

π^e Versus e^π

Students conjecture that $\pi^e > e^\pi$ because "the base is bigger."

What really determines which is bigger, a^b or b^a ?

- Compare $2.8^{2.9}$ with $2.9^{2.8}$; could you tell in advance which is bigger?
- Compare $2.6^{2.7}$ with $2.7^{2.6}$; which is bigger now?
- Graph $y = x^{1/x}$ on your grapher. Use the graph to determine where the function is increasing, decreasing, and where it has its maximum. *MAKE A SKETCH.*
- Relate the graph, and your answers in part c), to your results from parts a) and b).
Hint: $a^{1/a} > b^{1/b} \Rightarrow a^b > b^a$ if $a, b > 0$ (Why?)
- Now you should be able to determine without calculator which is bigger, $2.5^{2.6}$ or $2.6^{2.5}$.
- Note that $y = x^{1/x} \Rightarrow \ln(y) = \frac{1}{x} \ln(x)$. Using this last equation take derivatives and solve for y' .
Use the derivative to verify your answers in c) above (Hint: use the first derivative test).