# **Lesson Objectives**

* 1. Change of Base Formula
  2. Evaluating logarithms using TI-84 Plus series calculators
  3. Expanding or Condensing (Combining) Logarithm Properties for:
     1. Multiplication
     2. Division
     3. Powers (Exponents)
     4. Various mixtures of these

Remember from when we introduced logarithms in the previous section:

A logarithm is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

# The **Change of Base Formula**

Also, in the previous section, we discussed the two special types of logarithms. These are the only logarithms that have their own buttons on the calculator:

1. **Common** logarithm – base is **10**, but not explicitly written. It is understood to be 10.

If you see a logarithm written **without** a base, then the base is **10**.

* Examples: means means
* Calculator button is **LOG**  Picture of LOG button from Texas Instruments TI-83 Plus series or 84 Plus series graphing calculators. (to the left of the **7** button)
* This calculator button is **ONLY** for base **10**, the common logarithm!

1. **Natural** logarithm – base is *e*, but the logarithm is written as **“*ln*”** not “log*e*”.

* Examples: means means
* Calculator button is **LN** Picture of LN button from Texas Instruments TI-83 Plus series or 84 Plus series graphing calculators. (to the left of the **4** button)
* This calculator button is **ONLY** for base ***e***, the natural logarithm!

Consider the following logarithm: We know this equals 3, because .

Sometimes students assume that the LOG button on the calculator works for any logarithm.

We know , but on calculator. This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator.
log(8)
with a return value of
0.903089987

They’re different values because they’re different **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

If we want to determine a logarithm with a base other than 10 or *e* using calculator, we need another means to do it.

## **Change of Base Formula**

Let be positive real numbers. Then,

(Alliteration: Remember that the **b-b-b**ase goes on the **b-b-b**ottom.)

Technically, you can use the Change of Base formula to convert to ANY base **()**, but for rounding purposes, base 10 (\_\_\_\_\_) or base *e* (\_\_\_\_) is the way to go.

* **EXAMPLE:** Find the logarithm using the change of base formula. [5.5.79]

(Simplify your answer. Do not round until the final answer. Then round to the nearest thousandth as needed.)

First of all, the 4 is like a coefficient, so it will just be multiplied onto the logarithm.

Using the change of base formula:

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator.
4*log(20)/log(3)
returns the value
10.90733211 This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator.
4*ln(20)/ln(3)
returns the value
10.90733211

Note that for your calculator, you can use either common or natural logarithm.

Be careful with your parentheses when using change of base formula. It’s easy to make a mistake with it. Here are 2 common mistakes:

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator.
4log(20/log(3)
returns the value
6.489604927
and
4ln(20/ln(3)
returns the value
11.60673778

If you don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parentheses with the 20, you will get an **INCORRECT** answer.

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator.
4log(20)/ln(3)
returns the value
4.736994148
and
4ln(20)/log(3)
returns the value
25.11506032

If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ logarithms when you divide, you will also get **INCORRECT** answer.

If you are using a **TI-83 Plus** calculator (or a TI-84 Plus calculator with older software), the **change-of-base formula** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be used to evaluate logarithms that are not base 10 or base *e*.

If you use a **TI-84 Plus** (includes color screen models, too), there is an easier, faster way to calculate logarithms that are not base 10 or base *e*.

(go on to the next page)

# **Evaluating logarithms using TI-84 Plus series calculator**

Let’s re-examine the previous example, this time using the TI-84 Plus CE calculator

(it works for TI-84 Plus calculator, too, as long as it has updated software):

* **EXAMPLE:** Find the logarithm using the change of base formula. [5.5.79]

(Simplify your answer. Do not round until the final answer. Then round to the nearest thousandth as needed.)

1. Press **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Choose number **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator, after pressing:
4 button, then ALPHA button, then WINDOW button, and scrolling to number 5:logBASE(**

Or

Press **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, scroll to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator, after pressing:
4 button, then MATH button, scroll to A:logBASE(**

1. Enter the base of **3** and the value of **20** in parentheses, then press **ENTER**

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator, after selecting the
logBASE command, as shown in previous picture.
Screen shows
4log..with a box subscript to enter the base..(..a box to enter the value..)

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator
4logbase3(20)
returns the value
10.90733211

1. Round answer accordingly.

# **Expanding/Condensing Logarithm Properties**

* **Product Rule:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

* **Quotient Rule:**

EXPANDING (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

or CONDENSING (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

* **Power Rule:**

EXPANDING (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

or CONDENSING (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

## **EXPANDING Logarithms**

* **EXAMPLE:** Expand the expression. If possible, write your answer without exponents.

(Simplify your answer.) [5.5.17]

The value of the logarithm includes a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**:

Use the **Product Rule** to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so you use **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and keep the \_\_\_\_\_\_ base:

If a logarithm has NO variables, try to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**:

means It’s **\_\_\_**.

(NOTE: If you are unsure if it simplifies, try it on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with either **Change of Base** formula or **logBASE** feature. If you get a “nice, pretty” rational number, like **3**, then go ahead and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to that value. If you get a “messy” decimal that doesn’t convert to a fraction, then it does NOT simplify.

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator.
log(64)/log(4)
returns the value of: 3
and 
ln(64)/ln(4)
returns the value of: 3

Using **Change of Base Formula**

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator.
logbase4(64)
returns the value of: 3

Using the **logBASE** command

Continuing on:

Next, use the **Power Rule** (exponent to coefficient) to simplify 2nd term:

Now update:

**Answer**

(go on to the next page)

* **EXAMPLE:** Expand the expression. If possible, write your answer without exponents.

[5.5.19]

(Simplify your answer. Use integers or fractions in the expression.)

This logarithm has a mixture of multiplication, division, and exponents.

First, use the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rule** (SUBTRACTION) to EXPAND the fraction:

Next, use the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rule** (ADDITION) to EXPAND

Update the entire logarithm:

Now, we use the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rule** (exponent to coefficient)

for both and

Update the entire logarithm:

Finally, we **simplify** (if possible) any logarithms with no variables:

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator.
log(9)/log(3)
returns the value of: 2
and 
ln(9)/ln(3)
returns the value of: 2

Using **Change of Base Formula**

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator.
logbase3(9)
returns the value of: 2

Using **logBASE** command

NOTE: In general, if you get a decimal, do **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** convert to a rounded number, unless directed to do so. If it is not an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number, leave it alone as a logarithm.

Update your entire logarithm:

**Answer**

(go on to the next page)

## **CONDENSING** (or COMBINING) **Logarithms**

* **EXAMPLE:** Write the following expression as a logarithm of a single expression

(Simplify your answer. Type an exact answer.) [5.5.37]

Write as a **single expression** means to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (or COMBINE) logarithms.

Use **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rule** (sum to product)

Simplify

Update the entire expression: **Answer**

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator.
log(3)
returns the value
0.4771212547 not exact – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

Notice that does not simplify into a “nice, pretty” number – it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Therefore, is already an ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** answer, as required in the instructions.

* **EXAMPLE:** Write the expression as a logarithm of a single expression. [5.5.39]

(Simplify your answer.)

By the order of operations, add and subtract go in order, left to right.

Start with the first two terms:

Addition of logarithms means use **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rule** (sum to product):

Update the entire expression:

Subtraction of logarithms means use **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rule** (difference to quotient):

Update the entire expression:

**Answer**

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE calculator.
log(35)
returns the value
1.544068044 not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – leave it be!

Notice that does not simplify into a “nice, pretty” number – it’s irrational.

The instructions \_\_\_\_\_\_ indicate to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the answer, so leave it as an exact answer.

* **EXAMPLE:** Use properties of logarithms to condense the logarithmic expression below. Write the expression as a single logarithm whose coefficient is 1. Where possible, evaluate logarithmic expressions. [5.5.51]

All three terms have **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, so use the **\_\_\_\_\_ Rule** (coefficient to exponent):

Next, Addition of logarithms means use **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rule** (sum to product):

Update the entire expression:

Subtraction of logarithms means use **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rule** (difference to quotient):

Update the entire expression:

**Answer**

Sources Used:

1. MyLab Math for *College Algebra with Modeling and Visualization*, 6th Edition, Rockswold, Pearson Education Inc.
2. Texas Instruments TI Connect® CE software, <https://education.ti.com/en/products/computer-software/ti-connect-ce-sw>