

## Lesson 3.02 Graphs of Logarithms

Students will be able to:

- Content Objective: Graph logarithms.
- Language Objective: Discuss the relationship between transformations and logarithmic graphs.



## Warm Up

The expression  $\log_4 \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)$  is equivalent to

- (1)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (2) 2
- (3)  $-\frac{1}{2}$
- (4) -2



## Vocabulary Review

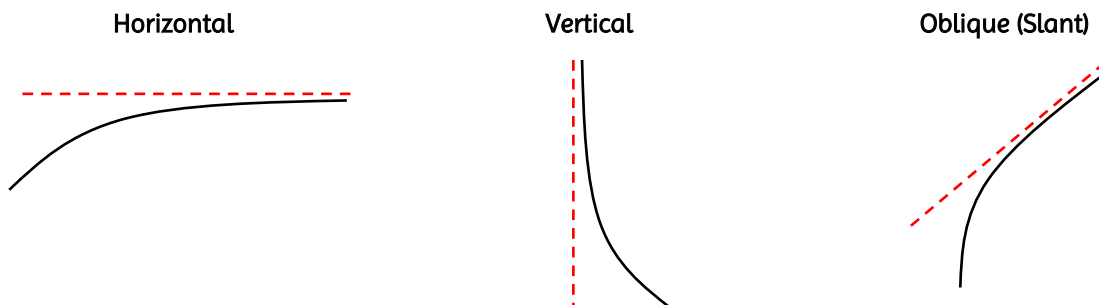
Identify whether the following statements are true or false. Fix the false statements to make them true.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Exponential and logarithmic equations are inverses of each other that have the same base.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The correct logarithmic form of  $2^4 = 16$  is  $\log_4 16 = 2$ .
3. \_\_\_\_\_ To graph the exponential form of a logarithm, reflect the graph over the line  $y = x$ .
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The correct exponential form of  $\log_3 9 = 2$  is  $3^2 = 9$ .
5. \_\_\_\_\_ When given  $\log 100$ , it is known that the base is 100.



## Graphic Organizer

**Asymptote**: A line that a function approaches but never crosses. For example, we have seen that exponential functions have an asymptote.



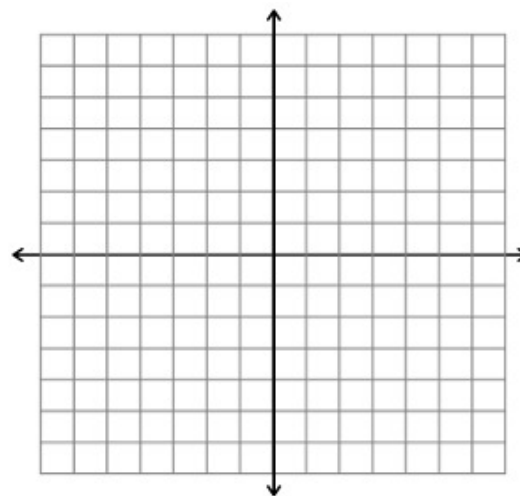


**Skill 1: Graphing Logarithms**

- a. Construct a table of values for  $f(x) = 2^x$  and  $g(x) = \log_2 x$ , then graph both functions on the axes below.

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

$g(x) = \log_2 x$	
0	
0.25	
0.5	
2	
4	
8	



- b. Show *algebraically* that the inverse of  $y = 2^x$  is  $y = \log_2 x$ .
- c. Find the domain and range of  $y = 2^x$  in interval notation and state the asymptote.
- d. Find the domain and range of  $y = \log_2 x$  in interval notation and state the asymptote.

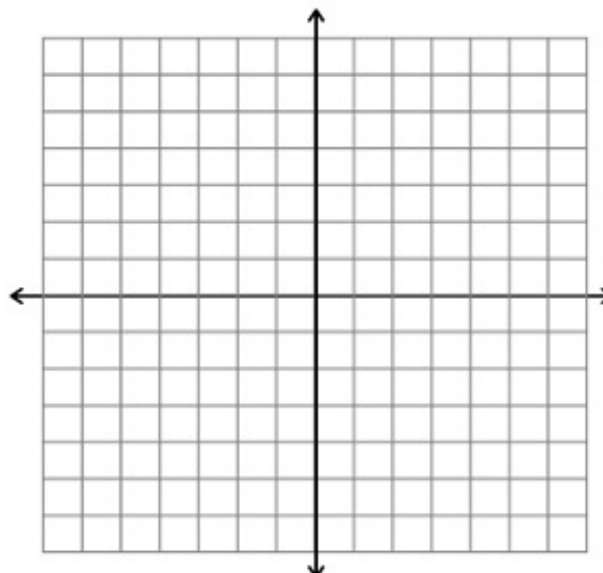


**Exercise 1: Graphing Logarithms**

Consider the logarithmic function below.

$$f(x) = \log_3(4 - x)$$

- a. Graph  $f(x)$  on the axes provided.
- b. State the domain of  $f$  in interval notation.
- c. State the equation of the asymptote.





**Skill 2: Properties of Logarithmic Graphs**

Which statement below about the graph of  $f(x) = -\log(x + 2) - 3$  is true?

- (1)  $f(x)$  has a  $y$ - intercept at  $(0, -3)$
- (2)  $-f(x)$  has a  $y$ - intercept at  $(0, -3)$
- (3) As  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$
- (4) As  $x \rightarrow -2, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$



**Exercise 2: Properties of Logarithmic Graphs**

If  $f(x) = \log_4 x$  and  $g(x)$  is the image of  $f(x)$  after a translation eight units to the left, which equation represents  $g(x)$ ?

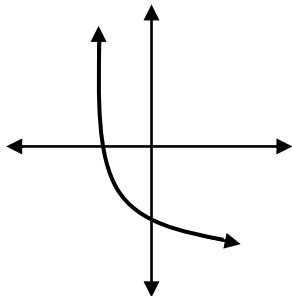
- (1)  $g(x) = \log_4(x + 8)$
- (2)  $g(x) = \log_4 x + 8$
- (3)  $g(x) = \log_4(x - 8)$
- (4)  $g(x) = \log_4 x - 8$



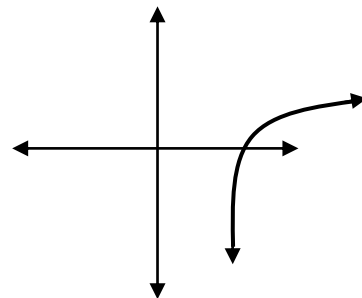
**Check Point**

Which sketch could represent the function  $f(x) = -\log_{100}(x - 3)$ ?

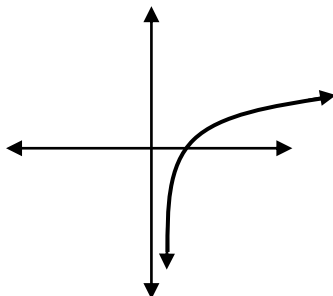
(1)



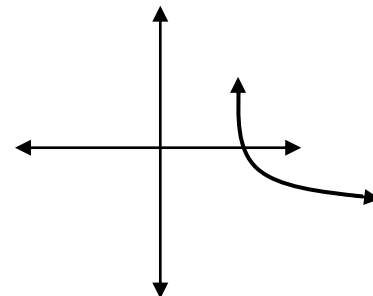
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(2)



(4)

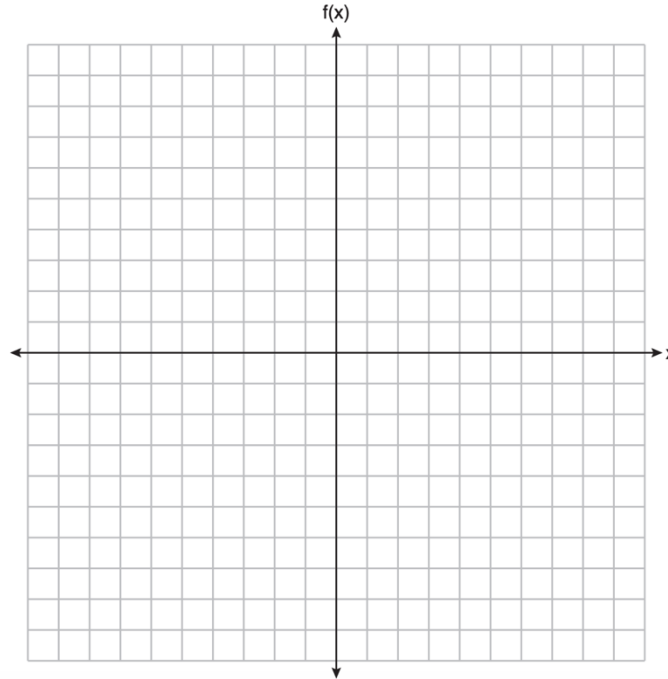




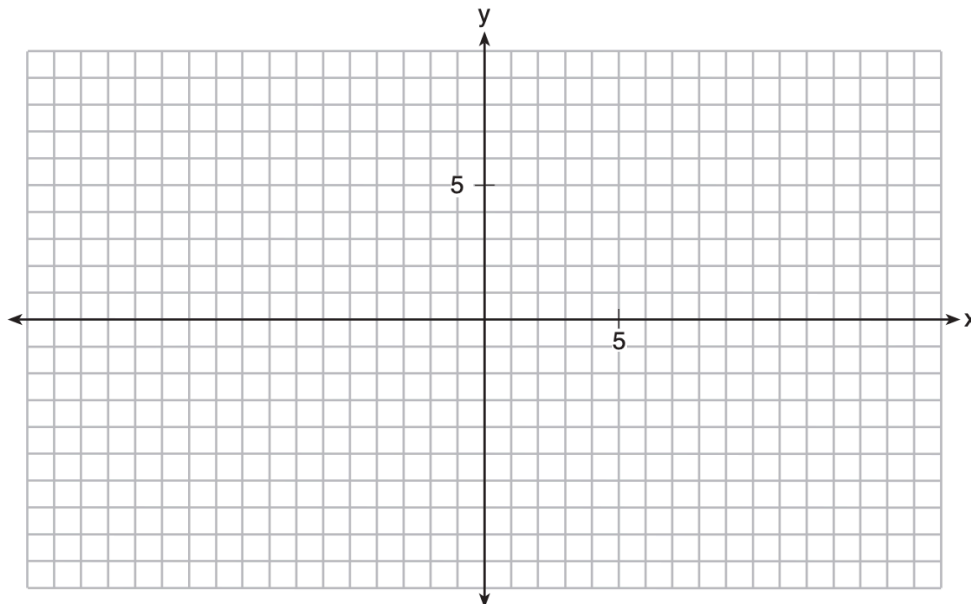
3.02- Problem Set

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

- Graph  $f(x) = \log_2(x + 4)$  on the set of axes below.



- Graph the function  $y = \log_2(x - 4) + 1$  on the grid below.



Describe the transformation that maps  $y = \log_2 x$  to  $y = \log_2(x - 4) + 1$