## **Lesson 1: Log Logic**

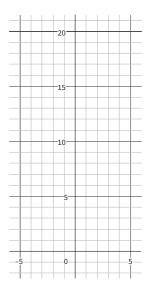
### Ready, Set, Go



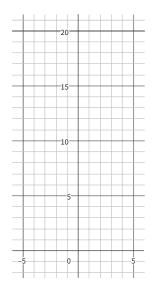
# Ready

Graph each function over the domain  $\{-4 \leq x \leq 4\}.$ 

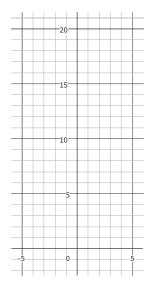
1. 
$$y = 2^x$$



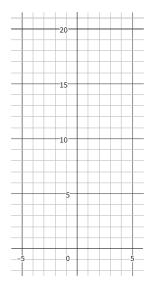
**2.** 
$$y = 2 \cdot 2^x$$



**3.** 
$$y = (\frac{1}{2})^x$$



**4.** 
$$y = 2(\frac{1}{2})^x$$



 $\textbf{5.} \ \ \text{Compare problem 1 to problem 2. Multiplying by 2 should generate a vertical stretch of the graph, but the graph looks like it has been translated vertically. How do you explain that?}$ 

**6.** Compare problem 3 to problem 4. Is your explanation in problem 5 still valid for these two graphs? Explain.



### Set

- **7.** Given that  $f(x) = 3^x$ ,  $f^{-1}(x) =$
- **8.** Given that  $f(x) = 7^x$ ,  $f^{-1}(x) =$
- **9.** Given that  $f\left(x\right)=a^{x}$ ,  $f^{-1}\left(x\right)=$
- **10.** Given that  $f^{-1}(x) = \log_{10} x$ , f(x) =
- **11.** Given that  $f^{-1}\left(x
  ight)=\log_{27}x,f\left(x
  ight)=$



Given  $f(x) = 5^x$ . Use the table to fill in the missing values and evaluate the log expression.

x	$f\left( x ight) =5^{x}$
0	1
1	5
2	25
3	125
4	625
5	3,125

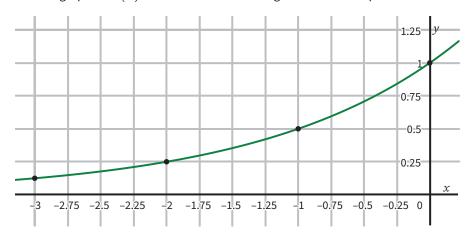
**12.** 
$$f^{-1}(25) = \log_5$$
 \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_.

**13.** 
$$f^{-1}(3,125) = \log_5 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

**14.** 
$$f^{-1}(\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) = \log_5 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 1$$

Given  $h\left(x\right)=2^{x}$  and  $k\left(x\right)=h^{-1}\left(x\right)$ .

Use the graph of  $h\left(x\right)=2^{x}$  to find the missing value in each equation.



**15.** 
$$h^{-1}(\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) = \log_2(\frac{1}{2}) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

**16.** 
$$h^{-1}(1) = \log_2 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

**17.** 
$$h^{-1}(0.25) = \log_2 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

**18.** Answer the question yes or no. If yes, give an example of the answer. If no, explain why not.

Does  $\log_x 0$  have an answer?



#### Go

Apply the properties of exponents to find equivalent numerical expressions that no longer have exponents.

- **19.** 27<sup>0</sup>
- **20.**  $11(-6)^0$
- **21.**  $-3^{-2}$
- **22.**  $4^{-3}$
- 23.  $\frac{9}{2^{-1}}$
- 24.  $\frac{4^3}{8^0}$
- **25.**  $3\left(\frac{29^3}{11^5}\right)^0$

- **26.**  $\frac{3}{6^{-1}}$
- **27.**  $\frac{32^{-1}}{4^{-1}}$