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)

| $X$ | $f(x)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 / 27$ | -3 |
| $1 / 9$ | -2 |
| $1 / 3$ | -1 |
| 1 | 0 |


2)

| $X$ | $f(x)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| -3 | $1 / 64$ |
| -2 | $1 / 16$ |
| -1 | $1 / 4$ |
| 0 | 1 |


| $X$ | $G(x)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Directions: Determine if $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are inverses.
3. $f(x)=10 \cdot \log _{3} x$
4. $f(x)=7^{5 x}$
$g(x)=3^{\frac{1}{10} \mathrm{x}}$
$g(x)=0.2 \cdot \log _{7} x$

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

5. $h(x)=2^{\frac{1}{8} x}$
6. $m(x)=4 \cdot \log x$
7. Logarithmic because the x -values are changing multiplicatively.

| X | $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| -3 | $1 / 27$ |
| -2 | $1 / 9$ |
| -1 | $1 / 3$ |
| 0 | 1 |

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

| $X$ | $f(x)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 / 64$ | -3 |
| $1 / 16$ | -2 |
| $1 / 4$ | -1 |
| 1 | 0 |

3. Inverses
4. Inverses
5. $h^{-1}(x)=8 \cdot \log _{2} x$
6. $m^{-1}(x)=10^{\frac{x}{4}}=10^{\frac{1}{4} x}$
