5.3 Logarithmic Functions الدوال اللوغاريقية

$$y = log x$$
 equivalent $x = a^y$

$$\begin{cases} l(x) = |x| | \frac{1}{2} \log x \\ |x| & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Example 1 8~

Logarithmic Logarithmic Form



Exponential in

0

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

$$3^{-4} = \frac{1}{81}$$

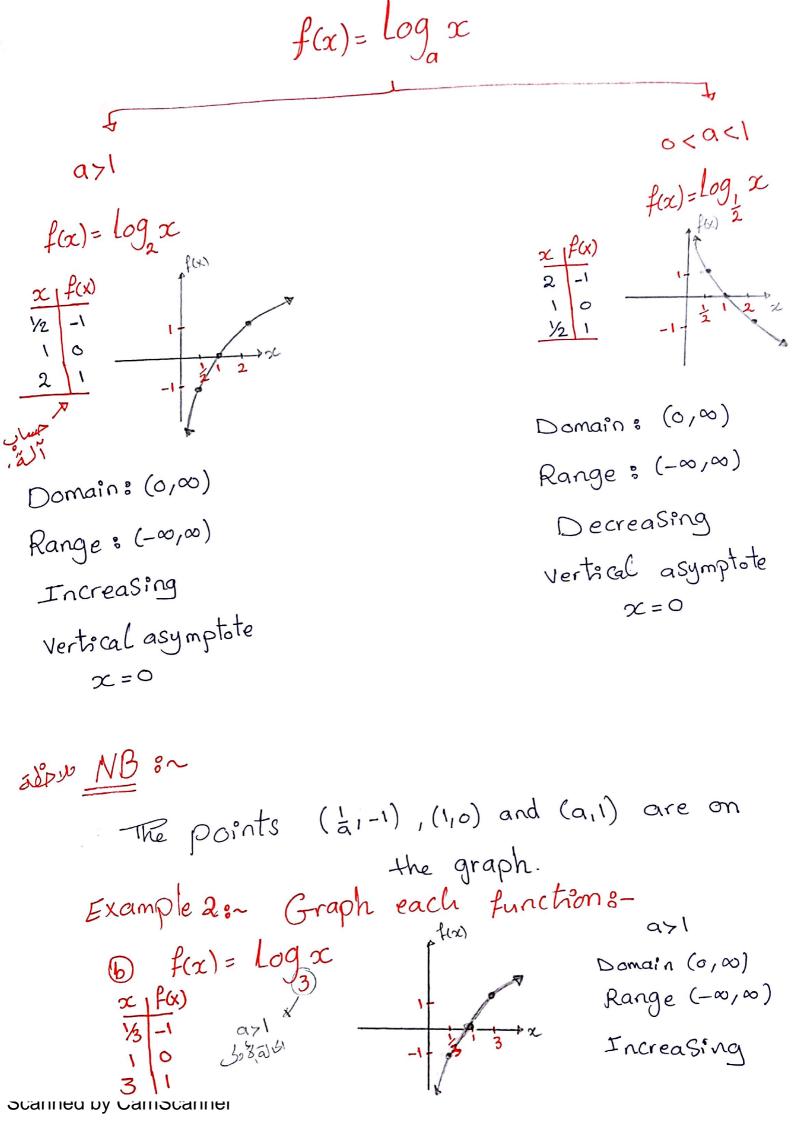
$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\circ} = 1$$

Logarithmic Equationse inchient $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$ $x = 3\sqrt{\frac{8}{27}} \implies x = \frac{2}{3}$ 1 $\log_{4} x = \frac{5}{2}$ Silver $x = 4^{\frac{5}{2}} \implies x = \sqrt{4^{5}}$ x = 32C $\log_{49} 3\sqrt{7} = x$ $\sim 49^{x} = 3\sqrt{7} \implies 7 = 7^{3}$ Log $3\sqrt{7} = x$ $\sim 49^{x} = 3\sqrt{7} \implies 7 = 7^{3}$ New York $= \frac{1}{3} \implies x = \frac{1}{6}$ When $= \frac{1}{3}$ Logarithmic Function :~

Logarithmic Function: ~

if a 70, $a \neq 1$, $x \neq 0$ then:

we will sum $f(x) = \log x$



HW2: Graph each function.

Give the domain and range.

(a) $f(x) = \log(x-1)$

مجال, لدالة اللوغارسيميته ق- عابداهل اللوغاريم أكبر من لصفي

حدى الدالة اللوغاريميّة .- $(-\infty,\infty)$

Domain:
$$x-170 \Rightarrow x71$$

 $(0,\infty)$

Range: (-0/0)

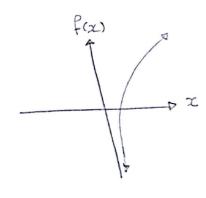
x=1vertical asymptote

(b) $f(x) = \log_3 x - 1$

Domain: $x > 0 \Rightarrow (0, \infty)$

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

vertical asymptote x=0



 $\bigcirc f(x) = \log_{4}(x+2) + 1$

Domain : x+270

Range: (-∞,∞)

vertical asymptote oc=-2

$$O log xy = log x + log y$$

Theorem on Inverses:-

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

Example:~

$$7^{\log_{7} 10} = 10$$

$$log_{5} 5^{3} = 3$$

Example 3: ~ Using the properties of

Logarithms.

(6)

@ log (7.9) = log 7 + log 9 vie aug vi

b Log = 15 = log 15 - log 7 and

C Log 18 = log 82 = 1 log 8

 $\frac{1}{2} \log_{a} \frac{mnq}{p^{2}t^{4}} = \log_{a}(mnq) - \log_{a}(p^{2}t^{4})$ $= \log_{a}m + \log_{a}n + \log_{a}q - (\log_{a}p^{2} + \log_{a}t^{4})$ $= \log_{a}m + \log_{a}n + \log_{a}q - 2\log_{a}p - 4\log_{a}t$

(e) $\log_{a} 3 \sqrt{m^{2}} = \log_{a} m^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \log_{a} m$

 $\frac{1}{2} \log_{b} n \left[\frac{x^{3}y^{5}}{z^{m}} \right] = \frac{1}{n} \log_{b} \frac{x^{3}y^{5}}{z^{m}} = \frac{1}{n} \log_{b} \frac{x^{3}y^{5}}{z^{m}}$ $= \frac{1}{n} \left(\log_{b} (x^{3}y^{5}) - \log_{b} z^{m} \right)$ $= \frac{1}{n} \left(3\log_{b} x + 5\log_{b} y - m\log_{b} z \right)$

HW3 :~ - 121, wie is

(a) $\log_3(x+2) + \log_3 x - \log_3 2 = \log_3(x+2)x - \log_3 2 = \log_3(x+2) + \log_3 x - \log_3 2 = \log_3(x+2) = \log_3(x+2)$

(b) $2 \log_{a} m - 3 \log_{a} n = \log_{a} \frac{m^{2}}{n^{3}}$

109 (b+c) + log b + log c

Exercises: ~ Write each Logarithms to exponential

$$\frac{4}{4} \quad \log_{6} 36 = 2 \quad \Longrightarrow_{6} 5^{100} 6^{2} = 36$$

Solve each Logarithmic equation: - an lied as me

13)
$$\log_{4} x = 3 \implies x = 4^{3} \implies x = 64$$

USe the properties of logarithms:~ 37 Log (\sigma \frac{1\pi}{\pi^2 \sigma^2} = log (\sigma \frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{2}) - log (\warphi^2 \sigma^2) = log (x 2 y3) - log (w2 z2) $=\frac{1}{2}\log_{3}x + \frac{1}{3}\log_{3}y - 2\log_{3}w - \frac{1}{2}\log_{3}z$

$$42 - \frac{2}{3} \log_5 5m^2 + \frac{1}{2} \log_5 25m^2 - \frac{1}{2} \log_5 5m^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log_5 25m^2 - \frac{2}{3} \log_5 5m^2$$

$$= \log_5 (25m^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log_5 (5m^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \log_5 \sqrt{25m^2 - \log_5 3} \sqrt{(5m^2)^2}$$

$$= \log_5 \frac{5m}{3\sqrt{(5m)^2}}$$