

PC 4-0 Chapter Preview and Homework

I can convert exponential equations to logarithms and visa versa

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| <p>Use the "circle of logs" to convert the logarithm into an exponential equation.</p> <p>Example: $\log_3 x = 2$</p> <p>$3^2 = x$ $9 = x$</p> | <p>Practice:</p> <p>$\log_x 16 = 2$</p> | <p>Convert the exponential equation into a logarithm.</p> <p>Example: $3^x = 7$</p> <p>$\log_3 7 = x$</p> | <p>Practice:</p> <p>$4^x = 56$</p> |
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The **natural logarithm** is a log with a base of "e". It looks like this: $\ln x$

So, $\ln x = \log_e x$.

Also, if we write $\log x$ without a base, it is assumed that the base is 10. (You'll notice your calculator has this button). So, $\log x = \log_{10} x$

Rewrite in exponential form to help solve for x. NO CALCULATORS!!!

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| 1. $\log_2 8 = x$ | 2. $\log_4 \left(\frac{1}{16}\right) = x$ | 3. $\log_x 49 = 2$ | 4. $\log x = 2$ |
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I can find the domain of a logarithmic function

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| <p>Find the domain of the logarithm.</p> <p>$y = \ln(x - 3)$</p> <p>This must be greater than 0.</p> <p>$x - 3 > 0$ $+3 +3$ $x > 3$</p> <p>$D: \{x x > 3\}$</p> | <p>Find the domain of the logarithm.</p> <p>$y = \log\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)$</p> |
| <p>5. Find the domain of the logarithm.</p> <p>$y = \log_3(x + 7)$</p> | <p>6. Find the domain of the logarithm.</p> <p>$y = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4x+5}\right)$</p> |

I can re-write and solve logarithmic equations

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| <p>Solve the equation.</p> <p>$\log_5 x = 3$</p> | <p>Solve the equation. (Hint: Re-Base Method)</p> <p>$\log_3 81 = 2x - 8$</p> |
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7. Solve the following equations for x.

$$\log_2(2x + 1) = 3$$

$$\log_3(3x - 2) = 2$$

$$\log_x 4 = 2$$

$$\log_6 36 = 5x + 3$$

Extraneous Solutions appear when solving logarithms when a solution is not part of the domain.

Example: Solve for x. $\log_6 x + \log_6(x - 5) = 1$

$$\log_6(x)(x-5) = 1$$

$$6^1 = (x)(x-5)$$

$$6 = x^2 - 5x$$

$$0 = x^2 - 5x - 6$$

$$0 = (x-6)(x+1)$$

$$x = 6$$

$$x = -1$$

Extraneous

8. $\log_3(x^2 + 1) = 2$

9. $\log_{10}x + \log_{10}(x + 15) = 2$
(Hint: Use properties of logarithms)

If $M = N$, then $\log_a M = \log_a N$

If $\log_a M = \log_a N$, then $M = N$

Change of Base Formula

If $a \neq 1$, $b \neq 1$, and M are positive real numbers, then

$$\log_a M = \frac{\log_b M}{\log_b a}$$

10. Solve for x.

$$\log 3 = \log x$$

11. Solve for x.

$$\ln 3x = \log 9$$

12. Solve for x.

$$\log 2x + 3 = \log 9$$

13. Use the change of base formula and then evaluate with a calculator.

$$\log_5 12$$

14. Use the change of base formula and then evaluate with a calculator.

$$\log_2 9$$

15. Use the change of base formula and then evaluate with a calculator.

$$\log_6 8$$