

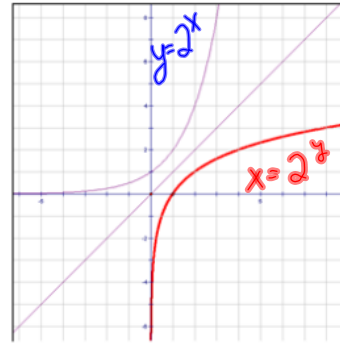
Lesson #6.2: Logarithms

In Lesson #6.1, we look at exponential functions and the inverse of these functions.

Because each x-value of the inverse graph gave a unique y-value, the **inverse function is also a function of x**

If $y = 2^x$, then the inverse function could be written as $x = 2^y$

and in general, if $y = b^x$, then the inverse function could be expressed as $x = b^y$



In the study of functions, mathematicians usually prefer to express the y-coordinate in terms of the x-coordinate.

So we restate the relationship as "**y equals the logarithm of x to the base b**" or **y = log_bx**

$$2^3 = 8 \leftrightarrow \log_2 8 = 3 \qquad 5^2 = 25 \leftrightarrow \log_5 25 = 2 \qquad 10^5 = 10\,000 \leftrightarrow \log_{10} 10\,000 = 5$$

$$\log_3 9 = 2 \leftrightarrow 3^2 = 9 \qquad \log_4 4096 = 6 \leftrightarrow 4^6 = 4096 \qquad \log_{10} 10 = 1 \leftrightarrow 10^1 = 10$$

Example #1: Evaluate without using a calculator.

a) $\log_8 64$ Let $y = \log_8 64$ then $8^y = 64$ $8^y = 8^2$ So $y = 2$	b) $\log_2 \frac{1}{64}$ Let $x = \log_2 \frac{1}{64}$ then $2^x = \frac{1}{64}$ $2^x = 2^{-6}$ So $x = -6$	c) $\log 100$ Let $m = \log 100$ then $10^m = 100$ $10^m = 10^2$ $m = 2$	d) $\log 10^{-2.6}$ Let $n = \log 10^{-2.6}$ then $10^n = 10^{-2.6}$ So $n = -2.6$
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← common log for bottom of page.

Example #2: Approximate each of the following:

a) $\log_2 5$ (using systematic trial) Let $y = \log_2 5$ So $2^y = 5$ check: $2^2 = 4$ $2^3 = 8$ $2^{2.5} = 5.65$ $2^{2.32} = 5$ So $\log_2 5 \approx 2.32$	b) $\log_5 15$ (using intersection) Let $x = \log_5 15$ So $5^x = 15$ Graph: $y_1 = 5^x$ $y_2 = 15$ FIND PDI: $x = 1.68$	c) $\log_{10} 81$ $= \log 81$ $= 1.908$ (use log button on calc) only works for base 10
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Logarithms to the base 10 are called common logarithms. When writing a common logarithm, it is not necessary to write the base; **log 100 means log₁₀ 100**.

Homework: pg 328, #(1-4) odd, 5, 6, 7, 8 odd, 10, 13, 14,

