

Section 4.3: Logarithmic Functions

Definition: If $a > 0$ and $a \neq 1$, $f(x) = a^x$ is a one to one function, hence has an inverse, called the logarithm with base a . More specifically, If $a^x = y$, then $\log_a y = x$.

EXAMPLE 1: Evaluate the following:

(a) $\log_2 8$

(b) $\log_3 \frac{1}{81}$

(c) $\log_{16} 4$

EXAMPLE 2: Sketch the graph of $f(x) = \log_4 x$. What is the domain and range?

Definition: We define the natural logarithm to be $\log_e x$ denoted by $\ln x$. We define the common logarithm to be $\log_{10} x$, denoted by $\log x$.

EXAMPLE 3: Find the limit:

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(x^2 - x)$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9^+} \log_2(x - 9)$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \log(\tan x)$

(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log(\cos x)$

EXAMPLE 4: Find the domain of $f(x) = \log(x^2 - 3x + 2)$.

Properties of Logarithms:

- $\log_a(MN) = \log_a M + \log_a N$
- $\log_a \frac{M}{N} = \log_a M - \log_a N$
- $\log_a M^r = r \log_a M$
- $\log_a a^x = x$
- $a^{\log_a x} = x$
- If $\log_a M = \log_a N$, then $M = N$.

EXAMPLE 5: Solve the following equations for x .

(a) $\log(x + 1) = 3$

$$(b) e^{3-x} = 14$$

$$(c) \ln x - \ln(x - 1) = 1$$

$$(d) \log x + \log(x + 1) = \log 6$$

EXAMPLE 6: Find the inverse of the function:

(a) $f(x) = \ln(x + 2)$

(b) $f(x) = \frac{10^x}{10^x + 1}$

EXAMPLE 7: Find the point where the tangent line to the curve $y = e^{-x}$ is perpendicular to the line $2x - y = 8$.

Change of Base formula $\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$. Specifically, to change to base e:

$$\log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$$

EXAMPLE 8: Evaluate $\log_2 5$ to 4 decimal places.