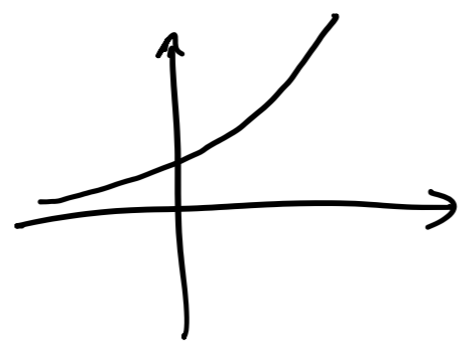


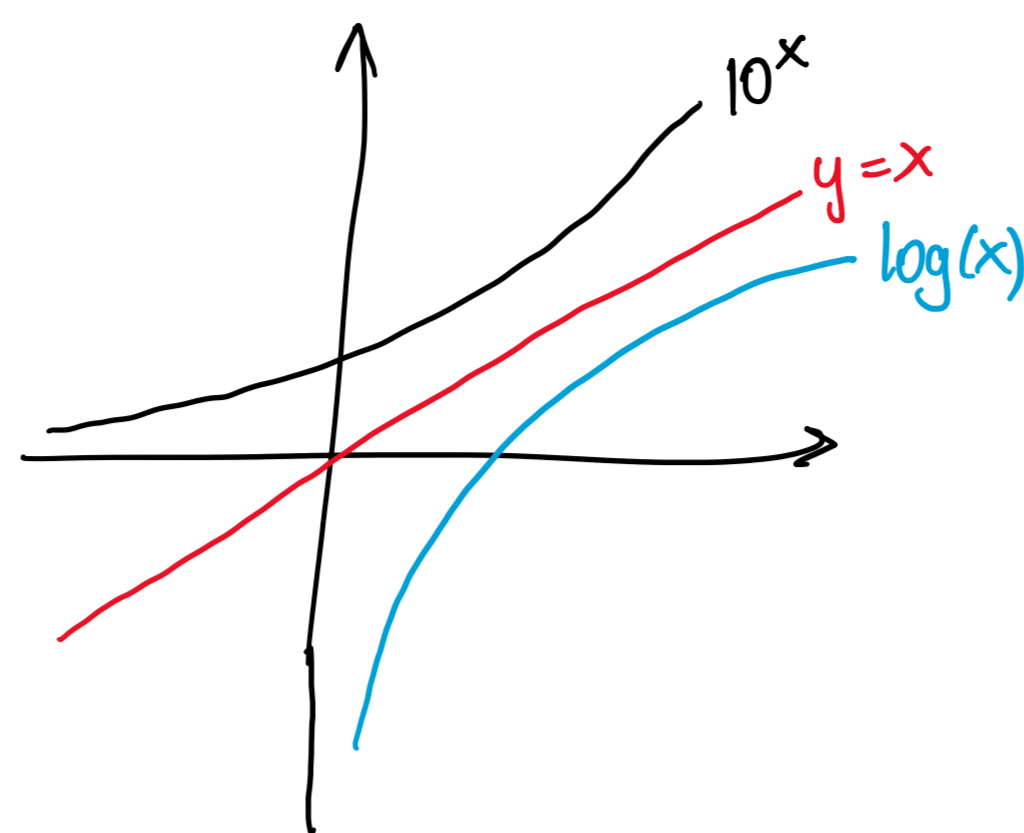
Definition:  $y = \log x$  means  $10^y = x > 0$   
 this is always positive



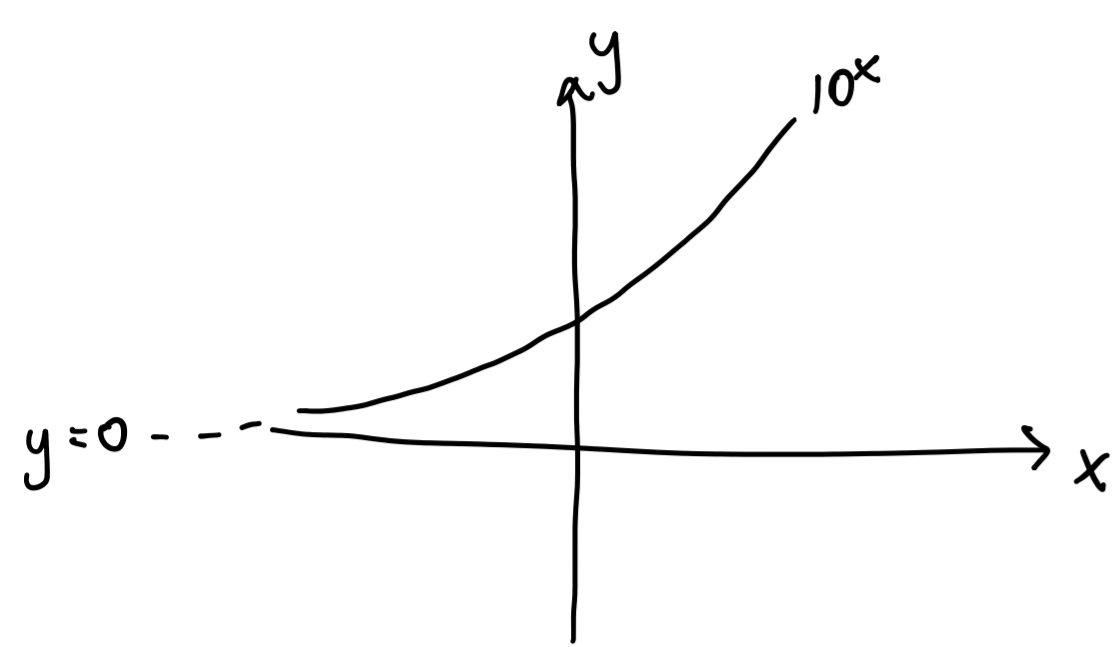
Domain:  $x > 0$  (domain of  $\log x$  is all positive numbers)

Range:  $-\infty < y < \infty$  (range of  $\log x$  is all real numbers)

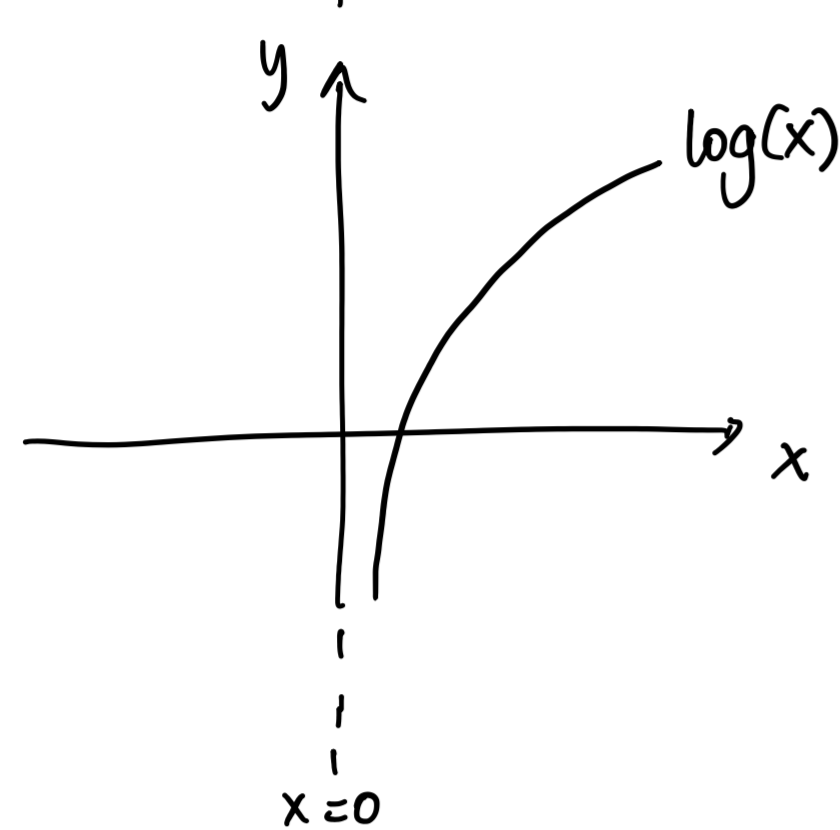
Recall that  $10^x$  is the inverse of  $\log x$



To plot the graph of  $\log(x)$  you can reflect the graph of  $10^x$  along the line  $y = x$  since they are inverses of each other.



horizontal asymptote for  $10^x$  is  $y = 0$

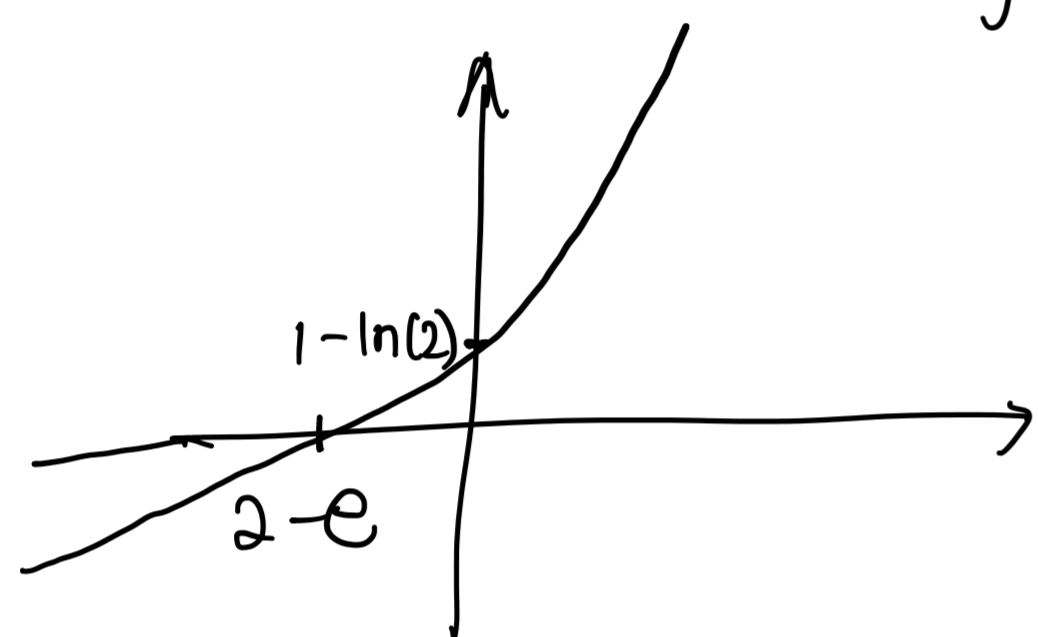


vertical asymptote for  $\log(x)$  is  $x = 0$

Example Consider  $y = 1 - \ln(2 - x)$

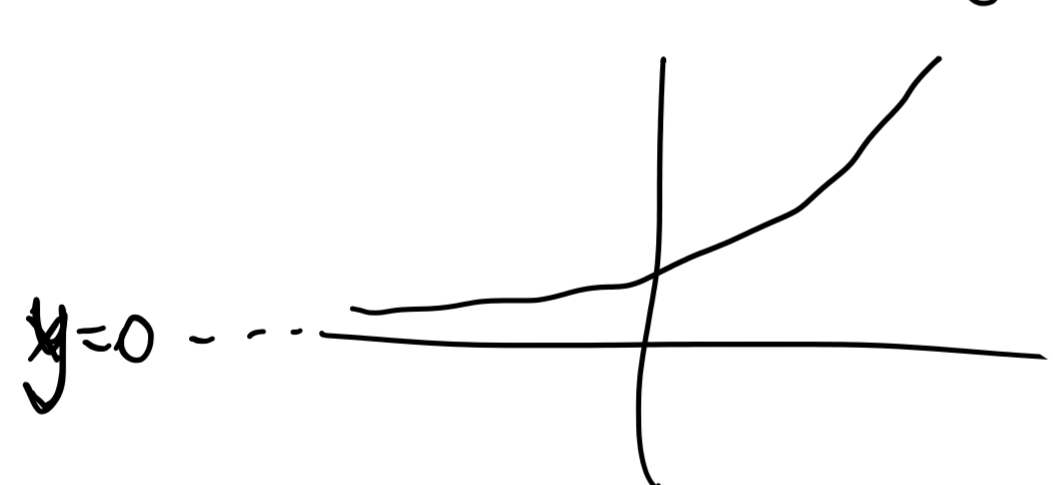
a) What is the domain?  $2 - x > 0$   
 $x < 2$   $(-\infty, 2)$   
 $-\infty < x < 2$

b) Determine whether its graph has a horizontal asymptote or a vertical asymptote



y-intercept:  $x = 0$   
 $y = 1 - \ln(2 - 0) = 1 - \ln(2)$   
 x-intercept:  $y = 0$   
 $1 - \ln(2 - x) = 0$   
 $-\ln(2 - x) = -1$   
 $\ln(2 - x) = 1$   
 $e^{\ln(2 - x)} = e^1$   
 $2 - x = e$   
 $x = 2 - e$

Reminder:  $y = e^x$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x = \infty$

For horizontal and vertical asymptotes you do the following:

→ let  $y = f(x)$  be a function and  $a$  be a finite number

The graph of  $f(x)$  has a horizontal asymptote of  $y = a$  if

as  $x \rightarrow \infty$   $f(x) \rightarrow a$  or as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$   $f(x) \rightarrow a$  or both

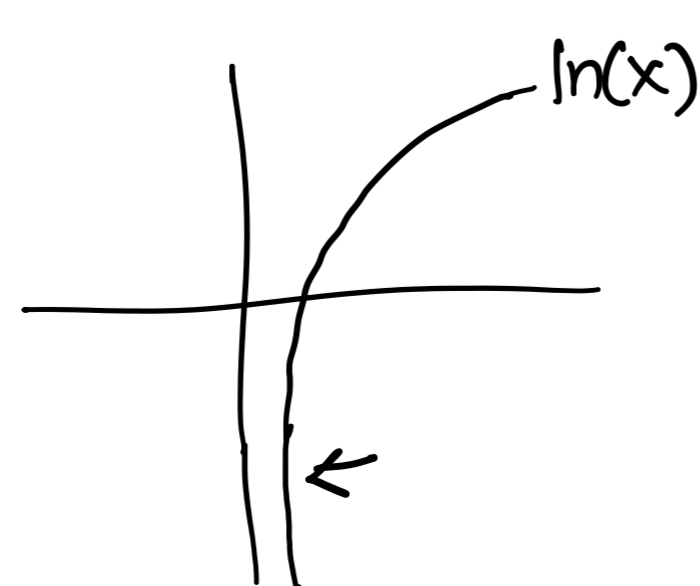
→ The graph of  $f(x)$  has a vertical asymptote of  $x = a$  if

as  $x \rightarrow a^+$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$  or as  $x \rightarrow a^+$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$   
 (approach  $a$  from the right)

as  $x \rightarrow a^-$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$  or  $x \rightarrow a^-$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$   
 (approach  $a$  from the left)

Example  $y = 1 - \ln(2 - x)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \ln(2 - x)$  not possible } no horizontal asymptote  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 1 - \ln(2 - x) = -\infty$  infinite



domain  $(-\infty, 2)$   $-\infty < x < 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} 1 - \ln(2 - x) = 1 - (-\infty) \rightarrow \infty$

vertical asymptote  $x = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(x) = -\infty$