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## Section 7-4 Properties of Logarithms

Students will be able to use the properties of logs.

Logarithms and exponents have corresponding properties.

Product property:  $log_b mn = log_b m + log_b n$ 

Quotient Property:  $\log_b \frac{m}{n} = \log_b m - \log_b n$ 

Power Property:  $log_b m^h = n log_b m$ 

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Write as a single log:
$$\log_{4}5x + \log_{4}3x$$

$$\log_{4}6 - \log_{4}9$$

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You can use the product property and quotient property to expand a single logarithm to involve the sum or difference of two or more logs.

Expand:  $\log_2 \frac{2x}{x} = \log_2 \frac{2$ 

$$\log_{3} \frac{2x}{y} = \log_{3} 2x - \log_{3} y = \log_{3} 2 + \log_{3} 7$$

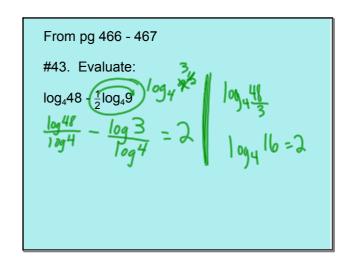
$$\log_{3} \frac{250}{37} \qquad \log_{3} 9x^{5} \qquad \log_{3} 9 + \log_{3} x$$

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When you see the log button on a calculator it is used to evaluate a common log. To evaluate a log in any base, use the change of base formula.

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

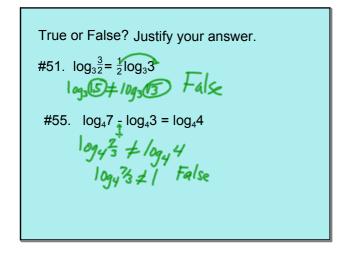
Ex: 
$$\log_8 32 = \frac{\log 32}{\log 8} \approx 1.\overline{6}$$



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Write as a single log: #57.  $\frac{1}{2}(\log_x 4 + \log_x y) - 3\log_x 2$   $(\log_x 4 + \log_x y)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log_x 2^3$   $(\log_x 4y)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log_x 2^3$   $(\log_x 4y)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log_x 2^3$  $(\log_x 4y)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log_x 2^3$ 

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Expand:

#67.  $\log \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{(x+3)^2}$   $\log \sqrt{x^2-4} - \log (x+3)^2$   $\log (x^2-4)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2\log (x+3)$   $\log (x+2)(x-3)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2\log (x+3)$   $\log (x+2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \log (x-2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2\log (x+3)$ 

Hwk: pg. 466 - 467 #10 - 34 (4th), 40 - 44 evens, 49, 50 - 68 evens, 74, 78

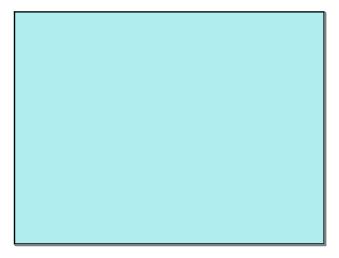
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