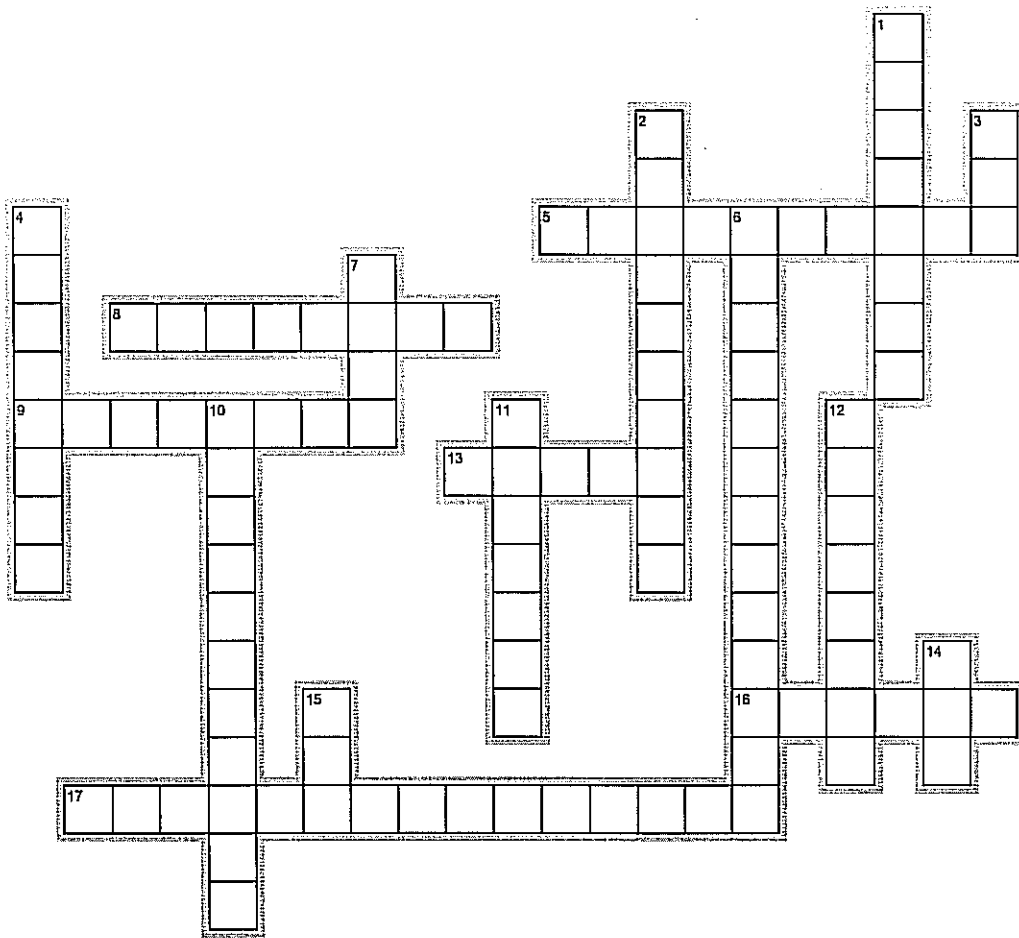


Exponential and Logarithms



EclipseCrossword.com

Across

5. The $\frac{d}{dx}[e^u] = "$ itself times the ___?___ of the power".
8. When dividing exponents (bases are =) you ___?___ the exponents.
9. For $y = a^x$ or $y = \log a x$, if $a > 1$ then the graph will ___?___.
13. If five is the output of $f(x)$ then five will be the ___?___ on the inverse of $f(x)$.
16. The $\frac{d}{dx}[\ln u] = " 1$ over what is ___?___ the log times the derivative of what is inside the log."
17. For the graph of a function to be one-to-one it must pass the ___?___?___ test.

4. The graph $y = \log x$ will have a ___?___ asymptote.
6. For the graph of a relation to be a function it must pass the ___?___?___ test.
7. The $\frac{d}{dx}[a^u] = "$ itself times ln of the ___?___ times the derivative of the power."
10. The inverse of a logarithmic function will be an ___?___ function.
11. You can find the ___?___ by switching the x and y values and then resolving for $y = \text{form}$.
12. For $y = a^x$ and $y = \log a x$, if $0 < a < 1$ then the graph will ___?___>
14. When multiplying exponentials (with the same base) you ___?___ the exponents.
15. $e^{\ln 2} = \text{___?___}$

Down

1. When an exponential is being raised to a power you ___?___ the exponents.
2. The graph of $y = 2^x$ has a ___?___ asymptote.
3. $\ln e = \text{___?___}$