

* Let's sketch a few Log and exponential graphs

* NB *

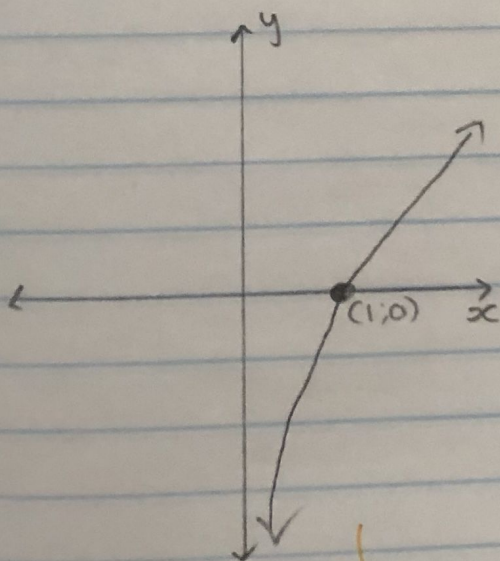
$$y = \log_m x$$

$x \neq 0$
 $m > 0 \rightarrow \text{can't be } (-)$
 $m \neq 1$

$$a > 1$$

$$y = \log_a x$$

(increasing)

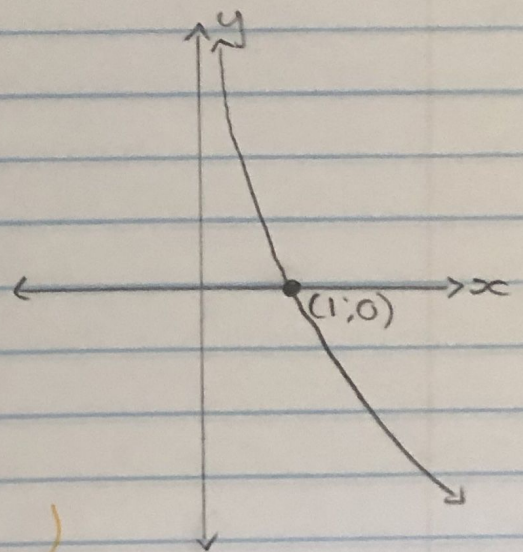


$$0 < a < 1$$

$\hookrightarrow$ when a is fraction

$$y = \log_a x$$

(decreasing)



$x=0$ is the vertical asymptote.

There won't be a y-intercept, since $x \neq 0$!!

Examples:

1) Find the equation of the inverse of ;

a) $f(x) = 3 \cdot 2^x$

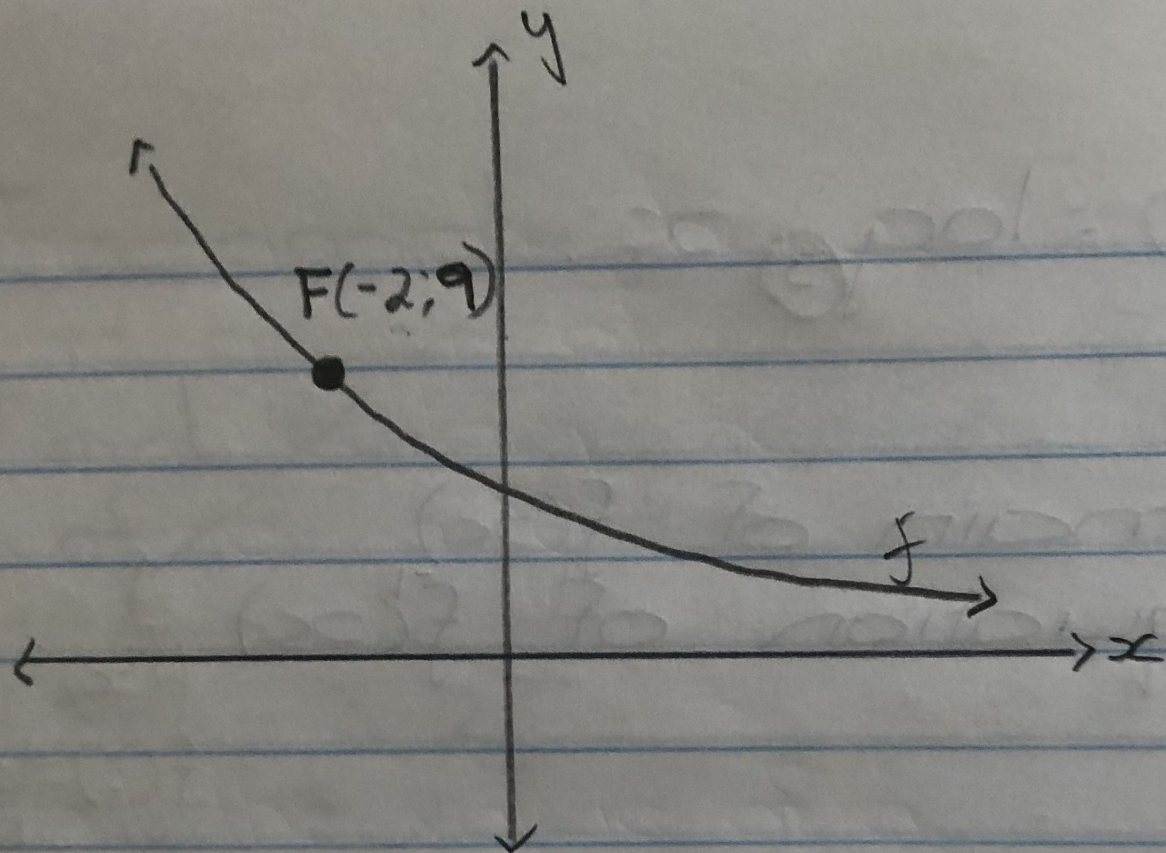
2) Given : $f(x) = \log_3 x$

a) Sketch $f(x)$

b) Find the domain of $f(x)$

c) Find the equation of $f'(x)$

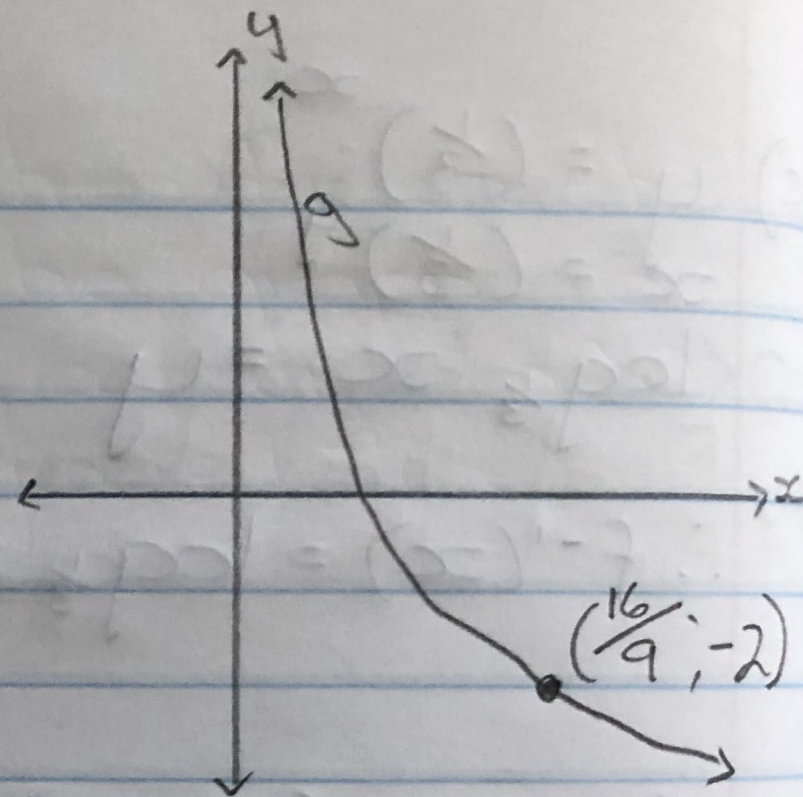
3)



Given:
 $f(x) = a^x$
 with $a > 0$

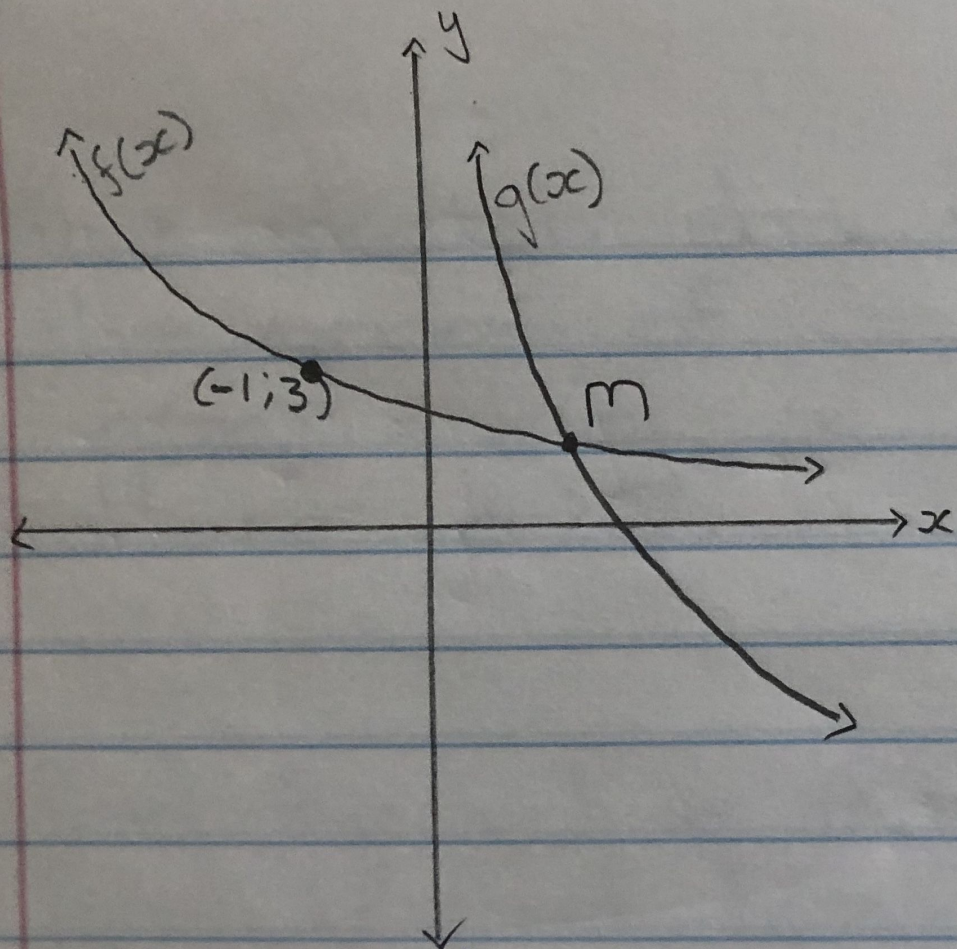
- find the value of a
- find the equation of $g(x)$ if
 $g(x) = f(-x)$
- find the equation of the inverse
 $f^{-1}(x)$, and write down its domain

4) The sketch shows the graph of $g(x) = \log_a x$, where $a > 0$



- find the value of a
- find $h(x)$ if $h(x)$ is the reflection of $g(x)$ in the y -axis.
- use the graph to find the values of $g(x)$ at $x = \frac{16}{9}$
- Find the range of $g^{-1}(x)$.

5)



The sketch shows
the graphs of
 $f(x) = a^x$, $a > 0$
 $g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$

a) Show that $a = \frac{1}{3}$

b) find the equation of $g(x)$