

Functions: Moving the Bumps from Logs

<p>1. What is meant by a one-one function?</p> <p>2. How can you verify that a function has an inverse?</p>	<p>3. Does $y = f(x) = x^2$ have an inverse? Explain.</p> <p>4. Does $y = f(x) = x^2$ if $x \geq 0$ have an inverse? Explain.</p>
<p>5. Which is correct and why?</p> <p>a. $a^s \cdot a^t = a^{st}$</p> <p>b. $a^s \cdot a^t = a^{s+t}$</p>	<p>6. Compare and contrast the functions and graphs of 2^x to 2^{-x}.</p>
<p>7. What is the domain of the function: $f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - 2x + 1)$?</p> <p>What information do you need to remember to properly state the domain of a logarithmic function?</p>	<p>8. Find the exact answer without a calculator:</p> <p>a. $\log_2 1 =$</p> <p>b. $\log_{\sqrt{3}} 9 =$</p> <p>c. $\log_3 \frac{1}{9} =$</p>
<p>9. For $f(x) = -\ln(x - 1)$, determine:</p> <p>a.) Domain:</p> <p>b.) Range:</p> <p>c.) Vertical Asymptote:</p> <p>d.) X-intercept:</p>	<p>10. A student completed the following. Can you find their mistake and provide them with the correct solution?</p> $\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{3} \ln 8 - \ln(3^4 - 8) &= \ln 8^{\frac{2}{3}} - \ln(12 - 8) \\ &= \ln 4 - \ln 4 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$