

# MAT 1375, Classwork14, Fall2024

ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The function to describe the population growths or decline:

$$f(t) = c \cdot b^t, \quad \leftarrow t: \text{time}$$

where  $f(0) = \underline{C}$  which is initial condition at  $t = \underline{0}$ , and  $b > 0, b \neq 1$ .

If the **rate of growth**  $r$  is given, then the base  $b = \underline{e^r}$  and  $f(t) = c \cdot (\underline{e^r})^t = c \cdot e^{rt}$

2. The population of a country grows exponentially at a rate of 2.6% per year. If the population was  $\underline{35.7}$  million in the year  $\underline{2000}$ , then what is the population size of this country in the year

$r = 0.026$

$\underline{2027?}$   $\underline{t=27}$   $f(t) = c \cdot e^{rt} \Rightarrow f(t) = 35.7 \cdot e^{0.026t}$   
 $\Rightarrow f(27) = 35.7 \cdot e^{(0.026)(27)}$  million.

3. How much do you get if you invest  $\underline{\$500}$  today at  $\underline{3\%}$  compounded quarterly in 3 years?

$r = 0.03$   $t = 3$

$$500 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{0.03}{4}\right)^{4 \cdot 3} \quad \begin{matrix} c = 500 \\ n = 4 \end{matrix}$$

4. If a principal (i.e. initial amount)  $P$  is invested for  $t$  years at a rate  $r$  and compounded  $n$  times per year, then the final amount  $A$  is given by

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

If a **continuous compounding** ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ) is considered, then the final amount  $A$  with a

continuous compounding is given by  $A(t) = P \cdot (e^r)^t$ .

5. The exponential function  $f(t)$  has a half-life of  $h$  if the base is given by

$$b = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{h}}$$

and  $f(t) = c \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{h}} = c \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{h}}$ .