

71
19, 33, 31, 57, 75, 103, 105

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = 8 = 2^3 = \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3} \Rightarrow x = -3$$

71

$$8^x = 2$$

$$\left(2^3\right)^x = 2$$

$$2^{3x} = 2^1$$

$$3x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$2 = 8^?$$

#103 e. continuously

$$Pe^{rt} \approx P\left(1 + \frac{r}{360}\right)^{360t}$$

$5000(1 + .08/1)^{(1*6)}$	7934.371615
$5000(1 + .08/4)^{(4*6)}$	8042.186247

Annually

Quarterly

$5000(1 + .08/12)^{(12*6)}$	8067.510837
$5000(1 + .08/360)^{(360*6)}$	8079.941133

Monthly

Daily

$5000(1 + .08/360)^{(360*6)}$	8079.941133
$5000e^{(.08*6)}$	8080.372011

Continuously.

S4.2 Logarithmic Functions

$$\log_a x = y \quad \text{means} \quad x = a^y$$

$$\log_3 81 = 4 \quad \text{means} \quad 81 = 3^4$$

SHOW ME
YOUR
POWER!

Logs & Exponentials are inverses

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = 8$$

$$8^x = 2$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x\right) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(8)$$

$$\log_8(8^x) = \log_8(2)$$

$$x = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(8)$$

$$x = \log_8(2)$$

$$= \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2^3)$$

$$= \log_8(8^{\frac{1}{3}})$$

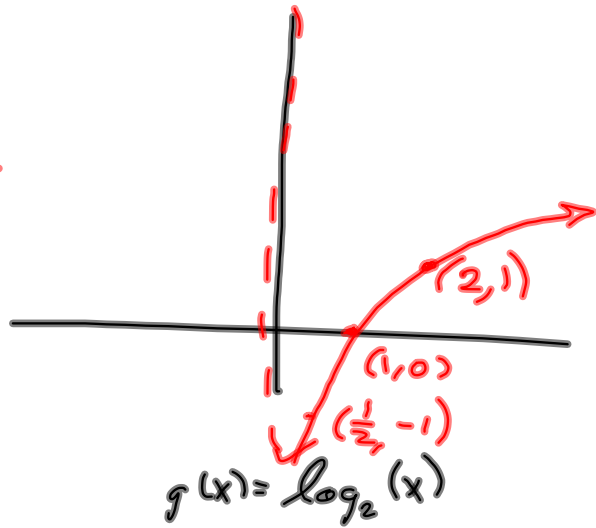
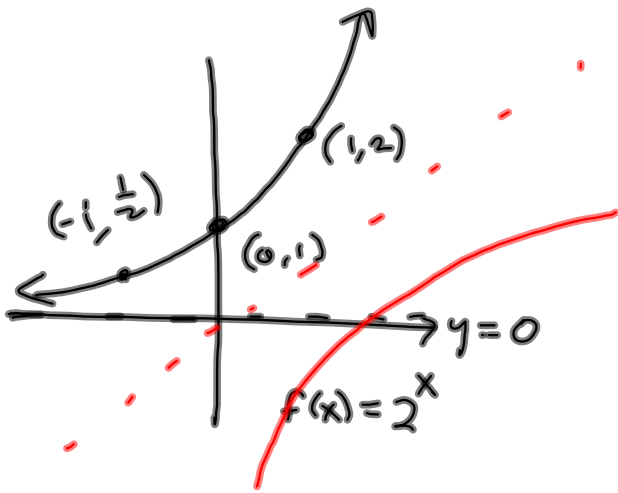
$$= \log_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

write argument
of log as
power of
its base

$$= -3$$

Calculator with
Change of Base
Formula.



Common log
 $\log_{10} x = \log x$

$\sqrt[2]{x} = \sqrt{x}$

natural log
 $\log_e x = \ln x$

$\log_2 x = M$

$a^{\log_a x} = a^M$

$x = a^M$

$\log_b x = \log_b (a^M)$

$\log_b x = m \log_b (a)$

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

To convert $\log_a x$ to $\log_b x$. Change of Base.

$\log_3 (81) = 4$

$\log_3 (3) = 1$

$\log_3 (3^4) = 4$

$4 \log_3 (3) = 4$

WHY?

$$\log_a = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b y} \quad \text{lets us clobber}$$

things like $\log_{1/2} 8$ with a calculator.

$$\log_{1/2} 8 = \frac{\ln 8}{\ln 1/2} = -3$$

$\ln(8)/\ln(1/2)$	-3
$\log(8)/\log(1/2)$	-3

$\ln(1/2)/\ln(8)$	-.3333333333
Ans \rightarrow Frac	-1/3

$$\log_8 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\ln(1/2)}{\ln(8)} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\log_8(2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad 2^x = 64 = 2^6$$

$$x = 6$$

$$\log_2(2^x) = \log_2(64)$$

$$x = \log_2(64) = \frac{\ln(64)}{\ln(2)}$$

Alternate Approach, anticipating "ln" @ the end.

$$2^x = 64$$

$$\ln(2^x) = \ln(64)$$

$$x \ln(2) = \ln(64)$$

$$\frac{x \ln(2)}{\ln(2)} = \frac{\ln(64)}{\ln(2)}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln(64)}{\ln(2)}$$

$$\ln(a^x) = x \ln a$$

~~① Write the exponential equation in logarithmic form~~

~~② Write the logarithmic equation in exponential form.~~

$$2^x = 64$$

$$x = \log_2 64$$

Solving Equations

Find the APR compounded continuously to nearest 10th of a percent to make \$10 grow to \$30 in 5 years.

$$A = Pe^{rt} \quad \text{Continuous Compounding}$$

$$30 = 10e^{5r}$$

$$10e^{5r} = 30$$

$$e^{5r} = 3$$

$\ln(3)/5$.2197224577

e^x & $\ln x$
are inverses!

$$\ln(e^{5r}) = \ln(3)$$

$$5r \ln(e) = \ln(3)$$

$$5r = \ln 3$$

$$r = \frac{\ln 3}{5} \approx .2197224577$$

$$= 21.97224577\%$$

$$= 22.0\%$$

$$10^{5r} = 3$$

$$\ln(10^{5r}) = \ln(3)$$

$$5r \ln(10) = \ln 3$$

$$\frac{5r \ln 10}{5 \ln 10} = \frac{\ln 3}{5 \ln 10}$$

$$r = \frac{\ln 3}{5 \ln 10}$$

$$10^{5r} = 3$$

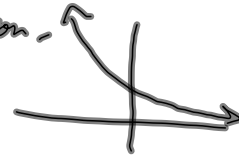
$$\log(10^{5r}) = \log 3$$

$$5r = \log 3$$

$$r = \frac{\log 3}{5}$$

The $\frac{1}{2}$ -life of Milsium is 50 yrs.
 A sample of Milsium has 30% of
 the original radioactive part left.
 How old is the sample?

This is radioactive decay question.



$$A = Pe^{rt} = A$$

$$Pe^{50r} = \frac{1}{2}P$$

$$e^{50r} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\ln(e^{50r}) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ -life is 50 yrs
 $\frac{1}{2}$ remains in 50 yrs

```
ln(3)/5
.2197224577
ln(.5)/50
-.0138629436
```

$$50r = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$r = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{50} = \text{relative decay rate.}$$

$$\text{rel: } \approx \underline{\underline{-.0138629436}}$$

Now, how old is the sample?

$$Pe^{rt} = .3P$$

$$e^{rt} = .3$$

$$\ln(e^{rt}) = \ln(.3)$$

$$rt = \ln(.3)$$

84.2#5 1-BAU,
 9, 11, 20, 29, 30,
 33 - 43 oods,
 47, 53

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ln(3)/5
.2197224577
ln(.5)/50
-.0138629436
ln(.3)/Ans
86.84827971
```

$$t = \frac{\ln(.3)}{r} = \frac{\ln(.3)}{\frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{50}}$$

$$\approx 86.84827971$$