Directions: Describe the function, $f(x)$ (exponential, logarithmic, or neither), how you know why it is that function and then find points for its inverse, $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$.
1)

| $X$ | $f(x)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8 | 3 |
| 16 | 4 |
| 32 | 5 |
| 64 | 6 |


2)

| X | $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| -3 | $1 / 8$ |
| -2 | $1 / 4$ |
| -1 | $1 / 2$ |
| 0 | 1 |

Directions: Determine if $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are inverses.

| 3. $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})=3 \cdot \log _{5} \mathrm{x}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{x})=5^{3 \mathrm{x}}$ | 4. $f(x)=10^{5 x}$ |
|  | $g(x)=\frac{1}{5} \cdot \log x$ |

## Directions: Find the inverse of the given function.

5. $h(x)=3^{\frac{x}{10}}$
6. $m(x)=6 \cdot \log _{5} x$

Answers to 1.1 CA \#1

1. Logarithmic because the x -values are changing multiplicatively.

| $X$ | $f(x)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 16 |
| 5 | 32 |
| 6 | 64 |

2. Exponential because the $y$-values are changing multiplicatively.

| $X$ | $f(x)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 / 8$ | -3 |
| $1 / 4$ | -2 |
| $1 / 2$ | -1 |
| 1 | 0 |

3. Not inverses
4. Inverses
5. $h^{-1}(x)=10 \cdot \log _{3} x$
6. $m^{-1}(x)=5^{\frac{x}{6}}=5^{\frac{1}{6} x}$
