### Warm-up: Simplify.

$$1. \ x^4 \cdot x^7$$

2. 
$$\frac{x^9}{x^6}$$

3. 
$$(x^5)^8$$

4. 
$$2^{x+1} = 8$$

5. 
$$3^{2x-3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

6. 
$$8^{5-2x} = 1$$

#### **Notes about Logarithms**

1. What if you cannot make the bases the same? Consider:  $7^{2x} = 12$ .

How do you solve an equation where the unknown variable is in the exponent?

2. A logarithm is an \_\_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Evaluating Logarithms**

a) 
$$\log_2 8$$

b) 
$$\log_5 \frac{1}{25}$$
 c)  $5\log_6 1$  d)  $\log_7 0$ 

c) 
$$5\log_6 1$$

d) 
$$\log_7 0$$

g) 
$$5\log\sqrt{10}$$

h) 
$$\log 10^{\sqrt{5}}$$

i) 
$$\ln e^4$$

k) 
$$\ln \frac{1}{e^3}$$

1) 
$$e^{\ln 5}$$

# **Properties of Logarithms**

1. 
$$\log_b b =$$
 2.  $\log_b 1 =$  3.  $\log_b b^a =$  4.  $b^{\log_b n} =$ 

2. 
$$\log_b 1 =$$
\_\_\_\_\_

3. 
$$\log_b b^a =$$
\_\_\_\_\_

4. 
$$b^{\log_b n} =$$
\_\_\_\_\_

# **Change of Base Formulas**

Example 1: Evaluate  $\log_4 25$ 

Base	Base 10	Base e
Formula		

# Properties of Logarithms Section 0.5 Calculus

Example 2: Evaluate  $\log_3 16$  using

a) the change of base formula with common logs (round to 4 decimal places).

b) the change of base formula with natural logs (round to 4 decimal places).

#### **Properties of Logarithms**

	Logarithm with Base a	Natural Logarithm
Product Property	$\log_a(uv) =$	ln(uv) =
Quotient Property	$\log_a\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) =$	$\ln\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) =$
Power Property	$\log_a u^n =$	$\ln u^n =$

Example 3: Write each logarithm in terms on ln 2 and ln 3.

b) 
$$\ln \frac{2}{27}$$

Practice Problem 2: Write each logarithm in terms of  $\ln 2$  and  $\ln 5$ .

b) 
$$\ln \frac{5}{32}$$

Example 4: Use the properties of logs to expand each expression.

a) 
$$\log_4 5x^3y$$

$$b) \ln \frac{\sqrt{3x-5}}{7}$$

Practice Problem 3: Use the properties of logs to expand each expression.

a) 
$$\log 3x^2y$$

b) 
$$\ln \frac{\sqrt{4x+1}}{8}$$

# **Properties of Logarithms Section 0.5 Calculus**

Example 5: Use the properties of logs to condense each expression to a single log (or ln).

a) 
$$\frac{1}{2}\log_{10} x + 3\log_{10} (x+1)$$

b) 
$$2\ln(x+2) - \ln x$$

c) 
$$\frac{1}{3} [\log_2 x + \log_2 (x - 4)]$$

#### Example 6

If  $a = \log_2 6$  and  $b = \log_2 10$ , express the following in terms of a and b.

a) 
$$\log_2 24$$

b) 
$$\log_2 600$$

c) 
$$\log_2 \sqrt[4]{10}$$

#### **Solving Logarithmic Equations**

1. Logarithmic and Exponentials Functions are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Solve log equations (undo the log) by \_\_\_\_\_

3. Solve exponential equations (undo the exponent) by \_\_\_\_\_\_

# **Examples of Solving Log and Exponential Equations**

$$1. \ \log x = \sqrt{2}$$

2. 
$$ln(x+1) = 5$$
 3.  $5^x = 7$ 

3. 
$$5^x = 7$$

4. 
$$7^{2x} = 12$$

# **Properties of Logarithms Section 0.5 Calculus**

#### **Class Work**

Evaluate the logarithm using the change of base formula. Round to three decimals.

1.  $\log_7 4$ 

2.  $\log_{20} 175$ 

Evaluate the logarithm using the properties of logs, given

 $\log_b 2 \approx 0.3562$   $\log_b 3 \approx 0.5646$   $\log_b 5 \approx 0.8271$ 

3.  $\log_{h} 30$ 

4.  $\log_b \frac{16}{25}$ 

Use the properties of logs to expand the expression.

5.  $\ln \frac{xy}{z}$ 

6.  $\ln \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{v^3}}$ 

Use the properties of logs to condense the expression to a single log or ln.

7.  $2 \ln x + \ln(x+1)$ 

8.  $3 \ln x + 2 \ln y - 4 \ln z$ 

Use the properties of logs to rewrite the expression in terms of r, s, and t given

 $r = \ln a$   $s = \ln b$   $t = \ln c$ 

$$c - \ln h$$

$$t - \ln c$$

9.  $\ln a^2 \sqrt{bc}$ 

10. 
$$\ln \frac{b}{a^3c}$$

Solve for x.

11. 
$$3e^{-2x} = 5$$

12. 
$$\log_3(3^x) = 7$$