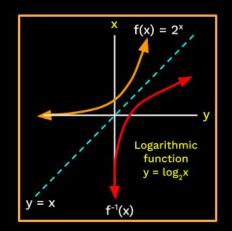


Functions

LECTURE

8

Logarithmic Function - 2







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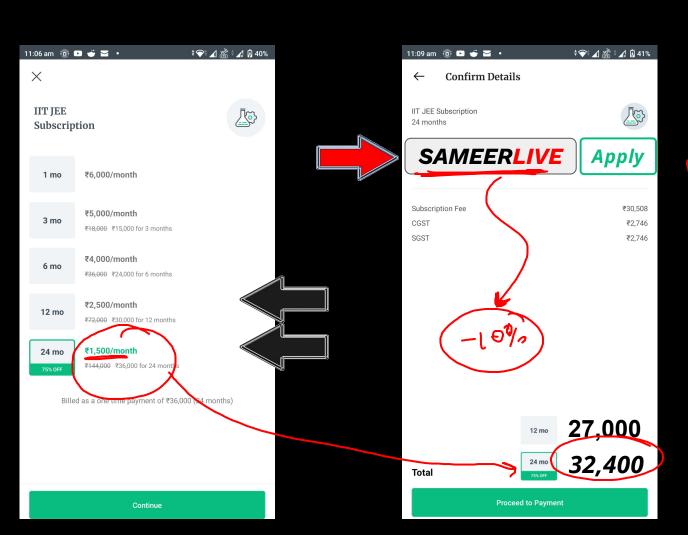
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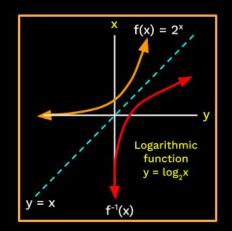


Functions

LECTURE

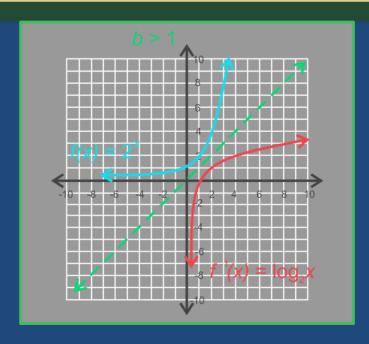
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Logarithmic Function - 2





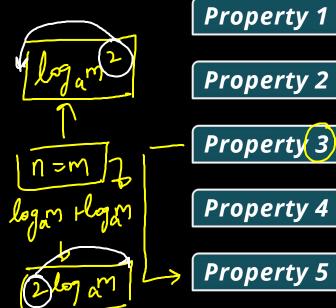
Properties of Log Function (Quick Recap)





Properties of Log Function





Property 1
$$\log_a 1 = 0 \ (a \neq 1, a > 0)$$

Property 2
$$\log_a a = 1 \ (a \neq 1, a > 0)$$

$$log_a m + log_a n = log_a (m.n)$$

$$\log_a m - \log_a n = \log_a \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)$$

$$\log_a(m)^{\alpha} = \alpha \cdot \log_a m$$



Properties of Log Function



$$\log_{(a^{\beta})} m = \frac{1}{\beta} \log_a m$$



Property 7

$$\log_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{m} = \frac{\log_{\mathbf{b}} \mathbf{m}}{\log_{\mathbf{b}} \mathbf{a}}$$



$$\log_a m = \frac{1}{\log_m a}$$



$$a^{\log_{\underline{a}} x} = x$$

$$a_{k}^{\log_b c} = c_{k}^{\log_b a}$$

Example
$$\log_{11}\left(1-\frac{1}{3}\right) + \log_{11}\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right) + \log_{11}\left(1-\frac{1}{5}\right) + \dots + \log_{11}\left(1-\frac{1}{242}\right)$$

When **simplified has the value** equal to:

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{2}{2} \right) \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{247}{242} \right)$$

$$lg_{11}\left(\frac{2}{242}\right) = lg_{11}\left(\frac{1}{121}\right)$$

$$= lg_{11}\left(\frac{1}{121}\right) = -2$$





If $log_7 2 = m$, then $log_{49} 28$ is equal to

JEE - (1999)

A.
$$2(1 + 2m)$$
 $\frac{1 + 2m}{2}$

$$c. \quad \frac{2}{1+2m}$$

$$= \log_{(7^{\bigcirc)}}(7\times4)$$

$$=\frac{1}{(2)}\log_{7}(7\times4)$$





The value of $81^{(1/\log_5 3)} + 27^{\log_9 36} + 3^{4/\log_7 9}$ Example is equal to 890 **c.** 216 **B.** 625 49





If log_5a . $log_ax = 2$, then x is equal to

A. 125

<mark>₿.</mark> а²

e. 25

D. None of these

$$\log_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \times \log_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2$$

$$n = s^{\nu} = (2s)$$





ample If
$$log_{12}16 = a$$
, then the value of log_627 in terms of 'a' is:

Example

If
$$log_{12}16 = a$$
, then the value of log_627 in terms of 'a' is:

A. $3\left(\frac{4-2a}{4+2a}\right)$

B. $3\left(\frac{4-2a}{4-a}\right)$

C. $3\left(\frac{4-2a}{4+a}\right)$
 $a = b = 16$

$$\log_{6}(27) = \frac{3}{\log_{3} 3 + \log_{3} 2} \qquad \alpha = \log_{12} 16$$

$$\log_{6}(27) = \log_{12}(27)$$

$$\log_{6}(27) = \log_{12}(27)$$

$$\alpha = \log_{12}(27)$$

$$\alpha = \log_{12}(27)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \log \frac{3}{2} \\ \log \frac{3}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 + \log \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a = 1 \\ a = 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a = 1 \\ a = 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

D. None



$$\alpha = \frac{4}{2 + \log_2 3}$$

$$2 + \log_2 3 = 4$$

$$\log_2 3 = \left(\frac{4}{a} - 2\right)$$

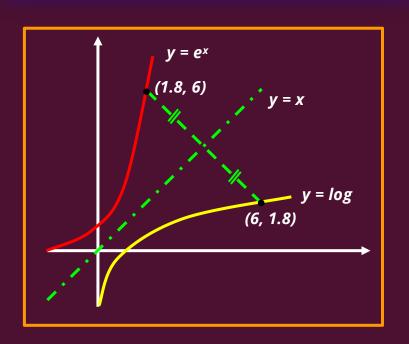
 $2 \log_{3} 2 = \left(\frac{\alpha}{4-2a}\right)$

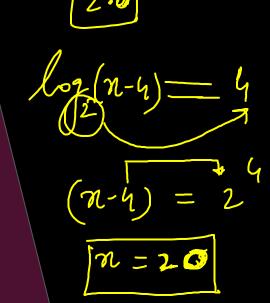
using Egy in Egy (1) 1+ (a ...) = 3(h-2a) 4-2a ta

🔀 jee

$$= 3\left(\frac{4-2a+a}{4-a}\right)$$

Solving Log Equations





Example The sum of values of x satisfying the following equation is: $\log_4(x+1) + \log_4(x+4) = 1$ None Doman (ntl)(ntu) = (4) $n^2 + 5n + y = y$ n(n+5)=0





The number of solutions of log_4 (x - 1) = log_2 (x - 3) is / are

A. 3

3

2

D. 0

$$(n-1) = (M-3)^{2}$$
 $n-1 = n^{2} - 6n + 9$
 $n^{2} - 7n + 10 = 0$
 $(n-5)(n-2) = 0$
 $n = 2 - 5$





The sum of values of x satisfying the following equation is:

$$16^{\log_4 |1-2x|} = 5x^2 - 4$$

$$\frac{16^{\log_{\frac{1}{4}}|1-2x|}}{A. - 5} = 5x^2 - 4$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$||-2\pi||^2 = 5\pi^2 - 4$$

 $|+4\pi^2 - 4\pi = 5\pi^2 - 4$
 $\pi^2 + 4\pi - 5 = 0$

$$(n+5)(n-1)=0$$

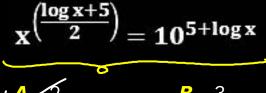
$$\sqrt{n=-5}$$

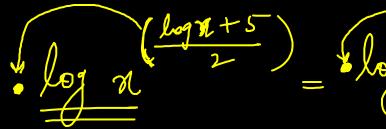
$$\sqrt{Sum=-4}$$





The *number of values of x* satisfying the following equation is:





$$\frac{\log n + s}{2} \left(\log n\right) = \left(s + \log n\right) \left(1\right)$$
Let: $\left(t + s\right) \left(t\right) = \left(s + t\right)$



$$(t^2+5t)=10+2t$$

$$t^2 + 3t - 10 = 0$$

$$log n = -5$$
 $log n = 2$ $n = 10^{-5}$ $n = 10^{2}$



A. 62

B. 14

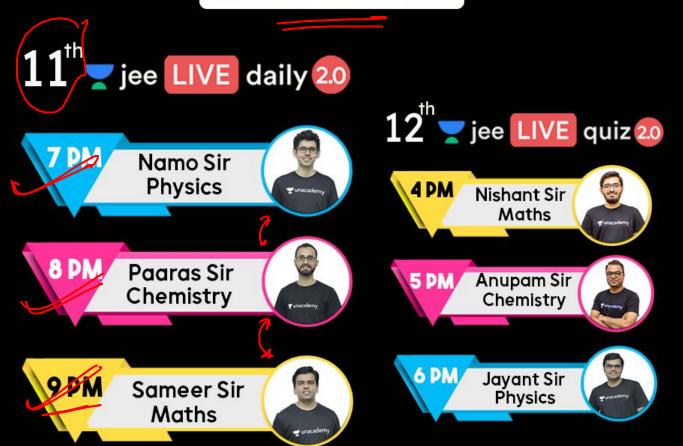
C. $\frac{-31}{16}$

D. $\frac{-127}{64}$





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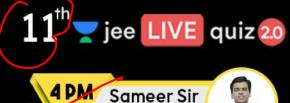
THURS - SAT

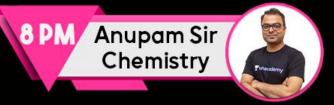


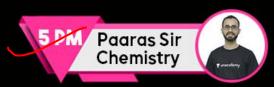
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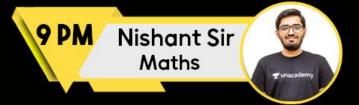








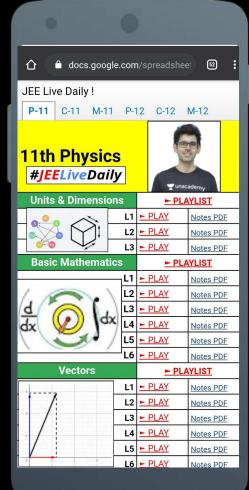
Maths









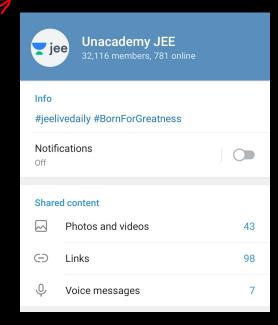






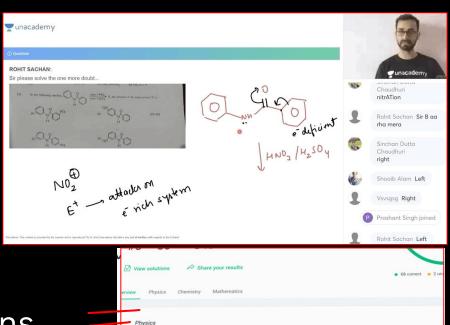


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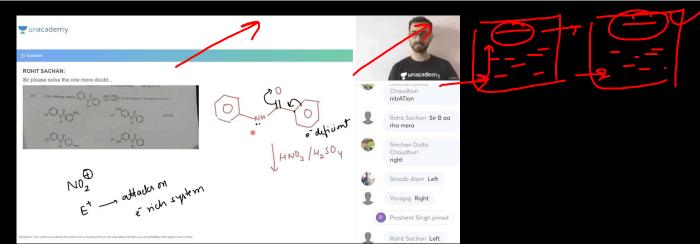


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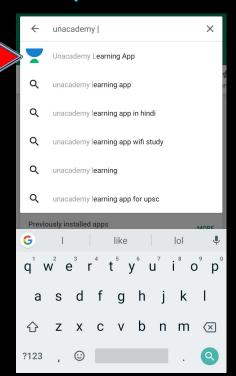
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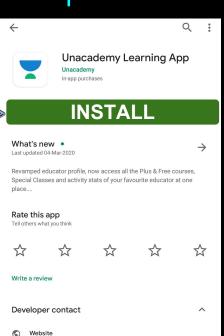
D C Pandey



Step 1

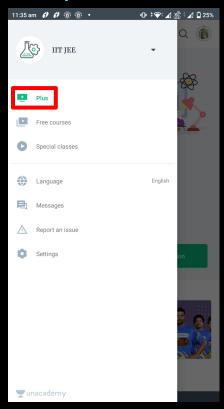


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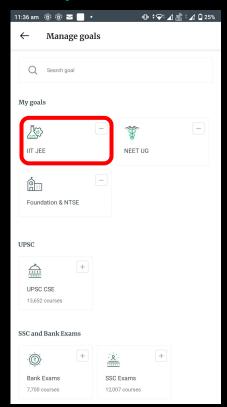




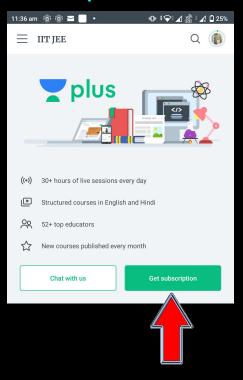
Step 3



Step 4

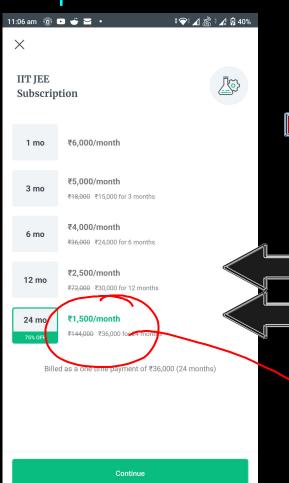


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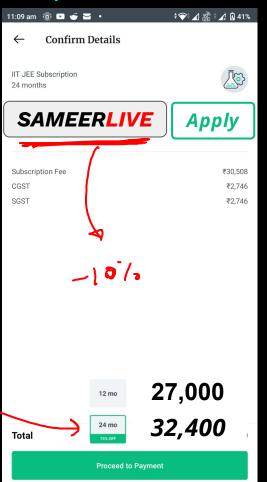




Step 6



Step 7











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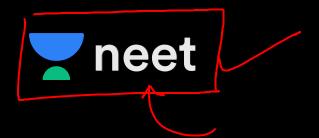


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