Transformations of Logarithmic Functions

• The graph of the logarithmic function $y = a \log_c (b(x - h)) + k$ can be obtained by transforming the graph of $y = \log_c x$. These transformations should be performed in the same manner as those applied to any other function.

Example 1: Translations of a Logarithmic Function

Sketch the graph of $y = \log_4(x + 4) - 5$ and state the mapping rule, domain and range, x- and y- intercepts, and equation of the asymptote.

Solution:

Begin with the graph of $y = \log_4 x$. Think of $y = \log_4 x$ as $4^y = x$. Choose "nice" values of y first and then determine the x-values. Next, identify the transformations on this function to create $y = \log_4(x+4) - 5$.

The base graph must be translated ______

Mapping rule: $(x, y) \rightarrow$ _____.

• Complete each table of values and sketch the graphs of both functions.

| $y = \log_4 x$ | | $y = \log_4(x)$ | (x+4)-5 | | | | | 10 V | | | | | | | | | | | - |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|---|---------------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|---|------------------|-----|------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
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| | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | - e | | | _ | | + | | + | \square | + | \vdash | - |
| For the function $\gamma =$ | $\log_4(x)$ | +4)-5: | | | - 6 -5 | -4 -3 | -2 -1 | 1 | 2 3 | 4 5 | 6 | 7 \$ | 9 1 | 0 11 | 12 1 | 3 14 | 15 1 | 6 17 | 18 x |
| Domain: | | | | | | | | -1 | | | | | | | | | - | | - |
| Range: | | | | | | | | -3 | | | - | $\left \right $ | - | | | | - | \square | - |
| x-intercept: _ | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | | | _ |
| y-intercept: _ | | | | | | | | -8 | | | | | | | | | _ | | _ |
| Equation of t | he verti | cal asympto | te: | | | | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Section 8.2

Example 2: Reflections and Stretches of Logarithmic Functions

Sketch the graph of $y = -\log_2 4x$ and state the mapping rule, domain and range, x- and y- intercepts, and equation of the asymptote.

Solution:

Begin with the graph of $y = \log_2 x$. Think of $y = \log_2 x$ as $2^y = x$. Choose "nice" values of y first and then determine the x-values. Next, identify the transformations on this function to create $y = -\log_2 4x$.

The base graph must be ______ •

Mapping rule: $(x, y) \rightarrow$ _____.

Complete each table of values and sketch the graphs of both functions.

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| $y = \log y$ | ⊃g₂ x | y = -10 | $og_2 4x$ |
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For the function $y = -\log_2 4x$:

Domain: _____

Range: _____

x-intercept:

y-intercept: _____

Equation of the vertical asymptote:



Example 3: Combine Transformations

Sketch the graph of $y = -2\log_3(x-3) + 5$ and state the mapping rule, domain and range, x- and y- intercepts, and equation of the asymptote.

Solution:

Begin with the graph of $y = \log_3 x$. Think of $y = \log_3 x$ as $3^y = x$. Choose "nice" values of y first and then determine the x-values. Next, identify the transformations on this function to create $y = -2\log_3(x-3) + 5$.

Mapping rule: $(x, y) \rightarrow$ ______.

• Complete each table of values and sketch the graphs of both functions.

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| x | у |
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| $y = -2\log_3(x-3) + 5$ | | | | | | |
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For the function $y = -2\log_3(x-3) + 5$:

Domain: _____

Range: _____

x-intercept: _____

y-intercept: _____

Equation of the vertical asymptote: _____



Example 4: Determine the Equation of a Logarithmic Function Given Its Graph

a. The transformed graph illustrated in the diagram below can be generated by stretching and reflecting the graph of $y = \log_4 x$. Determine the equation of the transformed graph.



b. The transformed graph illustrated in the diagram below can be generated by stretching the graph of $\gamma = \log_4 x$. Determine the equation of the transformed graph.



Solution:

a. _____

b. _____

Example 5: Use Transformations of an Exponential Function to Model a Situation

There is a logarithmic relationship between butterflies and flowers. In one study, scientists found that the relationship between the number, F, of flower species that a butterfly feeds on and the number, B, of butterflies observed can be modeled by the function $F = -2.641 + 8.958 \log B$.

Predict the number of butterfly observations in a region with 25 flower species.



EXTRA PRACTICE:



