Bio 3SS Math review

Notation (e is cool)

- In this course \log_e means the natural \log_e in the textbooks)
 - If I mean $\log_{10},$ I will say so
- exp() is a synonym for "e to the power of"

Logarithms

- Multiplying on the original scale is equivalent to adding on the log scale
 - $-\log(ab) = \log(a) + \log(b)$
- Division is the opposite of multiplication and subtraction is the opposite of addition:

$$-\log(a/b) \equiv \log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log(a) - \log(b)$$

- \bullet Exponentiation is to multiplication like multiplication is to addition:
 - $-\log(\lambda^k) = k\log(\lambda)$

Complementarity

- \bullet \log_e and \exp are complementary functions
 - $-\exp(\log_e(x)) \equiv e^{\log_e(x)} = x$
 - $-\log_e(\exp(x)) \equiv \log_e(e^x) = x$

Exponentiation

- \bullet The rules for exp are exactly complementary to those for \log
 - $-\exp(a+b) = \exp(a) \cdot \exp(b)$
 - $-\exp(a-b) = \exp(a)/\exp(b)$
 - $\, \exp(k \log_e(\lambda)) = \lambda^k$
- Remember: you can't take the log or exponent of something with units

Problems

- You should be able to use these rules to solve simple problems, algebraically, or on your calculator
 - If $\lambda^{20} = 0.1$, what is λ ?
- Also, word problems
 - If a population declines by 90% in 20 generations, what is its reproductive number per generation?

Algebra

• If
$$\lambda^{20} = 0.1$$
, what is λ ?

- Answer:
$$20 \log_e(\lambda) = \log_e(0.1)$$

- **Answer:**
$$\log_e(\lambda) = \log_e(0.1)/20$$

- Answer:
$$\lambda = \exp(\log_e(0.1)/20)$$

- **Answer:**
$$\lambda = 0.89$$

• If
$$\exp(rt) = 5$$
, and $r = 0.1/\text{yr}$, what is t ?

- Answer:
$$rt = \log_e(5)$$

- Answer:
$$t = \frac{\log_e(5)}{0.1/\text{yr}}$$

- Answer:
$$t = 16 \,\mathrm{yr}$$

Units are our friends

• Keep track of units at all times

• Use units to confirm that your answers make sense

- Or to find quick ways of getting the answer

• Get used to manipulating and cancelling units

• 36 mpg = ?? L/100 km

$$- \underline{\mathbf{Answer}} \colon \frac{\mathrm{gal}}{36\,\mathrm{mi}} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{mi}}{1.6\,\mathrm{km}} \cdot \frac{3.8\,\mathrm{L}}{\mathrm{gal}} \cdot \frac{100\,\mathrm{km}}{100\,\mathrm{km}}$$

- **Answer:** 6.6 L/100km