

# Chapter 3 Study Guide

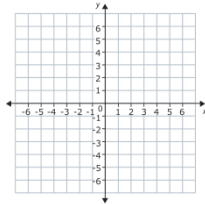
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\* THIS IS NOT HOMEWORK\*\*\*\*\*

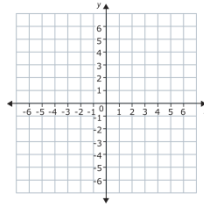
3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
Definition of Exponentials Evaluating Exponentials Graphing Exponentials The Natural Base $e$	Definition of Logarithms Evaluating Logarithms with base $a$ Graphing Logarithms with base $a$ Evaluating Natural Logarithms	Change of Base Formula Product Property Quotient Property Power Property Expanding & Condensing	One-to-One vs. Inverse Properties Solving Exponential Equations Solving Logarithmic Equations Applications	Recognize the five most common types of models involving exponentials or logarithmic functions Use each model to solve real-life problems

**Lesson 3.1**— Graph the exponential function by hand. Identify asymptotes and intercepts and determine whether the graph is increasing or decreasing.

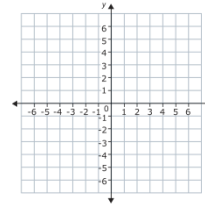
1.  $f(x) = 6^x$



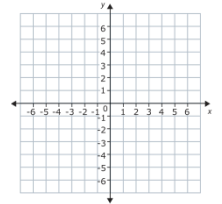
2.  $f(x) = 6^{-x}$



3.  $f(x) = 0.3^x$

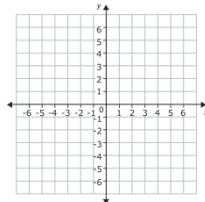


4.  $f(x) = 0.3^{-x}$

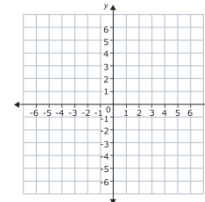


**Lesson 3.1**— Graph the natural base  $e$  exponential function. Identify asymptotes

5.  $f(x) = e^{x-1}$



6.  $f(x) = 2 + e^{-x}$



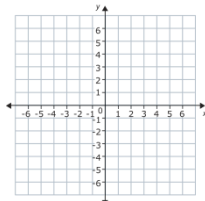
**Lesson 3.1**— Complete the table to determine the balance  $A$  for \$10,000 invested at a rate of 8% for  $t$  years, compounded continuously.

7.

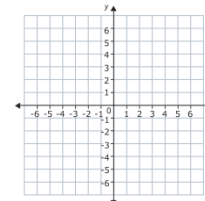
$t$	1	20	50
$A$			

**Lesson 3.2**— Sketch the graph of the logarithmic function. Find the domain, VA, and x-intercept.

8.  $f(x) = -\log_2 x + 5$



9.  $f(x) = \log_5(x - 3)$



**Lesson 3.3**— Evaluate using the change-of-base formula. Do this for common and natural logs.

10.  $\log_4 9$

11.  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 8$

**Lesson 3.3**— Expand the following.

12.  $\ln \frac{xy^5}{\sqrt{z}}$

13.  $\log_{10} \frac{5\sqrt{y}}{x^2}$

14.  $\log_4 16xy^3$

15.  $\ln \frac{x}{4}$

**Lesson 3.3**— Condense the following.

16.  $\log_2 9 + \log_2 x$

18.  $\ln 3 + \frac{1}{3} \ln(4 - x^2) - \ln x$

17.  $\frac{1}{2} \ln(2x - 1) - 2 \ln(x + 1)$

19.  $3[\ln x - 2 \ln(x^2 + 1)] + 2 \ln 5$

# Chapter 3 Study Guide

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 3.4— Solve the following equations.

20.  $2^{x+1} = \frac{1}{16}$

21.  $\log_8 x = 4$

22.  $\ln(x - 1) = 3$

23.  $3e^{-5x} = 132$

24.  $e^{2x} - 7e^x + 10 = 0$

25.  $\log_4(x - 1) = \log_4(x - 2) - \log_4(x + 2)$

26.  $\ln x - \ln 3 = 0$

27.  $2e^{x-3} - 1 = 4$

28.  $\log_{10}(-x - 4) = 2$

29.  $\ln \sqrt{x + 40} = 3$

## Lesson 3.5— Solve the following word problems.

30. The populations  $P$  (in thousands) of North Carolina from 1990 through 2008 can be modeled by  $P = 6707.7e^{kt}$ , where  $t$  is the year, with  $t=0$  corresponding to 1990. In 2008, the population was about 9,222,000.

- Find the value of  $k$ , and then
- Use the result to predict the population in the year 2020.

31. The scores for a biology test follow a normal distribution modeled by  $y = 0.0499e^{-(x-74)^2/128}$ , where  $x$  is the test score and  $40 \leq x \leq 100$ .

- Use a graphing utility to graph the function (*use the given domain and use .05 as YMAX and -.001 as YMIN*)
- Use the graph to estimate the average test score.

32. The average number  $N$  of words per minute that the students in first grade class could read orally after  $t$  weeks of school is modeled by  $N = \frac{62}{1+5.4e^{-.24t}}$ . Find the numbers of weeks it took the class to read at average rates of

- 40 words per minute
- 60 words per minute

33. On the Richter scale, the magnitude  $R$  of an earthquake of intensity  $I$  is modeled by  $R = \log_{10} \frac{I}{I_0}$  where  $I_0 = 1$  is the minimum intensity used for comparison. Find the intensities  $I$  of the following earth quakes measuring  $R$  on the Richter scale.

- $R = 7.1$
- $R = 5.5$