

9-4 Graphing Logarithmic Functions

Objectives:

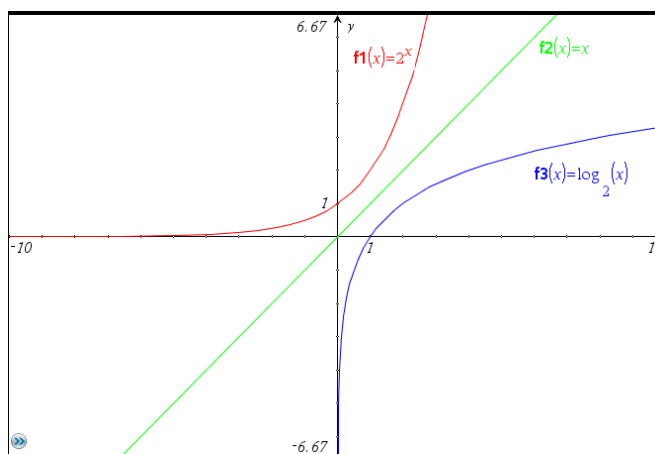
1. I can identify the transformations performed on a logarithmic function.
2. I can graph a logarithmic function by hand.
3. I can identify the asymptote of a logarithmic function.

Logarithms & Exponentials

$f(x) = 2^x$ & $f(x) = \log_2 x$ are inverses

to find inverse:

1. switch x&y
2. solve for y



Describe the transformations on each graph:

$$f(x) = \log(x + 2) \quad \text{Shift Left 2}$$

$$f(x) = 3 \log(-x) - 4$$

- V. Stretch (multiply) by 3
- Shift Down 4
- H. Flip

$$f(x) = -2 \ln(2x) + 5$$

- V. Flip
- Shift up by 5
- V. Stretch by 2
- H. Stretch by $\frac{1}{2}$

Graphing Transformed Logarithmic Functions

When graphing a transformed function, it is helpful to consider the following features of the graph: the vertical asymptote, and two reference points (1,0) and (b,1).

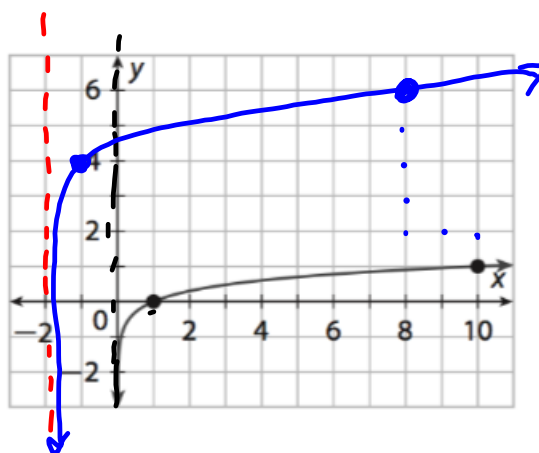
Function	$f(x) = \log_b x$	$g(x) = a \log_b (x - h) + k$
Asymptote	$x = 0$	$x = h$
Reference point	(1, 0)	(1 + h, k)
Reference point	(b, 1)	(b + h, a + k)

List the transformations, then graph.

$$g(x) = 2 \log(x + 2) + 4$$

V. Stretch by 2
 Shift Left 2
 Shift Up 4

VA: $x = -2$

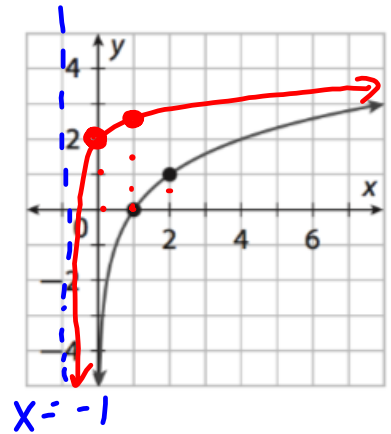


transformations of the graph of $f(x) = \log_b x$ that produce the graph of function $g(x)$. Then graph $g(x)$ on the same coordinate plane as the graph applying the transformations to the asymptote $x = 0$ and to the reference point $(b, 1)$. Also state the domain and range of $g(x)$ using set notation.

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_2 (x + 1) + 2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \log_2 (x+1) + 2$$

- V. Stretch by $\frac{1}{2}$
(compression)
- Left + by 1
- Up 2



Graph and analyze the following functions:

$$f(x) = 2 \cdot \log(x-1)$$

- V. Stretch
- Right 1

- Domain: $(1, \infty)$
- Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

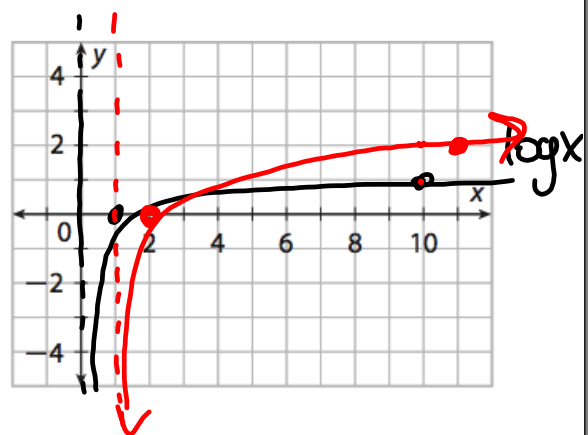
~~End behavior:~~

Vertical Asymptote: $x = 1$

Increasing: $(1, \infty)$

~~Decreasing:~~

Intercepts:



$$f(x) = \log_2(x+1) - 3$$

Domain:

Range:

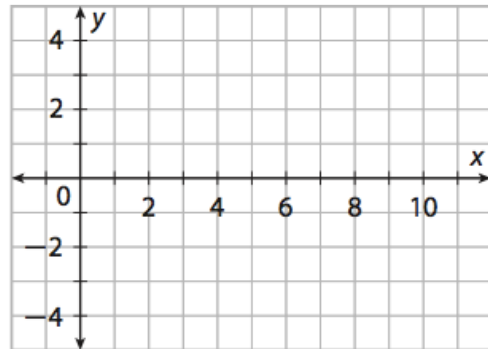
End behavior:

Vertical Asymptote:

Increasing:

Decreasing:

Intercepts:



$$f(x) = 3 \cdot \ln(x) + 2$$

Domain:

Range:

End behavior:

Vertical Asymptote:

Increasing:

Decreasing:

Intercepts:

