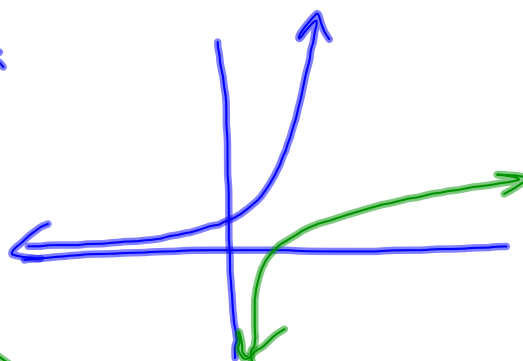


3-1 - 3-2 Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

$$f(x) = a^x$$

$$y = 5^x$$



$$f(x) = \log_a x$$

$$y = \log_a x$$

$$a^y = x$$

Ex. 1 Convert the following logarithmic equations to exponential equations, and convert the exponential equations to logarithmic equations.

$$y = \log_2 16$$

$$2^y = 16$$

$$5 = \log_x 32$$

$$x^5 = 32$$

$$3 = \log_4 x$$

$$4^3 = x$$

$$6^3 = x$$

$$3 = \log_6 x$$

$$x^4 = 625$$

$$4 = \log_x 625$$

$$3^x = 81$$

$$x = \log_3 81$$

Ex. 2 Graph

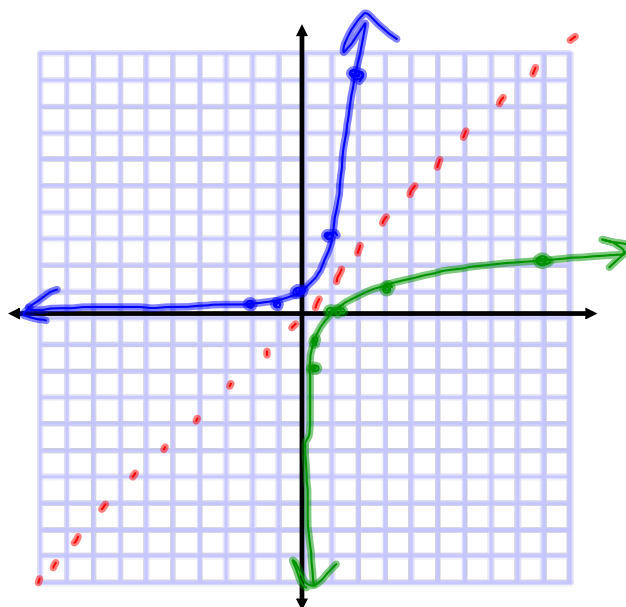
$$y = 3^x$$

x	y
-2	1/9
-1	1/3
0	1
1	3
2	9

$$y = \log_3 x$$

$$3^y = x$$

x	y
1/9	-2
1/3	-1
1	0
3	1
9	2



Calculus idea:

$$f(x) = e^x$$

★ $e \approx 2.718281828459045\dots$

The diagram illustrates the relationship between the compound interest formula and the continuous compounding formula. It features two equations:

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$$
$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

Handwritten annotations in blue ink identify the variables in the first formula:

- A : final amount
- P : principle
- r : rate
- t : time (years)
- n : # of times compounded per year

A green annotation, "compounded continuously", points to the second formula, $A = Pe^{rt}$.

Homework

p.193

#1-28, 53-58 1st two per section

p.203

#1-43, 63-69 odds