

Chapter 9 / **Example 5****Solving an exponential equation**

Consider the function $y = 2^x + 3$.

- Find i the y -intercept ii the equation of the asymptote.
- State the domain and range of the function.
- Sketch the graph of the function, showing the asymptote as a dotted line.
- Using your GDC, solve the equation $2^x + 3 = 2 + 3^{-x}$.

Press **MENU** 5 **GRAPH** to display the equation entry screen.

Type $2^x + 3$ and press **EXE** to enter the equation as Y1.

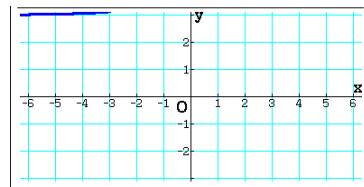
Graph Func : Y=
 Y1: $2^x + 3$ [—]
 Y2: [—]
 Y3: [—]
 Y4: [—]
 Y5: [—]
 Y6: [—]
 [SELECT] [DELETE] [TYPE] [TOOL] [MODIFY] [DRAW]

Press **F6** DRAW to display the graph screen

The GDC now displays the quadratic function:

$$Y1 = 2^x + 3$$

The default axes are $-6.3 \leq x \leq 6.3$ and $-3.1 \leq y \leq 3.1$.



Press **F3** V-WIN.

Set the axes to show $-3 \leq x \leq 3$ and $-1 \leq y \leq 10$

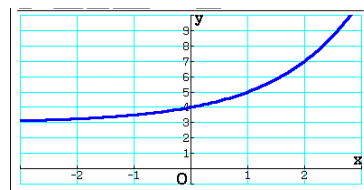
You can leave the other items as they are.

Press **EXIT** when you have finished.

View Window
 Xmin : -3
 max : 3
 scale: 1
 dot : 0.01587301
 Ymin : -1
 max : 10
 [INITIAL] [TRIG] [STANDARD] [V-MEM] [SQUARE]

Press **F6** DRAW.

The GDC displays the curve $Y1 = 2^x + 3$ in a suitable window.



To view asymptotic behavior, it is helpful to use a table of values.

Press **MENU** 7 **TABLE**. Press **F5** SET and change the settings so that the table starts from -10 and ends at 10.

Press **EXIT**.

Table Setting
 X
 Start: -10
 End : 10
 Step : 1

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Press **F6** TABLE.

A table of values is displayed.

You can scroll through the table using **▲** and **▼**.

The values of Y_1 approach 3 as x becomes smaller.

$x = 3$ is a horizontal asymptote.

X	Y1
-7	3.0078
-6	3.0156
-5	3.0312
-4	3.0625

Press **MENU** 5 **GRAPH** to display the equation entry screen.

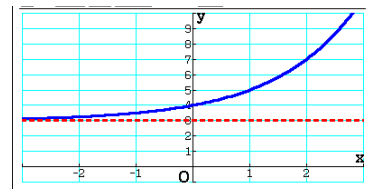
Type 3 and press **EXE** to enter the equation as Y_2 .

Press **F4** TOOL **F1** STYLE **F3** ----- and press **EXIT** twice.

Graph Func : Y=	
$Y_1 = 2^x + 3$	[—]
$Y_2 = 3$	[---]
$Y_3 :$	[—]
$Y_4 :$	[—]
$Y_5 :$	[—]
$Y_6 :$	[—]

Press **F6** DRAW to display the graph screen

The GDC now displays the curve $Y_1 = 2^x + 3$ the dotted line $Y_2 = 3$.

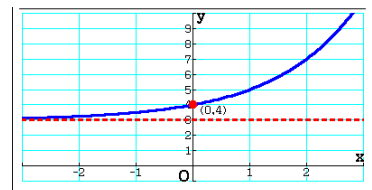


To find the y -intercept press **F5** G-SOLVE and then press **F4** Y-ICEPT

Press **EXE** to select Y_1 and press **EXE** to display the coordinates.

Press **EXIT** to leave G-Solv mode and **F6** DRAW to display the graph screen again.

The GDC displays the coordinates of the y -intercept. $(0, 4)$.



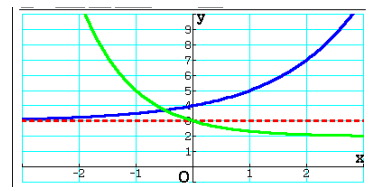
Press **EXIT** to display the equation entry screen.

Type $2 + 3^{-x}$ and press **EXE** to enter the equation as Y_3 .

Graph Func : Y=	
$Y_1 = 2^x + 3$	[—]
$Y_2 = 3$	[---]
$Y_3 = 2 + 3^{-x}$	[—]
$Y_4 :$	[—]
$Y_5 :$	[—]
$Y_6 :$	[—]

Press **F6** DRAW to display the graph screen.

The GDC displays the line $f_3(x) = 2 + 3^{-x}$



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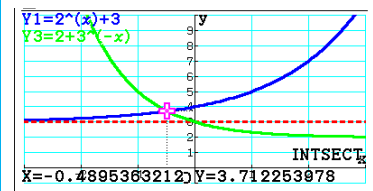
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To find the intersection press **F5** G-Solv **F5** INTSECT.

Press **EXE** to select Y1 and Y3 using \blacktriangledown .

Press **EXE** to display the coordinates.

Press **EXIT** to leave G-Solv mode and **F6** DRAW to display the graph screen again.



The GDC displays the intersection of the two curves at the point $(-0.490, 3.71)$

The solution is $x = -0.490$.

