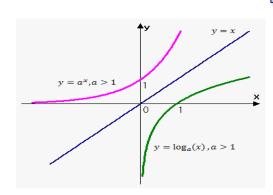




HAWKER COLLEGE Engage | Inspire | Achieve

## Goals



This fortnight we are going to:

- Reviewing rate of change, gradient and key features of graphs
- Review index laws and exponential functions
- Define logarithms definition and learn their algebraic properties
- Sketch logarithmic functions
- Solving indicial and logarithmic equations using any base
- Investigate Euler's number
- Use natural logarithms to the base e (Learn notation used)

# Theoretical Components

Make notes on the following chapters:

## Maths Quest 12 Mathematical Methods

- 3A The index laws
- 3B Logarithm laws •
- 3C Exponential equations •
- 3D Logarithmic equations using any base
- 3E Exponential equations (base e)
- 3F Equations with natural (base *e*) logarithms

### What is base e?

Learn more about Euler's number. Read through to get an insight on the number 'e':

- https://www.mathopolis.com/questions/q.ph p?id=2011&site=1&ref=/numbers/e-eulersnumber.html&qs=2011\_2012\_2013
- https://betterexplained.com/articles/anintuitive-guide-to-exponential-functions-e/

### **Graphing Logarithmic Functions:**

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q9DhIR4 **3P7A**
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LqyA96o YtwE

## **Practical** Components

## Do the following questions:

Organise your solutions neatly in your exercise book.

Chapter 3 of Maths Quest 12 Mathematical Methods (pdf – Google Classroom)

- 3A: all •
- 3B: all
- 3C: all
- 3D: 1-5 (2nd column), 8 (2nd column)
- 3E: 1-3 (2nd and 4th column), 4-6 (2nd column), 7, 8
- 3F: 1-4 (2nd column), 5-10

## Portfolio Task

See next page

#### Other

Make sure you have joined the Google Classroom. If you have not, see your teacher.

Fun fact: The logarithm plays a more fundamental role in mathematics than you might realise, more often than not showing up in places you might not expect. For example, the proportion of positive integers less than x that are prime can be modelled by  $\frac{1}{\log(x)}$ 

## Week 1 and 2 Investigation

## **Question 1:**

- a. Use the change of base rule to show that  $\log_{a^x}(b^x) = \log_a(b)$
- b. Use your knowledge from part a to simplify:
  - log<sub>16</sub> 81 i.
  - ii.  $\log_{\sqrt{27}}\sqrt{125}$

## **Question 2:**

- a. Show that  $\log_{ab} x = \frac{\log_a x}{1 + \log_a b}$ b. Show that  $\log_2 5 = \frac{1 \log_{10} 2}{\log_{10} 2}$