

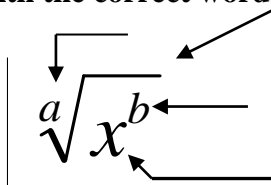
**Reflective Portfolio**  
**Unit #3: Exponential and Logarithmic Functions**

**DIRECTIONS: Print and complete!**  
**Hand it in inside your 2 pocket folder**  
**along with Units #1 & #2!!**

**Section #1: Vocabulary (words and/or diagrams)**

Define each:

- Logarithm - \_\_\_\_\_
- Common Logarithm - \_\_\_\_\_
- Natural Logarithm - \_\_\_\_\_
- Label with the correct word (index(root), radicand, exponent, radical)



Sketch the graph of each:

Exponential Growth	Exponential Decay	Logarithmic

**Section #2: Formulas/Equations/Rules**

•Exponent Rules

$$x^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad x^1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad x^a \bullet x^b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \frac{x^a}{x^b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(x^a)^b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (xy)^a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (x^{-a}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

•Exponential Growth/Decay Standard Equation

$$y = ab^x \text{ where } y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (1 + r) \text{ growth; } (1 - r) \text{ decay; } r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

•Compound Interest Formula

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt} \text{ where } A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$t = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \text{compounded annually } n = 1$$

$$\text{compounded quarterly } n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \text{compounded monthly } n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{compounded weekly } n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \text{compounded daily } n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

• **Continuous Growth/Decay Formula**

$$A = Pe^{rt} \text{ where } A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad t = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  growth:  $r$  is positive    decay:  $r$  is negative

• **Log Properties**

$\log_b 1 =$	$\log_b b =$	$\log_b (m^n) =$
$\log_b (mn) =$		$\log_b \left(\frac{m}{n}\right) =$
Change of base formula: $\log_b m =$		

Section #3: Key methods and concepts (write out the process while solving the example)

*power*  
-----  
*root*

• **How to convert a radical to a fractional exponent**

#1)  $5\sqrt{x^2 y}$

• **How to convert a fractional exponent to a radical**

#2)  $8x^{\frac{2}{3}}$

• **How to convert negative exponents to positive exponents**

#3)  $\frac{2x^4 y^{-4} z^{-3}}{6x^2 y^{-3} z^4}$

• **How to solve an equation with a fractional exponent**

#4)  $2m^{\frac{3}{4}} = 54$

• **How to solve exponential equations algebraically using common bases**

#5) : Solve  $25^{2x-1} = 125^{3x+4}$

• **Rewrite log equation as exponential equation**

$$\log_b m = x$$

• **Rewrite exponential equation as log equation**

$$x^a = p$$

•How to solve logarithmic equations algebraically

#6)  $3\log_8(x+6) + 5 = 6$

#7)  $\log_3(5x+20) - \log_3 x = 2$

•How to solve exponential equations algebraically (*round to the nearest hundredth*)

#8)  $30 = 3e^{5x} + 9$

#9)  $50(2)^x = 1000$

•How to find the inverse of a logarithmic equation algebraically

#10)  $f(x) = \log_5(x-2) + 7$

•How to find the inverse of an exponential equation algebraically

#11)  $f(x) = 10^x - 4$

Answers: #1)  $5x^{\frac{2}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}}$  #2)  $8\sqrt{x^2}$  #3)  $\frac{x^2}{3yz^7}$  #4) 81 #5) -14/5 #6) -4 #7) 5 #8) .39 #9) 4.32

#10)  $f^{-1}(x) = 5^{x-7} + 2$  #11)  $f^{-1}(x) = \log(x+4)$