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Section 7.3
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Logarithmic
Functions
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Graphs
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Definition	
• For $x > 0$ and $b > 0$ and b not equal to 1, then $b^y = r$ is equivalent to $y = \log_x r$	
$\int dx = x + is equivalent to y = \log_b x$	
 Logarithmic Form: y = log_b x Exponential Form: b^y = x 	
• Thus a logarithm is an exponent!	

Example 1	
Write the following exponential equations	
in logarithmic form: 2^3 2	
a) $2^{2} = 8$ $\log_{2} 8 = 3$	
b) $4^{-2} = \frac{1}{16} - \log_4 \frac{1}{16} = -2$	
c) $\sqrt{9} = 3$ $\log_9 3 = \frac{1}{2}$	
2	

Example 2	
Write each logarithmic equation in exponential form:	
^{a)} $\log_b 25 = 2$ $b^2 = 25$	
^{b)} $\log_4 64 = y - 4^y = 64$	
c) $\log_3 x = 9$ $3^9 = x$	

Definition	
• Common Log - is the log base 10. The ten	
- Example: $\log 100 = 2$	
 Natural Log - is the log base e. It is written as "ln" instead of "log". 	
- Example: $\ln x = 5$	

Basic	Properties of	Logs
General	Common	<u>Natural</u>
$\log_b b = 1$	$\log 10 = 1$	$\ln e = 1$
$\log_b 1 = 0$	$\log 1 = 0$	ln1=0
$\log_b b^x = x$	$\log 10^x = x$	$\ln e^x = x$
$b^{\log_b x} = x$	$10^{\log x} = x$	$e^{\ln x} = x$

Example 3	
Evaluate each log:	
a) log10 1	
b) $\log_2 16$ 4	
c) log0.001 -3	
d) $\ln e^4$ 4	
e) $\log_{64} 4$ /3	
f) ln1 0	









Example 4	
Solve: $\log_{16} x = \frac{3}{4}$	
Solution: $\log_{16} x = \frac{3}{4}$	
$16^{\frac{1}{2}} = x$	
(法法8)	

Example 5	
Solve: $4^{\log_3 x} = 0$	
Solution: $4^{\log_3 x} = 0$	
$\log_4 0 = \log_3 x$	
No solution	



Example 6	
Solve: $\log(3x) = 2.1$	
Solution: $\log(3x) = 2.1$	
$10^{2.1} = 3x$	
10 ^{2.1}	
x ≈ 41.96	

