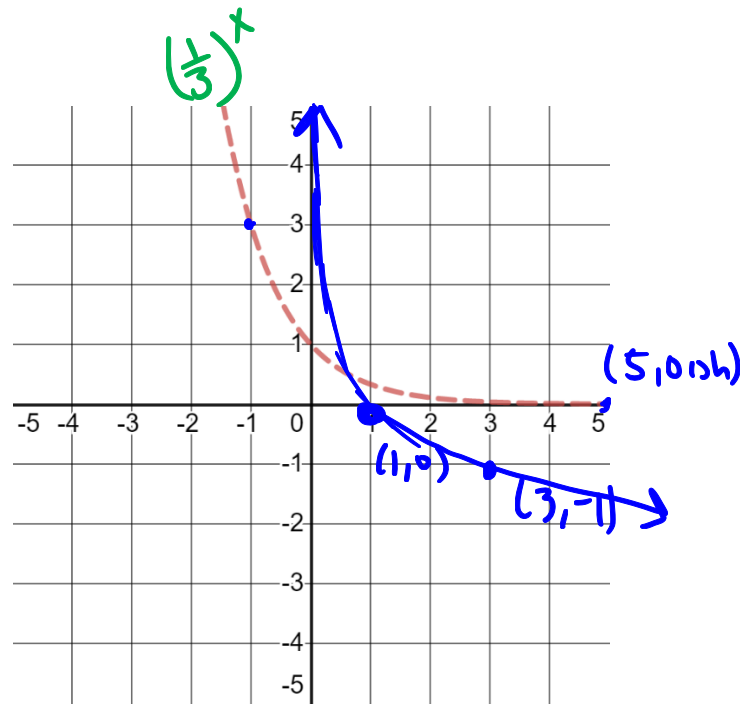
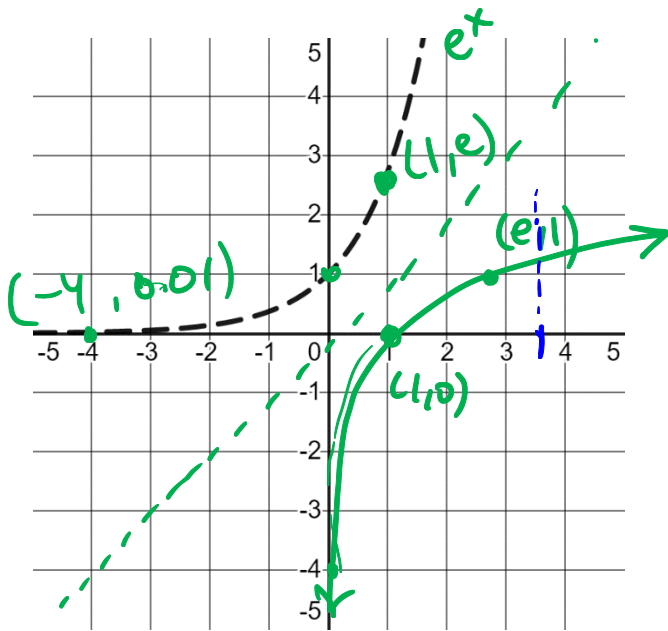


Exponential Inverses

<p>KNOW The inverse of an exponential is a log of the same base and knows the domain and range of a log function.</p>	<p>DO Can find the exact equation in base e to an exponential. Can graph the basic $\ln x$.</p>	<p>UNDERSTAND <i>Function Characteristics:</i></p>
<p>Vocab & Notation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logarithm, $\log x$ • Natural log, $\ln x$ 		

Graph the inverse of $y = e^x$ and $y = (1/3)^x = 3^{-x}$



$(x, y) \mapsto (y, x)$

★ inverse is one-to-one (so its a function)

$f(x) = e^x \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, \infty) \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

★ has a vertical asymptote at $x=0$

$g(x) = \sin x \quad g^{-1}(x) = \sin^{-1} x = \arcsin x$

Since the exponential function $f(x) = b^x$ needs that the base $b > 0$ and $b \neq 1$, we have the same restriction on the function $f^{-1}(x) = \log_b x$.

log 100

There are three common bases that you will use depending on your field.

- Engineering: Base 10

$$f(x) = 10^x \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \log_{10} x = \log x$$

- Science and Mathematics: Base e

$$g(x) = e^x \rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = \log_e x = \ln x$$

natural
log

- Computer Science: Base 2

$$h(x) = 2^x \rightarrow h^{-1}(x) = \log_2 x = \text{lb}_x = \log x$$

Example: Solve for k

$$\log(500 = 10^k)$$

$$\log 500 = \log 10^k$$

$$2.699 \dots = k$$

$$\ln(2 = e^k)$$

$$\ln 2 = k$$

$$0.693 \dots = k$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x = \sqrt{2}$$

Practice: Solve for x

$$\log(1200 = 10^x)$$

$$\log 1200 = x$$

$$\ln(20 = e^x)$$

$$\ln 20 = x$$

$$2(9 = \log_2 x)$$

$$2^9 = 2^{\log_2 x}$$

$$512 = x$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{e^k} = e^{-k}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{5} = e^k\right)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = k$$

$$17 = \ln(e^k)$$

$$17 = k$$

$$10(3 = \log k)$$

$$10^3 = k$$

$$32 = 10^{\log k}$$

$$32 = k$$

$$e(8 = \ln x)$$

$$e^8 = x$$

$$e(22 = \ln(\ln k))$$

$$e(e^{22} = \ln k)$$

$$e^{e^{22}} = k$$

When we evaluate an exponential $2^6 = x$, we are asking:
2 to the power of 6 is what?

When we evaluate a logarithm, we are asking the inverse. For $\log_2 32 = x$ we are asking:
2 to what power is 32?

$$2^x = 32 \rightarrow x = 5$$

$$\log_2 32 = x$$

$$32 = 2^x$$

Practice: Without a calculator evaluate the following:

$$\log_3 729$$

$$\log_5 625 = x$$

$$\log_{19} 361 = x$$

3 to the power of ???
is 729

$$625 = 5^x$$

$$361 = 19^x$$

$$3^x = 729$$

$$x = 6$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x = 2$$

$$3^6 = 729$$