

# Section 5.2

P1

Def  $Y = \log_b X$  if and only if  $X = b^Y$

Ex  $\log_{10} 100 = 2$  because  $100 = 10^2$

$\log_5 125 = 3$  because  $125 = 5^3$

$\log_3 \frac{1}{9} = -2$  because  $\frac{1}{9} = 3^{-2}$

$\log_{20} 20 = 1$  because  $20 = 20^1$

$\log_X 1 = 0$  because  $1 = X^0$

Ex

solve:

$\log_3 x = 4$

$3^4 = x = 81$

$\log_{16} 4 = x$

$16^x = 4 \Rightarrow (4^2)^x = 4 \Rightarrow 4^{2x} = 4^1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$

$\log_x 8 = 3$

$x^3 = 8 \Rightarrow x^3 = 2^3 \Rightarrow x = 2$

Notation

$$\log X = \log_{10} X$$

$$\ln X = \log_e X$$

Properties of logs

$m, n$  positive  
 $b > 0$   
 $b \neq 1$

$$\bullet \log_b m \cdot n = \log_b m + \log_b n$$

$$\bullet \log_b \frac{m}{n} = \log_b m - \log_b n$$

$$\bullet \log_b m^n = n \log_b m$$

$$\bullet \log_b 1 = 0$$

$$\bullet \log_b b = 1$$

Caution

Don't confuse

$$\log \frac{m}{n} \quad \text{with}$$

↑  
rule works

$$\frac{\log m}{\log n}$$

↑  
rule doesn't work

Ex

$$\log(2 \cdot 3) = \log 2 + \log 3$$

$$\ln \frac{5}{3} = \ln 5 - \ln 3$$

$$\log \sqrt{7} = \log 7^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \log 7$$

$$\log_5 1 = 0$$

$$\log_{45} 45 = 1$$

Ex

given:  $\log 2 \approx 0.3010$

$$\log 3 \approx 0.4771$$

$$\log 5 \approx 0.6990$$

find:

$$\log 15 = \log 3 \cdot 5 = \log 3 + \log 5 = 1.1761$$

$$\log 7.5 = \log \left( \frac{15}{2} \right) = \log 15 - \log 2 = 1.1761 - 0.3010 = 0.8751$$

$$\log 81 = \log 9^2 = \log (3^2)^2 = \log 3^4 = 4 \log 3 = 4(0.4771) = 1.9084$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log 50 &= \log 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 = \log 5^2 + \log 2 = 2 \log 5 + \log 2 \\ &= \log 5 \cdot 10 &&= 2(0.6990) + 0.3010 \\ &= \log 5 + \log 10 &&= 1.6990 \\ &= (0.6990) + 1 \\ &= 1.6990 \end{aligned}$$

Simplify

$$\begin{aligned} \log_3 X^2 Y^3 &= \log_3 X^2 + \log_3 Y^3 \\ &= 2\log_3 X + 3\log_3 Y \end{aligned}$$

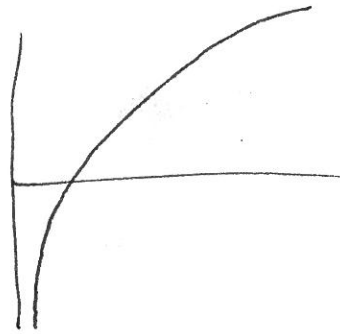
$$\begin{aligned} \log_2 \frac{X^2+1}{2^X} &= \log_2(X^2+1) - \log_2 2^X \\ &= \log_2(X^2+1) - X\log_2 2 \\ &= \log_2(X^2+1) - X \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \log_b x$$

domain: all positive numbers

range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

through:  $(1, 0)$



$$e^{\ln X} = X$$

$$\ln e^X = X$$

solve

$$2e^{x+2} = 5$$

$$e^{x+2} = 5/2$$

$$\log e^{x+2} = \log 5/2$$

$$x+2 = \log 2.5$$

$$x = -2 + \log 2.5$$

$$5 \ln X + 3 = 0$$

$$5 \ln X = -3$$

$$\ln X = -3/5 \approx -0.6$$

$$e^{\ln X} = e^{-0.6}$$

$$X = e^{-0.6} \approx 0.55$$