## A3SR Math Review

### Properties of Logarithms

#### **Relevant Courses:**

- -Quantitative Methods
- -Generalized Linear Models

#### Notes

#### Definition

Logarithms are defined such that  $log_b(A) = X$  is equivalent to  $b^X = A$ 

#### **Properties**

Using properties of exponents and the definition above, we can derive the following:

- a. The Product Rule:  $log_b(MN) = log_b(M) + log_b(N)$
- b. The Quotient Rule:  $log_b(\frac{M}{N}) = log_b(M) log_b(N)$
- c. The Power Rule:  $log_b(M^p) = plog_b(M)$
- d.  $log_b(b^X) = X$
- e.  $b^{log_b(X)} = X$
- f.  $log_b b = 1$
- g.  $log_b 1 = 0$

#### Example 1: Expanding logarithms

$$log_{e}(\frac{2x^{3}}{y})$$
=  $log_{e}(2x^{3}) - log_{e}(y)$   
=  $log_{e}(2) + log_{e}(x^{3}) - log_{e}(y)$   
=  $log_{e}(2) + 3log_{e}(x) - log_{e}(y)$ 

#### Example 2: Condensing logarithms

$$2log_3(x) + log_3(5) - log_3(2)$$

$$= log_3(x^2) + log_3(5) - log_3(2)$$

$$= log_3(5x^2) - log_3(2)$$

$$= log_3(\frac{5x^2}{2})$$

### **Practice Problems**

- 1. Solve the following:
  - a.  $log_e(e^x)$
  - b.  $log_{10}(100)$
  - c.  $log_{10}(\frac{1}{10})$ d.  $log_{10}(0)$
- 2. Expand the following:

  - a.  $log_{10}(\frac{5y^3}{x})$ b.  $log_2(\frac{4y^2}{3x})$ c.  $log_e(2x^2y^3)$
- 3. Condense the following:
  - a.  $4log_3(x) 2log_3(y)$
  - b.  $log_2(x) + 5log_2(y) log_2(5)$
  - c.  $log_{10}(5) + log_{10}(2)$

#### Answers

- 1. Solve:
  - a. *x*
  - b. 2

  - d. There is no solution because there is no power of 10 that would equal 0
- 2. Expand:
  - a.  $log_{10}(5) + 3log_{10}(y) log_{10}(x)$
  - b.  $2 + 2log_2(y) log_2(3) log_2(x)$
  - c.  $log_e(2) + 2log_e(x) + 3log_e(y)$
- 3. Condense
  - a.  $log_3(\frac{x^4}{y^2})$
  - b.  $log_2(\frac{xy^5}{5})$  c. 1

# Matrix Algebra

## Relevant Courses:

-Quantitative Methods

## Derivatives

- -Probability -Quantitative Methods

# Integrals

- -Probability -Quantitative Methods

# **Summary Statistics**

- -Probability -Quantitative Methods -Statistical Computing

## P-Values and T-Tests

- -Quantitative Methods -Statistical Computing
- -Causal Inference

## Correlation and Covariance

- -Quantitative Methods -Probability

# Ordinary Least Squares Regression

## Relevant Courses:

-Quantitative Methods

# Probability Density/Mass Functions

- -Quantitative Methods -Probability
- -Causal Inference

# Expectation

## Relevant Courses:

-Probability