## Transformations of Logarithmic Functions

**Topic 2.12: Logarithmic Function Manipulation** 

Transformations

### Practice Problem 1

The function g, is given by the  $g(x) = \log_8 x$ . The function h is given by  $h(x) = \log_8(x^6)$ . Which of the following would correctly describe a transformation for which the graph of h is the image of the graph of g?

- (a) A horizontal dilation by a factor of 6
- (b) A horizontal dilation by a factor of  $\frac{1}{6}$
- (c) A vertical dilation by a factor of 6
- (d) A vertical dilation by a factor of  $\frac{1}{6}$

#### **Practice Problem 2**

The function *f* is given by  $f(x) = \log_b \left(\frac{c}{d}\right)$ , where b, c, and d are all positive integers. Which of the following is an equivalent representation of f(x)?

- (a)  $\frac{\log_b c}{\log_b d}$
- (b)  $\log_b c + \log_b d$
- (c)  $\log_b c \log_b d$
- (d)  $\log_b(c-d)$

# Transformations of Logarithmic Functions

### Practice Problem 1 Solution:

(c) A vertical dilation by a factor of 6.

Using the property:  $\log_b x^a = a \cdot \log_b x$ , you can rewrite  $h(x) = 6 \cdot \log_8 x$ . Since  $h(x) = 6 \cdot g(x)$ , then the image is a **vertical** translation of g(x) by a factor of 6.

### Practice Problem 2 Solution:

(c)  $\log_b c - \log_b d$ 

Using the property:  $\log_b \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) = \log_b c - \log_b d$ , (c) would be the answer.

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