

8.5 Solving Exponential Equations: Applications

Recall: $f(x) = ab^x$

→ the number of growth/decay periods (example)

→ b is the multiplier ($b = 1 \pm \text{rate}$)

→ $b = 1 + r \Rightarrow$ exponential growth (as a decimal)

→ $b = 1 - r \Rightarrow$ exponential decay

initial amount (or number)

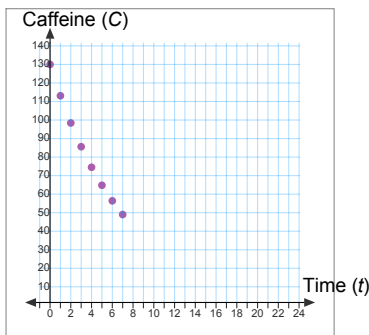
final amount (or number)

example

2% growth $\left. \begin{aligned} b &= 100\% + 2\% \\ &= 102\% \\ &= 1.02 \end{aligned} \right\}$ 2% decay $\left. \begin{aligned} b &= 100\% - 2\% \\ &= 98\% \\ &= 0.98 \end{aligned} \right\}$

Caffeine is present in most coffees, teas, chocolates and several other food and beverage products. Research shows that this chemical is eliminated from the human body over time exponentially (mostly). We will verify this using observed data.

The table and graph show the mass of caffeine (C) remaining in an average-sized person, for 7 hours after drinking a cup of coffee that contained 130 mg of caffeine.



t (hours)	C (mg)	y-ratios
0	130	
1	113.1	$\frac{113.1}{130} = 0.87$
2	98.4	$\frac{98.4}{113.1} = 0.8700$
3	85.6	$\frac{85.6}{98.4} = 0.8699$
4	74.5	
5	64.8	
6	56.4	
7	49	$\frac{49}{56.4} = 0.8687$

If C represents mass of caffeine remaining, in mg, and t represents the time, in hours, after drinking the coffee, calculate the half-life of caffeine, to the nearest hundredth.

$$f(x) = ab^x$$

$$C(t) = ab^t$$

$$C(t) = 130(0.87)^t$$

\therefore when $C(t) = 65$

$\hookrightarrow t$ is the half-life

$$65 = 130(0.87)^t$$

$$\frac{65}{130} = 0.87^t$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 0.87^t$$

$$\log \frac{1}{2} = \log 0.87^t$$

$$\log \frac{1}{2} = t \log 0.87$$

$$\frac{\log \frac{1}{2}}{\log 0.87} = t$$

$$t = 4.977$$

$$= 4.98 \text{ hours}$$

$\therefore b = 0.87$ (comparisons on next page)

Alternate Method ^{multiplier}

$$M(t) = P\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{h}}$$

$$C(t) = 130\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{h}}$$

$$C(2) = 98.4$$

$$98.4 = 130\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{h}}$$

$$\frac{98.4}{130} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{h}}$$

$$\log\left(\frac{98.4}{130}\right) = \frac{2}{h} \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$h \log\left(\frac{98.4}{130}\right) = 2 \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$h = \frac{2 \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\log\left(\frac{98.4}{130}\right)}$$

$$= 4.977$$

$$= 4.98 \text{ hours}$$

\therefore the half-life of caffeine is 4.98 hours.

<http://www.timhortons.com/ca/en/menu/nutrition-and-wellness-resources.php>



Internet "Facts"

Tim Horton's Coffee size	vs.	Caffeine content	
small (10 oz.)		140 mg	
medium (14 oz.)		205 mg	Starbucks
large (20 oz.)		270 mg	410 mg venti (20 oz.)
X-large (24 oz.)		330 mg	

For comparison, a 8.4 oz can of Red Bull has 80 mg.

For comparison, a 12 oz can of Coca-Cola has 34 mg.