

5.3 Day 2

Wednesday, November 12, 2008  
10:50 AM

Consider the functions  $f(x) = e^x$  and  $g(x) = \ln x$ .  
List all the properties you can of  $f$ , and identify corresponding properties for  $g$ .

	$f(x) = e^x$	$g(x) = \ln x$
Concavity	up	down
Inc/Dec	Increasing	Increasing
Intercepts	none	$(1, 0)$
x	$(0, 1)$	none
y		
POIs	None	None
Extrema	None	None
Domain	$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}^+$
Range	$\mathbb{R}^+$	$\mathbb{R}$
lim $x \rightarrow +\infty$	$+\infty$ , very fast	$+\infty$ , very slowly
		Note: If $\ln x > 1000000$ $x > e^{1000000}$ $e^{2.303} \approx 10 \Rightarrow e^{1000000} \approx (e^{2.303})^{430000} \approx 10^{430000}$
lim $x \rightarrow -\infty$	0 HA at $y=0$	lim $\ln x = -\infty$ VA at $x=0$ $x \rightarrow 0^+ \in \mathbb{R}$ from the + side
Symmetry	—	—
1-1 ness	Yes	Yes

$$e^{x_1 + x_2} = e^{x_1} \cdot e^{x_2}$$

$$f(x_1 + x_2) = f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2)$$

$$e^{x_1 - x_2} = e^{x_1} / e^{x_2}$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow e^x > 1$$

$$e^{-x_1} = \frac{1}{e^{x_1}} \quad f(f^{-1}(x)) = \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$\ln(x_1 \cdot x_2) = \ln x_1 + \ln x_2$$

$$x > 1 \Rightarrow \ln x > 0$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{x_1}\right) = -\ln x_1$$

$$e^{x_1 x_2} = (e^{x_1})^{x_2}$$

Solve for x exactly  $5^x = 17$

$$x = \log_5 17 \quad \text{equivalent}$$

$$\log_b a = \frac{\ln a}{\ln b} = \frac{\log a}{\log b}$$

How can the graph of  $f(x) = \log_2(4x)$  be obtained from the graph of  $y = \log_2 x$ ?

$$\ln x_1^{x_2} = x_2 \cdot \ln x_1$$

$$5^x = 17$$

$$\ln(5^x) = \ln 17$$

$$x \cdot \ln 5 = \ln 17 \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{\ln 17}{\ln 5} = \log_5 17$$

## Whiteboard Problems!

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$$1. \log 0.0001 = x \quad 10^x = .0001 \quad x = -4$$

$$2. \ln 64 / \ln 8 = \frac{\ln 8^2}{\ln 8} = \frac{2 \cdot \ln 8}{\ln 8} = \log_8 64 = 2.$$

$$3. (\ln 1/2) / (\ln 2)$$

$$-1$$

4. Translate into an exponential equation:

$$\ln s = 2r$$

$$e^{2r} = s$$

5. Evaluate:

$$\ln(e^{\sqrt{1+x^2}}) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$\ln e^u = e^{\ln u} = u$

6. If  $\ln u = 7$  and  $\ln v = 19$ , find  $\ln(v/u^2)$

(S)

7. If  $\log(x - 10) + \log(x + 5) = 2$ , what is  $x$ ?

8. Find the domain of  $\log_2(\log_3(\log_4 x))$