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**Logarithmic  
c Functions**

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**A**

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Exponential and  
Logarithmic  
Equations *Solving*  
*Logarithmic*  
*Equations An*  
Introduction to

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Section 6.3

Logarithmic

Functions

Expanding

Logarithmic

Expressions A

Graphing

Logarithmic

Functions

*Condense:  $(\log 6)/3$*

*Domain of a*

*Natural Log*

*Function Algebra 2:*

*Chapter 6 Review*

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Calculus Chapter 6

- Inverse,  
exponential, and  
logarithmic  
differentiation  
formulae

*Introduction -*

*Squares and*

*Square Roots,*

*Chapter 6 - NCERT*

*Class 8th Maths*

*Solutions Matching*

*Logarithmic*

*Functions with*

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*Their Graphs*

Logarithms... How?

(NancyPi) Rules of

Logarithms | Don't

Memorise

Introduction to

Logarithms (1 of 2:

Definition)

Combining

Logarithmic

Expressions

Logarithms - What

is e? | Euler's

Number Explained |



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Don't Memorise An

*Introduction to  
Graphing*

*Exponential*

*Functions*

~~Logarithms~~

~~Explained and~~

~~Rules of~~

~~Logarithms~~

~~Everything about~~

~~Logarithms in 5~~

~~minutes Using the~~

~~Change of Base~~

~~Formula Graphing~~

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*Logarithmic*

*Functions*

*Evaluating*

*Logarithms, Part 3*

~~Solving Exponential~~

~~Equations With~~

~~Different Bases~~

~~Using Logarithms—~~

~~Algebra Properties~~

~~of Logarithms 6-4~~

*Logarithmic*

*Functions 3 3*

*Logarithmic*

*Functions And*

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*Their Graphs*

*Introduction to*

*Logarithms*

Evaluating

Logarithms, Part 2

**The Howling  
Mines | Critical**

**Role: THE**

**MIGHTY NEIN |**

**Episode 6**

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**Logarithmic**

**Functions**

Section 6.3

*Page 11/46*

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Logarithmic and  
Logarithmic  
Functions 313  
Graphing

Logarithmic A  
Functions You can  
use the inverse  
relationship  
between  
exponential and  
logarithmic  
functions to graph  
logarithmic  
functions. Graphing

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a Logarithmic  
Function Graph  $f$   
 $(x) = \log_3 x$ .

SOLUTION Step 1

Find the inverse of  
 $f$ . From the defi  
nition of logarithm,  
the inverse of  $f(x)$   
 $= \log$

## **6.3 Logarithms and Logarithmic Functions**

When the function

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## Section 6.3

is shifted left  $(3)$  units to  $(g(x)=2^{\{x+3\}})$ , the  $y$ -intercept becomes  $(0,8)$ . This is because  $(2^{\{x+3\}}=(8)2^x)$ , so the initial value of the function is  $(8)$ . This is because  $(2^{\{x+3\}}=(8)2^x)$ , so the initial value of the function is  $(8)$ .

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Logarithmic

**6.3: Graphs of  
Exponential  
Functions -**

**Mathematics**

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6.3 Logarithmic  
Functions

(work).notebook

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Example 5

Evaluate using the  
properties of logs.

a)  $\log_3 x = 3$  b)

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Section 6.3

$$\log_5 x = 4 \quad \text{c) } \log_{27} x = 3$$
$$\text{d) } \log_{10} x = 0.3$$

1 Since the log function is the inverse of the exponential function, it can be graphed by switching the domain and range.

## **6.3 Logarithmic Functions (work).notebook**



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### Section 6.3.

Logarithmic Functions  
A class of functions that are closely related to exponential functions are logarithmic functions. If  $a > 1, x > 0$ , then the function  $\log_a x$  is called the logarithmic function with base

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## Section 6.3

the notation for the function is equivalent to the exponential notation indicated below:  $\log_a x = y \Leftrightarrow a^y = x$ : In a sense, logarithmic functions offer us an alternative way to talk about exponential functions.

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Section 6.3

**Section 6.3**

**Logarithmic  
Functions**

**Logarithmic**

**functions a ..**

Section 6.3

Logarithmic

Functions A class of

functions that are

closely related to

exponential

functions are

logarithmic

functions. If  $a > 0$ ,

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## Section 6.3

$x > 0$ , then the function  $\log_a x$  is called the logarithmic function with base  $a$ ; the notation for the function is equivalent to the exponential notation indicated below:  $\log_a x = y \Leftrightarrow a^y = x$ :

### **Section 6.3**

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Section 6 3

**Logarithmic**

**Functions**

**logarithmic**

**functions a ...**

Logarithmic A

Functions Section

6.3. Natural

Logarithms. Defn.

of the Natural

Logarithmic

Function From the

defn., you can see

that  $\ln x$  is positive

for  $x > 1$  and

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negative for

$0 < x < 1$ .  $0, 1 \int x$   
dt t x. Definition of  
e The letter e

denotes the

positive real  
number such that  
 $\ln e = 1$  dt t e  $\int 1$   
1.

## 6.3 Logarithmic Functions - Logarithmic Functions

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### Section 6.3

What about the logarithm function?

This too is hard, but as the cosine function was easier to do once the sine was done, so the logarithm is easier to do now that we know the derivative of the exponential function. Let's start

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with  $\ln(x)$ , which as you probably know is often abbreviated  $\ln(x)$  and called the "natural logarithm" function.

### **3.6: Derivatives of Logarithmic Functions - Mathematics ...**

Section 6-2 :

*Page 24/46*



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## Section 6.3

### Logarithmic

Functions. In this section we now

need to move into

### Logarithmic A

functions. This can be a tricky function

to graph right

away. There is

going to be some

different notation

that you aren't

used to and some

of the properties

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may not be all that intuitive. Do not get discouraged however.

Functions A

**Section 6-2 :**

**Logarithm**

**Functions -**

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Answered:

SECTION

3.6 Derivatives of

Logarithmic... |

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## Section 6.3

### 3.6 Derivatives of Logarithmic Functions 223.6 EXERCISES 1.

Explain why the natural logarithmic function  $y = \ln x$  is used much more frequently in calculus than the other logarithmic functions  $y = \log_a x$ . 33-34 Find an equation of the tangent line to the

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Section 6 3

curve at the given point.  
33.  $y = \ln(x^3 + 1)$ ,  
 $(3, 0)$

Differentiate the function.  
34.  $y = x^2 \ln x$ ,  $(1, 0)$   
35.  $f(x) = x \ln(x - x^3)$   
 $f(x) = \sin(\ln x)$

**Answered:**  
**SECTION 3.6**  
**Derivatives of**  
**Logarithmic... |**

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Day 9: 3/18 Section

6.7 Area of a

Region Page 367

#1-28 (U6.005)

HW: Section 6.7

Assignment Page

371 #1-22 Day 10:

3/19 Section 6.8

Characteristics of

Exponential

Functions Page 374

#1-24

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**Unit 6:  
Exponential and  
Logarithmic  
Functions - CSH**

... Functions A

SECTION 6.3

logArithmetic

fuNctionS 493

Example 1

Converting from  
Logarithmic Form  
to Exponential  
Form Write the  
following

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## Section 6.3

Logarithmic  
equations in  
exponential form.

a.  $\log_6 (\sqrt{\quad})^6 =$

1 b.  $\log_3 (9) =$

2 Solution First,  
identify the values  
of  $b$ ,  $y$ ,  $a$  and  $x$ . The  
 $n$ , write the  
equation in the  
form  $y^b = x$ . a.  $\log_6 (\sqrt{\quad})^6 = 1$   
Here,  $2^b = 6 \dots$

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**logArithmic**  
**fuNctionS 491**

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**Chapter 6 -**

*Page 38/46*

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**Section 6.3 -  
Exponential  
Functions - 6.3 ...**

For problems 1 - 3  
write the

expression in  
logarithmic form.

$$75 = 16807 \quad 7^5 = 16807 \quad \text{Solution.}$$

$$1634 = 8 \quad 1634 = 8 \quad \text{Solution.} \quad (13)^{-2}$$

$$= 9 \quad (13)^{-2} = 9 \quad \text{Solution. For}$$

problems 4 - 6

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write the  
expression in  
exponential form.

$$\log_2 32 = 5 \log_2 2$$

$$32 = 2^5 \text{ Solution.}$$

$$\log_5 15625 = 4$$

$$\log_5 15625 = 4$$

Solution.

**Algebra -  
Logarithm  
Functions  
(Practice  
Problems)**



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## Section 6.3

### Section 6.3:

Transformations of  
Logarithmic

Functions (p. 331 -

337) Key Concepts:

Prior Knowledge:

Transformations of  
Exponential

Functions. Lessons

for Section 6.3: 1.

Characteristics and

Transformations of

Logarithmic

Functions. 2.

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Transformations of  
Logarithmic  
Functions. 3.  
Graphing

Logarithmic A  
Functions by  
Transformations.

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*Page 42/46*

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Answers to Chapter

6 - Section 6.6 -

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**Logarithmic and  
Exponential ...**

Logarithmic

functions are used

in many

applications,

*Page 44/46*

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including the measurement of the relative intensity of sounds.  $y = bx$ .  $b > 1$  (a)  $y = bx$ .  $0 < b < 1$  (b)  $y = \log x$ .  $b > 1$  (a)  $y = \log x$ .  $0 < b < 1$  (b)

FIGURE 3.18 Exponential functions are either (a) increasing or (b) decreasing.  $x = 1$ .  $y = bx$ .  $y = \log x$ .  $b > 1$  (a)  $y = \log x$ .  $0 < b < 1$  (b)

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Logarithmic

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