

**Section 1:** Given each function, provide an example of a graph that will match each description (NC). Then, graph only the exponential equations (all  $f(x)$  equations).

1.) DESCRIPTION	$f(x) = 3^x$	$g(x) = \log(x)$
a) Horizontal shift LEFT 3 units	$f(x) = 3^{x+3}$	$g(x) = \log(x + 3)$
b) Horizontal shift RIGHT 2 units	$f(x) = 3^{x-2}$	$g(x) = \log(x - 2)$
c) Vertical shift UP 4 units	$f(x) = 3^x + 4$	$g(x) = \log(x) + 4$
d) Vertical shift DOWN 5 units	$f(x) = 3^x - 5$	$g(x) = \log(x) - 5$
e) Reflection over the $x$ -axis	$f(x) = -3^x$	$g(x) = -\log(x)$
f) Reflection over the $y$ -axis	$f(x) = 3^{-x}$	$g(x) = \log(-x)$

**See last page for graphs of  $f(x)$**

**SECTION 2:** Rewrite each exponential equation in logarithmic form

2.)  $5^x = 625$        $\log_5 625 = x$       3.)  $10^x = 1000$        $\log 1000 = x$   
 4.)  $e^3 = 20.085$        $\ln 20.085 = 3$       5.)  $u^v = w$        $\log_u w = v$

**SECTION 3:** Rewrite each logarithmic equation in exponential form

6.)  $\log_2 \frac{1}{8} = -3$        $2^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$       7.)  $\ln 143 = x$        $e^x = 143$   
 8.)  $\log_4 64 = 3$        $4^3 = 64$       9.)  $\log \frac{1}{100} = -2$        $10^{-2} = \frac{1}{100}$

**SECTION 4:** Evaluate

10.)  $\log_4 4^2 = 2$       11.)  $\ln e^3 = 3$       12.)  $\log 10^2 = 2$   
 13.)  $2^{\log_2 5} = 5$       14.)  $e^{\ln 12} = 12$       15.)  $10^{\log 4} = 4$   
 16.)  $\log_3 8 = \frac{\log 8}{\log 3} = 1.893$       17.)  $\log_5 12 = \frac{\log 12}{\log 5} = 1.544$       18.)  $\log_2 7 = \frac{\log 7}{\log 2} = 2.807$

**SECTION 5:** Expand each logarithmic expression. Your answer may not contain any expressions or radicals.

19.)  $\log\left(\frac{x^3\sqrt{y+1}}{z^2}\right)$

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

20.)  $\ln\left(\frac{yz\sqrt{x}}{w}\right)$

$\ln y + \ln z + \frac{1}{2}\ln x - \ln w$

**SECTION 6:** Condense each logarithmic expression

21.)  $3\log x + 2\log y + \frac{1}{2}\log z$

$\log(x^3y^2\sqrt{z})$

22.)  $3\ln x + 2\ln 5 - \ln(x+2)$

$\ln\left(\frac{25x^3}{x+2}\right)$

**SECTION 7:** Solving Exponential Equations

23.)  $3^{x-2} = 27$

$3^{x-2} = 3^3$   
 $x - 2 = 3$   
 $x = 5$

24.)  $e^{x+5} = e^7$

$x + 5 = 7$   
 $x = 2$

25.)  $4^x = 42$

$\log_4 4^x = \log_4 42$   
 $x = \log_4 42$   
 $x = \frac{\log 42}{\log 4} = 2.70$

26.)  $4(5^{x+2}) = 32$

$5^{x+2} = 8$   
 $\log_5 5^{x+2} = \log_5 8$   
 $x + 2 = \log_5 8$   
 $x = \log_5 8 - 2$   
 $x = \frac{\log 8}{\log 5} - 2 = -0.71$

27.)  $e^x = 18$

$\ln e^x = \ln 18$   
 $x = \ln 18 = 2.89$

28.)  $3e^x = 24$

$e^x = 8$   
 $\ln e^x = \ln 8$   
 $x = \ln 8 = 2.08$

**SECTION 8:** Solving Logarithmic Equations

29.)  $\log_4(x - 1) = 2$

$$4^{\log_4(x-1)} = 4^2$$
$$x - 1 = 16$$
$$x = 17$$

30.)  $\ln x = 2$

$$e^{\ln x} = e^2$$
$$x = e^2 = 7.39$$

31.)  $\log x = 6$

$$10^{\log x} = 10^6$$
$$x = 10^6$$
$$x = 1,000,000$$

32.)  $\log_3(x + 5) = 5$

$$3^{\log_3(x+5)} = 3^5$$
$$x + 5 = 3^5$$
$$x = 3^5 - 5 = 238$$

33.)  $\log_3 x + \log_3(x - 8) = 2$

$$\log_3 x(x - 8) = 2$$

$$3^{\log_3 x(x-8)} = 3^2$$

$$x(x - 8) = 9$$

$$x^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$$

$$(x - 9)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = 9$$

34.)  $\log_4 x - \log_4(x - 1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\log_4 \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4^{\log_4 \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right)} = 4^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right) = 2$$

$$x = 2(x - 1)$$

$$x = 2x - 2$$

$$x = 2$$

35.)  $\log_3(5x - 1) = \log_3(x + 7)$

$$5x - 1 = x + 7$$

$$4x = 8$$

$$x = 2$$

36.)  $\log_6(3x + 14) - \log_6 5 = \log_6 2x$

$$\log_6 \left( \frac{3x+14}{5} \right) = \log_6 2x$$

$$\left( \frac{3x+14}{5} \right) = 2x$$

$$3x + 14 = 10x$$

$$7x = 14$$

$$x = 2$$

**SECTION 9:** Application Problems

Simple Compound Interest:  $A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$

Continuous Compound Interest:  $A = Pe^{rt}$

37.) Emily plans to put her graduation money into an account and leave it there for 4 years while she goes to college. She receives \$1,050 in graduation money to college that she puts into an account that earns 4.25%. How much money will be in Emily's account at the end of four years if it is compounded?

a.) Quarterly?  $A = 1050 \left(1 + \frac{0.0425}{4}\right)^{4*4} = \$1,243.45$

b.) Monthly?  $A = 1050 \left(1 + \frac{0.0425}{12}\right)^{12*4} = \$1,244.20$

c.) Continuously?  $A = 1050e^{0.0425*4} = \$1,244.57$

38.) The number of people infected by the flu in a particular region after  $t$  hours is given by:  
 $P(t) = 5e^{0.03t}$  where  $t \geq 0$ .

a.) Is this a growth or decay problem? *Growth problem*

b.) What is the initial population of people infected by the flu? *5 people*

c.) What is the population of people infected by the flu after 12 hours? *8 people*

d.) What is the population of people infected by the flu after 1 day? *11 people*

39.) The population of mosquitoes after  $t$  days is given by:  $P(t) = 500e^{-0.055t}$  where  $t \geq 0$ .

a.) Is this a growth or decay problem? *Decay problem*

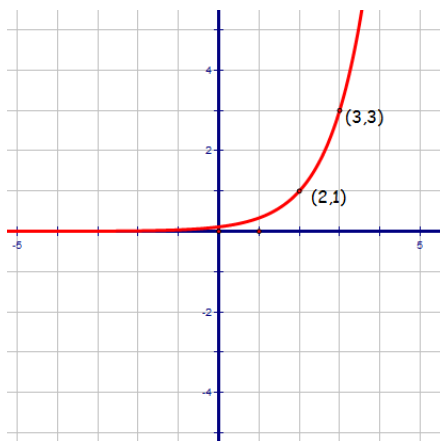
b.) What is the initial population of mosquitoes? *500 mosquitoes*

c.) What is the population of mosquitoes after 1 day? *474 mosquitoes*

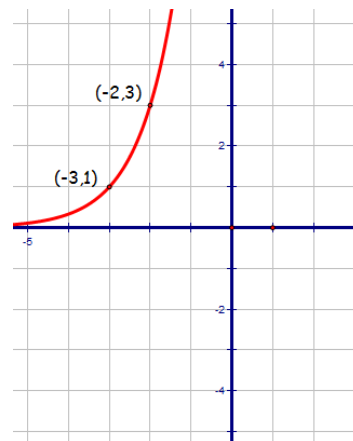
d.) What is the population of mosquitoes after 72 hours? *424 mosquitoes*

Section 1: Graphs

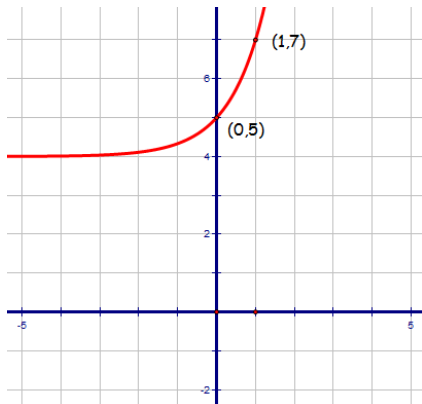
a)  $f(x) = 3^{x+3}$



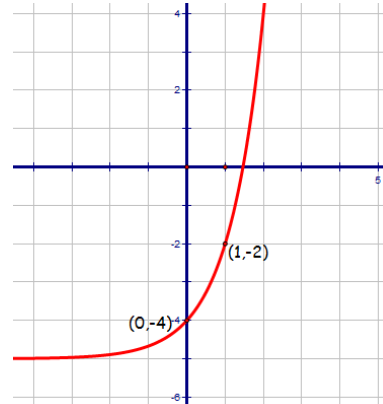
b)  $f(x) = 3^{x-2}$



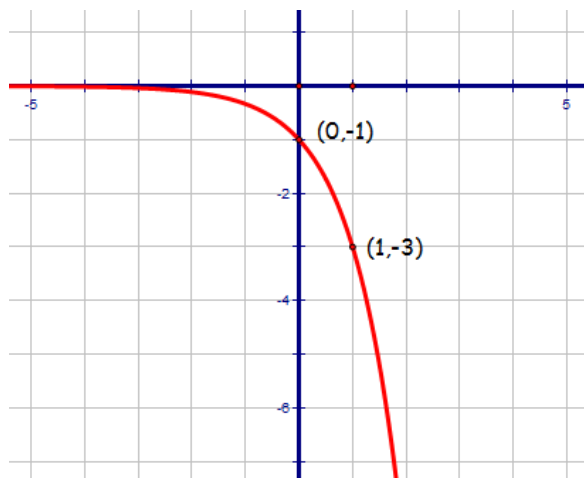
c)  $f(x) = 3^x + 4$



d)  $f(x) = 3^x - 5$



e)  $f(x) = -3^x$



f)  $f(x) = 3^{-x}$

