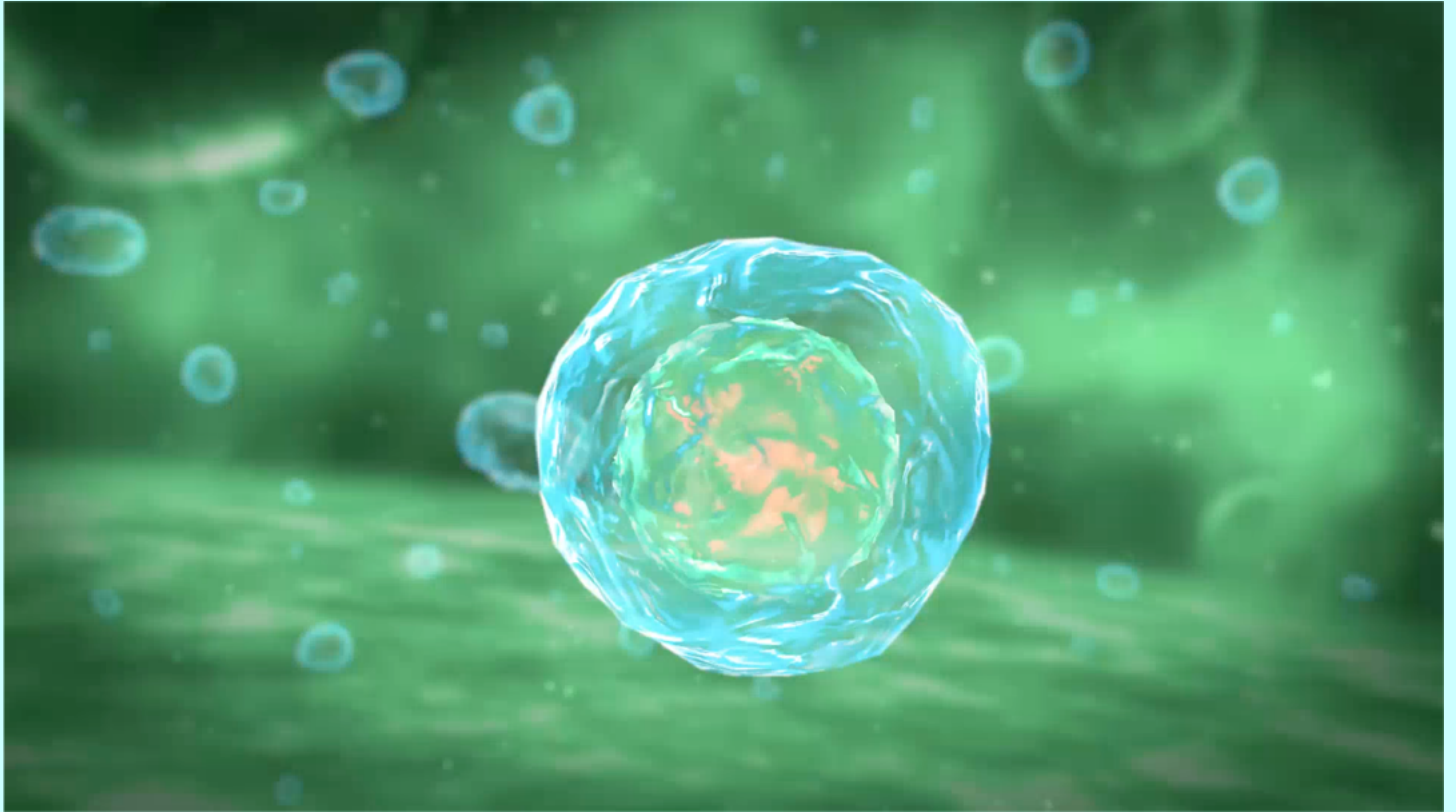


# From real world to exponential function

# Observe two natural phenomena through ‘mathematical eyes’

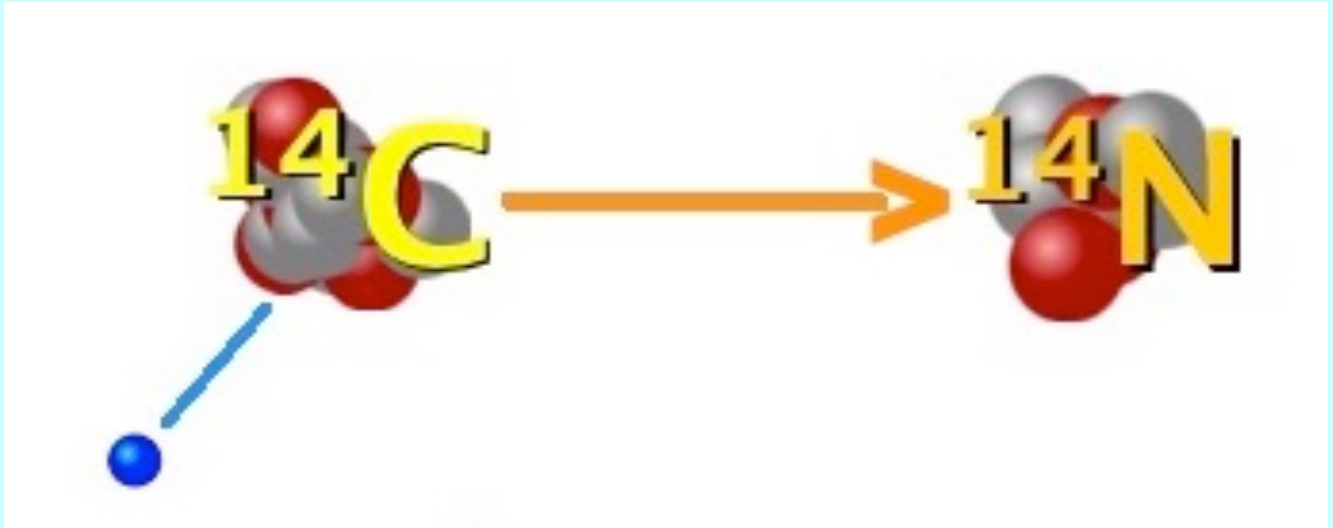
- **Bacterial growth through binary fission.**
- **Radioactive decay of radiocarbon.**

# Bacterial reproduction



**To reproduce, a bacterium repeatedly splits into two, as shown in the video**

# Radioactive decay of radiocarbon



**Carbon-14 ( $^{14}\text{C}$ ) is a radioactive isotope of carbon that occurs naturally.**

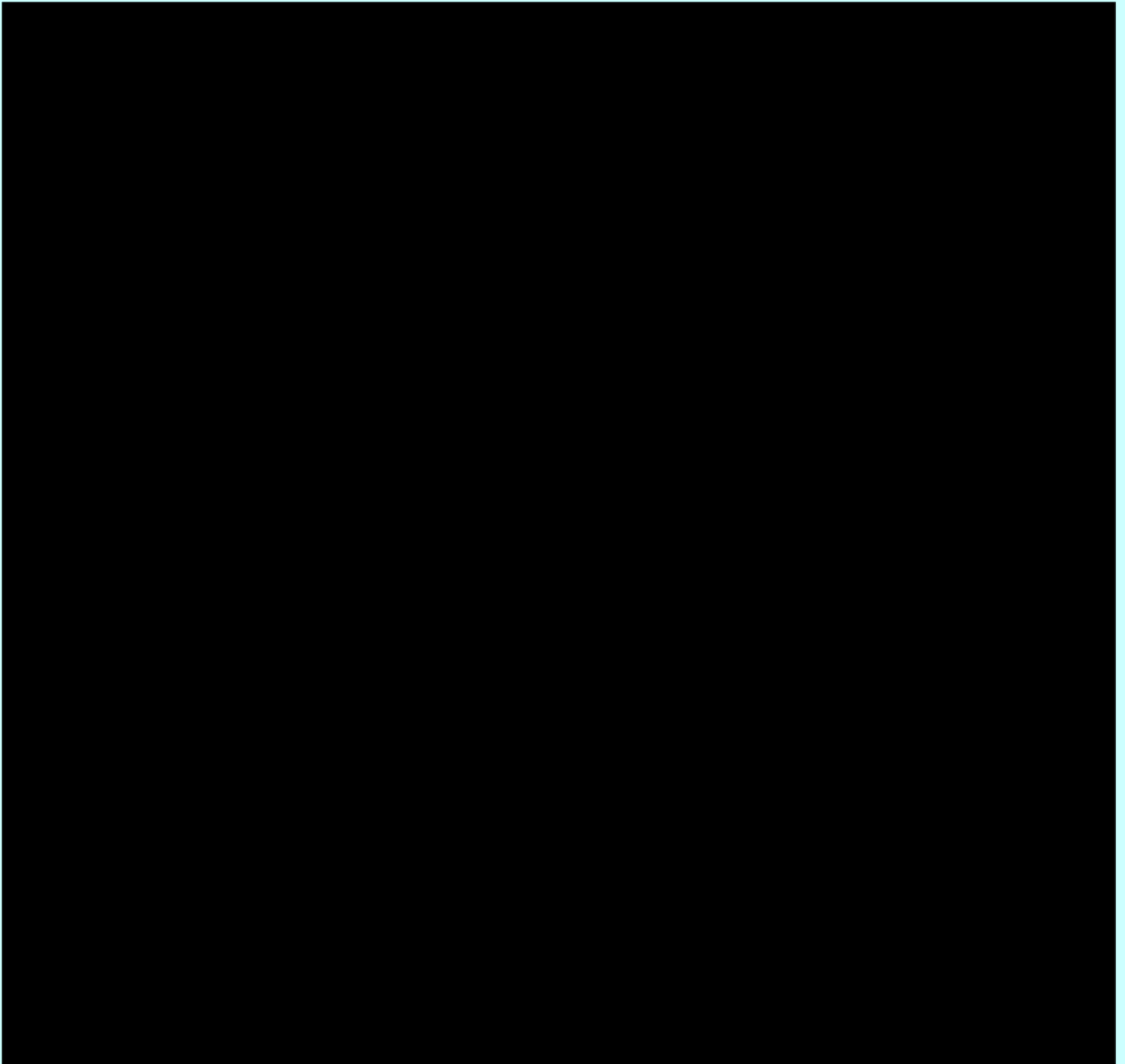
**$^{14}\text{C}$  gradually decays, transforming into nitrogen-14 ( $^{14}\text{N}$ ).**

**Approximately half of the  $^{14}\text{C}$  atoms decay into  $^{14}\text{N}$  in about 6,000 years (half-life).**

**The following video illustrates a simulation of this process**

# Radioactive decay of radiocarbon

## Simulation



## **Activity.**

# **From real world to exponential law**

**Complete the worksheet to analyze the two processes through ‘mathematical eyes’.**

# What did you find?

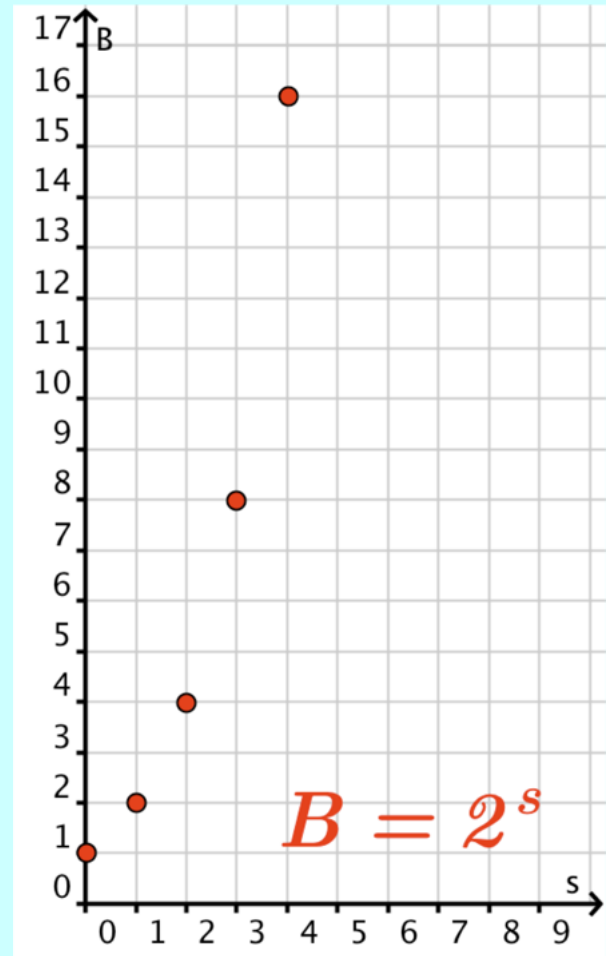
1. Mathematical law describing bacterial growth
2. Mathematical law describing radioactive decay

**Let's review some key stages of the path you have followed**

# 1. Bacterial reproduction law

| Number of splits<br>$s$ | Number of bacteria<br>$B$ |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0                       | 1                         |
| 1                       | 2                         |
| 2                       | $4 = 2^2$                 |
| 3                       | $8 = 2^3$                 |
| 10                      | $2^{10}$                  |

$$B = 2^s$$

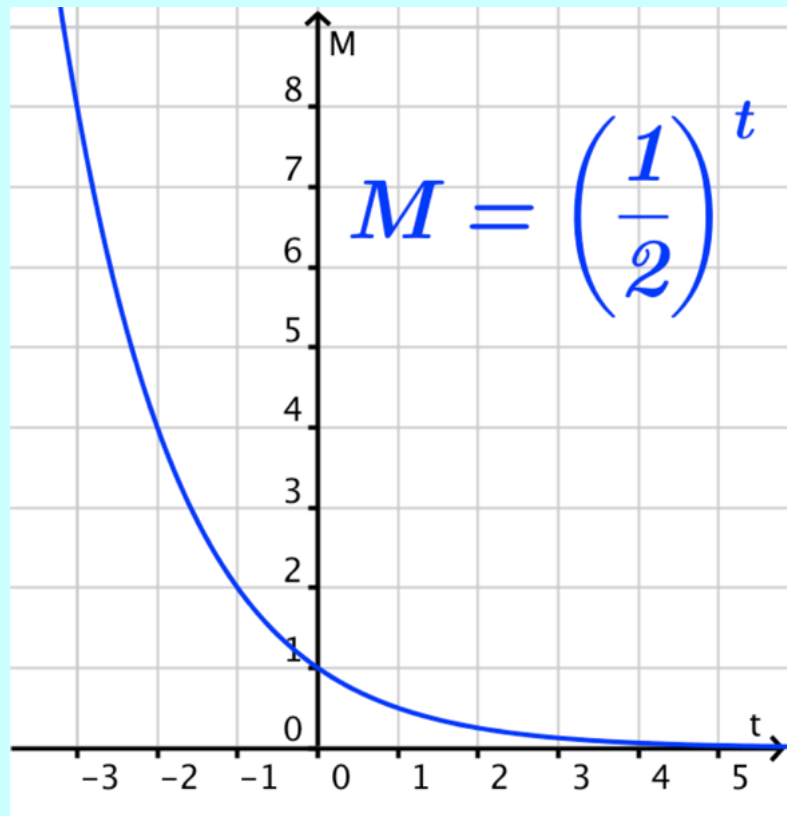


I cannot think of  $-2$  splits or  $4.5$  bacteria.  
I can replace  $s$  only with any natural number.  
The values of  $B$  are natural numbers  
(excluding 0)



## 2. Radioactive decay law

| Time<br>$t$ | C <sub>14</sub> Mass<br>$M$                |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 0           | 1                                          |
| 1           | $\frac{1}{2}$                              |
| 2           | $\frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$ |
| 3           | $\frac{1}{8} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$ |
| 10          | $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10}$            |



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

**I can think of the past as ‘negative time’, but I cannot have a negative mass of carbon-14**

# The exponential function

These natural phenomena help explain why the *exponential function* appears in mathematics.

## Exponential function

$$y = b^x$$

Where  $b$  is a positive real number,  $x$  is a real variable,  $y$  is a real positive variable.

