

Grade 12 Advanced Functions (University Preparation)
Unit 1 – Exponential and Logarithmic Functions – Quest on 8.1 – 8.6

Mr. N. Nolfi

Victim: Mr. Solutions

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1. Complete each of the following statements. (8 KU)

(a) $\log_6 1296 = \underline{4}$ ✓ because

$$6^{\underline{4}} = \underline{1296} \quad \checkmark$$

(b) $\log_3 \frac{1}{243} = \underline{-5}$ ✓ because

$$\underline{3}^{\underline{-5}} = \underline{\frac{1}{243}} \quad \checkmark$$

(c) $\log_{\frac{1}{5}} \underline{25} = -2$ because

$$\underline{\frac{1}{5}}^{\underline{-2}} = \underline{25} \quad \checkmark$$

(d) $\log_{\sqrt{3}} 27 = \underline{6}$ ✓ because

$$\underline{\sqrt{3}}^{\underline{6}} = \underline{27} \quad \checkmark$$

2. Rewrite

(a) $-3a^2b = \log_y (7a-5b)^2$ in exponential form. (2 KU)

$$y^{-3a^2b} = (7a-5b)^2 \quad \checkmark$$

(b) $\left(\frac{3t}{2s}\right)^t = r^2$ in logarithmic form. (2 KU) OR

$$\log_r \left(\frac{3t}{2s}\right)^t = 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \log_r \frac{3t}{2s} = t \\ r^2 = t \end{array} \right.$$

3. Use the laws of logarithms to write the following expression as a single logarithm. Simplify fully! (4 APP)

$$\begin{aligned} & -3 \log[3w(z-2)^7] + 5 \log[w^3(z-3)^5] - \frac{1}{2} \log[w^6(z-2)] \\ &= \log[3w(z-2)^7]^{-3} + \log[w^3(z-3)^5]^5 \quad \checkmark \\ & \quad - \log[w^6(z-2)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \log \left(\frac{[3^{-3}w^{-3}(z-2)^{-21}][w^{15}(z-3)^{25}]}{w^3(z-2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \quad \checkmark \\ &= \log \left(\frac{w^9(z-3)^{25}}{27(z-2)^{\frac{43}{2}}} \right) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

4. Evaluate without a calculator. Show all work! (3 APP)

$$\log_3 \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{243}}{243} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \log_3 243^{\frac{1}{3}} - \log_3 243 \quad \checkmark \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \log_3 243 - \log_3 243 \quad \checkmark \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(5) - 5 \quad ? \\ &= \frac{5}{3} - \frac{15}{3} \quad \checkmark \\ &= -\frac{10}{3} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

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5. Solve each of the following equations.

(a) $5^{2x} = 11^{3x-1}$ (3 APP)

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \log 5^{2x} &= \log 11^{3x-1} \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore 2x \log 5 &= (3x-1) \log 11 \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore 2x \log 5 &= 3x \log 11 - \log 11 \\ \therefore 2x \log 5 - 3x \log 11 &= -\log 11 \\ \therefore x(2 \log 5 - 3 \log 11) &= -\log 11 \\ \therefore x = \frac{-\log 11}{2 \log 5 - 3 \log 11} &\approx 0.6033\end{aligned}$$

(b) $8^{2w+3} - 8^{2w} = 1022$ (4 APP)

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore 8^{2w} 8^3 - 8^{2w} &= 1022 \\ \therefore 8^{2w}(8^3 - 1) &= 1022 \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore 8^{2w} &= \frac{1022}{511} = 2 \\ \therefore (2^3)^{2w} &= 2 \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore 2^{6w} &= 2 \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore 6w &= 1 \\ \therefore w &= \frac{1}{6} \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

(c) $2 \log_3 a - \log_3 4 = 3 \log_3 4$ (3 APP)

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \log_3 a^2 - \log_3 4 &= \log_3 4^3 \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore \log_3 \frac{a^2}{4} &= \log_3 4^3 \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore \frac{a^2}{4} &= 4^3 \quad \left.\right\} \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore a^2 &= 4^4 \\ \therefore a &= \pm 4^2 = \pm 16\end{aligned}$$

Note: $a=16$ satisfies the original equation

BUT $a=-16$ Does Not ($\log_3(-16)$ is undefined).

$$\therefore a=16$$

(d) $\log_2 z + \log_2(z-2) = 3$ (4 APP), $z > 2$

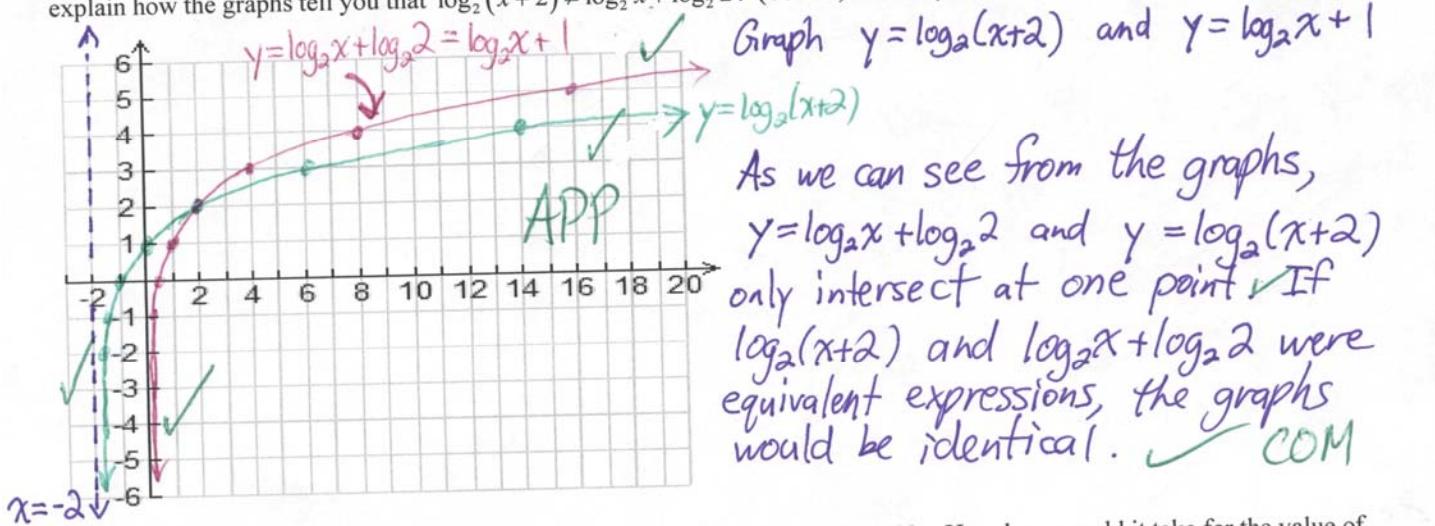
$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \log_2 [z(z-2)] &= 3 \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore z(z-2) &= 2^3 \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore z(z-2) &= 8 \\ \therefore z^2 - 2z - 8 &= 0 \quad \left.\right\} \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore (z-4)(z+2) &= 0 \\ \therefore z &= 4 \text{ or } z = -2\end{aligned}$$

But $z > 2$ for the logs in the original equation to be defined

$$\therefore z = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

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6. Use the grid shown below to sketch the graphs of the functions $f(x) = \log_2(x+2)$ and $g(x) = \log_2 x + \log_2 2$. Then explain how the graphs tell you that $\log_2(x+2) \neq \log_2 x + \log_2 2$. (4 APP, 2 COM)



As we can see from the graphs, $y = \log_2 x + \log_2 2$ and $y = \log_2(x+2)$ only intersect at one point. If $\log_2(x+2)$ and $\log_2 x + \log_2 2$ were equivalent expressions, the graphs would be identical.

7. Five hundred dollars is invested at a rate of 5.2% per annum compounded weekly. How long would it take for the value of the investment to triple? (5 APP)

$$r = \text{annual rate} = 0.052$$

$$i = \text{weekly rate} = 0.052 \div 52 = 0.001$$

t	$V(t)$
0	$500(1.001)^0$
1	$500(1.001)^1$
2	$500(1.001)^2$
3	$500(1.001)^3$
\vdots	\vdots
t	$500(1.001)^t$

Let t represent the time in weeks and $V(t)$ represent the value of the investment in dollars, after t weeks. Then,

$$V(t) = 500(1.001)^t$$

For the investment to triple,

$$V(t) = 3(500)$$

$$\therefore 500(1.001)^t = 3(500)$$

$$\therefore (1.001)^t = 3 \quad (\text{take log of both sides})$$

$$\therefore t \log 1.001 = \log 3$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{\log 3}{\log 1.001} \approx 1099$$

It would take about 1099 weeks (approximately 21.14 years) for the value of the investment to triple.

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