

Rewrite a Logarithmic as an Exponential

In order to write a logarithmic expression as an exponential expression, we say to: **"ROLL LIKE A LOG"**

Example: $\log_3 243 = 5 \longrightarrow 3^5 = 243$

1. $\log_8 2 = \frac{1}{3}$

YOU TRY:

2. $\log_4 4 = 1$

3. $\log_7 \frac{1}{49} = -2$

Rewrite an Exponential as a Logarithmic

In order to write an exponential expression as a logarithmic expression, we say to: **"ROLL LIKE A LOG"**

Example: $4^3 = 64 \longrightarrow \log_4 64 = 3$

1. $5^0 = 1$

YOU TRY:

2. $\frac{1}{2}^{-1} = 2$

3. $3^{-3} = \frac{1}{27}$

Special Types of Logarithms

Common Logarithms

_____ are logarithms with base = 10. We do not write the base when it is equal to 10.

Example: $\log_{10} 6 = \log 6$

Natural Log & e^x

Similar to π , " e " is a mathematical constant where $e = 2.7182818284 \dots$

_____ are logarithms with base = e . It's denoted as " \ln " (called the "natural log").

Example: $\log_e 12 = \ln 12$

Rewrite the exponential expression as a logarithmic expression.

1. $10^4 = 1000$

2. $e^4 = 54.598$

Rewrite the logarithmic expression as an exponential expression.

3. $\ln 8 = 2.079$

4. $\log 4 = 0.602$

Summary

Summarize the lesson in your own words