

Notes Section 3.3 – Properties of Logarithms

key

Common Logarithms: base 10

Ex:  $\log 100 = \log_{10} 100 = 2$

Natural Logarithms:  $\ln \rightarrow \log_e$

Ex:

Properties for Expanding Logarithmic Expressions	
Product Rule	$\log_b(MN) = \log_b m + \log_b N$
Quotient Rule	$\log_b\left(\frac{M}{N}\right) = \frac{\log_b m}{\log_b N}$
Power Rule	$\log_b(M)^p = p \log_b N$

Use the product rule to expand each logarithmic expression.

1.  $\log_4(75)$

$\log_4 7 + \log_4 5$

2.  $\log(10x)$

$\log 10 + \log x$   
 $1 + \log x$

3.  $\log_6(xy)$

$\log_6 x + \log_6 y$

Use the quotient rule to expand each logarithmic expression:

4.  $\log_7\left(\frac{19}{x}\right)$

$\log_7 19 - \log_7 x$

5.  $\ln\left(\frac{e^3}{7}\right)$

$\ln e^3 - \ln 7$   
 $\log_e e^3 - \ln 7$   
 $3 - \ln 7$

6.  $\log_8\left(\frac{23}{x}\right)$

$\log_8 23 - \log_8 x$

Use the power rule to expand each logarithmic expression.

7.  $\log_5 7^4$

$4 \log_5 7$

8.  $\ln \sqrt{x}$

$\ln x^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \ln x$

9.  $\log(4x)^5$

$5 \log(4x)$   
 $5 \log 4 + 5 \log x$

Use logarithmic properties to expand each expression as much as possible.

10.  $\log_b(x^2\sqrt{y})$

$$\log_b(x^2 y^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$\log_b x^2 + \log_b y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2\log_b x + \frac{1}{2}\log_b y$$

Write as a single logarithm.

condense

13.  $\log_4 2 + \log_4 32$

$$\log_4(2 \cdot 32)$$

$$\log_4 64$$

$$= 3$$

11.  $\log_6\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{36y^4}\right)$

$$\log_6 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{36y^4}$$

$$\log_6 x^{\frac{1}{3}} - \log_6 36y^4$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\log_6 x - [\log_6 36 + 4\log_6 y]$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\log_6 x - [2 + 4\log_6 y]$$

14.  $\log(4x-3) - \log x$

$$\log\left(\frac{4x-3}{x}\right)$$

12.  $\log_5\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{25y^3}\right)$

15.  $\frac{1}{2}\log x + 4\log(x-1)$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\log x + 4\log(x-1)$$

$$\frac{\log x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \log(x-1)^4}{2}$$

$$\log\left[x^{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1)^4\right]$$

16.  $3\ln(x+7) - \ln x$

$$\ln\left[\frac{(x+7)^3}{x}\right]$$

17.  $4\log_b x - 2\log_b 6 - \frac{1}{2}\log_b y$

$$\log_b x^4 - [\log_b 6^2 + \log_b y^{\frac{1}{2}}]$$

$$\log_b \left[\frac{x^4}{36y^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right]$$

18.  $2\log(x-3) - \log x$

$$\log\left[\frac{(x-3)^2}{x}\right]$$

Change of Base Property

$$\log_b M = \frac{\log M}{\log b}$$

$$\log_b M = \frac{\ln M}{\ln b}$$

## CALCULATOR

Evaluate each expression using either common logarithms or natural logarithms.

19.  $\log_5 140$

$$\log_{10} \frac{140}{\log 5}$$

$$\log_5 140 = \frac{\log 140}{\log 5} \approx 3.07$$

20.  $\log_7 6$

$$\log_7 6 = \frac{\log 6}{\log 7}$$

21.  $\log_2 15$

$$\frac{\log 15}{\log 2}$$

HW: p. 407 #'s 1-25 (e.o.o) and 41-65 (e.o.o)

# Honors Algebra 2 7.5 Notes

## Apply Properties of Logarithms

Name Key

Evaluate the following logarithms:

1. $\log_3 3$	1	4. $\log_3 1$	0
2. $\log_5 5$	1	5. $\log_5 1$	0
3. $\log 10$	1	6. $\log 1$	0
$\log_b b = 1$		$\log_b 1 = 0$	

### Properties of Logarithms

Condensed Form:	Expanded Form:
$\log_b m \cdot n$	$\log_b m + \log_b n$
$\log_b \frac{m}{n}$	$\log_b m - \log_b n$
$\log_b m^p$	$p \cdot \log_b m$

Expand the following expressions:

7. $\log_3 (6 \cdot 2)$ $\log_3 6 + \log_3 2$	8. $\log_7 3x^2$ $\log_7 3 + \log_7 x^2$ $\log_7 3 + 2 \log_7 x$	9. $\log_3 3x^4$ $\log_3 3 + \log_3 x^4$ $\log_3 3 + 4 \log_3 x$ $1 + 4 \log_3 x$
10. $\log_4 \frac{5x^3}{y}$ $\log_4 5x^3 - \log_4 y$ $\log_4 5 + \log_4 x^3 - \log_4 y$ $\log_4 5 + 3 \log_4 x - \log_4 y$	11. $\log \sqrt[5]{2x} \rightarrow \log (2x)^{1/5}$ $\frac{1}{5} \log (2x)$ $\frac{1}{5} (\log 2 + \log x)$	12. $\log_2 \sqrt{x} \rightarrow \log_2 x^{1/2}$ $\frac{1}{2} (\log_2 x)$

Condense the following expressions:

<p>13. <math>\log 9 + 3\log 2 - \log 3</math>  <math>\log 9 + \log 2^3 - \log 3</math>  <math>\log (9 \cdot 8 \div 3)</math>  <math>\log 24</math></p>	<p>14. <math>\ln 4 + 3\ln 3 - \ln 12</math>  <math>\ln 4 + \ln 3^3 - \ln 12</math>  <math>\ln (4 \cdot 27 \div 12)</math>  <math>\ln 9</math></p>	<p>15. <math>\frac{1}{2}\log_3 64 + \log_3 x</math>  <math>\log_3 64^{\frac{1}{2}} + \log_3 x</math>  <math>\log_3 8 + \log_3 x</math>  <math>\log_3 8x</math></p>
<p>16. <math>2\ln 8 - \ln 4 - \ln 16</math>  <math>\ln 8^2 - \ln 4 - \ln 16</math>  <math>\ln 64 - \ln 4 - \ln 16</math>  <math>\ln (64 \div 4 \div 16)</math>  <math>\ln 1</math>  <math>0</math></p>	<p>17. <math>4\log x - 6\log 2</math>  <math>\log x^4 - \log 2^6</math>  <math>\log (x^4 \div 64)</math>  <math>\log \frac{x^4}{64}</math></p>	<p>18. <math>2(\log_3 12 - \log_3 3) + \frac{1}{3}\log_3 8</math>  <math>2(\log_3 (12 \div 3)) + \log_3 8^{\frac{1}{3}}</math>  <math>2\log_3 4 + \log_3 2</math>  <math>\log_3 4^2 + \log_3 2</math>  <math>\log_3 (16 \cdot 2)</math>  <math>\log_3 32</math></p>

For the following examples use  $\log_3 2 = .6310$  and  $\log_3 7 = 1.7712$  to evaluate the logarithm using the properties of logarithms. Do not use a calculator!

<p>19. <math>\log_3 4</math>  <math>\log_3 (2^2)</math>  <math>2\log_3 2</math>  <math>2(.6310)</math>  <math>1.2620</math></p>	<p>20. <math>\log_3 \frac{7}{2}</math>  <math>\log_3 7 - \log_3 2</math>  <math>1.7712 - .6310</math>  <math>1.1402</math></p>	<p>21. <math>\log_3 108</math>  <math>\log_3 (2^2 \cdot 3^3)</math>  <math>\log_3 2^2 + \log_3 3^3</math>  <math>2(\log_3 2) + 3\log_3 3</math>  <math>2(.6310) + 3(1)</math>  <math>1.2620 + 3</math>  <math>4.2620</math></p>
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