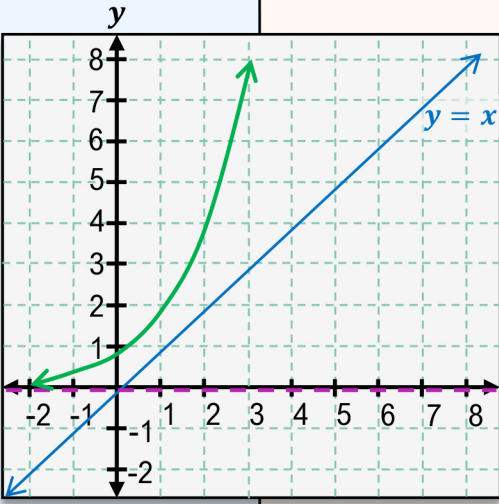


TOPIC: GRAPHING LOGARITHMIC FUNCTIONS

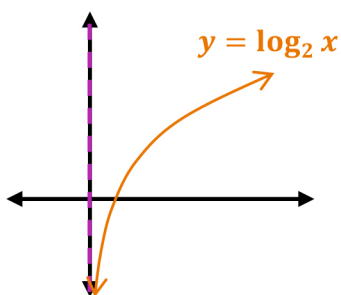
Graphs of Logarithmic Functions

- ◆ We can graph a logarithmic function using the fact that it is the _____ of an exponential function.
- $f(x) = \log_b x$ can be graphed by _____ the graph of its inverse function, $y = b^x$ over _____.

Recall	Exponential Functions	New	Logarithmic Functions																												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>$f(x) = 2^x$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>-2</td><td>$\frac{1}{4}$</td></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	$f(x) = 2^x$	-2	$\frac{1}{4}$	-1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	2	2	4	3	8		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>$f(x) = \log_2 x$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>$\frac{1}{4}$</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	$f(x) = \log_2 x$	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		1		2		4		8	
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	Domain: <i>always</i> $\mathbb{R}$ Range: depends on asymp.; $(0, \infty)$ Horizontal Asymptote at $y = 0$		Domain: depends on _____; _____ Range: <i>always</i> _____ _____ Asymptote at _____																												

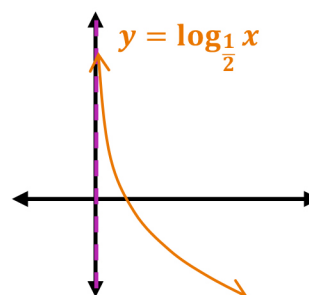
- ◆ Just like its inverse, the direction of the graph of $f(x) = \log_b x$ depends on ____.

$$b > 1$$



- ◆ Graph [INCREASES | DECREASES]

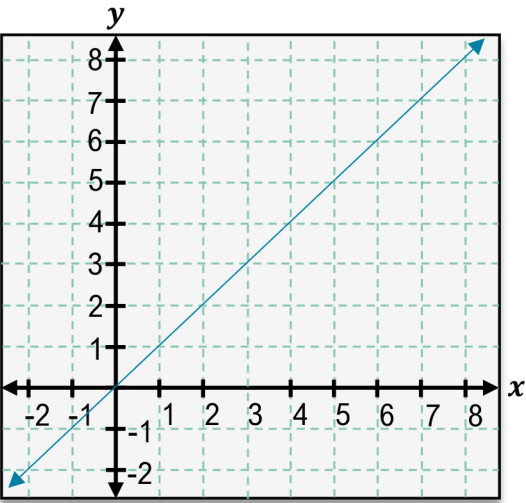
$$0 < b < 1$$



- ◆ Graph [INCREASES | DECREASES]

TOPIC: GRAPHING LOGARITHMIC FUNCTIONS

EXAMPLE: Graph $f(x) = 3^x$ and $g(x) = \log_3 x$ on the graph below. Determine the domain and range of each.



x	$f(x) = 3^x$
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

Domain: _____
Range: _____

x	$g(x) = \log_3 x$

Domain: _____
Range: _____

TOPIC: GRAPHING LOGARITHMIC FUNCTIONS

Transformations of Logarithmic Graphs

- ◆ We can graph logarithmic functions by applying rules of transformations to the parent function, $f(x) = \log_b x$
 - Like we did for exponentials, graph the parent function _____, then apply transformations.

Recall
Transformations

Reflect over

$\begin{matrix} [x | y] \text{ axis} \\ [x | y] \text{ axis} \end{matrix}$

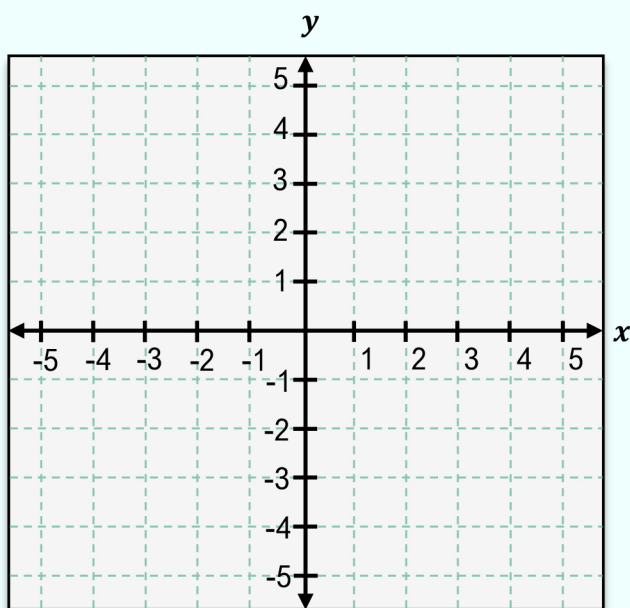
Shift

$\begin{matrix} [\text{Horiz.} | \text{Vert.}] \\ [\text{Horiz.} | \text{Vert.}] \end{matrix}$

$g(x) = -f(-x - h) + k$

EXAMPLE

Graph $g(x) = \log_2(x - 1) - 4$



HOW TO: GRAPH

- 0) Identify/graph parent fcn., $f(x) = \log_b x$
 - Plot: $(_, -1)$, $(1, 0)$, $(_, 1)$, connect
 - Vert. Asymp. at: $x = _$
- 1) Shift **Vert. Asym.** to $x = _$: $x = _$
- 2) a. **Reflect?** ☐ $\rightarrow$ test points over $[x | y]$
 - Shift test points by $(_, _)$
- 3) Sketch curve approaching asymptote

PROPERTIES

Domain:
 If approaching **asympt.** from right: $(_, \infty)$
 left: $(-\infty, _)$
 Range: *always* _____

TOPIC: GRAPHING LOGARITHMIC FUNCTIONS

PRACTICE: Graph the given function.

TO GRAPH	$g(x) = -\log_3(x + 2) + 1$
	0) Identify/graph parent fcn., $f(x) = \log_b x$ a. Plot: $(\frac{1}{b}, -1)$, $(1, 0)$, $(b, 1)$, connect b. Vert. Asymp. at: $x = 0$ 1) Shift Vert. Asym. to $x = h$: $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 2) a. Reflect? ☐ $\rightarrow$ test points over $[x y]$ b. Shift test points by $(\underline{h}, \underline{k})$ 3) Sketch curve approaching asymptote
FROM GRAPH	Domain: If approaching asymp. from right: $(\underline{h}, \infty)$ from left: $(-\infty, \underline{h})$ Range: <i>always</i> $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

