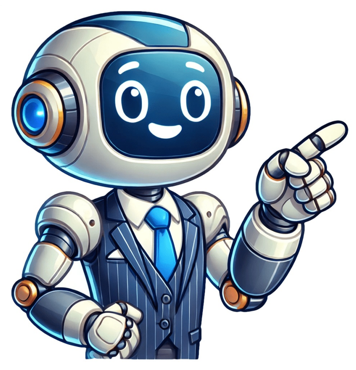

Tech-enabled campusSanitised campus, spacious classrooms, and state-of-the-art technology for effective learning. Exponential functions are mathematical functions. These are widely used in many real-world situations, such as finding exponential decay or exponential growth. The exponential function decides whether an exponential curve will grow or decay. Here is all about the exponential function formula, graphs, and derivatives. Also, check out examples of exponential functions and important rules for solving problems. An exponential function is a mathematical function that is commonly used in real-world applications. It is primarily used to compute investments, model populations, and so on. This article will teach you about the formulas, rules, properties, graphs, derivatives, exponential series, and examples. Exponential functions are mathematical functions in form f (x) = ax.. Here "x" is a variable, and "a" is a constant. The constant 'a' is the function's base, and its value should be greater than 0. The most common exponential function base is the Euler's number or transcendental number, e. The value of e is approximately equal to 2.71828. f(x) = ex If 'a' is any number such that a>0 and a≠1, then the exponential function formula is: f(x) = ax Where the variable x occurs as an exponent. It is a real number. If x is negative, the function is undefined for -1 < x < 1. The following exponential function examples explain how the value of base 'a' affects the equation. If the base value is one or zero, the exponential function would be: f(x)=0x=0 f(x)=1x=1 Thus, these become constant functions and do not possess properties similar to general exponential functions. If the base value is negative, we get complex values on the function evaluation. a = −4 the function would be, f(x) = (−4)x = f(1/2) = (−4)½ = √−4 So, we avoid 0, 1, and negative base values because we want only real numbers to arise from the evaluation of exponential functions. Some examples of exponential functions are: f(x) = 2x+3 f(x) = 2x f(x) = 3e2x f(x) = (1/ 2)x = 2-x f(x) = 0.5x A function's exponential graph represents the exponential function properties. The exponential function y = 2x. The function y = 2x graph is shown below. The derivative of exponential function f(x) = ax, where a > 0 is the product of exponential function ax and the natural log of a. This can be represented mathematically in terms of the integration of exponential functions as follows: f'(x) = ax ln a When we plot a graph of the derivatives of an exponential function, it changes direction when a > 1 and when a < 1. Now we can also find the derivative of exponential function ex using the above formula. Where e is a natural number called Euler's number. It is an important mathematical constant that equals 2.71828 (approx). So, ex ln e = ex (as ln e = 1) Hence the derivative of exponential function ex is the function itself, i.e., if f(x) = ex Then f'(x) = ex An exponential function graph helps in studying the properties of exponential functions. The following graph of exponents of x shows that as the exponent increases, the curve gets steeper. Also, the rate of growth increases. Mathematically, this means that for x > 1, the value of y = fn(x). Thus, the value of y increases on increasing values of (n). So, we can conclude that the polynomial function's nature depends on its degree. On increasing the degree of any polynomial function, the growth increases. When a> 1, y = f(x) = ax Thus, for a positive integer n, the function f (x) grows faster than that of fn(x). The exponential function with base > 1, i.e., a > 1 can be written as y = f(x) = ax. The set of entire real numbers will be the domain of the exponential function. Moreover, the range is the set of all the positive real numbers. If ax = b and a > 1, the logarithm of b to the base is x. As a result, Loga b = x if ax = b. This is referred to as a logarithmic function. The graph of an exponential function is an increasing or decreasing curve with a horizontal asymptote. The following graph of the basic exponential function y=ax will provide a clear understanding of the properties of exponential functions.When a>1, the graph strictly increases as x. The graph will pass through (0,1) regardless of the value of a because a0 =1. We can note from this graph that the entire graph lies above the x-axis. This is because the range of y is all positive real numbers. When 0 < a 1, the graph increases as x. Thus, it is concave up. When 00. These rules are vital for solving problems on exponential functions. When the base is the same, the exponents will get added upon the multiplication of the bases. The example illustrates the rule. ax ay = ax+y, e.g., 52 x 53 = 52+3 ⇒ 55 = 3125 When the base is the same number, the exponents will be subtracted from the division of the bases. ax/ay = ax-y, e.g., 54 x 52 = 54-2 ⇒ 52 = 25 When power has an exponent, the base will be the same, and the exponents will multiply. (ax)y = axy, e.g. (52)3 = 52×3 ⇒ 56 = 15,625 When two different bases have the same exponents as power, the bases will multiply, and the product will have the same power. axbx=(ab)x ⇒ 22 32 = (2 x 3)2 ⇒ 62 = 36 When a fraction is raised to a power, both the denominator and numerator will have the same power/exponent. (a/b)x= ax/bx ⇒ (6/2)2 = 62 /22 ⇒ 36/4 = 9 Any number to the power zero is equal to 1. a0=1 20 = 1 A number with a negative exponent can be written as 1 divided by the number which is raised to the exponent without the negative sign. So, the negative power turns positive in the denominator. a-x= 1/ ax 5-2 = 1/52 ⇒ 1/25 We use exponential functions in real-world applications to study various growth patterns and decline rates. Every quantity that decays or grows by a fixed percent at specific regular intervals possesses either exponential decay or exponential growth. Some common applications include plotting bacterial growth/decay, population growth and decline, and more. Exponential Growth refers to an increase in quantity over time which is very slow at first and then increases rapidly. So, the rate of change increases over time. The rapid growth is an "exponential increase." The adjacent exponential growth curve shows the exponential increase in population over time. The following formula defines exponential growth: y = a (1+ r)x where r is the growth percentage. Exponential Decay is just the opposite of exponential growth. We widely use exponential growth and decay to study bacterial infections. Exponential decay refers to a decrease in quantity over time which is very rapid at first and then slows down. So, the rate of change decreases over time. The rapid decline is an "exponential decrease." The following formula defines exponential decay: y = a (1- r)x, where r is the decay percentage. Example 1: Simplify the following: (2p3)3 / 3 (p2)3Solution: 23 p3×3 / 3p2×3⇒ 8 p9 / 3p6⇒ 8p9-6 /3⇒ 8p3 /3 To build an exponential function, you need to know what the base is and then use the power property. The base is whatever number you're going to multiply by itself over and over again to get your final answer. For example, if you want to build a function that represents 2^x where x is 5, then your base is 2 and your power is 5. If you have a function f(x) = x^2 + 11x + 24, then the base is 2 because it's the number being multiplied by itself to get your final answer (the exponent on x). Solving an exponential function is pretty similar to solving linear functions. To solve an exponential function, you need to isolate the variable on one side of the equation and then solve it, just like you would with a linear function. For example, suppose we have the following equation: 2x^2 + 3x = 5. We can solve this by subtracting 3x from both sides of the equation: 2x^2 + 3x – 3x = 5 – 3x Now we can isolate x by dividing both sides by 2: 2(2)(3) + 6 = 5(3) + 6 And finally, we get our answer: 6 = 10 Exponential functions are a way of representing data that changes over time. They are often used to describe the growth or decay of something over time, such as population growth or radioactive decay. Exponential functions show how quickly something increases or decreases over time. You can simplify an exponential equation by factoring out the term that is raised to the power of one. For example, if you have the following equation: y = 2x^3 + 4x^4 – 5x^2 You could factor out a common factor of 2 from both terms: y = 2(2x^3 + 4x^4) – 5(2x^2) To solve an exponential equation using a log, first, rewrite the expression as a logarithm. Then, use the properties of logs to solve for the variable. Example: Solve for x in equation 5x = 10^5. First, write out the logarithmic form of the equation: log(5) = 10^5. Now, use the properties of logs to solve for x: log(5)/log(10) = 5/x = 10^5/x = 5. How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? 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Rewriting Exponential Equations in Logarithmic Form The ability to convert between exponential and logarithmic forms is fundamental to solving these types of equations. An exponential equation, typically expressed as by = x, where b is the base, y is the exponent, and x is the result, can be rewritten in logarithmic form. The logarithmic form highlights the exponent as the solution to the question: "To what power must we raise the base 'b' to obtain 'x'?" This transformation is expressed as logb(x) = y. Understanding this relationship allows us to manipulate equations and apply appropriate solving techniques. For example, if we have 23 = 8, we can rewrite it as log2(8) = 3. This indicates that the logarithm base 2 of 8 is 3. Mastering this conversion is crucial because logarithmic equations are often easier to solve when expressed in logarithmic form, especially when dealing with unknown exponents. Practice converting various exponential equations to logarithmic form to build a strong foundation for more complex problem-solving. Recognize the base, the exponent, and the result, and then correctly position them in the logarithmic equation. Rewriting Logarithmic Equations in Exponential Form Just as important as converting exponential equations into logarithmic form is the ability to reverse the process. Rewriting logarithmic equations into exponential form allows us to simplify and solve for the unknown variable. A logarithmic equation, typically written as logb(x) = y, states that the logarithm of x to the base b is equal to y. In other words, b raised to the power of y equals x. To convert this into exponential form, we express it as by = x. This transformation allows us to eliminate the logarithm and work with a more familiar exponential expression. For instance, consider the equation log10(100) = 2. Rewriting this in exponential form gives us 102 = 100. This simply states that 10 raised to the power of 2 equals 100, which is a true statement. This conversion is particularly useful when solving for x, the argument of the logarithm. By converting to exponential form, we can often isolate x and determine its value directly. Practice with various logarithmic equations to become proficient in recognizing the base, the exponent, and the argument, and then correctly translating them into the exponential form. Solving Exponential Equations Using the One-to-One Property The one-to-one property is a powerful tool for solving exponential equations, applicable when both sides of the equation can be expressed with the same base. This property states that if bx = by, then x = y, where 'b' is a positive number not equal to 1. In essence, if two exponential expressions with the same base are equal, then their exponents must also be equal. To effectively utilize this property, the first step is to manipulate the equation to have the same base on both sides. For example, consider the equation 2x = 8. We can rewrite 8 as 23, thus transforming the equation into 2x = 23. Now, since the bases are the same, we can apply the one-to-one property and equate the exponents, giving us x = 3. This provides a direct and simple solution. However, not all exponential equations are immediately solvable using this property. Sometimes, algebraic manipulation or knowledge of common bases is required to rewrite the equation. For instance, in the equation 9x = 27, we can recognize that both 9 and 27 are powers of 3. Rewriting the equation as (32)x = 33 simplifies to 32x = 33. Applying the one-to-one property, we get 2x = 3, which leads to x = 3/2. Practice identifying opportunities to express both sides of an equation with the same base to efficiently use this property. Solving Exponential Equations Using Logarithms When the one-to-one property cannot be directly applied because the bases are difficult or impossible to equalize, logarithms provide a powerful alternative method for solving exponential equations. The fundamental principle involves taking the logarithm of both sides of the equation, which allows us to bring the exponent down as a coefficient using the power rule of logarithms. This transforms the exponential equation into a linear equation that is easily solvable. Consider the equation 5x = 17. Since it's not straightforward to express 17 as a power of 5, we take the logarithm of both sides. Applying the common logarithm (base 10), we get log(5x) = log(17). Using the power rule, we rewrite this as x * log(5) = log(17). Now, we can isolate x by dividing both sides by log(5), resulting in x = log(17) / log(5). Using a calculator, we find that x ≈ 1.760. The choice of logarithm base (common, natural, or any other) does not affect the final solution, although the natural logarithm (ln) is often preferred for equations involving the constant 'e'. For example, in the equation e2x = 9, taking the natural logarithm of both sides gives ln(e2x) = ln(9). This simplifies to 2x * ln(e) = ln(9). Since ln(e) = 1, we have 2x = ln(9), and thus x = ln(9) / 2 ≈ 1.099. This method is versatile and applicable to a wide range of exponential equations, making logarithms an indispensable tool in solving such problems. Solving Logarithmic Equations Using the One-to-One Property The one-to-one property of logarithms states that if logb(x) = logb(y), then x = y, provided that b > 0 and b ≠ 1, and both x and y are positive. This property allows us to solve logarithmic equations where we can express both sides of the equation as a single logarithm with the same base. For example, consider the equation log2(3x + 5) = log2(x + 9). Since both sides are logarithms with the same base (2), we can apply the one-to-one property and set the arguments equal to each other: 3x + 5 = x + 9. Solving for x, we subtract x from both sides to get 2x + 5 = 9, then subtract 5 from both sides to get 2x = 4. Finally, dividing by 2, we find x = 2. It is crucial to check the solution in the original equation to ensure that the arguments of the logarithms are positive. Plugging x = 2 into the original equation, we have log2(3(2) + 5) = log2(11) and log2(2 + 9) = log2(11), which confirms that x = 2 is a valid solution. However, if substituting the value of x results in a negative or zero argument within the logarithm, the solution is extraneous and must be discarded. This verification step is essential to ensure the accuracy of the solution. Solving Logarithmic Equations by Converting to Exponential Form Another effective method for solving logarithmic equations involves converting them into their equivalent exponential form. This technique is particularly useful when the logarithmic equation cannot be easily simplified using the one-to-one property. The fundamental relationship between logarithmic and exponential forms is: logb(x) = y is equivalent to by = x. Consider the equation log3(2x − 1) = 2. To solve this, we convert it to exponential form using the base 3: 32 = 2x − 1. Simplifying, we get 9 = 2x 1. Adding 1 to both sides, we have 10 = 2x. Dividing by 2, we find x = 5. As with the one-to-one property, it is essential to verify that the solution is valid by substituting it back into the original logarithmic equation. Plugging x = 5 into the original equation, we get log3(2(5) 1) = log3(9). Since 32 = 9, log3(9) = 2, which confirms that x = 5 is a valid solution. However, if substituting the value of x results in a negative or zero argument within the logarithm, the solution is extraneous and must be discarded. This verification step is crucial to ensure the accuracy of the solution and avoid extraneous roots. Checking Solutions for Extraneous Roots in Logarithmic Equations When solving logarithmic equations, it's crucial to check for extraneous roots. Extraneous roots are solutions obtained through the solving process that do not satisfy the original equation. These arise because the domain of logarithmic functions is restricted to positive values. To check for extraneous roots, substitute each potential solution back into the original logarithmic equation. If, after substitution, you encounter a logarithm of a non-positive number (zero or negative), that solution is extraneous and must be discarded. Logarithms are only defined for positive arguments, so any value that leads to taking the logarithm of a non-positive number is invalid. For example, consider solving an equation that leads to two potential solutions: x = 3 and x = -2. Suppose the original equation contains the term log(x + 1). Substituting x = 3, we get log(3 + 1) = log(4), which is valid. However, substituting x = -2, we get log(-2 + 1) = log(-1), which is undefined since we cannot take the logarithm of a negative number. Therefore, x = -2 is an extraneous root, and only x = 3 is a valid solution. Always remember to perform this check to ensure the accuracy of your solutions. Applications of Exponential Equations Exponential equations are powerful tools for modeling various real-world phenomena. One prominent application lies in finance, specifically compound interest calculations. The formula A = P(1 + r/n)^(nt) describes how an initial principal amount, P, grows over time with an interest rate, r, compounded n times per year for t years. Exponential equations help determine future account balances, investment growth, or loan repayment schedules. Another significant application is in population growth and decay models. For instance, bacterial growth, animal populations, and radioactive decay can often be modeled using exponential functions. Equations of the form N(t) = N_0e^(kt) are used, where N(t) is the population at time t, N_0 is the initial population, k is the growth or decay constant, and e is the base of the natural logarithm. A positive k indicates growth, while a negative k indicates decay. Furthermore, exponential equations are crucial in fields like epidemiology for modeling the spread of infectious diseases. They also appear in physics, describing phenomena like the discharge of a capacitor or the change in air pressure with altitude. Understanding and solving exponential equations allows us to make predictions and gain insights into these diverse and important processes. Carbon dating, for example, relies on the exponential decay of carbon-14. Applications of Logarithmic Equations Logarithmic equations find widespread applications in various scientific and engineering fields, notably in scenarios where dealing with very large or very small numbers is necessary. A classic example is the Richter scale, used to measure the magnitude of earthquakes. The scale is logarithmic, meaning each whole number increase represents a tenfold increase in amplitude; Logarithmic equations help convert seismograph readings into a more manageable and interpretable scale. In chemistry, pH, a measure of acidity or alkalinity, is defined using a logarithmic scale. The pH of a solution is calculated as the negative logarithm (base 10) of the hydrogen ion concentration. This logarithmic transformation allows chemists to work with a more convenient range of values when studying chemical reactions and solutions. Similarly, in acoustics, the decibel scale measures sound intensity logarithmically. The sound level in decibels is related to the logarithm of the ratio of the sound intensity to a reference intensity. This logarithmic scale makes it easier to represent and compare the vast range of sound intensities that humans can perceive. Logarithmic equations also appear in information theory, particularly in measuring information entropy and data compression. These diverse applications highlight the importance of understanding logarithmic equations. Answer Keys and Worked Solutions for Practice Problems To facilitate effective learning and self-assessment, our comprehensive worksheet package includes detailed answer keys and worked solutions for all practice problems. The answer keys provide the final answers for each question, enabling students to quickly verify their work and identify areas where they may need additional practice. Beyond simply providing answers, we also offer step-by-step worked solutions, demonstrating the complete problem-solving process. These worked solutions are invaluable for understanding the underlying concepts and techniques required to solve exponential and logarithmic equations. Each step is clearly explained, allowing students to follow the logic and reasoning behind the solution. The worked solutions also highlight common mistakes and pitfalls, helping students avoid these errors in future problem-solving scenarios. By studying the worked solutions, students can develop a deeper understanding of the material and improve their problem-solving skills; Moreover, the availability of both answer keys and worked solutions promotes independent learning and allows students to learn at their own pace. They can use the answer keys for quick verification and refer to the worked solutions for detailed explanations when needed. This comprehensive approach ensures that students have all the resources necessary to master exponential and logarithmic equations. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,121 articles in English An RATP Group electric Heuliez Bus shuttles athletes from the Olympic Village. Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics constituted a major challenge for the organisers due to the scale of the event. Over €500 million was invested in improvements to transportation infrastructure for the games. A mobile app was developed to facilitate travel by offering a route calculator, and 5,000 agents were deployed at stations and bus stops to assist travellers. A goal of Paris 2024 was to halve the average carbon footprint of the London 2012 and Rio 2016 games. The organisers estimated that more than a third of the greenhouse gas emissions would be from the transport of athletes and spectators. All venues were made accessible by public transport and bicycle, with 415 kilometres (258 mi) of cycle paths created to link the venues and 27,000 bicycle racks installed. Public transport was extended and services increased. The goal was met, with an estimated 54.6% reduction, representing 1.59 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent. (Full article...) Recently featured: Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Ezra Pound Archive By email More featured articles About Taraxacum mongolicum flower in bloom ... that Taraxacum mongolicum (pictured) was first mentioned in writing in the Xinxiu bencao as a medicinal plant in 659 AD? ... that the Oslo study withheld treatment from 2,000 patients with syphilis? ... that just after the 1945 liberation of Korea, the remnants of the Japanese colonial government used armed guards to prevent Koreans from seizing the printing equipment of the newspaper Keijō nippō? ... that Sheffield Wednesday required a "miracle" to qualify for the 2023 EFL League One play-off final? ... that Pope Leo XIV descends from Creole people of color? ... that the Theban general Pelopidas set out for the Battle of Cynoscephalae even after his army was disbanded? ... that Hannah Fry used mathematics to compare Elizabeth II's Christmas messages with the lyrics of Snoop Dogg? ... that Stray Kids is the first act to debut at No. 1 on the Billboard 200 with their first six chart entries? ... that an Indiana TV station promised to begin broadcasting New Year's Eve — but only made it in time for Chinese New Year's Eve? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicușor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicușor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 26: Memorial Day (2025) in the United States; National Sorry Day in Australia; Independence Day in Georgia (1918) Damage to the Interstate 40 bridge 1644 – Portuguese Restoration War: Portuguese and Spanish forces both claimed victory at the Battle of Montijo. 1894 – Germany's Emanuel Lasker defeated Wilhelm Steinitz to become the world chess champion, beginning a record 27-year reign. 1999 – Manchester United won the UEFA Champions League final to become the first English football club to win three major championships in the same season. 2002 – Barges being towed destroyed part of a bridge (aftermath pictured) near Webbers Falls, Oklahoma, causing vehicles to fall into the Robert S. Kerr Reservoir on the Arkansas River. Augustine of Canterbury (d. 604)Isaac Franklin (b. 1789)Jeremy Corbyn (b. 1949)Elizabeth Peer (d. 1984) More anniversaries: May 25 May 26 May 27 Archive By email List of days of the year About Tom Cruise Top Gun: Maverick, a 2022 American action drama film directed by Joseph Kosinski, garnered accolades in a variety of categories, with particular recognition for Tom Cruise's (pictured) performance as well as its sound and visual effects, cinematography, and film editing. It received six nominations at the 95th Academy Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, The film was nominated for Best Cinematography, Best Editing, Best Sound, and Best Special Visual Effects. Maverick received six nominations at the 28th Critics' Choice Awards and won Best Cinematography. It garnered two nominations at the 80th Golden Globe Awards. In addition to two National Board of Review Awards, Maverick was named one of the ten-best films of 2022 by the American Film Institute. (Full list...) Recently featured: National preserve 76th Primetime Emmy Awards Historic places in Mackenzie District Archive More featured lists The bluespotted ribbontail ray (Taeniura lymma) is a species of stingray in the family Dasyatidae. Found from the intertidal zone to a depth of 30 m (100 ft), this species is common throughout the tropical Indian and western Pacific Oceans in nearshore, coral reef-associated habitats. It is a fairly small ray, not exceeding 35 cm (14 in) in width, with a mostly smooth, oval pectoral fin disc, large protruding eyes, and a relatively short and thick tail with a deep fin fold underneath. It can be easily identified by its striking color pattern of many electric blue spots on a yellowish background, with a pair of blue stripes on the tail. This bluespotted ribbontail ray was photographed in the Red Sea off the coast of Egypt. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Black Lives Matter art Germanicus The Cocoanuts Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca □□□□□ Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių □□□□□□ Македонски □□□□□□□□□ Norsk nynorsk □□□□□ Shqip Slovenščina □□□ □□□□□ اردو Retrieved from " 2Award ceremony for films of 2022 "O 95" redirects here. For the ceremony held in 1995, see 67th Academy Awards. For the ceremony for films released in 1995, see 68th Academy Awards. 95th Academy AwardsOfficial posterDateMarch 12, 2023SiteDolby TheatreHollywood, Los Angeles, California, U.S.Hosted byJimmy KimmelPreshow hosts Ashley Graham Vanessa Hudgens Lilly Singh[1] Produced by Glenn Weiss Ricky Kirshner Directed byGlenn WeissHighlightsBest PictureEverything Everywhere All at OnceMost awardsEverything Everywhere All at Once (7)Most nominationsEverything Everywhere All at Once (11)TV in the United StatesNetworkABCDuration3 hours, 37 minutes[2]Ratings 18.75 million[3] 9.9% (Nielsen ratings) ← 94th Academy Awards 96th → The 95th Academy Awards ceremony, presented by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS), took place on March 12, 2023, at the Dolby Theatre in Hollywood, Los Angeles. During the gala, the AMPAS presented Academy Awards (commonly referred to as Oscars) in 23 categories honoring films released in 2022. The ceremony, televised in the United States by ABC, was produced by Glenn Weiss and Ricky Kirshner, with Weiss also serving as director. Comedian Jimmy Kimmel hosted the show for the third time, following the 89th ceremony in 2017 and the 90th ceremony in 2018.[4] In related events, the Academy held its 13th annual Governors Awards ceremony at the Fairmont Century Plaza Hotel in Century City, California, on November 19, 2022. The Academy Scientific and Technical Awards were presented by host Simu Liu on February 24, 2023, in a ceremony at the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures in Los Angeles.[5] Everything Everywhere All at Once won seven awards, including Best Picture.[6][7] Other winners included All Quiet on the Western Front with four awards, The Whale with two, and Avatar: The Way of Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse, The Elephant Whisperers, Guillermo del Toro's Pinocchio, An Irish Goodbye, Navalny, RRR, Top Gun: Maverick, and Women Talking with one. The telecast drew 18.75 million viewers in the United States.[3] The nominees for the 95th Academy Awards were announced on January 24, 2023, at the Samuel Goldwyn Theater in Beverly Hills, by actors Riz Ahmed and Allison Williams.[8] Everything Everywhere All at Once led all nominees with eleven nominations; All Quiet on the Western Front and The Banshees of Inisherin tied for second with nine nominations each.[9][10] The winners were announced during the awards ceremony on March 12, 2023. Everything Everywhere All at Once became the first science fiction film to win Best Picture,[11] and became the third film, alongside A Streetcar Named Desire (1951) and Network (1976), to win three acting awards.[12] Best Director winners Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert became the third pair of directors to win for the same film.[a] For the first time since the 7th ceremony in 1935, all five Best Actor nominees were first-time nominees.[13] Michelle Yeoh became the first Asian winner for Best Actress and the second woman of color overall after Halle Berry, who won for her performance in Monster's Ball (2001).[14] Furthermore, she became the first woman to identify as Asian to be nominated in that category.[b] Ke Huy Quan became the first Vietnamese person to win an Oscar and the second Asian winner for Best Supporting Actor after Haing S. Ngor, who won for his role in The Killing Fields (1984).[15][16] The 42-year span between Judd Hirsch's first nomination, for his supporting role in Ordinary People (1980), and his second, for The Fabelmans, set the record for the longest gap between Oscar nominations.[13] At age 90, Best Original Score nominee John Williams became the oldest person nominated competitively in Oscars history.[13] Best Costume Design winner Ruth E. Carter became the first Black woman to win two Oscars.[17] Daniel Scheinert and Daniel Kwan, Best Picture co-winners, and Best Director and Best Original Screenplay winners Brendan Fraser, Best Actor winner Michelle Yeoh, Best Actress winner Ke Huy Quan, Best Supporting Actor winner Jamie Lee Curtis, Best Supporting Actress winner Sarah Polley, Best Adapted Screenplay winner Guillermo del Toro, Best Animated Feature co-winner Edward Berger, Best International Feature Film winner Daniel Roher, Best Documentary Feature Film co-winner Kartiki Gonsalves, Best Documentary Short Subject co-winner Volker Bertelmann, Best Original Score winner M. M. Keeravani, Best Original Song co-winner James Friend, Best Cinematography winner Ruth E. Carter, Best Costume Design winner Paul Rogers, Best Film Editing winner Joe Letteri, Best Visual Effects co-winner Eric Saindon, Best Visual Effects co-winner Winners are listed first, highlighted in boldface, and indicated with a double dagger (‡).[18] Best Picture Everything Everywhere All at Once – Daniel Kwan, Daniel Scheinert, and Jonathan Wang, producers‡ All Quiet on the Western Front – Malte Grunert, producer Avatar: The Way of Water – James Cameron and Jon Landau, producers The Banshees of Inisherin – Graham Broadbent, Peter Czernin, and Martin McDonagh, producers Elvis – Baz Luhrmann, Catherine Martin, Gail Berman, Patrick McCormick, and Schuyler Weiss, producers The Fabelmans – Kristie Macosko Krieger, Steven Spielberg, and Tony Kushner, producers Tár – Todd Field, Alexandra Milchan, and Scott Lambert, producers Top Gun: Maverick – Tom Cruise, Christopher McQuarrie, David Ellison, and Jerry Bruckheimer, producers Triangle of Sadness – Erik Hemmendorff and Philippe Bober, producers Women Talking – Dede Gardner, Jeremy Kleiner, and Frances McDormand, producers Best Directing Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert – Everything Everywhere All at Once‡ Martin McDonagh – The Banshees of Inisherin Steven Spielberg – The Fabelmans Todd Field – Tár Ruben Östlund – Triangle of Sadness Best Actor in a Leading Role Brendan Fraser – The Whale as Charlie‡ Austin Butler – Elvis as Elvis Presley Colin Farrell – The Banshees of Inisherin as Pádraic Súilleabháin Paul Mescal – Aftersun as Calum Patterson Bill Nighy – Living as Mr. Rodney Williams Best Actress in a Leading Role Michelle Yeoh – Everything Everywhere All at Once as Evelyn Quan Wang‡ Cate Blanchett – Tár as Lydia Tár Ana de Armas – Blonde as Norma Jeane Andrea Riseborough – To Leslie as Leslie Rowlands Michelle Williams – The Fabelmans as Mitzi Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Ke Huy Quan – Everything Everywhere All at Once as Waymond Wang‡ Brendan Gleeson – The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry – Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch – The Fabelmans as Uncle Boris Barry Keoghan – The Banshees of Inisherin as Dominic Kearney Best Actress in a Supporting Role Jamie Lee Curtis – Everything Everywhere All at Once as Deirdre Beaubeirdre‡ Angela Bassett – Black Panther: Wakanda Forever as Queen Ramonda Hong Chau – The Whale as Liz Kerry Condon – The Banshees of Inisherin as Siobhán Súilleabháin Stephanie Hsu – Everything Everywhere All at Once as Joy Wang / Jobu Tupaki Best Writing (Original Screenplay) Everything Everywhere All at Once – Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert‡ The Banshees of Inisherin – Martin McDonagh The Fabelmans – Steven Spielberg and Tony Kushner Tár – Todd Field Triangle of Sadness – Ruben Östlund Best Writing (Adapted Screenplay) Women Talking – Sarah Polley; based on the novel by Miriam Toews‡ All Quiet on the Western Front – Edward Berger, Lesley Paterson, and Ian Stokell; based on the novel by Erich Maria Remarque Glass Onion: A Knives Out Mystery – Rian Johnson; based on characters created by Johnson and the film Knives Out Living – Kazuo Ishiguro; based on the original motion picture screenplay Ikiru by Akira Kurosawa, Shinobu Hashimoto, and Hideo Oguni Top Gun: Maverick – Screenplay by Ehren Kruger, Eric Warren Singer, and Christopher McQuarrie; story by Peter Craig and Justin Marks; based on the film Top Gun written by Jim Cash and Jack Epps Jr. Best Animated Feature Film Guillermo del Toro's Pinocchio – Guillermo del Toro, Mark Gustafson, Gary Ungar, and Alex Bulkley‡ Marcel the Shell with Shoes On – Dean Fleischer Camp, Elisabeth Holm, Andrew Goldman, Caroline Kaplan, and Paul Mezey Puss in Boots: The Last Wish – Joel Crawford and Mark Swift The Sea Beast – Chris Williams and Jed Schlanger Turning Red – Domee Shi and Lindsey Collins Best International Feature Film All Quiet on the Western Front (Germany) – directed by Edward Berger‡ Argentina, 1985 (Argentina) – directed by Santiago Mitre Close (Belgium) – directed by Lukas Dhont EO (Poland) – directed by Jerzy Skolimowski The Quiet Girl (Ireland) – directed by Colm Bairéad Best Documentary Feature Film Navalny – Daniel Roher, Odessa Rae, Diane Becker, Melanie Miller, and Shane Boris‡ All That Breathes – Shaunak Sen, Aman Mann, and Teddy Leifer All the Beauty and the Bloodshed – Laura Poitras, Howard Gertler, John Lyons, Nan Goldin, and Yoni Golijov Fire of Love – Sara Dosa, Shane Boris, and Ina Fichman A House Made of Splinters – Simon Lereng Wilmont and Monica Hellström Best Documentary Short Film The Elephant Whisperers – Kartiki Gonsalves and Guneet Monga‡ Haulout – Evgenia Arbugaeva and Maxim Arbugaev How Do You Measure a Year? – Jay Rosenblatt The Martha Mitchell Effect – Anne Alvergue and Beth Levison Stranger at the Gate – Joshua Seftel and Conall Jones Best Short Film (Live Action) An Irish Goodbye – Tom Berkeley and Ross White‡ Ivalu – Anders Walter and Rebecca Pruzan Le pupille – Alice Rohrwacher and Alfonso Cuarón Night Ride – Eirik Tveiten and Gaute Lid Larssen The Red Suitcase – Cyrus Neshvad Best Short Film (Animated) The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse – Charlie Mackesy and Matthew Freud‡ The Flying Sailor – Wendy Tilby and Amanda Forbis Ice Merchants – João Gonzalez and Bruno Caetano My Year of Dicks – Sara Gunnarsdóttir and Pamela Ribon An Ostrich Told Me the World Is Fake and I Think I Believe It – Lachlan Pendragon Best Music (Original Score) All Quiet on the Western Front – Volker Bertelmann‡ Babylon – Justin Hurwitz The Banshees of Inisherin – Carter Burwell Everything Everywhere All at Once – Son Lux The Fabelmans – John Williams Best Music (Original Song) "Naatu Naatu" from RRR – Music by M. M. Keeravani; lyrics by Chandrabose‡ "Applause" from Tell It Like a Woman – Music and lyrics by Diane Warren "Hold My Hand" from Top Gun: Maverick – Music and lyrics by Lady Gaga and BloodPop "Lift Me Up" from Black Panther: Wakanda Forever – Music by Tems, Rihanna, Ryan Coogler, and Ludwig Göransson; lyrics by Tems and Ryan Coogler "This Is a Life" from Everything Everywhere All at Once – Music by Ryan Lott, David Byrne, and Mitski; lyrics by Ryan Lott and David Byrne Best Sound Top Gun: Maverick – Mark Weingarten, James H. Mather, Al Nelson, Chris Burdon, and Mark Taylor‡ All Quiet on the Western Front – Viktor Prášil, Frank Kruse, Markus Stemler, Lars Ginzel, and Stefan Korte Avatar: The Way of Water – Julian Howarth, Gwendolyn Yates Whittle, Dick Bernstein, Christopher Boyes, Gary Summers, and Michael Hedges The Batman – Stuart Wilson, William Files, Douglas Murray, and Andy Nelson Elvis – David Lee, Wayne Pashley, Andy Nelson, and Michael Keller Best Production Design All Quiet on the Western Front – Production design: Christian M. Goldbeck; set decoration: Ernestine Hipper‡ Avatar: The Way of Water – Production design: Dylan Cole and Ben Procter; set decoration: Vanessa Cole Babylon – Production design: Florencia Martin; set decoration: Anthony Carlino Elvis – Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans – Production design: Rick Carter; set decoration: Karen O'Hara Best Cinematography All Quiet on the Western Front – James Friend‡ Bardo, False Chronicle of a Handful of Truths – Darius Khondji Elvis – Mandy Walker Empire of Light – Roger Deakins Tár – Florian Hoffmeister Best Makeup and Hairstyling The Whale – Adrien Morot, Judy Chin, and Annemarie Bradley‡ All Quiet on the Western Front – Heike Merker and Linda Eisenhamerová The Batman – Naomi Donne, Mike Marino, and Mike Fontaine Black Panther: Wakanda Forever – Camille Friend and Joel Harlow Elvis – Mark Coulier, Jason Baird, and Aldo Signoretti Best Costume Design Black Panther: Wakanda Forever – Ruth E. Carter‡ Babylon – Mary Zophres Elvis – Catherine Martin Everything Everywhere All at Once – Shirley Kurata Mrs. Harris Goes to Paris – Jenny Beavan Best Film Editing Everything Everywhere All at Once – Paul Rogers‡ The Banshees of Inisherin – Mikkel E. G. Nielsen Elvis – Matt Villa and Jonathan Redmond Tár – Monika Willi Top Gun: Maverick – Eddie Hamilton Best Visual Effects Avatar: The Way of Water – Joe Letteri, Richard Baneham, Eric Saindon, and Daniel Barrett‡ All Quiet on the Western Front – Frank Petzold, Viktor Müller, Markus Frank, and Kamil Jafar The Batman – Dan Lemmon, Russell Earl, Anders Langlands, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever – Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dan Sudick Top Gun: Maverick – Ryan Tudhope, Seth Hill, Bryan Litson, and Scott R. Fisher The Academy held its 13th annual Governors Awards ceremony on November 19, 2022, during which the following awards were presented:[19] To Euzhan Palcy, a masterful filmmaker who broke ground for Black women directors and inspired storytellers of all kinds across the globe.[20] To Diane Warren, for her genius, generosity and passionate commitment to the power of song in film.[20] To Peter Weir, a fearless and consummate filmmaker who has illuminated the human experience with his unique and expansive body of work.[20] Michael J. Fox – "For his tireless advocacy of research on Parkinson's disease alongside his boundless optimism exemplifies the impact of one person in changing the future for millions."[21] Films with multiple nominations Nominations Film 11 Everything Everywhere All at Once 9 All Quiet on the Western Front The Banshees of Inisherin 8 Elvis 7 The Fabelmans 6 Tár Top Gun: Maverick 5 Black Panther: Wakanda Forever 4 Avatar: The Way of Water 3 Babylon The Batman Triangle of Sadness The Whale 2 Living Women Talking Films with multiple wins Awards Film 7 Everything Everywhere All at Once 4 All Quiet on the Western Front 2 The Whale The following individuals, listed in order of appearance, presented awards or performed musical numbers:[22] Presenters Name(s) Role Sylvia Villagran Served as announcer for the 95th Academy Awards[23] Emily Blunt Dwayne Johnson Presented the award for Best Animated Feature Ariana DeBose Troy Kotsur Presented the awards for Best Supporting Actor and Best Supporting Actress Cara Delevingne Introduced the performance of "Applause" Riz Ahmed Ahmir "Questlove" Thompson Presented the award for Best Documentary Feature Film and Best Live Action Short Film Halle Bailey Melissa McCarthy Presented the trailer for The Little Mermaid Michael B. JordanJonathan Majors Presented the award for Best Cinematography Donnie Yen Introduced the performance of "This Is a Life" Jennifer ConnellySamuel L. Jackson Presented the award for Best Makeup and Hairstyling Morgan FreemanMargot Robbie Presented the Warner Bros. 100 Years tribute Paul DanoJulia Louis-Dreyfus Presented the award for Best Costume Design Deepika Padukone Introduced the performance of "Naatu Naatu" Eva LongoriaJanet Yang Presented a montage promoting the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio BanderasSalma Hayek Pinault Presented the award for Best International Feature Film Elizabeth OlsenPedro Pascal Presented the awards for Best Documentary Short Film and Best Animated Short Film Hugh GrantAndie MacDowell Presented the award for Best Production Design John ChoMindy Kaling Presented the award for Best Original Score Elizabeth Banks Presented the award for Best Visual Effects Danai Gurira Introduced the performance of "Lift Me Up" Andrew GarfieldFlorence Pugh Presented the awards for Best Original Screenplay and Best Adapted Screenplay Kate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Sound and Best Original Song John Travolta Presented the "In Memoriam" segment Zoe SaldañaSigourney Weaver Presented the award for Best Film Editing Idris ElbaNicole Kidman Presented the award for Best Director Halle BerryJessica Chastain Presented the awards for Best Actor and Best Actress Harrison Ford Presented the award for Best Picture Performers Name Role Work Rickey Minor Music director Conductor Orchestral Sofia Carson Diane Warren Performers "Applause" from Tell It Like a Woman David Byrne Stephanie Hsu Son Lux Performers "This Is a Life" from Everything Everywhere All at Once[24] Kaala Bhairava Rahul Sipligunj Performers "Naatu Naatu" from RRR Lady Gaga Performer "Hold My Hand" from Top Gun: Maverick Rihanna Performer "Lift Me Up" from Black Panther: Wakanda Forever Lenny Kravitz Performer "Calling All Angels" during the annual "In Memoriam" tribute Jimmy Kimmel hosted the 95th Academy Awards. In September 2022, the Academy hired television producers Glenn Weiss and Ricky Kirshner to oversee production of the 2023 ceremony.[25] AMPAS president Janet Yang and CEO Bill Kramer remarked that they looked "to deliver an exciting and energized show" with Weiss and Kirshner.[26] Two months later, comedian and talk show host Jimmy Kimmel was announced as host of the gala. "Being invited to host the Oscars for a third time is either a great honor or a trap," Kimmel stated in a press release regarding his selection. "Either way, I am grateful to the Academy for asking me so quickly after everyone good said no", he concluded.[27] Furthermore, AMPAS announced that all 23 categories would be presented live during the gala. The announcement came in response to an internal survey which indicated negative feedback regarding the previous year's decision to present eight below-the-line categories prior to the live portion of last year's gala.[28] In light of the Chris Rock–Will Smith slapping incident during the previous year's telecast, AMPAS announced that the organization hired a "crisis team" in the event a similar altercation or if an unexpected fiasco arose.[29] In an interview published by Time magazine, Kramer explained: "We have a whole crisis team, something we've never had before, and many plans in place. We've run many scenarios. So it is our hope that we will be prepared for anything that we may not anticipate right now but that we're planning for just in case it does happen."[30] The Dolby Theatre stage on the day of the ceremony Several others participated in the production of the ceremony and related events. Rickey Minor served as musical director for the ceremony.[31] Production designers Misty Buckley and Alana Billingsley, who were the first women-led design team for an Oscars telecast, designed a new stage for the show.[32] According to Buckley and Billingsley, the stage was designed to resemble Art Deco movie places from the Golden Age of Hollywood.[33] Additionally, the set utilized several LED panels that were used to display the category names, winners' names, or images from the nominated films.[34] Notably, the arrivals area along Hollywood Boulevard outside the Dolby Theatre was lined with a champagne-colored carpet, marking the first time since the 32nd ceremony in 1960 that a non-red colored carpet was utilized for the gala. According to red carpet consultant Lisa Love, the production team chose a lighter shade of carpet color in order to not clash with a sienna-colored tent erected to shield attendees from the sun or potential rain. She also added that the shades of color for both the carpet and tent were inspired by "watching the sunset on a white-sand beach at the 'golden hour' with a glass of champagne in hand, evoking calm and peacefulness".[35] Lady Gaga was initially not scheduled to perform her nominated song "Hold My Hand" from Top Gun: Maverick due to prior commitments involving her role in Joker: Folie à Deux. On the morning of the ceremony, however, it was reported that Gaga would perform at the ceremony.[36] Meanwhile, actress Glenn Close, who was originally scheduled as a presenter during the gala, canceled her appearance due to a positive COVID-19 test.[37] When the nominations were announced, nine of the ten films nominated for Best Picture had earned a combined gross of $1.57 billion at the American and Canadian box offices at the time. Top Gun: Maverick was the highest-grossing film among the Best Picture nominees with $718.7 million in domestic box office receipts.[38] Avatar: The Way of Water came in second with $598.4 million; this was followed by Elvis ($151 million), Everything Everywhere All at Once ($70 million), The Fabelmans ($15 million), The Banshees of Inisherin ($9 million), Tar ($5.6 million), Triangle of Sadness ($4.2 million), and Women Talking ($1.1 million). The box office figures for All Quiet on the Western Front were unavailable due to their distributor Netflix's policy of refusing to release such figures.[39] Furthermore, by virtue of Avatar: The Way of Water and Top Gun: Maverick's Best Picture nominations, it marked the first time since the 55th ceremony in 1983 that the two highest grossing films of the year were both nominated in the aforementioned category.[40] Andrea Riseborough's Best Actress nomination for To Leslie was controversial amongst critics and pundits, as Momentum Pictures, the film's distributor, did not fund a conventional advertising-driven awards campaign for the film. Instead, director Michael Morris and his wife, actress Mary McCormack, organized a "celeb-backed campaign" to get Riseborough nominated.[41][42] They contacted friends and colleagues in the entertainment industry, asking them to view the film and share it with others if they enjoyed it.[43] Morris and Riseborough also hired publicists to coordinate the efforts. While not initially regarded as a serious contender, the campaign raised Riseborough's profile; dozens of celebrities praised her performance on social media, and some hosted screenings of the film during voting for the Academy Award nominations in January 2023.[44][45] Riseborough's nomination was announced on January 24, which the Los Angeles Times called "one of the most shocking nominations in Oscar history".[43] After her nomination was announced, speculation arose that the tactics might have violated AMPAS rules against directly lobbying voters.[46] A post on the film's Instagram account was noted by several AMPAS members for possibly violating a rule prohibiting "[singling] out 'the competition' by name" by featuring a quote from film critic Richard Roeper, who praised Riseborough's performance as better than Cate Blanchett's in Tár, a fellow nominee for Best Actress.[47] On January 27, the Academy announced a review of the year's campaigns "to ensure that no guidelines were violated, and to inform us whether changes to the guidelines may be needed in a new era of social media and digital communication".[48] The Academy has rescinded nominations for nominees who participated in unsanctioned campaigning. However, there were no reports that Riseborough had been involved in such, or that any Academy members had lodged formal complaints about the campaign's behavior.[48] On January 31, the Academy concluded its review by pledging to address "social media and outreach campaigning tactics" which they said caused "concern", but confirming that Riseborough's nomination would be retained.[49] Following the controversy, the Academy introduced new campaigning rules and clarifications in May 2023.[50] Variety columnist Owen Gleiberman wrote: "It didn't rock the boat, it didn't overstay its welcome, and it left you feeling that the world's preeminent awards show, all doom-saying punditry to the contrary, is still, on balance, a very good thing." He also added that the wins received by Everything Everywhere All at Once "lent the evening a rare emotional unity".[51] Television critic Daniel Fienberg of The Hollywood Reporter similarly praised the show's emotional beats and found its flaws "were mitigated more gracefully than just about any Oscars telecast" he could recall.[52] Mick LaSalle of the San Francisco Chronicle commended Kimmel's stint as host stating: "He was establishing that 2023 would not be a repeat of 2022 — and it wasn't. It was such a relief to see something, anything, actually get better."[53] Mike Hale of The New York Times remarked on "the ordinariness and sameness of the ABC broadcast" compared to the prior year,[54] while USA Today's Kelly Lawler criticized it as "terribly fake" and felt that Kimmel's role "felt phoned in, or at least maybe monitored by corporate overlords looking to avoid controversy" despite some of his jokes tackling controversial subjects such as the January 6 United States Capitol attack and Tom Cruise's Scientology advocacy.[55] Hale added that "the modern Oscars have become something more to be endured than enjoyed".[54] The American telecast on ABC drew in an average of 18.75 million people over its length, which was a 13% increase from the previous year's ceremony and marked the first time that the Academy Awards experienced consecutive years of viewership increase since the 86th Academy Awards in 2014.[3] The show also earned higher Nielsen ratings compared to the previous ceremony with 9.9% of households watching the ceremony.[56] In addition, it garnered a higher 18–49 demo rating with a 4.03 rating among viewers in that demographic.[57] It was the most-watched prime time entertainment broadcast of 2023 in the United States.[58] In July 2023, the broadcast was nominated for three awards at the 75th Primetime Creative Arts Emmys but failed to win in any of the categories for which it was nominated.[59][60] The annual "In Memoriam" segment was introduced by John Travolta. Singer Lenny Kravitz performed his song "Calling All Angels" during the tribute.[61][62] Olivia Newton-John – singer, actress John Korty – director, producer May Routh – costume designer Louise Fletcher – actress John Zaritsky – cinematographer Albert Brenner – production designer Irene Papas – actress Mitchell Goldman – executive Bob Rafelson – director, writer, producer Albert Saiki – design engineer Ian Whittaker – set decorator Robbie Coltrane – actor Kirstie Alley – actress Ray Liotta – actor Vicky Eguia – publicity executive Angelo Badalamenti – composer Greg Jein – visual effects artist, model maker Neal Jimenez – writer, director Mike Hill – film editor Tom Luddy – producer, film festival co-founder Marina Goldovskaya – director, cinematographer, educator Christopher Tucker – special effects makeup artist Irene Cara – actress, singer, songwriter Gregory Allen Howard – writer, producer Owen Roizman – cinematographer Luster Bayless – costume designer Gray Frederickson – producer Robert Dalva – film editor Nichelle Nichols – actress Edward R. Pressman – producer Douglas McGrath – writer, director, actor Julia Reichert – producer, director Edie Landau – producer, executive Mike Moder – assistant director, producer Jean-Luc Godard – director, writer Ralph Eggleston – animator, production designer Marvin March – set decorator Burt Bacharach – composer Nick Bosustow – producer Clayton Pinney – special effects artist Simone Bär – casting director Donn Cambern – film editor Tom Whitlock – songwriter Amanda Mackey – casting director Angela Lansbury – actress Wolfgang Petersen – director, writer, producer John Dartigue – publicity executive Burny Mattinson – animator Maurizio Silvi – makeup artist Jacques Perrin – actor, producer, director Mary Alice – actress Gina Lollobrigida – actress Carl Bell – animator Douglas Kirkland – photographer Vangelis – composer, musician James Caan – actor, producer Raquel Welch – actress Walter Mirisch – producer, former President of the Academy List of submissions to the 95th Academy Awards for Best International Feature Film ^ Jerome Robbins and Robert Wise first achieved this distinction for co-directing West Side Story (1961). Brothers Joel Coen and Ethan Coen later earned this same feat for their direction of No Country for Old Men (2007).[12] ^ Many consider Merle Oberon, who was nominated for her role in The Dark Angel (1935), to be the first Asian nominee in this category, but she hid her mixed-race heritage due to fears regarding discrimination and the impact it would have on her career.[14]

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