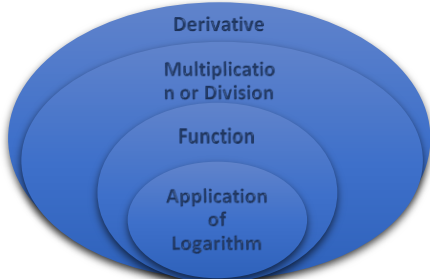
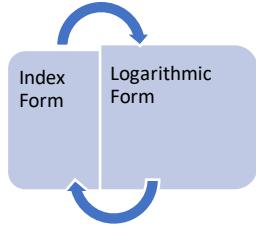


Template: Study Material

<Course Code:22103>: <Subject Code: BMS>: <Subject Name: Basic Mathematics>: <Topic Name: Logarithm>: <UO1> : <Study Material>		
<Mrs. Anantmati S. Patil>	<Date: 4/07/2020>	<Mr. Arjun D. Wandhekar>
Key words: Index Form, Logarithmic form	Learning Objective: Solve the given simple problem based on laws of logarithm.	Diagram/ Picture If $2^4 = 16$ then $\log_2 16 = 4$
Key Questions: Did you know the logarithmic form? Have you wondered how to add or subtract two logarithms?	<p>Concept Map</p>  <p>Definition: If $y = a^x$, $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$, then x is called logarithm of y to the base a and it is written as $x = \log_a y$. For example, 1) If $8 = 2^3$ then $3 = \log_2 8$ 2) If $3^4 = 81$ then $\log_3 81 = 4$ Note: i) $a^x = y$ is called Exponential form or Index form and $x = \log_a y$ is called Logarithmic form of the same expression. ii) Logarithm of negative number and zero are not defined.</p> <p>LAWS OF LOGARITHM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> $\log_a (m \times n) = \log_a m + \log_a n$ $\log_a \left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \log_a m - \log_a n$ $\log_a (m)^n = n \log_a m$ $\log_n m = \frac{\log_a m}{\log_a n}$ <p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> $a^0 = 1 \therefore \log_a 1 = 0$ $a^1 = a \therefore \log_a a = 1$ $a^{\log_a y} = y$ 	 <p>Key Definitions/ Formulas Definition: If $y = a^x$, $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$, then x is called logarithm of y to the base a and it is written as $x = \log_a y$.</p> <p>LAWS OF LOGARITHM: $\log_a (m \times n) = \log_a m + \log_a n$ $\log_a \left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \log_a m - \log_a n$ $\log_a (m)^n = n \log_a m$ $\log_n m = \frac{\log_a m}{\log_a n}$</p>
<p>Solved word Problem.</p> <p>Evaluate: $\log_2 8 + \log_2 3 - \log_2 6$ Solution: Using laws of logarithm $\log_2 8 + \log_2 3 - \log_2 6$ $= \log_2 \left(\frac{8 \times 3}{6}\right)$ $= \log_2 4$ $= \log_2 (2^2)$ $= 2 \times \log_2 2$ $= 2 \times 1 = 2$</p>	<p>Application of Concept/ Examples in real life: It is used to deal with multiplication and division of more number of functions.</p>	<p>Link to YouTube/ OER/ video: https://www.khanacademy</p>

Key Take away from this LO: Laws of logarithm