

7.5: Properties of Logarithms

“I WILL...

Expand and/or Condense a Logarithm using established properties.

I. Review of Exponent Rules and Properties of Logarithms

	Exponential	Logarithmic
Product	$a^n a^m = a^{\boxed{}}$	$\log_b(x) + \log_b(y) = \boxed{}$
Quotient	$\frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{\boxed{}}$	$\log_b(x) - \log_b(y) = \boxed{}$
Power	$(a^n)^m = a^{\boxed{}}$	$\log_b(a^p) = \boxed{}$

II. Expanding vs. Condensing

A. **Expanding** Logarithms involves breaking down a simpler component into a complicated expression

B. **Condensing** Logarithms involves breaking down a complicated expression into simpler components

III. Model Problems

Ex 1: Expand $\log_3(4 \cdot 5)$	Ex 2: Expand $\log 3x$	Your Turn: Expand $\log_4 xy$
Ex 3: Expand $\log_5\left(\frac{b}{5}\right)$		Ex 4: Expand $\log_5\left(\frac{b^3}{5}\right)$
Ex 5: Expand $\log_8(\sqrt{xy^3})$		Your Turn: Expand $\log_{20}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{y}\right)$
Ex 6: Condense $\log_3 x + \log_3 8$	Ex 7: Condense $\log_5 36 - \log_5 4$	Your Turn: Condense and simplify, $\log_2 6 - \log_2 4$

<p>Ex 8: Solve for x, $\log_4 2 - \log_4 x = \log_4(2/3)$</p>	<p>Ex 9: Solve $\frac{10^{\log 10}}{\log 10^{10}}$</p>	<p>Your Turn: Solve for x, $\log_3 16 = x \log_3 2$</p>
<p>Ex 10: Condense $\log_5 100 - 2 \log_5 2$</p>	<p>Ex 11: Condense $(1/2) \log_5 36 - (1/3) \log_5 8$</p>	<p>Your Turn: Condense $3 \log_4 x - 2 \log_4 y + 7 \log_4 z$</p>
<p>Ex 12: Using $\log 7 \approx 0.8451$, $\log 9 \approx 0.9542$, approximate $\log 63$</p>	<p>Ex 13: Using $\log 7 \approx 0.8451$, $\log 9 \approx 0.9542$, approximate $\log 9/7$</p>	
<p>Ex 14: Using $\log 7 \approx 0.8451$, $\log 9 \approx 0.9542$, approximate $\log 81$</p>	<p>Your Turn: Using $\log 7 \approx 0.8451$, $\log 9 \approx 0.9542$, approximate $\log 81/49$</p>	
<p>Ex 15: The Richter magnitude of an earthquake, M, is related to the energy released in ergs, E, by the formula, $\frac{2}{3} \log \left(\frac{E}{10^{11.8}} \right) = M$. Find the energy released by an earthquake of magnitude 4.2.</p>	<p>Your Turn: The Richter magnitude of an earthquake, M, is related to the energy released in ergs, E, by the formula, $\frac{2}{3} \log \left(\frac{E}{10^{11.8}} \right) = M$. Find the energy released by an earthquake of magnitude 6.2.</p>	