

## SEC 5.3 LAWS OF LOGARITHMS

### REVIEW: LAWS OF EXPONENTS

$$1) x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}$$

$$2) \frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}$$

$$3) (x^m)^n = x^{m \cdot n}$$

$$4) \sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}} \quad \text{so } \sqrt{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

### 1. LAWS OF LOGARITHMS

$$A) \log_a MN = \log_a M + \log_a N$$

$$B) \log_a \frac{M}{N} = \log_a M - \log_a N$$

$$C) \log_a M^r = r \cdot \log_a M$$

### 2. CHANGE OF BASE:

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log x}{\log a}$$

# HOMEWORK QUESTIONS :

$$1. \log_5 \sqrt{125}$$

$$\downarrow \log_5 125^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \log_5 \cancel{125} 5^3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \log_5 5^3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3$$

$$\boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$5. \log_4 192 - \log_4 3$$

$$\log_4 \frac{192}{3}$$

$$\log_4 64$$

$$\log_4 4^3 = \boxed{3}$$

$$13. \log_2 \overset{M}{2} \overset{N}{x} = \log_2 2 + \log_2 x$$

$$\boxed{1 + \log_2 x}$$

$$37. \ln \left( \frac{x^3 \sqrt{\cancel{x-1}}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3x+4} \right) = \boxed{3 \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x-1) - \ln(3x+4)}$$

$$41. \log_2 A + \log_2 B - 2 \log_2 C$$

$$\boxed{\log_2 \frac{AB}{C^2}}$$