

## Exponential Functions

$$f(x) = ac^{b(x-h)} + k$$

Asymptote:  $y = k$

## Logarithmic Functions

$$f(x) = a \log_c b(x-h) + k$$

Asymptote:  $x = h$

## Logarithmic Laws

1.  $\log_c c = 1$
2.  $\log_c 1 = 0$
3.  $\log_c c^n = n$
4.  $\log_c M + \log_c N = \log_c (M \times N)$
5.  $\log_c M - \log_c N = \log_c \left(\frac{M}{N}\right)$
6.  $\log_c M^n = n \log_c M$
7.  $\log_{1/c} M = -\log_c M$
8.  $\log_c M = \frac{\log M}{\log c}$

## Exponential Expression to Logarithmic Expression

$$y = a^x \leftrightarrow \log_a y = x$$

## Theorems

$$\text{if } c^x = c^y, \text{ then } x = y$$

$$\text{if } a^x = b^y, \text{ then } \log a^x = \log b^y$$

## Exponential Growth and Decay

$$A(t) = A_0 \left(1 + \frac{r}{k}\right)^{kt}$$

$A(t)$  = Amount after  $t$  time

$A_0$  = Initial Amount

$r$  = Rate, expressed as a decimal

$k$  = Compounding Constant

$$A(t) = ac^{kt}$$

$a$  = initial amount

$c$  = rate of change

$k$  = rate constant

$A(t)$  = amount after  $t$  time