

Learning Goals: *I will learn to*

- solve problems that involve exponential expressions

Explore and Analyze

Mountain pine beetles can double their population in one year if conditions are right. They live in mature lodgepole and jack pine trees by boring into the bark. Only 5 mm long, these small beetles can kill pine trees if their numbers are great enough. Suppose the beetle population in a particular area is 10 000 and it doubles each year. What will the population be in 1 year? 2 years? 3 years? n years?



1. Create a table to show the growth of the population of pine beetles over 3 years.

Year	0	1	2	3
Population	10 000	20 000	40 000	80 000
Population in Exponential Form	$10000(2^0)$	$10000(2^1)$	$10000(2^2)$	$10000(2^3)$

Handwritten notes on the table:
 - Red arrows labeled 'x2' connect the population values from year 0 to 1, 1 to 2, and 2 to 3.
 - Green text below the population values shows the calculations: 10000×2 , $10000 \times 2 \times 2$, and $10000 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$.
 - The exponential form row shows the corresponding powers of 2.

2. What patterns do you notice?

- base = 2 ← tells us about "growth" (we used 2 because the population doubles)
- coefficient = 10 000 ← initial population
- exponent changes → number of times the population doubles (same as number of years)

3. Write an equation (formula) in exponential form to determine the number of beetles, B, in n years. Explain what each value represents.

$B = 10000(2^n)$

Handwritten labels and arrows pointing to the equation:
 - **Beetle population** points to B .
 - **starting population** points to 10000.
 - **growth (population doubles)** points to the base 2.
 - **number of years = number of times the population double** points to the exponent n .

Develop Understanding

Example 1: Use Formulas to Solve Problems

Evaluate.

square sides

$$s \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} s \quad A = s^2$$

a) What is the surface area of a cube with an edge length of 4 cm?

area of all sides together

↳ 6 sides

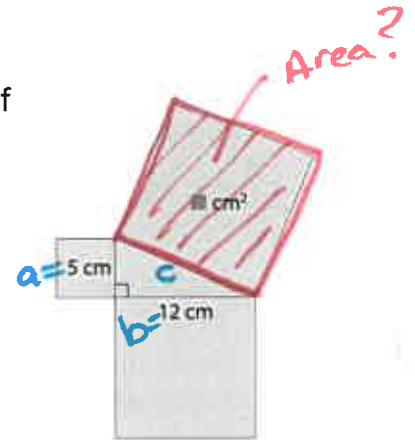


$$\begin{aligned} SA &= 6s^2 \\ &= 6(4^2) \\ &= 6(16) \\ &= \boxed{96 \text{ cm}^2} \end{aligned}$$

~~6s~~

b) Three squares are attached to a right triangle. Find the area of the square attached to the hypotenuse in the diagram.

↑ longest side



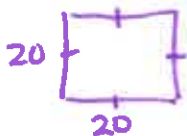
Pythagoras

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\ 5^2 + 12^2 &= c^2 \\ 25 + 144 &= c^2 \\ 169 &= c^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Area} = 169 \text{ cm}^2}$$

c) A circle is inscribed in a square with a side length of 20 cm. What is the area of the shaded region?

area of square

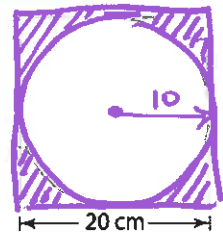


$$\begin{aligned} A &= s^2 \\ &= 20^2 \\ &= 400 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

area of circle



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \pi r^2 \\ &= \pi(10^2) \\ &= \pi \times 100 \\ &= 314.16 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Shaded area} &= \text{area of } \square - \text{area of } \circ \\ &= 400 - 314.16 \\ &= \boxed{85.84 \text{ cm}^2} \end{aligned}$$

Example 2: Develop a Formula to Solve a Problem



A dish holds 100 bacteria. Under ideal conditions, the bacteria double in number every hour. How many bacteria will be present after each number of hours?

- a) 1
b) 5
c) n

a) $\boxed{200}$

b) $\boxed{3200}$

c) $\boxed{100(2^n)}$

(hr) time	bacteria
(start) 0	100 $\rightarrow \times 2 = 100 \times 2^0$
1	200 $\rightarrow \times 2 = 100 \times 2^1$
2	400 $\rightarrow \times 2 = 100 \times 2^2$
3	800 $\rightarrow \times 2 = 100 \times 2^3$
4	1600 $\rightarrow \times 2 = 100 \times 2^4$
5	3200 $\rightarrow \times 2 = 100 \times 2^5$
\vdots	
\checkmark	
n	$100(2^n)$

Show You Know

A type of bacteria triples every hour. There are 50 bacteria to start with. How many will there be after each number of hours?

a) 3

b) 5

c) t

$$\begin{aligned}
 &50 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \\
 &= 50(3^3) \\
 &= 50(27) \\
 &= \boxed{1350}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\uparrow \\
 &= 50(3^5) \\
 &= 50(243) \\
 &= \boxed{12150}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{50(3^t)}$$

base
 $\times 3$

coeff.

Formulas to remember...

Area of Circle $A = \pi r^2$

Area of Square $A = s^2$

Surface Area of Cube $SA = 6s^2$

Volume of Cube $V = s^3$

Pythagorean Theorem $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$