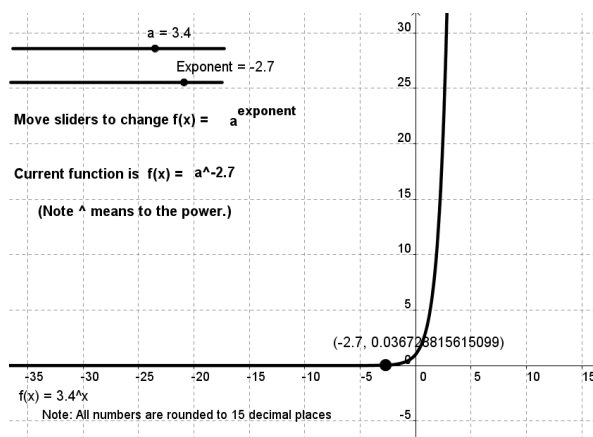


## Student Activity: To investigate $a^n$

Use in connection with the interactive file, 'Exponential', on the student's CD.

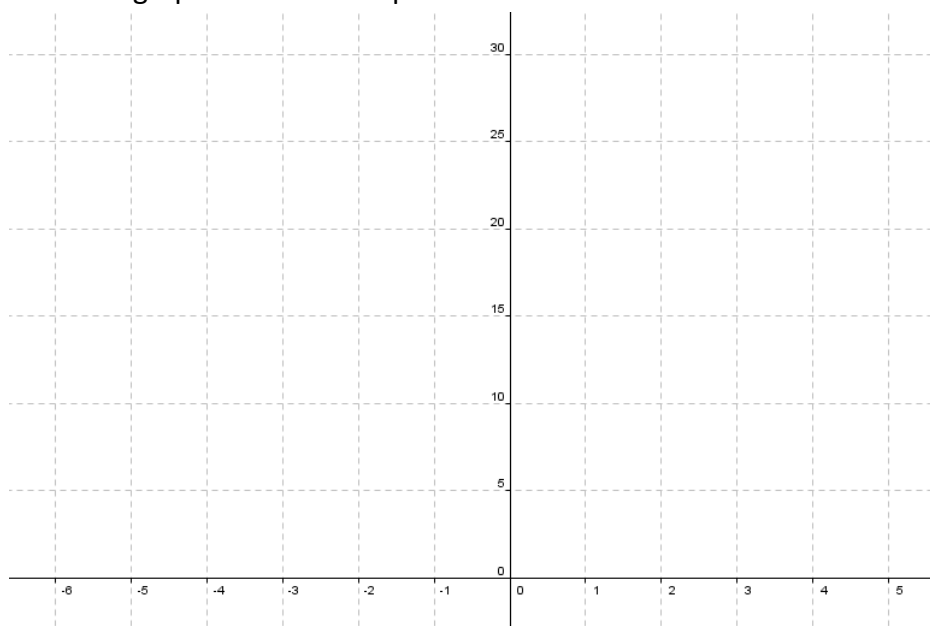


1.

a. Complete the following table:

$x$	$2^x$
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	
0	
-1	
-2	
-3	
-4	

b. Draw the graph of the data represented in the table above.



c. This graph is getting closer and closer to the  $x$ -axis. Will it ever touch it? Explain.

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d. Is this an example of a linear, quadratic or exponential function? Explain your reason.

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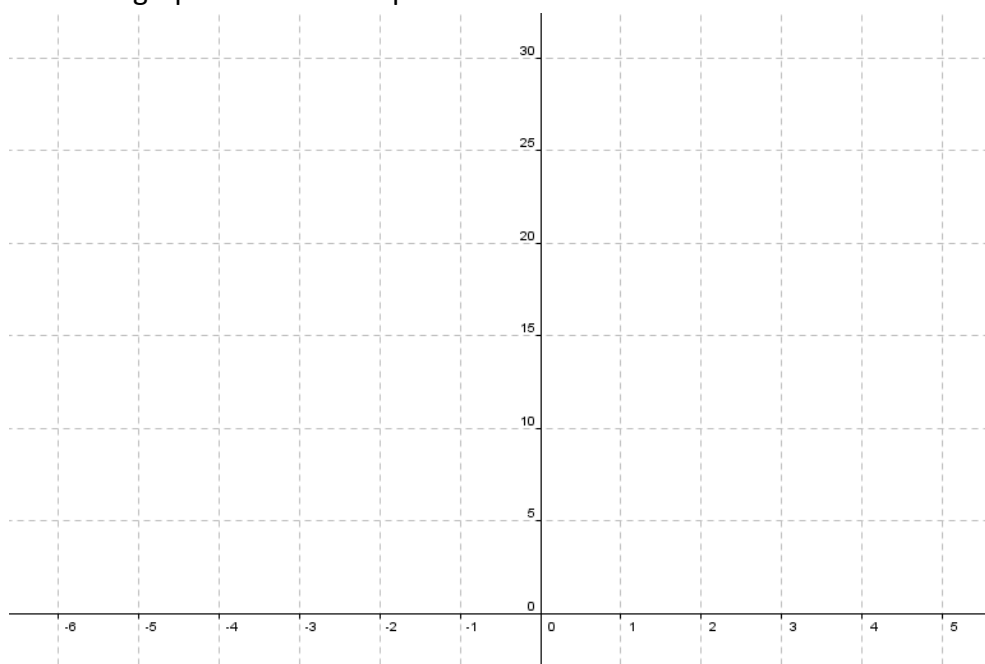
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2.

a. Complete the following table:

$x$	$3^x$
3	
2	
1	
0	
-1	
-2	
-3	
-4	

b. Draw the graph of the data represented in the table above.



c. What do you notice about the graph for values of  $x$  less than one?

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d. This graph is getting closer and closer to the  $x$ -axis. Will it ever touch it? Explain.

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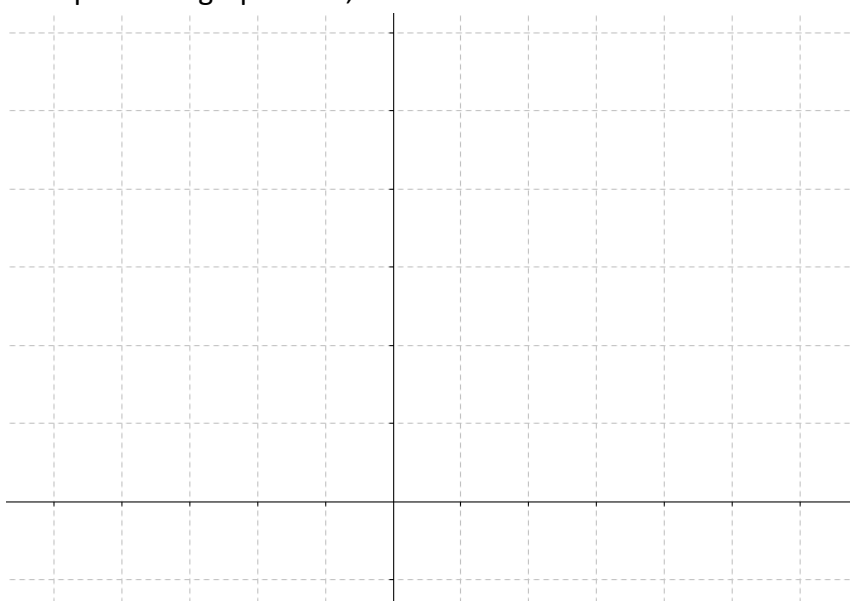
e. Is this an example of a linear, quadratic or exponential function? Explain your reason.

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3. What will the shape of the graph  $a^x$  be, where  $a \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ?

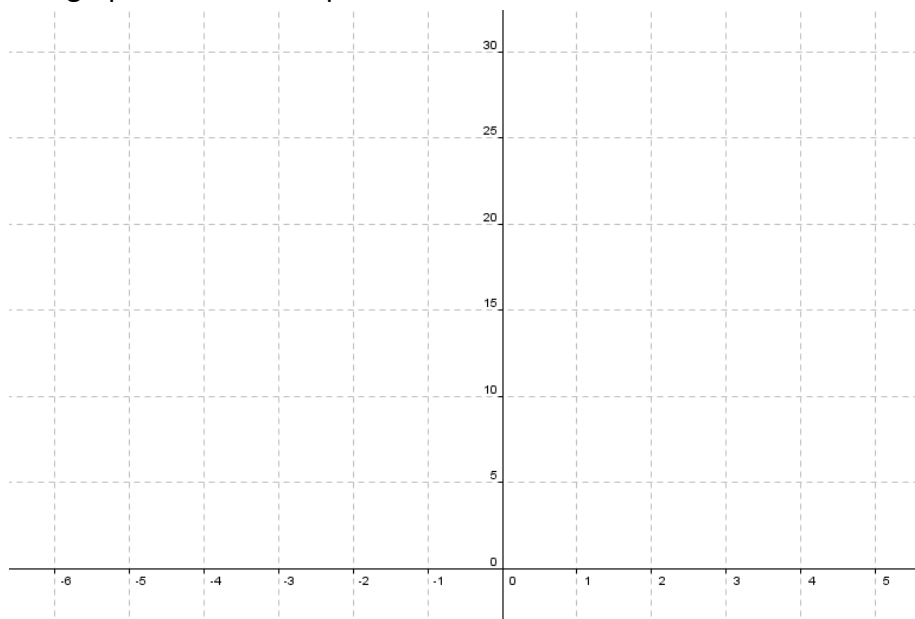


4.

a. Complete the following table:

$x$	$0.5^x$
3	
2	
1	
0	
-1	
-2	
-3	
-4	

b. Draw the graph of the data represented in the table above.



c. When  $x$  is greater than zero what do you notice about the graph?

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d. This graph is getting closer and closer to the  $x$ -axis. Will it ever touch it? Explain.

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e. Is this an example of a linear, quadratic or exponential function? Explain your reason.

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5. Using the interactive file describe what happens to the shape of the graph as 'a' varies from 1.1 to 5 while the exponent value remains unchanged. Explain this in terms of the rate of change of  $f(x)$ .

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6. Using the interactive file describe what happens to the shape of the graph when 'a' equals 1? Explain why this happens in terms of the rate of change of  $f(x)$ .

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7. Using the interactive file describe what happens to the shape of the graph as 'a' goes from  $\cdot 9$  to  $\cdot 1$  while the exponent value remains unchanged. Explain this in terms of the rate of change of  $f(x)$ .

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