

9.2 - I will convert exponential expressions to logarithm form and vice versa

exponential equation

$$b^p = n$$

base  $\downarrow$   $\rightarrow$  power

logarithm equation

$$\log_b n = p$$

log #  $\uparrow$   $\downarrow$  base  $\downarrow$  power

$$b \neq 1, b > 0$$

must be positive

$$n > 0$$

must be positive

Convert from exponential equation to log equation

$$b^p = n \rightarrow \log_b n = p$$

$$5^2 = 25$$

$$\log_5 25 = 2$$

$$5^{-3} = 1/125$$

$$\log_5 \frac{1}{125} = -3$$

$$3^{-2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\log_3 \frac{1}{9} = -2$$

$$4^{1/2} = 2$$

$$\log_4 2 = 1/2$$

$$6^0 = 1$$

$$\log_6 1 = 0$$

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$\log_3 9 = 2$$

Convert from log equation to exponential equation

$$\log_b n = p \rightarrow b^p = n$$

$$\log_4 64 = 3$$

$$4^3 = 64$$

$$\log_4 16 = 2$$

$$4^2 = 16$$

$$\log_8 \frac{1}{64} = -2$$

$$8^{-2} = \frac{1}{64}$$

$$\log_6 (1/216) = -3$$

$$6^{-3} = \frac{1}{216}$$

$$\log_{25} 5 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$25^{1/2} = 5$$

evaluate *must have same base*

$\log_9 27 = X$   
 $9^X = 27$   
 $3^{2X} = 3^3$  →  $\frac{2X}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$   
 $X = 3/2$

*check:*  
 $\log_9 27 = 3/2$   
 $9^{3/2} = 27$   
 $\sqrt[2]{9^3} = 27$   
 $\sqrt{3^6} = 27$   
 $3^3 = 27$   
 $27 = 27 \checkmark$

$\log_4 64 = X$   
 $4^X = 64$   
 $2^{2X} = 2^6$   
 $2X = 6$   
 $X = 3$

$\log_2 64 = X$   
 $2^X = 64$   
 $2^X = 2^6$   
 $X = 6$

$\log_6 6^9 = X$   
 $6^X = 6^9$   
 $X = 9$

$\log_5 25 = X$   
 $5^X = 25$   
 $5^X = 5^2$   
 $X = 2$

$\log_{36} 6 = X$   
 $36^X = 6$   
 $6^{2X} = 6^1$   
 $2X = 1$   
 $X = 1/2$

$\log_6 1 = X$   
 $6^X = 1$   
 $6^0 = 6^0$   
 $X = 0$

$\log_{10} 1 = X$   
 $10^X = 1$   
 $X = 0$

$$\log_3\left(\frac{1}{27}\right) = X$$

$$3^X = \frac{1}{27}$$

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

$$3^X = 3^{-3}$$

$$X = -3$$

$$\log_4 8 = X$$

$$4^X = 8$$

$$2^{2X} = 2^3$$

$$2X = 3$$

$$X = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\log_8 1 = X$$

$$8^X = 1$$

$$X = 0$$

Solve

$$\log_{16} x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$16^{3/2} = X$$

$$\sqrt{16^3} = X$$

$$\sqrt{2^{4 \cdot 3}} = X$$

$$\sqrt{2^{12}} = X$$

$$2^6 = X$$

$$64 = X$$

$$\log_a \frac{1}{8} = -3$$

$$a^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$a^{-3} = \frac{1}{2^3}$$

$$a^{-3} = 2^{-3} \quad \text{When exponents same, base =}$$

$$a = 2$$

$$\log_2 32 = 3x$$

$$2^{3x} = 32$$

$$2^{3x} = 2^5$$

$$3x = 5$$

$$X = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\log_7 x = 5$$

$$7^5 = x$$

$$16,807 = x$$

$$\log_4 x = 3/2$$

$$4^{3/2} = x$$

$$\sqrt{4^3} = x$$

$$\sqrt{2^6} = x$$

$$2^3 = x$$

$$8 = x$$

$$\log_y 16 = -4$$

$$y^{-4} = 16$$

$$(y^4)^{-1} = 16(y^4)$$

$$\frac{1}{16} = \frac{16y^4}{16}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{16}} = \sqrt[4]{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = y$$

$$\log_{49} n = 1/2$$

$$49^{1/2} = n$$

$$\sqrt{49} = n$$

$$7 = n$$

$$\log_{4x} 64 = 2$$

$$(4x)^2 = 64$$

$$\frac{16x^2}{16} = \frac{64}{16}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{4}$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

$$x = 2$$

must be pos. 2 b/c  
no neg base #

$$\log_7(x^2 + 9) = 2$$

$$7^2 = x^2 + 9$$

$$49 = x^2 + 9$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ -9 \\ \hline 40 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} x^2 \\ -9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\pm 2\sqrt{10} = x$$

pg. 536 #22-38 even, 48-56 even (check 2)  
change <, > to =

#22, 26, 30, 34, 38,  
48, 50, 52, 56