1.5 Exercises

1–4 Use the Law of Exponents to rewrite and simplify the expression.

1. (a) $\dfrac{4^{-3}}{2^{-8}}$ (b) $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}}$

2. (a) $8^{4/3}$ (b) $x(3x^2)^3$

3. (a) $b^8(2b)^4$ (b) $\dfrac{(6y^3)^4}{2y^5}$

4. (a) $\dfrac{x^{2n} \cdot x^{3n-1}}{x^{n+2}}$ (b) $\dfrac{\sqrt{a\sqrt{b}}}{\sqrt[3]{ab}}$

5. (a) Write an equation that defines the exponential function with base $a > 0$.
(b) What is the domain of this function?
(c) If $a \neq 1$, what is the range of this function?
(d) Sketch the general shape of the graph of the exponential function for each of the following cases.
(i) $a > 1$ (ii) $a = 1$ (iii) $0 < a < 1$

6. (a) How is the number e defined?
(b) What is an approximate value for e?
(c) What is the natural exponential function?

7–10 Graph the given functions on a common screen. How are these graphs related?

7. $y = 2^x$, $y = e^x$, $y = 5^x$, $y = 20^x$

8. $y = e^x$, $y = e^{-x}$, $y = 8^x$, $y = 8^{-x}$

9. $y = 3^x$, $y = 10^x$, $y = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$, $y = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^x$

10. $y = 0.9^x$, $y = 0.6^x$, $y = 0.3^x$, $y = 0.1^x$

11–16 Make a rough sketch of the graph of the function. Do not use a calculator. Just use the graphs given in Figures 3 and 13 and, if necessary, the transformations of Section 1.3.

11. $y = 10^{x+2}$

12. $y = (0.5)^x - 2$

13. $y = -2^{-x}$

14. $y = e^{|x|}$

15. $y = 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}$

16. $y = 2(1 - e^x)$

17. Starting with the graph of $y = e^x$, write the equation of the graph that results from
(a) shifting 2 units downward
(b) shifting 2 units to the right
(c) reflecting about the x-axis
(d) reflecting about the y-axis
(e) reflecting about the x-axis and then about the y-axis

End HW3

18. Starting with the graph of $y = e^x$, find the equation of the graph that results from
(a) reflecting about the line $y = 4$
(b) reflecting about the line $x = 2$

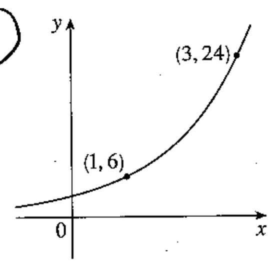
19–20 Find the domain of each function.

19. (a) $f(x) = \dfrac{1 - e^{x^2}}{1 - e^{1-x^2}}$ (b) $f(x) = \dfrac{1 + x}{e^{\cos x}}$

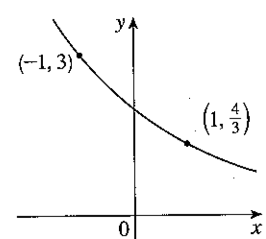
20. (a) $g(t) = \sin(e^{-t})$ (b) $g(t) = \sqrt{1 - 2^t}$

21–22 Find the exponential function $f(x) = Ca^x$ whose graph is given.

21.



22.



23. If $f(x) = 5^x$, show that

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = 5^x\left(\frac{5^h - 1}{h}\right)$$

24. Suppose you are offered a job that lasts one month. Which of the following methods of payment do you prefer?
I. One million dollars at the end of the month.
II. One cent on the first day of the month, two cents on the second day, four cents on the third day, and, in general, 2^{n-1} cents on the nth day.

25. Suppose the graphs of $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = 2^x$ are drawn on a coordinate grid where the unit of measurement is 1 inch. Show that, at a distance 2 ft to the right of the origin, the height of the graph of f is 48 ft but the height of the graph of g is about 265 mi.

26. Compare the functions $f(x) = x^5$ and $g(x) = 5^x$ by graphing both functions in several viewing rectangles. Find all points of intersection of the graphs correct to one decimal place. Which function grows more rapidly when x is large?

27. Compare the functions $f(x) = x^{10}$ and $g(x) = e^x$ by graphing both f and g in several viewing rectangles. When does the graph of g finally surpass the graph of f?

28. Use a graph to estimate the values of x such that $e^x > 1{,}000{,}000{,}000$.

29. Under ideal conditions a certain bacteria population is known to double every three hours. Suppose that there are initially 100 bacteria.
   (a) What is the size of the population after 15 hours?
   (b) What is the size of the population after t hours?
   (c) Estimate the size of the population after 20 hours.
   (d) Graph the population function and estimate the time for the population to reach 50,000.

30. A bacterial culture starts with 500 bacteria and doubles in size every half hour.
   (a) How many bacteria are there after 3 hours?
   (b) How many bacteria are there after t hours?
   (c) How many bacteria are there after 40 minutes?
   (d) Graph the population function and estimate the time for the population to reach 100,000.

31. Use a graphing calculator with exponential regression capability to model the population of the world with the data from 1950 to 2010 in Table 1 on page 54. Use the model to estimate the population in 1993 and to predict the population in the year 2020.

32. The table gives the population of the United States, in millions, for the years 1900–2010. Use a graphing calculator with exponential regression capability to model the US population since 1900. Use the model to estimate the population in 1925 and to predict the population in the year 2020.

Year	Population	Year	Population
1900	76	1960	179
1910	92	1970	203
1920	106	1980	227
1930	123	1990	250
1940	131	2000	281
1950	150	2010	310

33. If you graph the function

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - e^{1/x}}{1 + e^{1/x}}$$

you'll see that f appears to be an odd function. Prove it.

34. Graph several members of the family of functions

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + ae^{bx}}$$

where $a > 0$. How does the graph change when b changes? How does it change when a changes?

1.6 Inverse Functions and Logarithms

Table 1 gives data from an experiment in which a bacteria culture started with 100 bacteria in a limited nutrient medium; the size of the bacteria population was recorded at hourly intervals. The number of bacteria N is a function of the time t: $N = f(t)$.

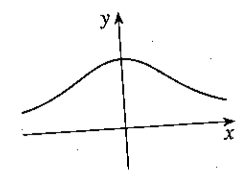
Suppose, however, that the biologist changes her point of view and becomes interested in the time required for the population to reach various levels. In other words, she is thinking of t as a function of N. This function is called the *inverse function* of f, denoted by f^{-1}, and read "f inverse." Thus $t = f^{-1}(N)$ is the time required for the population level to reach N. The values of f^{-1} can be found by reading Table 1 from right to left or by consulting Table 2. For instance, $f^{-1}(550) = 6$ because $f(6) = 550$.

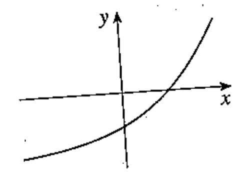
TABLE 1 N as a function of t

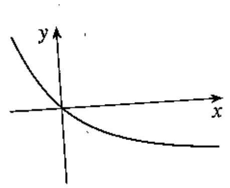
t (hours)	$N = f(t)$ = population at time t
0	100
1	168
2	259
3	358
4	445
5	509
6	550
7	573
8	586

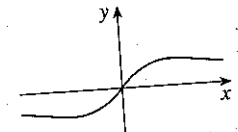
TABLE 2 t as a function of N

N	$t = f^{-1}(N)$ = time to reach N bacteria
100	0
168	1
259	2
358	3
445	4
509	5
550	6
573	7
586	8

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$

10. $f(x) = 10 - 3x$

11. $g(x) = 1/x$

12. $g(x) = \cos x$

13. $f(t)$ is the height of a football t seconds after kickoff.

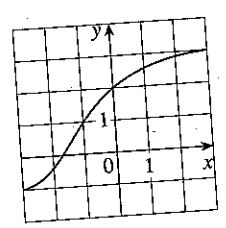
14. $f(t)$ is your height at age t.

15. Assume that f is a one-to-one function.
(a) If $f(6) = 17$, what is $f^{-1}(17)$?
(b) If $f^{-1}(3) = 2$, what is $f(2)$?

16. If $f(x) = x^5 + x^3 + x$, find $f^{-1}(3)$ and $f(f^{-1}(2))$.

17. If $g(x) = 3 + x + e^x$, find $g^{-1}(4)$.

18. The graph of f is given.
(a) Why is f one-to-one?
(b) What are the domain and range of f^{-1}?
(c) What is the value of $f^{-1}(2)$?
(d) Estimate the value of $f^{-1}(0)$.



19. The formula $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$, where $F \geqslant -459.67$, expresses the Celsius temperature C as a function of the Fahrenheit temperature F. Find a formula for the inverse function and interpret it. What is the domain of the inverse function?

20. In the theory of relativity, the mass of a particle with speed v is

$$m = f(v) = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

where m_0 is the rest mass of the particle and c is the speed of light in a vacuum. Find the inverse function of f and explain its meaning.

21–26 Find a formula for the inverse of the function.

21. $f(x) = 1 + \sqrt{2 + 3x}$

22. $f(x) = \dfrac{4x - 1}{2x + 3}$

23. $f(x) = e^{2x-1}$

24. $y = x^2 - x, \quad x \geqslant \frac{1}{2}$

25. $y = \ln(x + 3)$

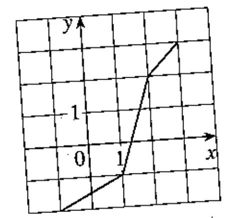
26. $y = \dfrac{e^x}{1 + 2e^x}$

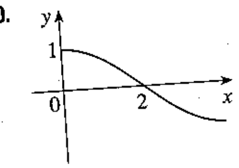
27–28 Find an explicit formula for f^{-1} and use it to graph f^{-1}, f, and the line $y = x$ on the same screen. To check your work, see whether the graphs of f and f^{-1} are reflections about the line.

27. $f(x) = x^4 + 1, \quad x \geqslant 0$

28. $f(x) = 2 - e^x$

29–30 Use the given graph of f to sketch the graph of f^{-1}.

29. 

30. 

31. Let $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$, $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$.
(a) Find f^{-1}. How is it related to f?
(b) Identify the graph of f and explain your answer to part (a).

32. Let $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{1 - x^3}$.
(a) Find g^{-1}. How is it related to g?
(b) Graph g. How do you explain your answer to part (a)?

33. (a) How is the logarithmic function $y = \log_a x$ defined?
(b) What is the domain of this function?
(c) What is the range of this function?
(d) Sketch the general shape of the graph of the function $y = \log_a x$ if $a > 1$.

34. (a) What is the natural logarithm?
(b) What is the common logarithm?
(c) Sketch the graphs of the natural logarithm function and the natural exponential function with a common set of axes.

35–38 Find the exact value of each expression.

35. (a) $\log_5 125$ (b) $\log_3(\frac{1}{27})$

36. (a) $\ln(1/e)$ (b) $\log_{10}\sqrt{10}$

37. (a) $\log_2 6 - \log_2 15 + \log_2 20$
(b) $\log_3 100 - \log_3 18 - \log_3 50$

38. (a) $e^{-2\ln 5}$ (b) $\ln(\ln e^{e^{10}})$

39–41 Express the given quantity as a single logarithm.

39. $\ln 5 + 5\ln 3$

40. $\ln(a + b) + \ln(a - b) - 2\ln c$

41. $\frac{1}{3}\ln(x + 2)^3 + \frac{1}{2}[\ln x - \ln(x^2 + 3x + 2)^2]$

42. Use Formula 10 to evaluate each logarithm correct to six decimal places.
(a) $\log_{12} 10$ (b) $\log_2 8.4$

43–44 Use Formula 10 to graph the given functions on a common screen. How are these graphs related?

43. $y = \log_{1.5} x, \quad y = \ln x, \quad y = \log_{10} x, \quad y = \log_{50} x$

44. $y = \ln x, \quad y = \log_{10} x, \quad y = e^x, \quad y = 10^x$

45. Suppose that the graph of $y = \log_2 x$ is drawn on a coordinate grid where the unit of measurement is an inch. How many miles to the right of the origin do we have to move before the height of the curve reaches 3 ft?

46. Compare the functions $f(x) = x^{0.1}$ and $g(x) = \ln x$ by graphing both f and g in several viewing rectangles. When does the graph of f finally surpass the graph of g?

47–48 Make a rough sketch of the graph of each function. Do not use a calculator. Just use the graphs given in Figures 12 and 13 and, if necessary, the transformations of Section 1.3.

47. (a) $y = \log_{10}(x + 5)$ (b) $y = -\ln x$

48. (a) $y = \ln(-x)$ (b) $y = \ln|x|$

49–50 (a) What are the domain and range of f?
(b) What is the x-intercept of the graph of f?
(c) Sketch the graph of f.

49. $f(x) = \ln x + 2$

50. $f(x) = \ln(x - 1) - 1$

51–54 Solve each equation for x.

51. (a) $e^{7-4x} = 6$ (b) $\ln(3x - 10) = 2$

52. (a) $\ln(x^2 - 1) = 3$ (b) $e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2 = 0$

53. (a) $2^{x-5} = 3$ (b) $\ln x + \ln(x - 1) = 1$

54. (a) $\ln(\ln x) = 1$ (b) $e^{ax} = Ce^{bx}$, where $a \neq b$

55–56 Solve each inequality for x.

55. (a) $\ln x < 0$ (b) $e^x > 5$

56. (a) $1 < e^{3x-1} < 2$ (b) $1 - 2\ln x < 3$

57. (a) Find the domain of $f(x) = \ln(e^x - 3)$.
(b) Find f^{-1} and its domain.

58. (a) What are the values of $e^{\ln 300}$ and $\ln(e^{300})$?
(b) Use your calculator to evaluate $e^{\ln 300}$ and $\ln(e^{300})$. What do you notice? Can you explain why the calculator has trouble?

CAS 59. Graph the function $f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}$ and explain why it is one-to-one. Then use a computer algebra system to find an explicit expression for $f^{-1}(x)$. (Your CAS will produce three possible expressions. Explain why two of them are irrelevant in this context.)

CAS 60. (a) If $g(x) = x^6 + x^4, x \geqslant 0$, use a computer algebra system to find an expression for $g^{-1}(x)$.
(b) Use the expression in part (a) to graph $y = g(x)$, $y = x$, and $y = g^{-1}(x)$ on the same screen.

61. If a bacteria population starts with 100 bacteria and doubles every three hours, then the number of bacteria after t hours is $n = f(t) = 100 \cdot 2^{t/3}$. (See Exercise 29 in Section 1.5.)
(a) Find the inverse of this function and explain its meaning.
(b) When will the population reach 50,000?

62. When a camera flash goes off, the batteries immediately begin to recharge the flash's capacitor, which stores electric charge given by

$$Q(t) = Q_0(1 - e^{-t/a})$$

(The maximum charge capacity is Q_0 and t is measured in seconds.)
(a) Find the inverse of this function and explain its meaning.
(b) How long does it take to recharge the capacitor to 90% of capacity if $a = 2$?

63–68 Find the exact value of each expression.

63. (a) $\sin^{-1}(\sqrt{3}/2)$ (b) $\cos^{-1}(-1)$

64. (a) $\tan^{-1}(1/\sqrt{3})$ (b) $\sec^{-1} 2$

65. (a) $\arctan 1$ (b) $\sin^{-1}(1/\sqrt{2})$

66. (a) $\cot^{-1}(-\sqrt{3})$ (b) $\arccos(-\frac{1}{2})$

67. (a) $\tan(\arctan 10)$ (b) $\sin^{-1}(\sin(7\pi/3))$

68. (a) $\tan(\sec^{-1} 4)$ (b) $\sin(2\sin^{-1}(\frac{3}{5}))$

69. Prove that $\cos(\sin^{-1} x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$. End HW4

70–72 Simplify the expression.

70. $\tan(\sin^{-1} x)$

71. $\sin(\tan^{-1} x)$

72. $\cos(2\tan^{-1} x)$

73–74 Graph the given functions on the same screen. How are these graphs related?

73. $y = \sin x, \ -\pi/2 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi/2; \quad y = \sin^{-1} x; \quad y = x$

74. $y = \tan x, \ -\pi/2 < x < \pi/2; \quad y = \tan^{-1} x; \quad y = x$

75. Find the domain and range of the function

$$g(x) = \sin^{-1}(3x + 1)$$

76. (a) Graph the function $f(x) = \sin(\sin^{-1} x)$ and explain the appearance of the graph.
(b) Graph the function $g(x) = \sin^{-1}(\sin x)$. How do you explain the appearance of this graph?

77. (a) If we shift a curve to the left, what happens to its reflection about the line $y = x$? In view of this geometric principle, find an expression for the inverse of $g(x) = f(x + c)$, where f is a one-to-one function.
(b) Find an expression for the inverse of $h(x) = f(cx)$, where $c \neq 0$.