Chapter 3. Exponents and logarithms

11th Second guide

Name:			
Name:			

Exercise 1.

This guide to functions and logarithms will be received on Monday, April 15 (two members). For more information, see chapter 3 of the book, pages 136 to 148.

Exercise 1.1. Graph each logarithmic function. Then state its domain and rage.

a)
$$y = \log_4(x)$$

b)
$$y = \log_5(x)$$

c)
$$y = \log_8(x)$$

Exercise 1.2. Describe each transformation of $f(x) = \log_2(x)$. Then use a graph of f(x) to sketch the graph of g(x).

a)
$$g(x) = \log_2(x) - 3$$

b)
$$g(x) = \log_2(x+2) + 4$$

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$$g(x) = \log_2(x) - 3$$
 b) $g(x) = \log_2(x+2) + 4$ c) $g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}\log_2(x)$

Exercise 1.3. Write a function rule for g(x), the described transformation of f(x). Then confirm your answer by graphing f(x) and g(x) in the same window.

- 1. $f(x) = \log(x)$ translated 2 units left and 3 units down.
- 2. $f(x) = \ln(x)$ translated 5 units left and then reflected in the *y*-axis.
- 3. $f(x) = \log(x)$ reflected in the x-axis and translated 2 units up.

Exercise 1.4. Explain: Why is 0 not in the domain of $f(x) = \log(x)$?

Exercise 1.5. Specify the intervals of x for which $f(x) = \ln(x)$ is:

- a) positive
- b) negative
- c) zero
- d) undefined

Are these intervals the same for $f(x) = \log(x)$?

Exercise 1.6. Example 7 illustrates how the Richter scale is used to compare earthquakes. Earthquakes with a magnitude less than 3.0 are often not felt, while the most severe earthquakes my measure 7.0 or higher.

Use $R = \log\left(\frac{A}{A_0}\right)$ to find the magnitude of the 2017 earthquake near Brenas, Puerto Rico, if its amplitude was 1200 times as great as A_0 .

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Exercise 1.7. Expand each logarithmic expression. Assume all variables are positive values.

a)
$$log(xy^3)$$

b)
$$\log(ab^2c)$$

c)
$$\log(7x^4)$$

d)
$$\log\left(\frac{3}{x^2}\right)$$

e)
$$\log(100\sqrt[3]{x^2})$$

f)
$$\log_3(\sqrt{27xy^2})$$

g)
$$\log_7\left(\frac{49\sqrt{y}}{x}\right)$$

h)
$$\log_2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2x}}{16y}\right)$$

Exercise 1.8. Write each expression as a single logarithm.

a)
$$x \log(3) - 2\log(y) + \frac{1}{3}\log(z)$$

b)
$$x \ln(3) + y \ln(2) - z \ln(3)$$

c)
$$\ln(2x) + 3\ln(4x^2) - \ln(8x^4)$$

d)
$$3\log\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 2\log(6x) - 2\log(3)$$