## Graphing Exponential Functions

To graph exponential functions, begin by identifying the value of $h$. This will go in the middle of the $x$-values on your table (you want three spaces on each side of h). Fill in the other $x$-values of your table by adding/subtracting 1. Then, use your calculator to find the $y$-values. Then graph.

1) $y=2^{x-3}+1$
2) $y=2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+5}-2$

| $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $y$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $y$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



31) $y=-3^{x}+2$
4) $y=-\frac{3}{4}(6)^{x+1}$

| $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $y$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $y$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




Graphing Exponentials Practice

1) $y=4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x}$

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

3) $y=\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3^{x}$

4) $y=5 \cdot 2^{x-1}$

5) $y=4 \cdot 2^{x}+2$

6) $y=2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-2}-2$

7) $y=3(2)^{x}-1$



Characteristics of Exponential Functions
Y-Intercepts and Asymptotes

| Y-Intercept |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Define: <br> Point where the graph <br> crosses the y-axis | Think: <br> At what coordinate point <br> does the graph cross the <br> y-axis? | Write: <br> *look at graph or plug <br> in 0 for x* |  |
| Asymptotes |  |  |  |
| Define: | Define: |  |  |
| A line that the graph get |  |  |  |
| closer and closer to, but |  |  |  |
| never touches or crosses. |  |  |  |$\quad$| A line that the graph get |
| :---: |
| closer and closer to, but |
| never touches or crosses. |$\quad$| A line that the graph get |
| :---: |
| closer and closer to, but |
| never touches or crosses. |



Y-intercept:
Asymptote:


Y-intercept:
Asymptote:


Y-intercept:
Asymptote:


Y-intercept:
Asymptote:

Domain and Range



Domain:
Range:


Domain:
Range:

