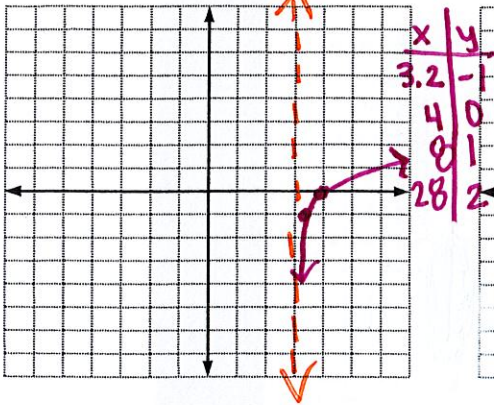


Graph each of the functions. Be sure the asymptote appears on your graph. Also identify the domain, range, asymptote and end behavior

Inverse: $x = \log_5(y-3)$
 $5^x = y-3$ $y = 5^x + 3$

1. $y = \log_5(x-3)$



D $(3, \infty)$

R $(-\infty, \infty)$

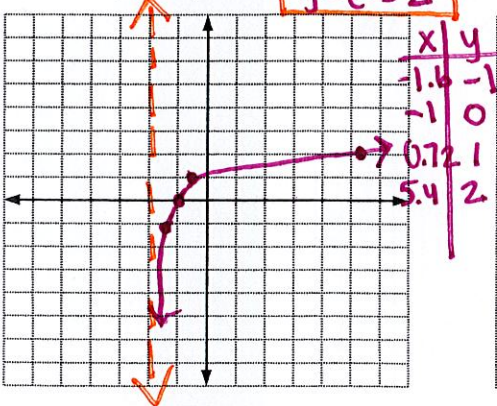
Asymptote $x = 3$

End As $x \rightarrow 3, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

As $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$

Inverse: $x = \ln(y+2)$
 $e^x = y+2$
 $y = e^x - 2$ $y = e^x - 2$

4. $y = \ln(x+2)$



D $(-2, \infty)$

R $(-\infty, \infty)$

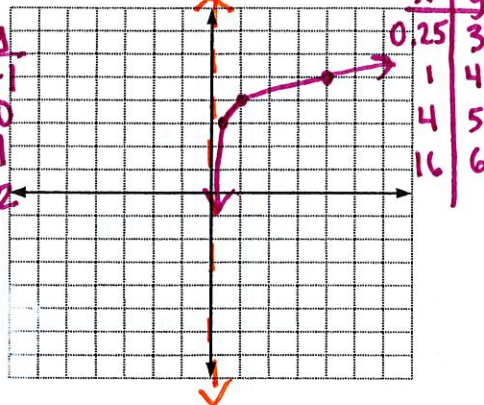
Asymptote $x = -2$

End As $x \rightarrow -2, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

As $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$

Inverse: $x = \log_4 y + 4$
 $x-4 = \log_4 y$ $4^{x-4} = y$

2. $y = \log_4(x+4)$



D $(-4, \infty)$

R $(-\infty, \infty)$

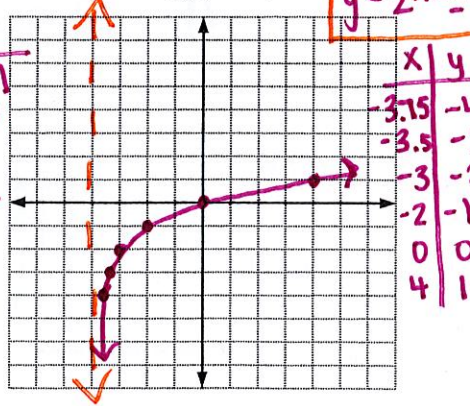
Asymptote $x = -4$

End As $x \rightarrow -4, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

As $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$

Inverse: $x = \log_2(y+4) - 2$
 $x+2 = \log_2(y+4)$ $2^{x+2} = y+4$
 $y = 2^{x+2} - 4$ $y = 2^{x+2} - 4$

5. $y = \log_2(x+4) - 2$



D $(-4, \infty)$

R $(-\infty, \infty)$

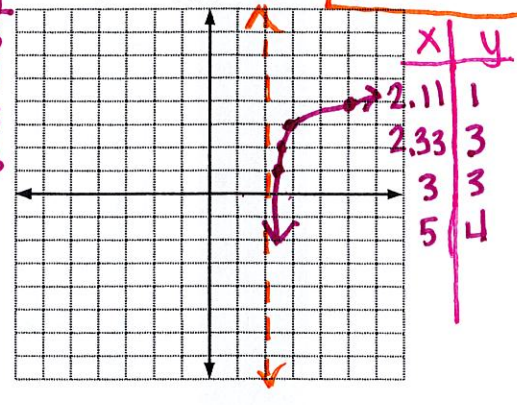
Asymptote $x = -4$

End As $x \rightarrow -4, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

As $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$

Inverse: $x = \log_3(y-2) + 3$
 $x-3 = \log_3(y-2)$
 $3^{x-3} = y-2$
 $y = 3^{x-3} + 2$ $y = 3^{x-3} + 2$

3. $y = \log_3(x-2) + 3$



D $(2, \infty)$

R $(-\infty, \infty)$

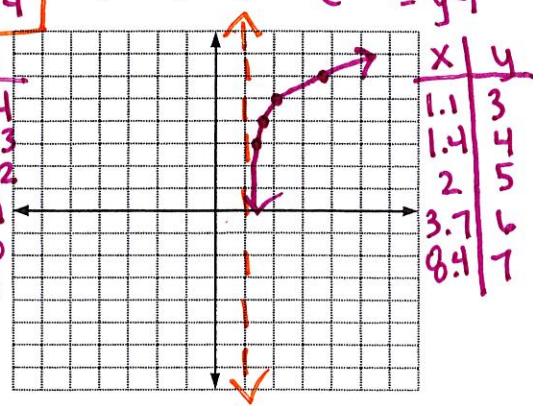
Asymptote $x = 2$

End As $x \rightarrow 2, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

As $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$

Inverse: $x = \ln(y-1) + 5$ $e^{x-5} = y-1$
 $y = e^{x-5} + 1$ $y = e^{x-5} + 1$

6. $y = \ln(x-1) + 5$



D $(1, \infty)$

R $(-\infty, \infty)$

Asymptote $x = 1$

End As $x \rightarrow 1, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

As $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$