Part I

Use a graphing calculator to graph each exponential function and determine the following: whether the function is increasing or decreasing, the *y*-intercept, the *y*-coordinate at x = 1, and the range of the function. Sketch a copy of your calculator screen.

1.  $f(x) = 2^x$ 

- a. increasing or decreasing
- b. y-intercept

c. f(1)

2.  $g(x) = 4^x$ 

- a. increasing or decreasing
- b. y-intercept

c.	g(1)

- 3.  $h(x) = 10^x$ 
  - a. increasing or decreasing
  - b. *y*-intercept

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c. h(1)

Part II

Use a graphing calculator to graph each exponential function and determine the following: whether the function is increasing or decreasing, the *y*-intercept, the *y*-coordinates at x = 1 and x = -1, and the range of the function. Sketch a copy of your calculator screen.

5.  $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$ 

- a. increasing or decreasing
- b. y-intercept

c. f(1) and f(-1)

- $6. \quad g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x$ 
  - a. increasing or decreasing
  - b. y-intercept

c. g(1) and g(-1)

- 7.  $h(x) = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^x$ 
  - a. increasing or decreasing
  - b. y-intercept

c. h(1) and h(-1)

8. Graph the above exponential functions *f*, *g*, and *h* on the same coordinate system. [Note: You should have 3 graphs in the same window.] Sketch a copy of your screen.


Use the results from Problems 5-7 and the graph just completed to describe the relationship of the graphs of exponential functions  $f(x) = b^x$  for any real number 0 < b < 1. Include in your description information about whether the functions are increasing or decreasing, the *y*-intercept, how to determine the value of the functions at x = 1 and x = -1, and the range of the functions.

## Part III

Given the graph of an exponential function, determine the base of the function and write its equation.

