PRECALCULUS NAME: Jeffrey Aybar

GPS # 28 **3.2** **LOGARITHMIC FUNCTIONS II** Class Time: 11:30 Date: 3/6/08

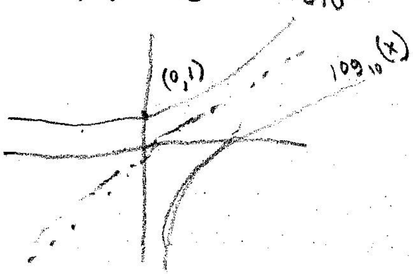
Useful Guidelines:

* The logarithmic function to the base a, where $a > 0$ and $a \neq 1$: $y = \log_a x$ if and only if $x = a^y$;
* Properties of the logarithmic Function $y = \log_a x$ (where $a > 0$ and $a \neq 1$):
  (1) Domain: the interval $(0, \infty)$; Range: the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$;
  (2) x-intercepts: 1; y-intercept: none;
  (3) Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$;
  (4) $f(x) = \log_a x, a > 1$, is an increasing, one-to-one, smooth and continuous function;
  $f(x) = \log_a x, 0 < a < 1$, is a decreasing, one-to-one, smooth and continuous function;
  (5) The points $(1,0), (a,1)$, and $(\frac{1}{a}, -1)$ are always on the graph of f.
* Natural logarithm function: $y = \log_e x = \ln x$ if and only if $x = e^y$.
* Common logarithm function: $y = \log x$ if and only if $x = 10^y$.

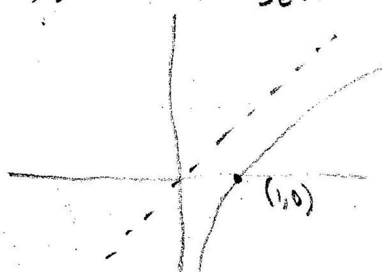
20/20 Good Job!

1. Graph each logarithmic function.

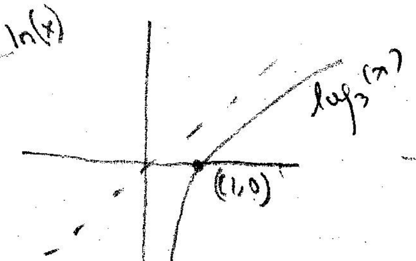
a) $y = \log x$ $= \log_{10}(x)$



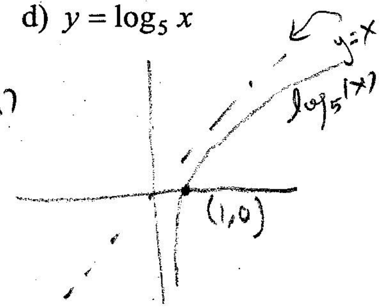
b) $y = \ln x$ $y = \log_e(x)$



c) $y = \log_3 x$

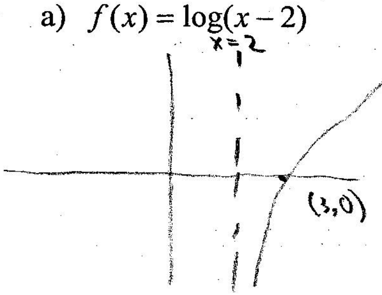


d) $y = \log_5 x$



2. Use transformations to graph each function. Determine the domain, range, and vertical asymptote of each function.

a) $f(x) = \log(x-2)$



log(x-2)

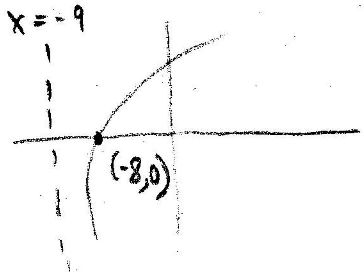
D: $(2, \infty)$

R: $(-\infty, \infty)$

or

$\{x \mid x > 2\}$ V.A x=2

b) $y = \ln(x+9)$ $= \log_e(x+9)$



D: $(-9, \infty)$

R: $(-\infty, \infty)$

V.A: $x = -9$

3. Solve each equation.

a) $\log_3 x = 4$

3 3

$x = 81$

b) $\log_5(x+1) = 2$

5 5

$x+1 = 25$

$x = 24$

c) $\ln x = 3$

$\log_e(x) = 3$

e e

$x = e^3$

d) $\ln e^x = 4$ $\log_e(e) = 1$

$\cancel{\log_e}(e^x) = 4$ $\ln(e) = 1$

e e

$x = 4$

e) $e^{2x} = 5$

$\log_e(e^{2x}) = \log_e(5)$ $2x\, \cancel{\log_e(e)} = \log_e(5)$

$2x = \ln(5)$

$x = \frac{1}{2}\ln(5)$

f) $e^{-3x} = 10$

$\cancel{\log_e}(e^{-3x}) = \log_e(10)$

$\frac{-3x}{-3} = \frac{\ln(10)}{-3}$

$x = -\frac{1}{3}\ln(10)$