

$$3^{5x-7} = 81 = 3^4$$

$\Rightarrow 5x-7 = 4$, because
exponentials are 1-to-1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 81} \\ \underline{3 \overline{) 27}} \\ 3 \overline{) 9} \\ \underline{ 3} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$5 \cdot 5^{2x} = 25^x + 100$$

$$25^x = (5^2)^x = 5^{2x}$$

$$5 \cdot 5^{2x} = 5^{2x} + 100$$

$$5 \text{ ☹} - \text{☺} =$$

$$5x - x = 4x$$

$$5 \cdot 5^{2x} - 5^{2x} = 100$$

$$4 \cdot 5^{2x} = 100$$

$$5^{2x} = 25 = 5^2$$

$$2x = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

\$4,000 @ 6% APR, 6 yrs

quarterly $\rightarrow m = 4$

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{mt}$$

$$= 4000 \left(1 + \frac{.06}{4}\right)^{4 \cdot 6} \approx \$5718.01$$

```
4000*(1+.06/4)^4
*6      25472.72522
4000*(1+.06/4)^(
4*6)   5718.011248
█
```

hierarchy of operations.
This one did the 4th power
THEN multiplied by 6.
we wanted 4*6=24 in the
exponent.

Daily: $m = 365$

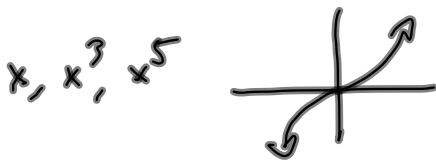
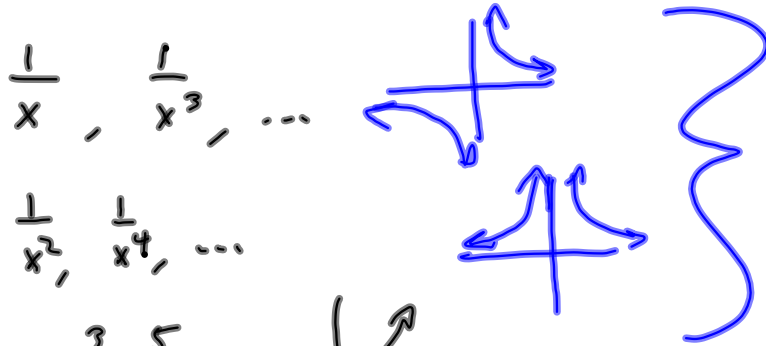
$$4000 \left(1 + \frac{.06}{365}\right)^{365 \cdot 6} \approx$$

$4000 e^{.06 \cdot 6} = Pe^{rt}$
Continuous compounding.

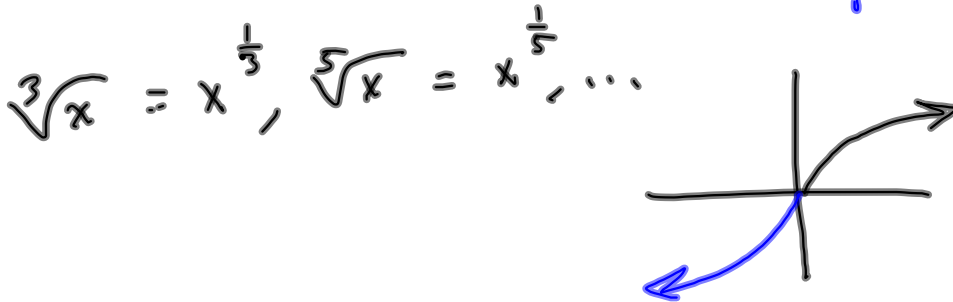
```
4*6) 5718.011248
4000*(1+.06/365)
^(365*6) 5733.148035
4000e^(.06*6)
5733.317658
```

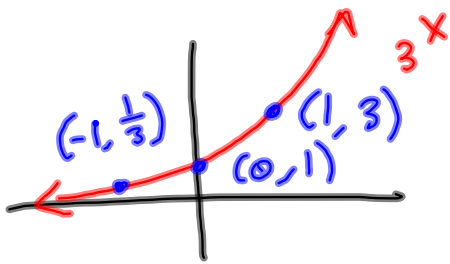
$\approx \$5733.15$

$\$5733.32$

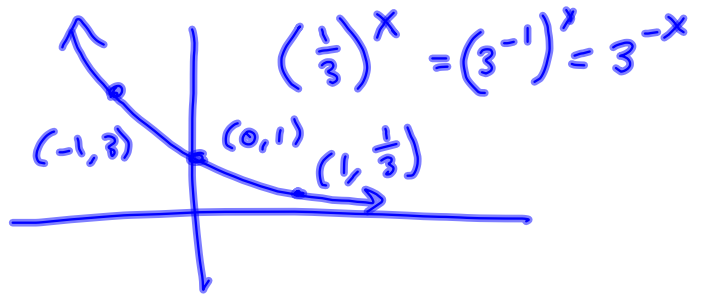


KNOW THIS PAGE.

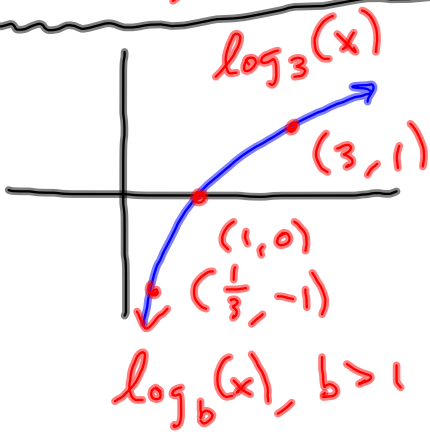




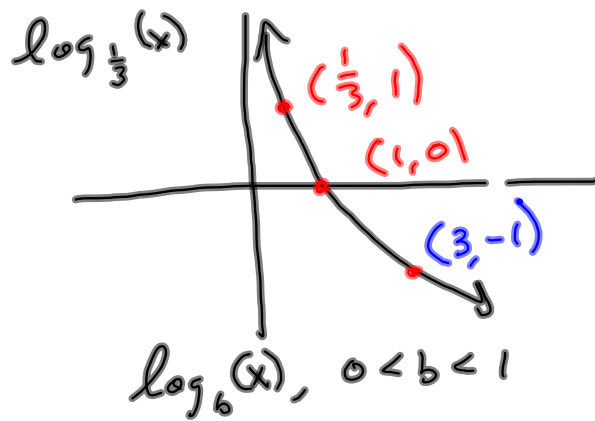
$b^x, b > 1$



$b^x, 0 < b < 1$



$\log_b(x), b > 1$



$\log_b(x), 0 < b < 1$

$$g(x) = 3 \log_5(x+4) + 11$$

$$f(x) = \textcircled{1} \log_5(x) \longrightarrow \textcircled{2} \log_5(x+4)$$

$f(x+4)$
left 4

Turn this in
Monday for one
homework's
worth.

$$\longrightarrow \textcircled{3} 3 \log_5(x+4) \longrightarrow \textcircled{4} 3 \log_5(x+4) + 11$$

$3f(x+4)$
3 times y's

$3f(x+4) + 11$
11 plus y's.

WARNING! If you get $\textcircled{3}$ & $\textcircled{4}$
backwards, you'll end up graphing

$$3(\log_5(x+4) + 11) \text{ which ain't what we want}$$

horizontal shrink/stretch & reflect
horizontal shift
vertical shrink/stretch & reflect
vertical shift.

Test 3 Take-Home Due Wed., Oct 26th
 Download & print from website.

$3^x = 11$ Exponential Equation isolated.

$\log_3(3^x) = \log_3(11)$

$x = \log_3(11) = \frac{\log(11)}{\log(3)} = \frac{\ln(11)}{\ln(3)}$ Change of Base

$x = \text{?}$ This is saying "11 is 3 to the ..."

Derivation:

$x = \log_b(m)$ says $m = b^x$

$\log_c(m) = \log_c(b^x)$

$\log_c(m) = x \cdot \log_c(b)$

$x \cdot \log_c(b) = \log_c(m)$

Change of Base $x = \frac{\log_c(m)}{\log_c(b)} = \log_b(m)$

$$3^x = 11$$

$$\log_3(3^x) = \log_3(11)$$

$$x = \log_3(11) = \frac{\log(11)}{\log(3)}$$

Just using $\log_{10}(\ast)$
to start with.

$$3^x = 11$$

$$\log(3^x) = \log(11)$$

$$x \log(3) = \log(11)$$

$$x = \frac{\log(11)}{\log(3)}$$

§4.3 Properties of Logarithms

Exponential

$$x^3 \cdot x^6 = x^{3+6} = x^9$$

$$(x^3)^6 = x^{3 \cdot 6} = x^{18}$$

$$\frac{x^3}{x^6} = x^{3-6} = x^{-3}$$

Logarithmic

$$\ln(3 \cdot 6) = \ln(3) + \ln(6)$$

$$\ln(3^6) = 6 \ln(3)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{3}{6}\right) = \ln(3) - \ln(6)$$

$$\log_2(16) = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_2\left(\frac{128}{8}\right) &= \log_2(128) - \log_2(8) \\ &= \log_2(2^7) - \log_2(2^3) \\ &= 7 - 3 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \ 16 \\ \underline{8} \\ 128 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)128} \\ \underline{2 \ 64} \\ \quad 2 \ 32 \\ \quad \underline{2 \ 16} \\ \quad \quad 2 \ 8 \\ \quad \quad \underline{2 \ 4} \\ \quad \quad \quad 2 \end{array}$$

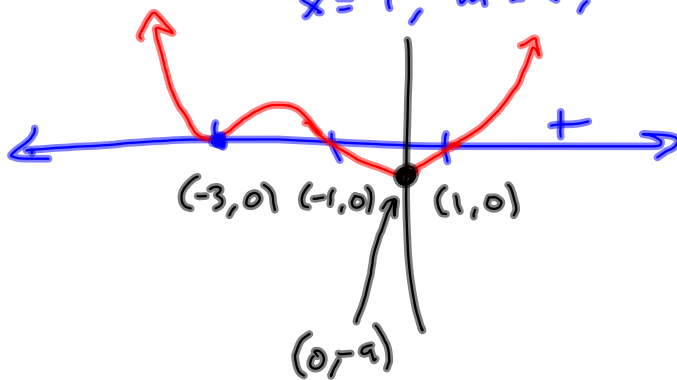
Chapter 3 stuff

Graph $f(x) = (x-1)(x+3)^2(x+1)^3$

zeros: $x = -3$, $m = 2$, Don't cross

$x = -1$, $m = 3$, cross

$x = 1$, $m = 1$, cross.



Test: $x = 2$
 $(2-1)(2+3)^2(2+1)^3$ is
 positive.

y-int: $f(0) =$
 $(-1)(3)^2(1)^3$

\cancel{A} means "does not exist"

$$R(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x+3)^2}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x - 9}{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1}$$

$$(x-1)(x^2+6x+9) = \frac{x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x - x^2 - 6x - 9}{x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x - 9}$$

critical: $x = -3$, zero, $m = 2$ Don't cross 1
 $x = -1$, \cancel{A} , $m = 3$ "Cross" 1 2 1
 $x = 1$, zero, $m = 1$ "cross" 1 3 3 1

$$\frac{x^3}{x^2} = 1 = y$$

