# Logarithm Problem 111-120

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February 5, 2022

**111.** If n is a natural number such that  $n=p_1^{a_1}p_2^{a_2}p_3^{a_3}\dots p_k^{a_k}$  and  $p_1,p_2,p_3,\dots,p_k$  are distinct primes, then show that  $\log n \geq k \log 2$ 

**Solution:** Since n is a natural number and  $p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots, p_k$  are distinct primes, therefore  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k$  are also natural numbers.

Now, 
$$n = p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} p_3^{a_3} \dots p_k^{a_k}$$

 $\log n = a_1 \log p_1 + a_2 \log p_2 + ... + a_k \log p_k \log n \ge \log 2 + \log 2 + ... + \log 2$  [since bases are  $p_i$ s are primes so minimum value is 2 and powers are natural numbers so they are greater than 1]

$$\log n \geq k \log 2$$

112. Prove that  $\log_4 18$  is an irrational number.

**Solution:** 
$$\log_4 18 = \log_{2^2}(2.3^2) = \frac{1}{2} + \log_2 3$$

Thus, it will be enough to prove that  $\log_2 3$  is a irrational number.

Let 
$$\log_2 3 = \frac{p}{q}$$
 where  $p,q \in I$ 

$$2^{\frac{p}{q}} = 3 \Rightarrow 2^p = 3^q$$

However,  $2^p$  is an even number and  $3^q$  is an odde number, and hence the equality will never be achieved. Therefore,  $\log_2 3$  is an irrational number.

**113.** Find the value of  $\log_{30} 8$ , if  $\log_{30} 3 = a$  and  $\log_{30} 5 = b$ .

#### Solution:

$$\begin{split} \log_{30} 8 &= 3 \log_{30} 2 = 3 \log_{30} \frac{30}{15} \\ &= 3 \log_{30} 30 - 3 \log_{30} 15 = 3 - 3 (\log_{30} 3 + \log_{30} 5) \\ &= 3 (1 - a - b) \end{split}$$

**114.** Find the value of  $\log_{54}168$ , if  $\log_712=a$  and  $\log_{12}24=b$ .

**Solution:** Given,  $\log_7 12 = a$  and  $\log_{12} 24 = b$ 

Multiplying,  $ab = \log_7 24$ 

Adding 1 on both sides

$$ab + 1 = \log_7 24 + \log_7 7 = \log_7 168$$

Similalry,  $8a = \log_7 12^8$  and  $5ab = \log_7 24^5$ 

$$\frac{ab+1}{8a-5ab} = \frac{\log_7 168}{\log_7 12^8 - \log_7 24^5}$$

$$= \frac{\log_7 168}{\log_7 \frac{128}{24^5}} = \frac{\log_7 168}{\log_7 54} = \log_{54} 168$$

**115.** If  $a \neq 0$  and  $\log_x(a^2 + 1) < 0$  then find the interval in which x lies.

**Solution:** In all the cases x>0 for logarithm to exist.

Case I: When  $x>1, x>a^2+1.$  Also,  $a^2+1>1$ :x>1

Case II: When  $x < 1, x < a^2 + 1$ . Also,  $a^2 > 0 \cdot x < 1$ 

**116.** If 
$$\log_{12} 18 = a$$
 and  $\log_{24} 54 = b$ , prove that  $ab + 5(a - b) = 1$ 

#### Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} ab + 5(a - b) &= \frac{\log 18 \log 54}{\log 12 \log 24} + 5 \left( \frac{\log 18}{\log 12} - \frac{\log 54}{\log 24} \right) \\ &= \frac{\log 18 \log 54 + 5 (\log 18 \log 24 - \log 54 \log 12)}{\log 12 \log 24} \end{aligned}$$

 $\log 18 = \log 2 + 2\log 3, \log 12 = 2\log 2 + \log 3, \log 24 = 3\log 2 + \log 3, \log 54 = \log 2 + 3\log 3$ 

Substituting and simplifying we will obtain the desired result.

**117.** If  $a, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$  are in G.P. and  $b, b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n$  in A.P. with positive terms and also the common difference of A.P. and common ratios of G.P. are positive, show that there exists a system of logarithm for which  $\log a_n - b_n = \log a - b$  for any n. Find base of the system.

**Solution:** Let r be the common ratio of G.P. and d be the common difference.

$$\log a_n - b_n = \log a + n \log r - (b + nd) = \log a - d$$

$$n\log r - nd = 0 \Rightarrow \log r = d$$

Thus, base  $= r^{\frac{1}{d}}$ 

**118.** If  $\log_3 2, \log_3(2^x - 5)$  and  $\log_3\left(2^x - \frac{7}{2}\right)$  are in A.P., find the value of x.

Solution:

Given, 
$$\log_3 2, \log_3(2^x - 5)$$
 and  $\log_3\left(2^x - \frac{7}{2}\right)$  are in A.P. 
$$\Rightarrow 2\log_3(2^x - 5) = \log_3\left(2^x - \frac{7}{2}\right) + \log_3 2$$
 
$$(2^x - 5)^2 = 2(2^x - \frac{7}{2})$$
 Let  $z = 2^x$ , then we have 
$$z^2 - 10z + 25 = 2x - 7 \Rightarrow z^2 - 12z + 32 = 0$$
 
$$\Rightarrow z = 8, 4 \Rightarrow x = 2, 3$$

But if  $x=2,2^x-5<0$  which cannot be so only acceptable value of x is 3.

**119.** Prove that  $\log_2 7$  is an irrational number.

**Solution:** Let  $\log_2 7 = \frac{p}{q}$  where  $p, q \in I$ 

 $\Rightarrow$   $2^p=7^2$ , however,  $2^p$  is an even number and  $7^q$  is an odd number. Thus, our assumption is wrong and  $\log_2 7$  is an irrational number.

**120.** If  $\log_{0.5}(x-2) < \log_{0.25}(x-2)$ , then find the interval in which x lies.

Solution:

Given, 
$$\begin{split} \log_{0.5}(x-2) &< \log_{0.25}(x-2) \\ &\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 > (x-2) \\ &(x-2)(x-3) > 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x < 2, x > 3 \end{split}$$

Thus, x>3 for logarithm function to be defined.