

Calculus

Lesson 6 Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

- (1) Calculus Instruction Manual - Lesson 6
- (2) Calculus Student Text - Lesson 6
- (3) Calculus Test Booklet - Lesson 6
- (4) Calculus Solutions - Lesson 6
- (5) Calculus Honors - Lesson 6
- (6) Calculus Honors Solutions - Lesson 6

In Calculus, students master derivatives, integrals, calculus applications, differential equations, and more.

These Calculus Sample Pages will give you an idea of Math-U-See's unique method of instruction. Lesson-by-Lesson videos, Comprehensive Instruction Manuals, Student materials and Honours Pages are fully integrated to support your student in mastering Calculus.

To Your Success!!



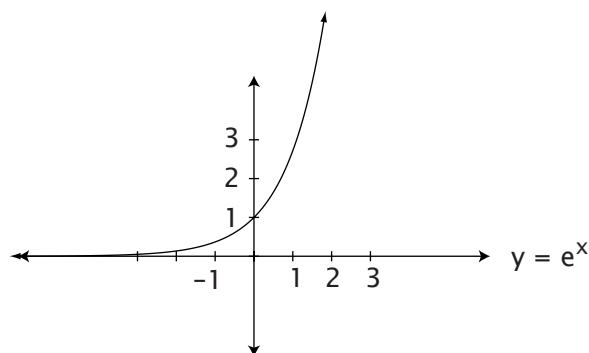
Instruction Manual: Lesson 6 - Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

Exponential functions are of the form $y = a^x$ where a is a constant greater than zero and not equal to one and x is a variable. Both $y = 2^x$ and $y = e^x$ are exponential functions. The function, e^x , is extensively used in calculus. You should memorize its approximate value when $x = 1$. ($e^1 \approx 2.718$)

You should also be able to quickly graph $y = e^x$ without the aid of a calculator. A simple graph of $y = e^x$ is shown below.

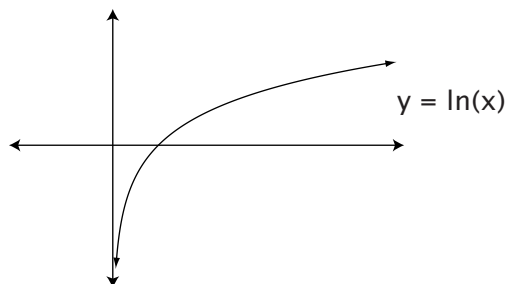
Figure 1



LOGARITHMIC FUNCTIONS

The equation $y = \log_a x$ is the same as $a^y = x$. The inverse of the exponential function is $y = a^x$. In this course we will restrict our study of logarithms to log base e which will be written as $\ln(x)$. The equation $y = \ln(x)$ is the inverse function of $y = e^x$. Notice that the graph of $\ln(x)$ is a reflection of graph of e^x around the line $y = x$. You should be able to quickly sketch from memory $y = \ln(x)$. It will also be important to remember the basic logarithm rules listed on the next page.

Figure 2



I. $\ln(1) = 0$

II. $\ln(e) = 1$

III. $\ln(e^x) = x$

IV. $e^{\ln(x)} = x$

V. Product: $\ln(xy) = \ln(x) + \ln(y)$

VI. Quotient: $\ln(x/y) = \ln(x) - \ln(y)$

VII. Power: $\ln(x^a) = a \ln(x)$

Remember that the natural log of a negative number is undefined. Some books specify $\ln(x)$ as $\ln|x|$. We will use $\ln(x)$ for this book. Be careful to use only positive, non-zero values for x when employing the natural log function.

The natural log function can be used to free variable exponents from their exponential functions. Conversely, the exponential function can do the same for the natural log functions.

Example 1

Solve for x.

$$e^{2x} = 1$$

Taking ln of both sides:

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(e^{2x}) &= \ln(1) \\ 2x &= 0 \\ x &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{checking } e^{2(0)} = e^0 = 1$$

Example 2

Solve for x.

$$\ln(x + 5) = 0$$

Use each side of the equation as the exponent for e.

$$\begin{aligned}e^{\ln(x + 5)} &= e^0 \\ x + 5 &= 1; \text{ so } x = -4\end{aligned}$$

Sometimes the equations are complex and we need to use substitution to solve them. See example 3 on the next page.

Example 3Solve for x .

$$e^{2x} - 4e^x + 3 = 0$$

Substituting $u = e^x$, $u^2 - 4u + 3 = 0$.Factoring, we get $(u - 3)(u - 1) = 0$.Replacing u with e^x , we get $(e^x - 3)(e^x - 1) = 0$.Solving each factor, we get: $e^x = 3$; $e^x = 1$.Taking the \ln of both sides:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(e^x) &= \ln(3) \\ x &= \ln(3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(e^x) &= \ln(1) \\ x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Example 4Draw the graph of $y = 2e^x$ and its inverse.

$$y = 2e^x$$

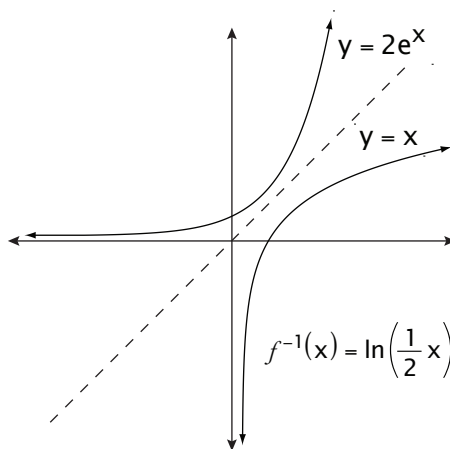
$$x = 2e^y \text{ switch variables}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = e^y$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) = \ln(e^y)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) = y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$



Student Text: Lesson Practice 6A

Answer the question.

1. Draw the graph of $y = \frac{e^x}{3}$. Find the inverse function. Graph it.

2. Draw the graph of $y = 2e^x$. Find the inverse function. Graph it.

3. Solve for x .

A. $e^{2x+1} = 1$

B. $2e^{3x} = e^0$

C. $0 = \ln(2x + 5)$

Student Text: Lesson Practice 6A

D. $\ln(x) + \ln(5) = 6$

4. Solve for x . (Hint: Substitute and factor.)

A. $e^{2x} - 5e^x = -6$

B. $2e^{2x} + 7e^x = 4$

Student Text: Lesson Practice 6B

Answer the question.

1. Draw the graph of $y = e^{x+1}$. Find the inverse function. Graph it.

2. Draw the graph of $y = e^{\frac{x}{2}}$. Find the inverse function. Graph it.

3. Solve for x .

A. $e^{x + \ln(3)} = 2$

B. $e^{x+1} = e^{2x-2}$

Student Text: Lesson Practice 6B

C. $\ln(x^2 + 3x + 5) = \ln(1 - x)$

D. $\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 3$

4. Solve for x.

A. $2\ln^2(x) + 3 = 7\ln(x)$

B. $e^{2x} = 2e^x$

Student Text: Lesson Practice 6C

Answer the question.

1. Draw the graph of $y = 2x^2$. Find the inverse function. Graph it.

Solve for x.

2. $e^{4x} = e$

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

Student Text: Lesson Practice 6C

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

5. $\ln^2(x) = 2 \ln(x)$

6. $e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2 = 0$

Student Text: Lesson Practice 6D

Solve for x.

1. $e^{2x+2} = 5$

2. $2e^{2x} + 5e^x = 3$

3. $\ln(x+2) = 2$

Student Text: Lesson Practice 6D

4. $\ln(x + 1) + \ln(4) = 3$

5. Solve for x : $\ln(2x - 4) = 2$.

6. Draw the graph of $y = e^{3x}$. Find the inverse function. Graph it.

Test Booklet: Lesson 6 Test

Circle your answer.

1. Simplify $\frac{\ln(9)}{2} =$
 - A. $\ln(4.5)$
 - B. $\frac{1}{2} \ln(4.5)$
 - C. $\ln(3)$
 - D. cannot be simplified
2. Solve for x: $\ln(x) - \ln(4) = 2$.
 - A. $\frac{1}{4}e^2$
 - B. e^4
 - C. e^2
 - D. $4e^2$
3. $\ln\left(\frac{6}{3}\right)$ is the same as:
 - A. 2
 - B. $\ln(18)$
 - C. $\ln(3)$
 - D. $\ln(6) - \ln(3)$
4. Find the inverse function: $f(x) = \ln(x - 2)$.
 - A. $f^{-1}(x) = \ln(x + 2)$
 - B. $f^{-1}(x) = e^x + 2$
 - C. $f^{-1}(x) = 2e^x - 2$
 - D. $f^{-1}(x) = 2e^x$
5. Simplify $\ln(\sqrt{2}) + \ln(\sqrt{10})$.
 - A. $\ln(\sqrt{12})$
 - B. $\sqrt{20}$
 - C. $\ln(2\sqrt{5})$
 - D. cannot be simplified

Test Booklet: Lesson 6 Test

6. Solve for x : $\ln^2(x) - 5 \ln(x) = -4$
- A. $x = e, e^4$
 - B. $x = \ln(4), \ln(5)$
 - C. $x = e^5, e$
 - D. $x = \ln(4), e$
7. e^x and $\ln(x)$ are inverse functions. The graph of $y = \ln(x)$ is the reflection of the graph of $y = e^x$ around the:
- A. x -axis
 - B. y -axis
 - C. origin
 - D. line $y = x$
8. Solve for x : $e^{2x} = 3e^x$
- A. $x = e^x - 3$
 - B. $x = \ln(3)$
 - C. $x = \ln(3)$ and $x = 0$
 - D. $x = 0$
9. Solve for x : $\ln(2) + \ln(x) = 7$
- A. $x = \frac{e^2}{7}$
 - B. $x = 7e^2$
 - C. $x = 2e^7$
 - D. $x = \frac{e^7}{2}$
10. Solve for x : $e^{3x-1} = 1$
- A. $\frac{1}{3}$
 - B. $-\frac{1}{3}$
 - C. 3
 - D. e^3

Solutions: Lesson 6

Lesson Practice 6A

$$1. \quad y = \frac{e^x}{3}$$

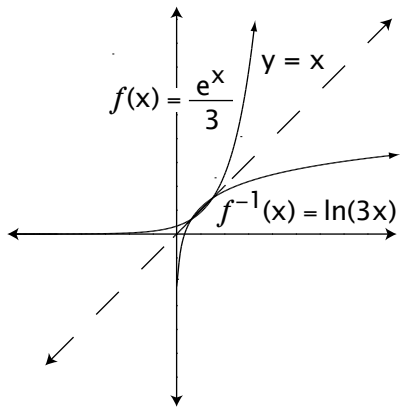
$$x = \frac{e^y}{3} \text{ (Switch variables)}$$

$$3x = e^y$$

$$\ln(3x) = \ln(e^y)$$

$$\ln(3x) = y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \ln(3x)$$



$$2. \quad y = 2e^x$$

$$x = 2e^y \text{ (reverse variables)}$$

$$\ln(x) = \ln(2e^y)$$

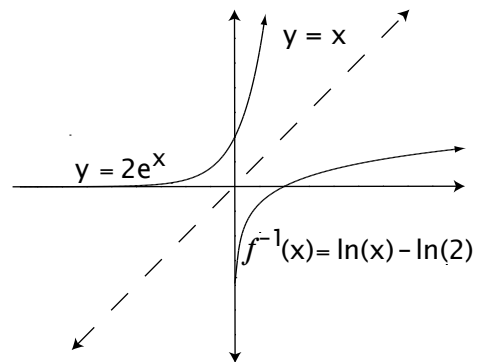
$$\ln(x) = \ln 2 + y$$

$$\ln(x) - \ln(2) = y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \ln(x) - \ln(2)$$

Note: This problem is the same as example 4 in the instruction manual but solved differently. Both solutions are correct.

$$\ln(x) - \ln(2) = \ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$



$$3. \quad \text{A.} \quad e^{2x+1} = 1$$

$$\ln(e^{2x+1}) = \ln(1)$$

$$2x + 1 = 0$$

$$2x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{B.} \quad 2e^{3x} = e^0$$

$$\ln(2e^{3x}) = \ln(e^0)$$

$$\ln(2) + 3x = 0$$

$$3x = -\ln(2)$$

$$x = -\frac{\ln(2)}{3}$$

Solutions: Lesson 6

C. $0 = \ln(2x + 5)$

$$e^0 = e^{\ln(2x+5)}$$

$$1 = 2x + 5$$

$$-4 = 2x$$

$$x = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

D. $\ln(x) + \ln(5) = 6$

$$\ln(5x) = 6$$

$$e^{\ln(5x)} = e^6$$

$$5x = e^6$$

$$x = \frac{e^6}{5} \text{ or } \frac{1}{5}e^6$$

4. A. $e^{2x} - 5e^x = -6$ Let $y = e^x$.

$$y^2 - 5y + 6 = 0$$

$$(y - 2)(y - 3) = 0$$

$$y - 2 = 0$$

$$y = 2$$

$$e^x = 2$$

$$\ln(e^x) = \ln(2)$$

$$x = \ln(2)$$

$$y - 3 = 0$$

$$y = 3$$

$$e^x = 3$$

$$\ln(e^x) = \ln(3)$$

$$x = \ln(3)$$

B. $2e^{2x} + 7e^x = 4$ Let $y = e^x$.

$$2y^2 + 7y - 4 = 0$$

$$(2y - 1)(y + 4) = 0$$

$$2y - 1 = 0$$

$$2y = 1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$e^x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\ln(e^x) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$x = \ln(1) - \ln(2)$$

$$x = 0 - \ln(2)$$

$$x = -\ln(2)$$

$$y + 4 = 0$$

$$y = -4$$

$$e^x = -4$$

$$\ln(e^x) = \ln(-4)$$

error:

no solution

Lesson Practice 6B

1. $y = e^{x+1}$

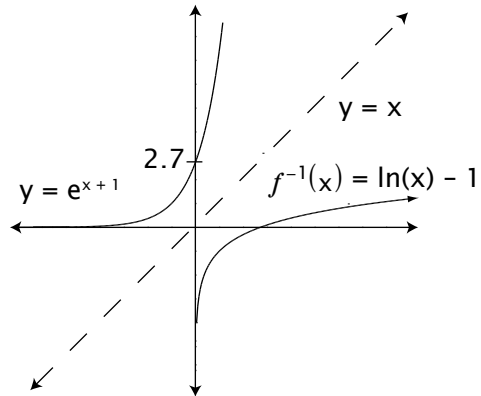
$$x = e^{y+1} \text{ (reverse variables)}$$

$$\ln(x) = \ln(e^{y+1})$$

$$\ln(x) = y + 1$$

$$\ln(x) - 1 = y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \ln(x) - 1$$



2. $y = e^{\frac{x}{2}}$

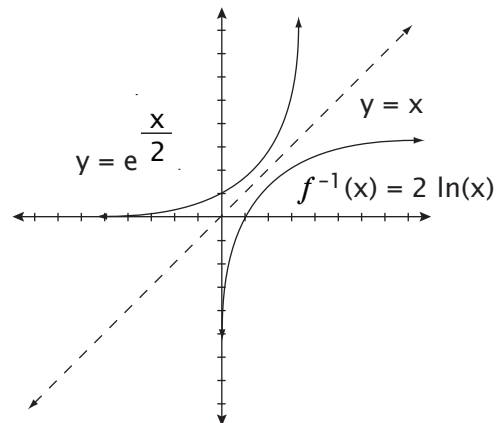
$$x = e^{\frac{y}{2}} \text{ (reverse variables)}$$

$$\ln(x) = \ln\left(e^{\frac{y}{2}}\right)$$

$$\ln(x) = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$2 \ln(x) = y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = 2 \ln(x)$$



Solutions: Lesson 6

3. A. $e^{x+\ln(3)} = 2$
 $\ln(e^{x+\ln(3)}) = \ln(2)$
 $x + \ln(3) = \ln(2)$
 $x = \ln(2) - \ln(3)$
 $x = \ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$

B. $e^{x+1} = e^{2x-2}$
 $\ln(e^{x+1}) = \ln(e^{2x-2})$
 $x + 1 = 2x - 2$
 $-x + 1 = -2$
 $-x = -3$
 $x = 3$

C. $\ln(x^2 + 3x + 5) = \ln(1 - x)$
 $x^2 + 3x + 5 = 1 - x$
 $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$
 $(x + 2)(x + 2) = 0$
 $x + 2 = 0$
 $x = -2$

D. $\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 3$
 $e^{\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = e^3$
 $\frac{x}{2} = e^3$
 $x = 2e^3$

4. A. $2 \ln^2(x) + 3 = 7 \ln(x)$ Let $y = \ln(x)$
 $2y^2 + 3 = 7y$
 $2y^2 - 7y + 3 = 0$
 $(2y - 1)(y - 3) = 0$
 $2y - 1 = 0$ $y - 3 = 0$
 $2y = 1$ $y = 3$
 $y = \frac{1}{2}$ $\ln(x) = 3$
 $\ln(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ $e^{\ln(x)} = e^3$
 $e^{\ln(x)} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $x = e^3$
 $x = \sqrt{e}$

B. $e^{2x} = 2e^x$ Let $y = e^x$
 $y^2 = 2y$
 $y^2 - 2y = 0$
 $(y)(y - 2) = 0$
 $y = 0$ $y - 2 = 0$
 $e^x = 0$ $y = 2$
 $\ln(e^x) = \ln(0)$ $e^x = 2$
 $x = \ln(0)$ $\ln(e^x) = \ln(2)$
 undefined $x = \ln(2)$

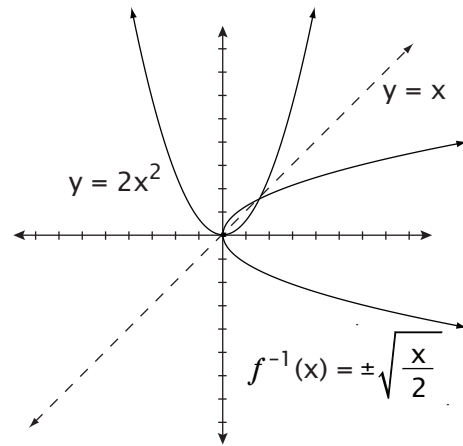
Lesson Practice 6C

1. $y = 2x^2$
 $x = 2y^2$ (reverse variables)

$$\frac{x}{2} = y^2$$

$$\pm \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}} = y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}$$



Solutions: Lesson 6

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad e^{4x} &= e \\
 \ln(e^{4x}) &= \ln(e) \\
 4x &= 1 \\
 x &= \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \ln(3x-1) &= 1 \\
 e^{\ln(3x-1)} &= e^1 \\
 3x-1 &= e \\
 3x &= e+1 \\
 x &= \frac{e+1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad e^{2x} - 7e^x + 10 &= 0 & \text{let } y &= e^x \\
 y^2 - 7y + 10 &= 0 \\
 (y-5)(y-2) &= 0 \\
 y-5 &= 0 & y-2 &= 0 \\
 y &= 5 & y &= 2 \\
 e^x &= 5 & e^x &= 2 \\
 \ln(e^x) &= \ln(5) & \ln(e^x) &= \ln(2) \\
 x &= \ln(5) & x &= \ln(2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad \ln^2(x) &= 2 \ln(x) & \text{let } y &= \ln(x) \\
 y^2 &= 2y \\
 y^2 - 2y &= 0 \\
 (y)(y-2) &= 0 \\
 y &= 0 & y-2 &= 0 \\
 \ln(x) &= 0 & y &= 2 \\
 e^{\ln(x)} &= e^0 & \ln(x) &= 2 \\
 x &= e^0 & e^{\ln(x)} &= e^2 \\
 x &= 1 & x &= e^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2 &= 0 \\
 (e^x - 1)(e^x - 2) &= 0 \\
 e^x - 1 &= 0 & e^x - 2 &= 0 \\
 e^x &= 1 & e^x &= 2 \\
 x &= \ln(1) & x &= \ln(2) \\
 x &= 0, \ln(2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Lesson Practice 6D

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad e^{2x+2} &= 5 \\
 \ln(e^{2x+2}) &= \ln(5) \\
 2x+2 &= \ln(5) \\
 2x &= \ln(5) - 2 \\
 x &= \frac{\ln(5) - 2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad 2e^{2x} + 5e^x &= 3 & \text{let } y &= e^x \\
 2y^2 + 5y &= 3 \\
 2y^2 + 5y - 3 &= 0 \\
 (2y-1)(y+3) &= 0 \\
 2y-1 &= 0 & y+3 &= 0 \\
 2y &= 1 & y &= -3 \\
 y &= \frac{1}{2} & e^x &= -3 \\
 e^x &= \frac{1}{2} & x &= \ln(-3) \\
 x &= \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & & \text{undefined} \\
 x &= \ln 1 - \ln(2) \\
 x &= 0 - \ln(2) \\
 x &= -\ln(2)
 \end{aligned}$$

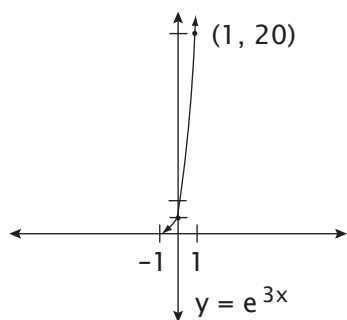
$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \ln(x+2) &= 2 \\
 e^{\ln(x+2)} &= e^2 \\
 x+2 &= e^2 \\
 x &= e^2 - 2 \\
 4. \quad \ln(x+1) + \ln(4) &= 3 \\
 \ln(4(x+1)) &= 3 \\
 \ln(4x+4) &= 3 \\
 e^{\ln(4x+4)} &= e^3 \\
 4x+4 &= e^3 \\
 4x &= e^3 - 4 \\
 x &= \frac{e^3 - 4}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad \ln(2x-4) &= 2 \\
 2x-4 &= e^2 \\
 2x &= e^2 + 4 \\
 x &= \frac{e^2 + 4}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Solutions: Lesson 6

6.

x	y
0	1
1	e^3
-1	e^{-3}
$\frac{1}{3}$	e



Finding the inverse

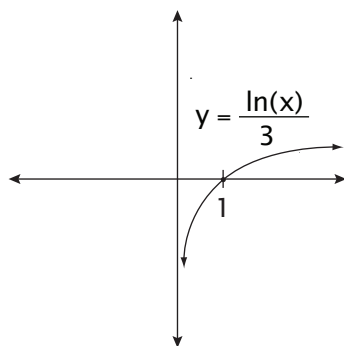
$$y = e^{3x}$$

$$x = e^{3y}$$

$$\ln(x) = 3y$$

$$y = \frac{\ln(x)}{3}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{3}$$



Solutions: Lesson 6 Test

1. C $\frac{\ln(9)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\ln(9) = \ln\left(9^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \ln(\sqrt{9}) = \ln(3)$

2. D $\ln(x) - \ln(4) = 2$
 $\ln\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) = 2$
 $e^{\ln\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)} = e^2$
 $\frac{x}{4} = e^2$
 $x = 4e^2$

3. D $\ln\left(\frac{6}{3}\right) = \ln(6) - \ln(3)$

4. B $y = \ln(x - 2)$
 $x = \ln(y - 2)$ (switch variables)
 $e^x = e^{\ln(y-2)}$
 $e^x = y - 2$
 $e^x + 2 = y$
 $f^{-1}(x) = e^x + 2$

5. C $\ln(\sqrt{2}) + \ln(\sqrt{10}) = \ln(\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{10})$
 $= \ln(\sqrt{20}) = \ln(2\sqrt{5})$

6. A: $\ln^2(x) - 5\ln(x) = -4$
 $y^2 - 5y = -4$

$$y^2 - 5y + 4 = 0$$

$$(y - 1)(y - 4) = 0$$

$y - 1 = 0$	$y - 4 = 0$
$y = 1$	$y = 4$
$\ln(x) = 1$	$\ln(x) = 4$
$e^{\ln(x)} = e^1$	$e^{\ln(x)} = e^4$
$x = e$	$x = e^4$

7. D definition of an inverse from lesson 4

8. B $e^{2x} = 3e^x$
 $\ln(e^{2x}) = \ln(3e^x)$
 $2x = \ln(3) + \ln(e^x)$
 $2x = \ln(3) + x$

$$x = \ln(3)$$

9. D $\ln(2) + \ln(x) = 7$
 $\ln(2x) = 7$
 $e^{\ln(2x)} = e^7$
 $2x = e^7$
 $x = \frac{e^7}{2}$

10. A $e^{3x-1} = 1$
 $\ln(e^{3x-1}) = \ln(1)$
 $3x - 1 = 0$
 $3x = 1$
 $x = \frac{1}{3}$



**MATHS
AUSTRALIA**

CONTACT

02 9094 3390 / 08 6311 5998

info@mathsaustralia.com.au

WWW.MATHSAUSTRALIA.COM.AU