

Aim: What is the base of the natural logarithmic function?

I. Do Now:

1. Solve for x :

$$\log_2(x^2 - 12) = 3 + \log_2(1 - x)$$

2. Evaluate:

$$\sum_{n=0}^7 \frac{1}{n!}$$

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

where A = final amount (balance)
 P = principal (money invested)
 r = interest rate (6% = 0.06)
 t = time, in years
 n = # of times compounded per year

3. Use the formula above to answer the following questions:

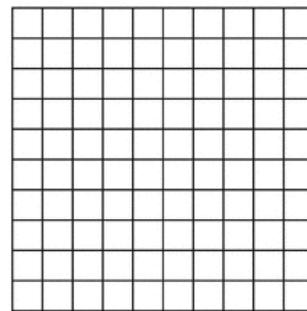
(a) Muhammad deposits \$1 in an account at a very generous bank that that pays him a mind-boggling 100% annual interest. Assuming no other deposits and withdrawals, what will his balance be in one year if the interest is compounded:

- (i) annually? (ii) semi-annually? (iii) quarterly? (iv) monthly?

(b) What do you notice?

- (c) Write a function that gives the balance after the interest is compounded n times in one year. (d) Will Muhammad's ending balance (after 1 year) ever exceed \$3?

II. Development:



III. Examples: Solve for x .

4. $e^x = 30$ 5. $e^{2x} + 1 = 11$ 6. $\ln x + 3 = 5$ 7. $\ln x + \ln(x + 2) = \ln 35$

IV. Applications:

With continuous compounding of interest or continuous exponential growth, we the formula $A = Pe^{rt}$ instead of the usual compound interest formula $A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$.

8. How much will a \$100 deposit earning 6% interest, compounded monthly, yield in 5 years? 9. How much will a \$100 deposit earning 6% interest, compounded continuously, yield in 5 years?

10. A population of fruit flies is best estimated by the function $f(t) = 200e^{0.05t}$, where t represents the time in minutes.

- (a) What is the fruit fly population initially?
 (b) What is the population after 5 minutes?
 (c) How many minutes will it take for the fruit fly population to exceed 1,000?

HW12
 p. 200: 77, 78
 p. 207: 20, 56, 62, 77, 80
 p. 217: 45, 61, 63, 109