

MAC1105 College Algebra
5.2 Practice Problems

Find the domain of the logarithmic functions.

1. $f(x) = \log(x-7)$

$$x-7 > 0$$

$$+7 \quad +7$$

$$x > 7$$

$$(7, \infty)$$

2. $g(x) = \log_2(9-x)$

$$9-x > 0$$

$$-9 \quad -9$$

$$\frac{-x}{-1} > \frac{-9}{-1}$$

$$x < 9$$

$$(-\infty, 9)$$

Write the equation in its equivalent logarithmic form.

3. $5^3 = 125$

$$\log_5 125 = 3$$

4. $2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\log_2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -2$$

Write the equation in its equivalent exponential form.

5. $-1 = \log_4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$

$$4^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

6. $\log_{25} 5 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$25^{1/2} = 5$$

$$\sqrt{25} = 5$$

Evaluate the expressions without using a calculator.

7. $\log_9 1 = P$ $\log_9 1 = 0$

$$9^P = 1$$

$$9^0 = 1$$

$$P = 0$$

9. $\log 1,000,000 = P$

$$10^P = 1,000,000$$

$$10^P = 10^6$$

$$P = 6$$

$$\log 10,000,000 = 6$$

8. $\log_7 343 = P$

$$7^P = 343$$

$$7^3 = 343$$

$$P = 3$$

$$\log_7 343 = 3$$

10. $\log_{81} 3 = P$

$$81^P = 3$$

$$(3^4)^P = 3$$

$$3^{4P} = 3^1$$

$$\frac{4P}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\log_{81} 3 = \frac{1}{4}$$

11. $\log_5\left(\frac{1}{125}\right) = P$

$$\log_5\left(\frac{1}{125}\right) = -3$$

$$5^P = \frac{1}{125}$$

$$5^P = \frac{1}{5^3}$$

$$5^P = 5^{-3}$$

$$P = -3$$

12. $\ln e = P$

$$e^P = e$$

$$e^P = e^1$$

$$P = 1$$

$$\ln e = 1$$

Graph the logarithmic functions. State the domain and range.

13. $f(x) = \log_4 x$

Inverse

$y = 4^x$

x	y
-2	$4^{-2} = \frac{1}{16}$
-1	$4^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}$
0	$4^0 = 1$
1	$4^1 = 4$
2	$4^2 = 16$

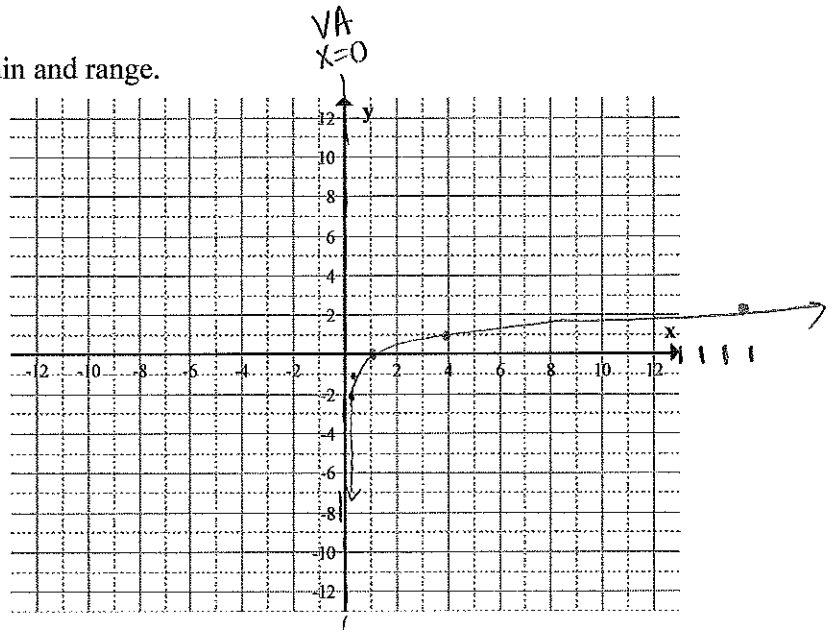
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$y = \log_4 x$

x	y
$\frac{1}{16}$	-2
$\frac{1}{4}$	-1
1	0
4	1
16	2

Domain
(0, ∞)

Range
(-∞, ∞)



14. $g(x) = \log_{1/2} x$

Inverse

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

x	y
-2	$(\frac{1}{2})^{-2} = 2^2 = 4$
-1	$(\frac{1}{2})^{-1} = 2$
0	$(\frac{1}{2})^0 = 1$
1	$(\frac{1}{2})^1 = \frac{1}{2}$
2	$(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

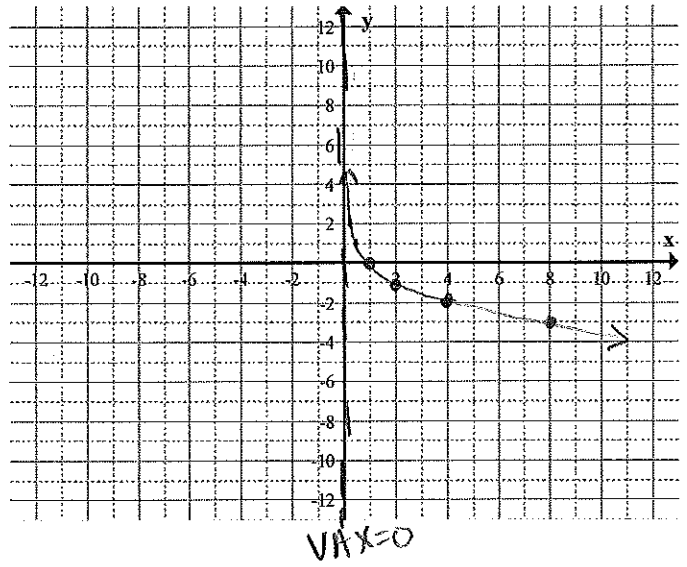
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$y = \log_{1/2} x$

x	y
4	-2
2	-1
1	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	1
$\frac{1}{4}$	2

Domain
(0, ∞)

Range
(-∞, ∞)



15. $h(x) = -\log_2(x+5) + 2$

Inverse

$y = 2^x$

x	y
-2	$2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$
-1	$2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$
0	$2^0 = 1$
1	$2^1 = 2$
2	$2^2 = 4$

points on

$y = \log_2 x$

x	y
$\frac{1}{4}$	-2
$\frac{1}{2}$	-1
1	0
2	1
4	2

Transformations

- ① Shift left 5
- ② reflection over x-axis
- ③ Shift up 2

Domain
(-5, ∞)

Range
(-∞, ∞)

