

EXPLORATION 2 Discovering Relationships and Nonrelationships

Of the eight relationships suggested here, four are *true* and four are *false* (using values of x within the domains of both sides of the equations). Thinking about the properties of logarithms, make a prediction about the truth of each statement. Then test each with some specific numerical values for x . Finally, compare the graphs of the two sides of the equation.

1. $\ln(x+2) = \ln x + \ln 2$ *False*

2. $\log_3(7x) = 7\log_3 x$ *False*

3. $\log_2(5x) = \log_2 5 + \log_2 x$ *True*

4. $\ln \frac{x}{5} = \ln x - \ln 5$ *True*

5. $\log \frac{x}{4} = \frac{\log x}{\log 4}$ *False*

6. $\log_4 x^3 = 3\log_4 x$ *True*

7. $\log_5 x^2 = (\log_5 x)(\log_5 x)$ *False*

8. $\log |4x| = \log 4 + \log |x|$ *True*

Which four are true, and which four are false?

Match the graph of $g(x) = \log_3 x$ to match the given function with its graph.

1.) $f(x) = \log_3 x + 2$ *F*

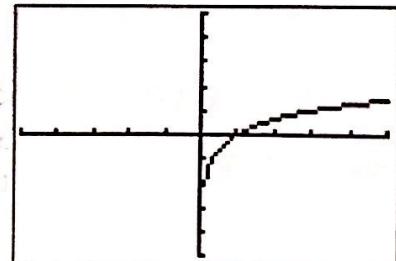
2.) $f(x) = \log_3(x-1)$ *A*

3.) $f(x) = -\log_3 x$ *B*

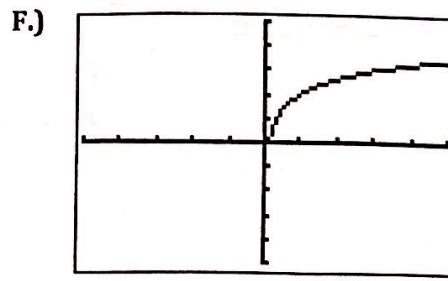
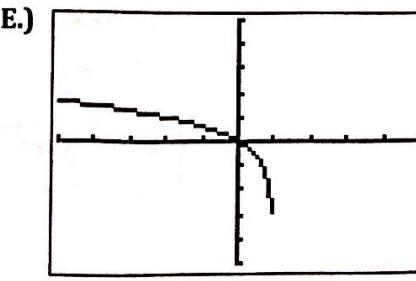
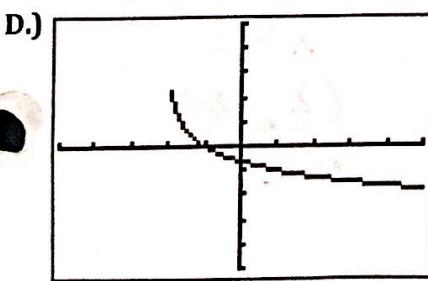
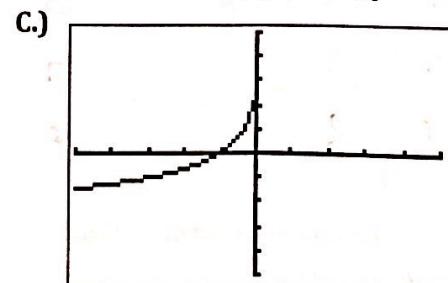
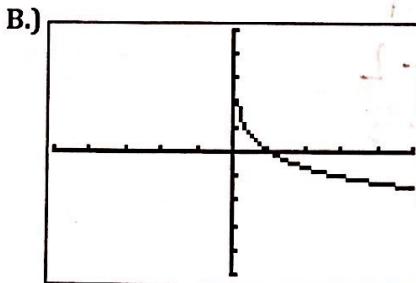
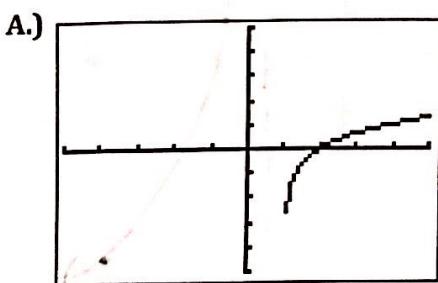
4.) $f(x) = \log_3(1-x)$ *E*

5.) $f(x) = -\log_3(x+2)$ *D*

6.) $f(x) = -\log_3(-x)$ *C*



$g(x) = \log_3 x$



For #7-8 Find the domain, x-intercept, and vertical asymptote of the logarithmic function and sketch its graph.

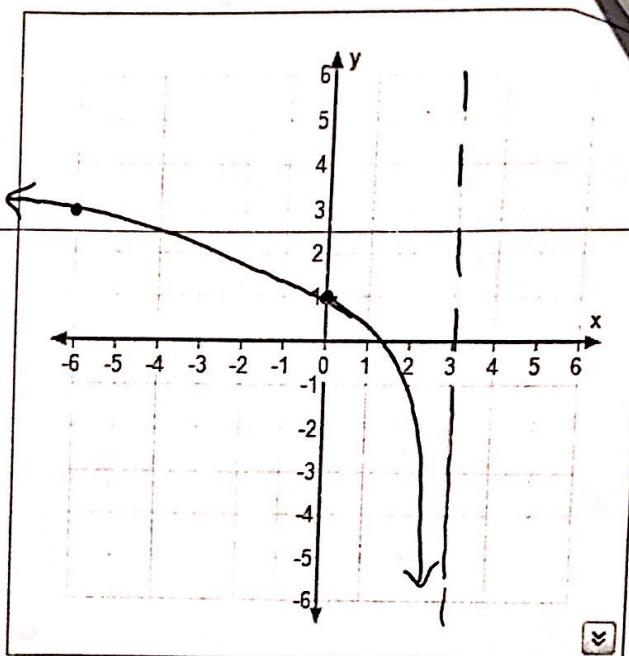
7.) $f(x) = 2 \log_3(3-x) - 1$

Stretch $(x2)y$
 Ry $(-x)$
 Right $3 + 3x$
 down 1 - 1 y

Flipped Method

x	y
$3^0 = 1$	0
$3^1 = 3$	1
$3^2 = 9$	2

x	y
2	-1
0	1
-6	3



Rewrite in Exponential Form Method

$$y = 2 \log_3(3-x) - 1$$

$$y+1 = 2 \log_3(3-x)$$

$$\frac{y+1}{2} = \log_3(3-x)$$

$$3^{\frac{1}{2}(y+1)} - 3 = -x$$

$$\frac{3^{\frac{1}{2}(y+1)} - 3}{-1} = x$$

$$3^{\frac{1}{2}(y+1)} = 3-x$$

8.) $f(x) = -3 \log_2(x-2) + 1$

Flipped Method

x	y
$2^0 = 1$	0
$2^1 = 2$	1
$2^2 = 4$	2

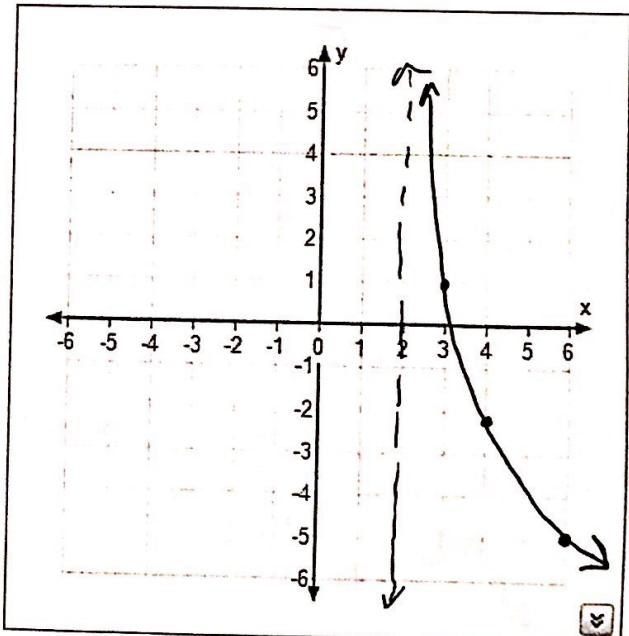
Stretch $y \cdot 3$
 Rx $-y$
 Right 2 $x+2$
 Up 1 $y+1$

x	y
3	1
4	-2
6	-5

Vertical Asymptote	$x = 3$
Domain	$(-\infty, 3)$
y-int	$(0, 1)$

Rewrite in Exponential Form Method

$$2^{-y} \cdot 3(y-1) + 2 = x$$



Vertical Asymptote	$x = 2$
Domain	$(2, \infty)$
y-int	None