

4.1 – Exponential Functions

4.2 – The Natural Exponential Function (and the number 'e')

4.3 – Logarithmic Functions (The Inverse of Exponential Functions)

1. (10 pts) Starting with $f(x) = 4^x$, sketch the graph of $g(x) = -3 \cdot 4^{5x-25}$ in 5 steps, counting the graph of $f(x)$ as the first step. Use $x = -1, x = 0$, and $x = 1$ to find 3 points in the first graph, and show how these 3 points are moved around by each step in the transformations to $g(x)$.
2. (10 pts) Find the *exact* x - and y -intercepts for $g(x)$ from #1.
3. (10 pts) Find the inverse, $g^{-1}(x)$ for $g(x)$ in #1.
4. (10 pts) Solve $\ln(x-5) + \ln(x+2) = \ln(18)$. Give an exact answer and then round to 3 decimal places.
5. Suppose the half-life of C-14 is 5400 years.
 - a. (5 pts) Derive the exponential decay model, $A(t) = A_0 e^{kt}$ for Carbon-14.
 - b. (5 pts) How old is a sample of charcoal from a prehistoric fire pit, if 28% of the C-14 has decayed (i.e., 72% is left.)? Round to the nearest year in your final answer. If it makes it easier for you, use an initial mass of 100g of C-14, but you shouldn't need the mass.
6. (10 pts) Sketch the graph of $g(x) = -4 \log_3(3x+21) + 2$ by transforming the graph of $f(x) = \log_3(x)$. Track the points $\left(\frac{1}{3}, -1\right)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(3, 1)$ as they are moved from one place to another and another and another and another....