

**Advanced Functions 12**  
**Chapter 7: Solving Exponential and Logarithmic Equations**

**Across**

- 1**  $y = 2^{3x+1}$  is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ equation.
- 3**  $\log(3) + \log(2) = \log(6)$  is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ rule for logarithms.
- 6** See 2 Down.
- 11** A mathematical function used to analyze, simulate, or predict.
- 12**  $\log(12) - \log(4) = \log(3)$  is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ rule for logarithms.

**Down**

- 2** (With 6 Across) When squaring both sides of an equation you must check for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4** The \_\_\_\_\_ period for  $A = P(1+i)^t$  is  $(\log 2)/(\log (1+i))$ .
- 5** The \_\_\_\_\_ of 81 to the base 3 is 4 because  $3^4 = 81$ .
- 7** An S-shaped curve used to model certain kinds of growth, its formula is  $y = c/(1+ae^{-bx})$ .
- 8** One way to calculate interest.
- 9** The symbol or sign used to indicate a square root.
- 10** In the expression  $3^4$  the "3" is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

