





10 (05(x) = 10 m. (09(x). y = 10 - 10 n. log(x) y = 10 + 10 10 5 (xm) y = 10 · x m This is a power function.

y = a · x m , where a = 10 Going backwards: If you have a power function y=a. x = the when yet plot it on a dauble log plot, you get a line with y-intercept b=log(a) and slope m.

Ex: If you plot y = 100. x = on a double log plot, you get a line with y-intercept log(100) = Z and slope 3.

Ex: If the graph of the function y=f(x) on a double log plot is a line with y-intercept 1 and slope 5, what is f(x)?

