

## Lesson 5.2.2

5-68. See entries in the table below.

$x$	8	32	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	4	3	64	2	0	0.25	-1	$\sqrt{2}$	0.2	$\frac{1}{8}$
$g(x)$	3	5	-1	0	4	2	$\sim 1.6$	6	1	n/a	-2	n/a	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sim -23$	-3

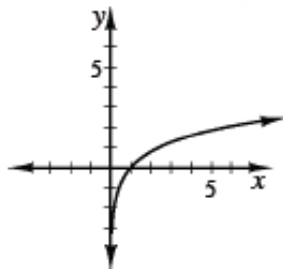
- $x = 2^y$  or  $y =$  the exponent needed to get  $x$  when the base is 2.
- Sample answer:  $g(x) = \log_2 x$
- Neither 0 nor -1 can be expressed as a power of 2.
- $y = 4.64$

5-69. See below:

- See answers in table below.

$x$	8	32	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	4	3	64	2	0	0.25	-1	$\sqrt{2}$	0.2	$\frac{1}{8}$
$g(x)$	3	5	-1	0	4	2	$\sim 1.6$	6	1	n/a	-2	n/a	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sim -23$	-3

- See answers in table above.
- $g(x)$  increases slowly.
- It is a reflection across  $y = x$ . See graph below.



5-70. See below:

- $5; 2^5 = 32$
- $-1; 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$

c.  $2; 2^2 = 4$

d. not possible;  $2^x$  cannot  $= 0$

e.  $8; 2^3 = 8$

f.  $\sqrt{2}; 2^{1/2} = \sqrt{2}$

g.  $-4; 2^{-4} = \frac{1}{16}$

h.  $1; 2^0 = 1$

**5-71. See below:**

a.  $y = 9^x$

b.  $y = \log_{10} x$

c.  $y = 6x - 1$

d.  $y = \frac{1}{2} \log_5 x$

**5-72. See below:**

a. 2

b. 4

c. 7

d. 1.2

e.  $w + 3$



**5-73.**  $x = 2^y$ , no, yes, yes; They have the same graph or give the same table of  $(x, y)$  values, or one is just a rewritten equation of the other.

**5-74. See below:**

a.  $x = \log_5(y)$

b.  $x = 7^y$

c.  $x = \log_8(y)$

d.  $K = \log_A(C)$

e.  $C = A^K$

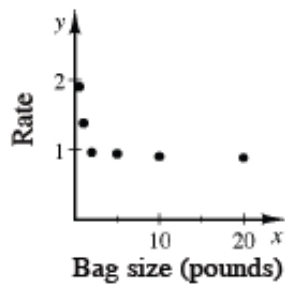
f.  $K = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^N$

**5-75. See below:**

a. \$1.90, 1.38, 0.96, 0.94, 0.90, 0.88

b. decrease

c. Smaller size. Note: Sketching a graph of rate with respect to bag size like the one below may help here.



**5-76. Possible answers listed below:**

a. Factor and use the Zero Product Property (rewrite),  $(-8, 0)$  and  $(1, 0)$

b. Take the square root (undo)

c. Quadratic Formula

d. Complete the square (rewrite)

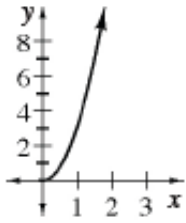
**5-77.  $x = -4$**

**5-78. See below:**

a.  $x = 17\sqrt{3} \approx 29.44$

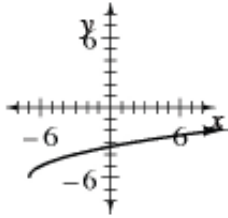
b.  $x = 4\sqrt{2} \approx 5.66$

**5-79.** Since  $A = \pi r^2$ ,  $f(r) = \pi r^2$ . See graph below. domain:  $x \geq 0$ , range:  $y \geq 0$ ,  $x$ - and  $y$ -intercept:  $(0, 0)$ , no asymptotes, half of parabola:  $y = \pi x^2$



**5-80. See below:**

- A good sketch would be a parabola opening upwards with a locator point at  $(-6, -7)$ .
- Shift the graph up 9 units.
- The graph is the same except the region below the  $x$ -axis is reflected across the axis so that the graph is entirely above the  $x$ -axis.
- See graph below.



e.  $y = \sqrt{x+7} - 6$