## Open the TI-Nspire document

## What_is_Log.tns.

You may have noticed that above $10 \times 1$ is ${ }_{2} 10 g_{]}^{\prime}$. What does $\log$ mean? Why is ${ }^{[ }{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\prime}$ ’ placed above the exponential key? You will investigate these questions in this activity.

What is Log?

Turn the page to begin investigating logarithms.

Move to page 1.2.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Press atrl and atrl } \backslash \text { to } \\
& \text { navigate through the lesson. }
\end{aligned}
$$

1. The graph of the function $f(x)=2^{x}$ is shown.
a. What are the domain and range of $f(x)$ ?
b. Recall that $f(x)=2^{x}$ is a one-to-one function, so it has an inverse reflected over the line $y=x$. What are the domain and range of $f^{-1}(x)$ ?
c. Point $P$ is a point on $f(x)$. Move the Show Reflection slider to $Y e s$ and then move point $P$. As you do so, point $P^{\prime}$ invisibly traces the graph of $f^{-1}(x)$. Since $f(x)$ can be written as $y=2^{x}$, write a corresponding equation for the inverse.
d. The equation $x=2^{y}$ cannot be written as a function of $y$ in terms of $x$ without new notation. Move the Show Function slider to Yes. The inverse of $f(x)$ is actually $f^{-1}(x)=\log _{2}(x)$. In general, $\log _{b} x=y$ is equivalent to $b^{y}=x$ for $x>0, b>0$ and $b \neq 1$. Why do you think $x$ and $b$ must be greater than 0 ? Why can $b$ not be equal to 1 ?

## Student Activity

e. Move point $P$ so that its coordinates are $(1,2)$. The point $(1,2)$ on $f(x)=2^{x}$ indicates that $2^{1}=2$. $P^{\prime}$ has the coordinates $(2,1)$. The point $(2,1)$ on $f^{-1}(x)=\log _{2}(x)$ indicates that $\log _{2} 2=1$. Use this relationship between exponential expressions and logarithmic expressions to complete the following table. (Move point $P$ as necessary.)

| $\boldsymbol{P}$ | $\boldsymbol{P}^{\boldsymbol{\prime}}$ | Exponential Expression | Logarithmic Expression |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(1,2)$ | $(2,1)$ | $2^{1}=2$ | $\log _{2} 2=1$ |
| $(2,4)$ |  |  |  |
|  | $(8,3)$ | $2^{0}=1$ |  |
|  |  | $2^{-1}=\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| $\left(-2, \frac{1}{4}\right)$ |  |  | $\log _{2} \frac{1}{8}=-3$ |
|  |  |  |  |

## Move to page 1.3.

2. Solve the logarithmic equation $\log _{2} 32=y$ using the patterns from question 1 . Then, use the slider to change the $n$-value to solve the logarithmic equation. How does the exponential equation verify your result?
