

## Harold's Exponential Growth and Decay Cheat Sheet

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Discrete	Continuous
$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$	$A = Pe^{rt}$
<p style="text-align: center;">Simple Interest: <math>A = P + I = P + Prt = P(1 + rt)</math></p> <p>A = Amount after time t            P = Original amount, such as principle            e = The natural number (~2.718)            r = Rate of growth/loss, e.g. interest rate (15% = 0.15)            t = Elapsed time            n = Divides time into periods per time unit</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><math>e \approx 2.71828\ 18284\ 59045\ 23536\ \dots</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt} = Pe^{rt}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>e = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \dots</math></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Savings Account Example:</b></p> <p>P = \$100            r = 8% = 0.08            t = 1 year            n = 4 (quarterly)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>A = \\$100 \left(1 + \frac{0.08}{4}\right)^{4(1)} = \\$108.24</math></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Savings Account Example:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>A = \\$100 e^{0.08(1)} = \\$108.33</math></p> <p>If n = 1, A = \$108.<b>00</b> (+0¢) Annually            If n = 4, A = \$108.24 (+24¢) Quarterly            If n = 12, A = \$108.29 (+5¢) Monthly            If n = 365, A = \$108.33 (+4¢) Daily            If n = ∞, A = \$108.<b>33</b> (+0¢) Continuously</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Compounded interest after 3 years:  <math>A(3) = P (1 + 8\%) (1 + 8\%) (1 + 8\%)</math>  <math>A(3) = P(1 + 0.08)^3 = 1.26 * P</math></p>	(See calculus derivation on page 2)
<p style="text-align: center;"><math>A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>P = \frac{A}{\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>r = n \left[ \left(\frac{A}{P}\right)^{1/nt} - 1 \right]</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>t = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{A}{P}\right)}{\ln\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">n = ?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><math>A = Pe^{rt}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>P = \frac{A}{e^{rt}}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>r = \frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{A}{P}\right)</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>t = \frac{1}{r} \ln\left(\frac{A}{P}\right)</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">n = ∞</p>

## Calculus Derivation

Assume the rate of growth or decay is proportional to the amount of substance (P).

$$\frac{dP}{dt} \propto P$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP$$

Separate variables and integrate:

$$\frac{dP}{P} = k dt$$

$$\int \frac{dP}{P} = \int k dt$$

$$\ln|P| = kt + c$$

Solve for P(t):

$$e^{\ln|P|} = e^{kt+c}$$

$$|P| = e^c e^{kt} = C e^{kt}$$

At t=0 (initial condition):

$$P(0) = C e^{k \cdot 0} = C * 1 = P_0$$

Therefore,

$$P(t) = P_0 e^{kt}$$

or

$$A = P e^{rt}$$

## Chemistry

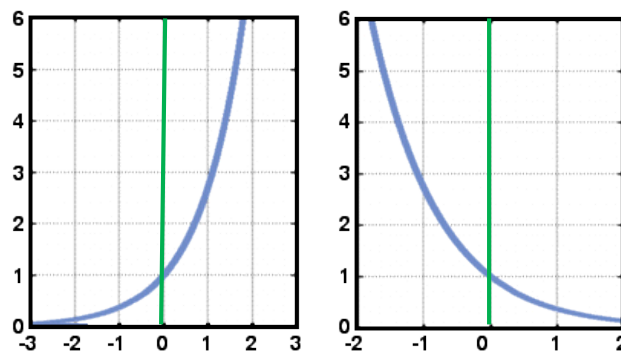
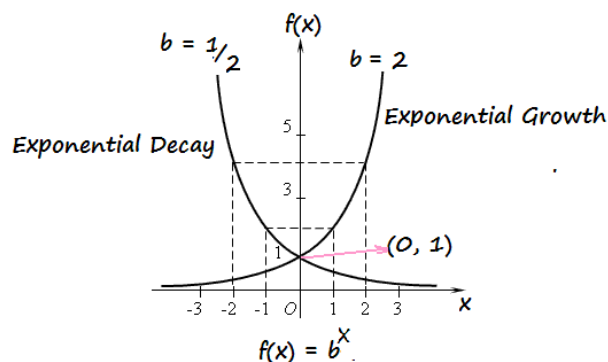
A = Amount remaining after time t

A<sub>0</sub> = Amount starting with at time t = 0

T = Half Life (time units)

t = time (time units)

## Graphs



Left: Exponential Growth (k or r positive)

Right: Exponential Decay (k or r negative)

## Half-Life

$$A = A_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{T}}$$