

# MATH 127 Calculus for the Sciences

## Lecture 11

# Today's lecture

## Last time

Exponential and logarithmic functions

- Real life application of exp.
- Simplify things using exp and log rules.
- Derivative of exp and log function.

## This time

Course note coverage

- Integrate  $\frac{1}{x}$ . (Section 2.4.4)
- Riemann sum approximation of  $\ln$ . (part of Section 2.4.3: **this could be on Quiz 4**)
- Logarithmic scale (real life application of log). (section 2.4.6)

## Quiz 4 is next Wednesday!

Coverage:

1. Topics that were on the coverage of Quiz 2-3 might show up in Quiz 4.
2. Integral functions.
3. Inverse function.
4. Exp and log functions.
5. More on log functions (will cover today).

## Derivatives of exp/log functions

**Example** What is the derivative of  $\log_{2x} 3^x$ ? What is its domain?

## Easier examples

**Example** What is the derivative of  $\ln(x)$ ? What is its domain?

**Example** What is the derivative of  $\ln|x|$ ?

## Approximating $\ln x$

Now that we know  $\ln |x|$  is the anti-derivative of  $\frac{1}{x}$ . In particular, for  $x > 0$ ,

$$\int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln |t| \Big|_1^x = \ln x - \ln 1 = \ln x.$$

That is

$$\ln x = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt.$$

In real life, this formula allows us to estimate  $\ln x$ . Because knowing that  $\ln x$  is an integral, we can use

to approximate it!

## Approximating $\ln x$

**Example** Approximate  $\ln 4$  using right Riemann approximation by dividing a interval into 6 pieces.

## Logarithmic scale

Logarithmic scale would be a good motivation for why we need logarithmic functions.

- Earthquake scale is measured on a logarithmic scale:  
an earthquake of level 6 is 10 times stronger than level 5.
- pH value is measured on a logarithmic scale:  
a pH value of 3 is 100 times less acidic than a pH value of 5.
- Volume is a bit different:  
a sound that is 130 dB is 1000 times louder than 100 dB.



## Logarithmic scale

**Definition** We say a function is a **logarithmic scale of base  $a$**  if adding  $b$  to the **output** means the **input** has to be multiplied by  $a^b$ .

By how is this description in any sense logarithmic? Here's why:

If  $f(x)$  is a logarithmic scale of base  $a$ , then we know

$$f(x) = \log_a \left( \frac{x}{A} \right)$$

for some number  $A$ .

For the above, we see  $a$  needs to satisfy the condition

## Logarithmic scale

**Definition** We say a function is a **logarithmic scale of base  $a$**  if adding  $b$  to the **output** means the **input** has to be multiplied by  $a^b$ .

**Example** The earthquake scale is on a base-**10** logarithmic scale. The input is **intensity** and the output is the **magnitude**.

1. If you add 3 to the **magnitude**, then the **intensity** needs to be multiplied by a factor of



2. If one earthquake has **magnitude** 4 and another has **magnitude** 6.5, then the **intensity** of the second one is

times stronger

than the first one.

## Logarithmic scale

**Definition** We say a function is a **logarithmic scale of base  $a$**  if adding  $b$  to the **output** means the **input** has to be multiplied by  $a^b$ .

**Example** Some aliens measure earthquake on a base-9 logarithmic scale. The input is **badness** and the output is the **level**.

1. If one earthquake is **level** 3 and another has **level** 6.5, then the **badness** of the second one is

times more bad

than the first one.

2. We can compute this value using exp rules

$$\boxed{\phantom{000}} = \boxed{\phantom{0000}} = \boxed{\phantom{00000}} = \boxed{\phantom{000000}}$$

## Logarithmic scale

**Definition** We say a function is a **logarithmic scale of base  $a$**  if adding  $b$  to the **output** means the **input** has to be multiplied by  $a^b$ .

**Example** The volume of sound is a bit weird. The output is **volume/decible** and input is **intensity**. It satisfies

$$D(I) = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{I}{10^{-12}} \right)$$

And this is not a logarithmic scale. But if we divide the **output** by 10, then we do get a logarithmic scale of base-10.

1. If sound is 25 dB higher in **volume** than another sound, then its **intensity** is

times stronger

2. Let us try to estimate this value

$$\boxed{\phantom{000}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \approx \boxed{\phantom{000}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

### 3 questions on your opinions

I went to many teaching seminars where old people talk about how I should teach.  
Now I want to know what you think.

