

CAMBRIDGE TECHNOLOGY IN MATHS

Year 12

Exponential and logarithmic functions for the TI-89

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Example: Solving logarithmic equationsSolve each of the following equations for x :

a $\log_2 x = 5$

b $\log_2 (2x - 1) = 4$

c $\log_e (3x + 1) = 0$

Solution

a $\log_2 x = 5$

$\therefore x = 2^5$

$\therefore x = 32$

b $\log_2 (2x - 1) = 4$

$\therefore 2x - 1 = 2^4$

$\therefore 2x = 17$

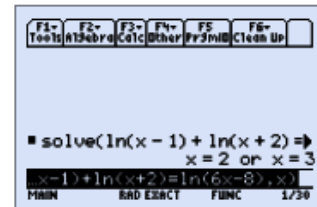
$\therefore x = \frac{17}{2}$

c $\log_e (3x + 1) = 0$

$\therefore 3x + 1 = e^0$

$\therefore 3x = 1 - 1$

$\therefore x = 0$

Using a CAS calculatorEnter `solve(ln(x - 1) + ln(x + 2) = ln(6x - 8), x)`**Original location: Chapter 5 Example 10 (p.172)**

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Example: Solving exponential equations

Given that $y = Ae^{bt}$ and $y = 6$ when $t = 1$ and $y = 8$ when $t = 2$, find the values of b and A .

Solution

When $t = 1$, $y = 6$

$$\text{Thus } 6 = Ae^b \quad (1)$$

When $t = 2$, $y = 8$

$$\text{Thus } 8 = Ae^{2b} \quad (2)$$

Divide (2) by (1):

$$\frac{4}{3} = e^b$$

$$\therefore b = \log_e \frac{4}{3}$$

Substitute in (1):

$$6 = Ae^{\log_e \frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\therefore 6 = \frac{4}{3}A$$

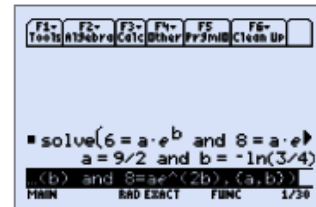
$$\therefore A = \frac{18}{4} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\text{Hence } y = \frac{9}{2}e^{(\log_e \frac{4}{3})t} \quad \left(= \frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^t \right)$$

$$y \approx \frac{9}{2}e^{0.288t}$$

Using a CAS calculator

Enter `solve(6 = a·eb and 8 = a·e2b, {a,b})`



Example: Inverses

Find the inverse of the function $f: (1, \infty) \rightarrow R$, $f(x) = 2 \log_e(x - 1) + 3$. State the domain and range of the inverse.

Solution

Consider $x = 2 \log_e(y - 1) + 3$

Therefore $\frac{x - 3}{2} = \log_e(y - 1)$

and $y - 1 = e^{\frac{x-3}{2}}$

Therefore $y = e^{\frac{x-3}{2}} + 1$

Hence $f^{-1}(x) = e^{\frac{x-3}{2}} + 1$

The domain of f^{-1} = the range of f
= R

The range of $f^{-1} = (1, \infty)$.

Using a CAS calculator

Enter `solve(x = 2 ln(y - 1) + 3, y)`

