Name:	Date:
Торіс:	Class:

Aain Ideas/Questions	Notes/Examples		
What is "e"?	 <i>e</i> is an with an approximate value of <i>e</i> often occurs as the base of exponential and logarithmic functions that describe real-world scenarios. 		
Base "e" Exponential Functions	 Exponential functions with base <i>e</i> are called exponential functions. Example: 		
Base "e" Logarithmic Functions	 Logarithmic functions with base <i>e</i> are called		
Converting Between Forms	Write each equation 1. $e^x = 24$	in logarithmic form. 2. $e^9 = x$	3. $e^{x+5} = 72$
	Write each equation 4. $\ln x = 58$	in exponential form. 5. In 6 = x	6. In $(x - 9) = 32$
Simplifying with	Condense each exp	ression into a single logarith	m.
Properties	7. ln 3 + ln 16	8. In 63 – 2 ⋅ In 3	9. $\frac{1}{3} \cdot \ln 64 + 2 \cdot \ln x$
	Expand each logarithm.		
	10. In 5 <i>x</i>	11. $\ln\left(\frac{a^3}{b}\right)^2$	12. In ³ √m ² n

Name:		Date:	
Торіс:		Class:	
Main Ideas/Questions	Notes/Examples		
What is a	A logarithm (log) is another way of writing exponents.		

What is a	A logarithm (log) is another way of writing exponents.		
LOGARITHM?	Logarithmic Form	Exponential Form	
	$\log_b a = x$		
	\mathcal{L} Read as "log base b of a equals x."		
Converting	Directions: Write each equation in exponential form.		
	1. log ₃ 9 = 2	2. log ₆ 216 = 3	
	3. log ₇ 1 = 0	4. log ₂ 16 = 4	
	5. $\log_4 \frac{1}{16} = -2$	6. $\log_9 27 = \frac{3}{2}$	
	Directions: Write each equation in log	garithmic form.	
Converting EXP © LOG	7. 14 ² = 196	8. 3 ⁴ = 81	
	9. 12 ¹ = 12	10. $36^{\frac{1}{2}} = 6$	
	11. $2^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$	12. $8^{\frac{4}{3}} = 16$	
		© Gina Wilson (All Things Algebra), 2015	