## Exponential General Form $f(x)=a(b)^{x-h}+k$

 Mat we already know:- $a$ is the slope
- between 0 and 1 is $\qquad$
- greater than 1 is $\qquad$
- $B$ is growth and decay
- between 0 and 1 is $\qquad$
- greater than 1 is $\qquad$
$(-)$ is $\qquad$二


## Exponential Vertical

## $f(x)=a(b)^{x-h}+k$

Moves the graph: $\qquad$ .

Asymptote: $y=-+$ moves the graph $\qquad$

- moves the graph $\qquad$

Quick triek decay: Loser!


$$
f(x)=a(b)^{x-h}+k
$$

Moves the graph: $\qquad$

+ moves the graph $\qquad$
- moves the graph $\qquad$ moves the graph__

Quick trick Growth


Starts small, grows big


When " $a$ " is negative

Growth or decay?







Explain the transformation

$$
f(x)=-2(4)^{x-3}-1
$$

1. Horizontal Shift? $\qquad$
2. Vertical Shift? $\qquad$
3. Asymptote? $\qquad$

## Explain the transformation

$f(x)=-4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-9}+2 \quad f(x)=\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x}+8$

Horizontal Shift?

Vertical Shift?

Asymptote?
Vertical Shift?

Asymptote?

Match graph to equation
A. $f(x)=-3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+2}-3$
B. $4 f(x)=-2(3)^{x}+3$
C. $f(x)=2(2)^{x-6}+1$
D. $f(x)=-\frac{1}{4}(4)^{x}-2$

Domain: $\qquad$

Range: $\qquad$


Match graph to the equation
A. $f(x)=-\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-3}+4$
B. $f(x)=-\frac{3}{2}(2)^{x+3}-2$
C. $f(x)=-3(2)^{x}+3$
D. $f(x)=-\frac{1}{3}(4)^{x+4}+2$

Domatil: $\qquad$

Range: $\qquad$
 -

Explain the transformation

$$
f(x)=3(2)^{x+2}-3
$$

Horizontal Shift?

Vertical Shift?

Asymptote?
$f(x)=\frac{3}{4}(4)^{c+2}-10$

Horizontal Shif?
Vertical Sifif?

Asymptote?
$f(x)=3(2)^{x+2}-3 \quad f(x)=\frac{3}{4}(4)^{x+2}-10$

