

MA 110. Lect 22

10/14/16.

Exam 2 on T 10/18
7³⁰ - 9³⁰ in CB 106

Exam covers §3.4
to §5.3. Today's
lecture will be on
Exam 3.

$$\ln(uv) = \ln(u) + \ln(v)$$

$$u = v = 1.$$

$$\ln(2) \stackrel{?}{=} \ln(1) + \ln(1) = 0$$

False

For any base a

$$\log_a(xy) = \log_a(x) + \log_a(y)$$

$$\log_a(x/y) = \log_a(x) - \log_a(y)$$

$$\log_a(x^r) = r \log_a(x)$$

Why?

$$\begin{aligned} xy &= a^{\log_a(xy)} \\ &= a^{\log_a(x)} a^{\log_a(y)} \\ &= a^{\log_a(x) + \log_a(y)} \end{aligned}$$

write

$2 + \ln(7)$ as
a single logarithm.

$$\begin{aligned} 2 + \ln(7) &= \ln(e^2) \\ &\quad + \ln(7) \\ &= \ln(7e^2) \end{aligned}$$

REF # 2.

$$\ln(x) = 3$$

$$\ln(y) = 2.5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(xy) &= \ln(x) + \ln(y) \\ &= 3 + 2.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(x^2) &= \ln(x) + \ln(x) \\ &= 3 + 3 = 6 \quad \text{"} 2\ln(x) \end{aligned}$$

Rule for powers.

$$\log_a(x^r) = r \log_a(x)$$

$x > 0$, r any real #.

$$\begin{aligned} x^r &= a^{\log_a(x^r)} \\ \text{"} \\ x^r &= (x)^r \\ &= (a^{\log_a(x)})^r \\ &= a^{r \log_a(x)} \end{aligned}$$

Find

$$\log(\sqrt[4]{1000})$$

$$\log(\frac{1}{100})$$

$$\log = \log_{10}.$$

$$\log(\frac{1}{100}) = \log(10^{-2})$$

$$= -2 \log(10)$$

$$= -2 \cdot 1 = -2$$

$$\log(\sqrt[4]{1000})$$

$$= \log((10^3)^{\frac{1}{4}})$$

$$= \log(10^{\frac{3}{4}})$$

$$= \log(10^{0.75})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}.$$

REEF#3.

$$\ln(x) + 3\ln(y) - 2\ln(z)$$

$$= \ln(x) + \ln(y^3) + \ln(z^{-2})$$

$$= \ln(xy^3z^{-2})$$

$$= \ln(xy^3/z^2)$$

Work $\log_a(b)$
using $\ln$.

$$\log_a(b) = x \text{ with } a^x = b.$$

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

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

$$x = \frac{\ln(b)}{\ln(a)} = \log_a(b).$$

Find $r = \log_4(7)$.
using $\ln$

$$7 = 4^r$$

$$\ln(7) = \ln(4^r)$$

$$= r \ln(4)$$

$$r = \frac{\ln(7)}{\ln(4)}$$

$$\approx 1.404$$

Some review -

Suppose we deposit
3000 at 3% interest

Compounded continuously.

How much do we have
after t years?..

one year?..

$$B(t) = 3000 \cdot e^{0.03t}$$

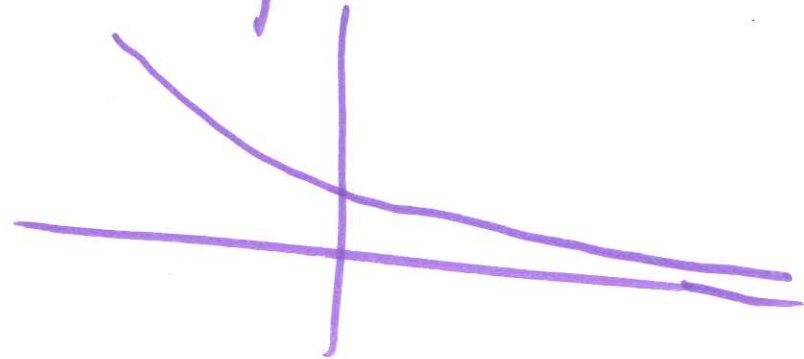
$$B(1) \approx \$3091.63.$$

Suppose that an object moves so that at time t its velocity is

$$v(t) = 42(1 - e^{-3t}).$$

What value does v approach as t becomes large? In other words find the horiz. asymptote to the graph v .

Know e^{-3t} has the graph



So $v(t) = 42(1 - e^{-3t})$ is about 42 as t increases.