

Exponential and Logarithmic FUNction Properties

[MATH by Wilson
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Note:

- a. **Bases:** $0 < \mathbf{b} < 1$; $\mathbf{b} > 1$ $e \approx 2.71828828459045\dots$
- b. **Assumes ALL quantities are defined, that is, real numbers (FYI: Can have complex numbers too)**
- c. \mathbf{b}^x [\mathbf{b}^x] 10^x (Common Exponential) ; e^x (Natural Exponential)
- d. $\log_b \mathbf{x}$: $\log_{10} \mathbf{x} = \log \mathbf{x}$ (Common Logarithm) ; $\log_e \mathbf{x} = \ln \mathbf{x}$ (Natural Logarithm)

	Exponential (Exp) (One Base)	Logarithmic (Log)
1	$\mathbf{b}^0 = 1$	$\log_b 1 = 0$
2	$\mathbf{b}^1 = \mathbf{b}$	$\log_b \mathbf{b} = 1$
3	$\mathbf{b}^x = \mathbf{b}^y \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ (1-1)	$\log_b \mathbf{x} = \log_b \mathbf{y} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ (1-1)
4	$\log_b \mathbf{b}^x = \mathbf{x}$ (Inverse)	$\mathbf{b}^{\log_b \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{x}$ (Inverse)
5 ≠	$\log_d \mathbf{b}^x \neq \mathbf{x}$	$\mathbf{d}^{\log_b \mathbf{x}} \neq \mathbf{x}$
6	$\mathbf{b}^x = \mathbf{y} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x} = \log_b \mathbf{y}$ Trade exponential for logarithmic	$\mathbf{x} = \log_b \mathbf{y} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{b}^x = \mathbf{y}$ Trade logarithmic for exponential
7	$(\mathbf{b}^x)^y = \mathbf{b}^{x*y}$	$\log_b \mathbf{x}^y = \mathbf{y} * \log_b \mathbf{x}$ Trade exponential for multiplication or vice versa
8 ≠	$(\mathbf{b}^x)^y \neq \mathbf{y} * \mathbf{b}^x$	$(\log_b \mathbf{x})^y \neq \mathbf{y} * \log_b \mathbf{x}$
9	$\mathbf{b}^x * \mathbf{b}^y = \mathbf{b}^{x+y}$	$\log_b (\mathbf{x} * \mathbf{y}) = \log_b \mathbf{x} + \log_b \mathbf{y}$ Trade multiplication for addition or vice versa
10 ≠	$\mathbf{b}^{x+y} \neq \mathbf{b}^x + \mathbf{b}^y$	$\log_b (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) \neq \log_b \mathbf{x} + \log_b \mathbf{y}$
11 ≠	$\mathbf{b}^{x-y} \neq \mathbf{b}^x - \mathbf{b}^y$	$\log_b (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \neq \log_b \mathbf{x} - \log_b \mathbf{y}$

12	$\frac{b^x}{b^y} = b^{x-y} = \frac{1}{b^{y-x}}$	$\log_b \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \log_b x - \log_b y$ Trade division for subtraction or vice versa
13 \neq	$\frac{b^x}{b^y} \neq \frac{x}{y}$	$\frac{\log_b x}{\log_b y} \neq \frac{x}{y}$
14		$\log_b x = \frac{\log_{10} x}{\log_{10} b} = \frac{\log_e x}{\log_e b}$ Change of Base
(Two Bases)		
15	$(a * b)^x = a^x * b^x$	
16	$\left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^x = \frac{a^x}{b^x}$	
17	$b^{-x} = \frac{1}{b^x} ; \frac{1}{b^{-x}} = b^x$	
18	$\left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^{-x} = \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^x$	
19 \neq	$(a + b)^x \neq a^x + b^x$	
20 \neq	$(a - b)^x \neq a^x - b^x$	
21	$a^x b^y = a^x b^y$	

Notes:

1. Whatever \square is, is called the argument of b^\square or $\log_b \square$
2. You can replace “x” and “y” with something in the box:
 b^\square or $\log_b \square$
3. Consider $x = \log_b y$. We can think of $\log_b y$ as the exponent to which to raise the base b to get y : $b^{\log_b y} = b^x = y$.

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OFFENDING COMMAND:

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