## 18-01-2025 STEP Practice: Problem 14 (2001.01.01)

log2 = 0.301024446 log3 = 0.477121255

i)  $\log 5 = \log(\frac{10}{2}) = \log 10 - \log 2 = 1 - \log 2 = 0.699$  $\log 6 = \log(2 \times 3) = \log 2 + \log 3 = 0.778$   $_{30.p.}$ 

 $log(5 \times 10^{47}) = log5 + 47 = 47.699 \text{ zd.p.}$   $log(3^{100}) = 100 log3 = 47.712 \text{ zd.p.}$   $log(6 \times 10^{47}) = log6 + 47 = 47.778 \text{ zd.p.}$   $... log(5 \times 10^{47}) = log(3^{100}) < log(6 \times 10^{47})$   $... 5 \times 10^{47} < 3^{100} < 6 \times 10^{47} \qquad log x is strictly increasing.

First light of <math>3^{100}$  is 5.

(i)  $log(2^{1000}) = 1000log 2 = 301.030$  zd.p. log 4 = 2log 3 = 0.454 zd.p.  $log(1 \times 3^{301}) \leq log(2^{1000}) \leq log(2 \times 10^{301})$  . First digit of  $2^{1000}$  is 1.

loy(2<sup>10000</sup>) = 10000 loy2 = 3010.300 zd.p. loy(1×10<sup>3010</sup>) < 2<sup>10000</sup> 2 loy(2×10<sup>3010</sup>) ... First ligit of 2<sup>10000</sup> is 1.

log(2<sup>100000</sup>) = 100000 log2 = 30102.4446 MJ.p. log(4×10<sup>20102</sup>) 2 log(2<sup>100000</sup>) 2 log(1×10<sup>20103</sup>) ... First digit of 2<sup>100000</sup> is 4.

We can do bis because the function lagre is strictly increasing. It allows us to take the bayanthm of an inequality and preserve the order. That, alongsiale some properties of logarithms, allowed for me to solve this ITEP problem pretty easily.