## **Topic: Growth and Decay**

Topic/Skill	Definition/Tips	Example
1.	When we <b>multiply</b> a number	1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 is an
Exponential	repeatedly by the same number (≠	example of exponential growth,
Growth	1), resulting in the number <b>increasing</b>	because the numbers are being
	by the same proportion each time.	multiplied by 2 each time.
	The original amount can grow very	
	quickly in exponential growth.	
2.	When we <b>multiply</b> a number	1000, 200, 40, 8 is an example of
Exponential	repeatedly by the same number	exponential decay, because the
Decay	(0 < x < 1), resulting in the number	numbers are being multiplied by $\frac{1}{5}$
	decreasing by the same proportion	each time.
	each time.	
	The minimal annual and decrease and	
	The original amount can decrease very	
2 Campaind	quickly in exponential decay.	A book pays FO/ sempound interest
3. Compound Interest	Interest paid on the <b>original amount</b> and the accumulated interest.	A bank pays 5% compound interest a year. Bob invests £3000. How
Interest	and the accumulated interest.	much will he have after 7 years.
		much will he have after 7 years.
		$3000 \times 1.05^7 = £4221.30$
4.	The equation is of the form $y = a^x$ ,	
Exponential	where $a$ is a number called the <b>base</b> .	4
Graph		2
	If $a > 1$ the graph <b>increases</b> .	
	If $0 < a < 1$ , the graph <b>decreases</b> .	-2 0 2
	The graph has an <b>asymptote</b> which is	
	the <b>x-axis</b> .	
	The wintercent of the graph * is	
	The <b>y-intercept</b> of the graph $y = a^x$ is	
	(0,1)s	