CHAPTER 4

At the end of the chapter, students should be able to:
1. State the relationship between indices and logarithm.
2. Define logarithm.
3. Use graph of $y = 10^x$ for multiplication and division.
4. Find logarithms and antilogarithms of numbers greater than one.
5. Use logarithm tables in calculation.
6. Solve problems relating to the capital market using logarithm table.

I. Relationship Between Indices and Logarithm

In Chapter 3, we learnt how to express a number as a power of any number. For example, 25 can be expressed as $25 = 5^2$, similarly, 216 can also be expressed as $216 = 6^3$. Here, we say that 5 raised to power 2 is 25 and 6 raised to power 3 is 216. This operation can be expressed in another form called the logarithmic form. $25 = 5^2$ means logarithm of 25 to base 5 is 2 and this can be written as:

$$\boxed{\log_5 25 = 2}$$

Similarly, $216 = 6^3$ means logarithm of 216 to base 6 is 3 written as:

$$\boxed{\log_6 216 = 3}$$

From above, we can see that logarithm is the reverse of indices since
(i) $\log_5 25 = 2$ implies $25 = 5^2$
(ii) $\log_6 216 = 3$ implies $216 = 6^3$
In (i) and (ii), 5 and 6 are called the base. Logarithm can be expressed in any base. If the base is 10, the logarithm is called common logarithm. However, (log or ln) is called *Naperia* (natural) logarithm.

Worked Example 1

Write each of the following index forms in logarithmic form:

(a) $3^2 = 9$

(b) $2^x = 4$

(c) $2^0 = 1$

(d) $81^{\frac{1}{2}} = 9$

(e) $(x-1)^2 = 5$

Solution

(a) $3^2 = 9$ means $\log_3 9 = 2$

(b) $2^x = 4$ means $\log_2 4 = x$

(c) $2^0 = 1$ means $\log_2 1 = 0$

(d) $81^{\frac{1}{2}} = 9$ means $\log_{81} 9 = \frac{1}{2}$

(e) $(x-1)^2 = 5$ means $\log_{(x-1)} 5 = 2$

Worked Example 2

Write each of the following logarithmic forms in index form:

(a) $\log_{10} 100 = 2$

(b) $\log_{9} 81 = 2$

(c) $\log_{2} 32 = 5$

(d) $\log_{10} 0.1 = -1$

Solution

(a) $\log_{10} 100 = 2$ means $10^2 = 100$

(b) $\log_{9} 81 = 2$ means $9^2 = 81$

(c) $\log_{2} 32 = 5$ means $2^5 = 32$

(d) $\log_{10} 0.1 = -1$ means $10^{-1} = 0.1$

Worked Example 3

Find the value of each of the following:

(a) $\log_{2} 32$

(b) $\log_{10} (0.001)$

(c) $\log_{4} 1024$

Solution

(a) $\log_2 32$

Let $\log_2 32 = x$

$\therefore 2^x = 32 = 2^5$

i.e. $2^x = 2^5$

$\therefore x = 5$

Hence, $\log_2 32 = 5$

(b) $\log_{10} (0.001)$

Let $z = \log_{10} 0.001$

$\therefore 10^z = 0.001$

$$10^z = \frac{1}{1000} = 10^{-3}$$

$\therefore z = -3$

Hence, $\log_{10} 0.001 = -3$

(c) $\log_4 1\,024$

Let $y = \log_4 1\,024$

$\therefore 4^y = 1\,024$

$4^y = 4^5$

$\therefore y = 5$

Hence, $\log_4 1\,024 = 5$

Worked Example 4

Find x, if

(a) $\log_x 16 = 4$

(b) $\log_2 x = 1$

(c) $\log_2 x = 6$

Solution

(a) $\log_x 16 = 4$

$$\therefore x^4 = 16$$

$$x^4 = 2^4$$

$$x = 2$$

(b) $\log_2 x = 1$

$\therefore 2^1 = x$ i.e. $x = 2$

(c) $\log_2 x = 6$

$$\therefore x = 2^6 = 32$$

Hence, $x = 32$

Exercise 1

(a) Write the following in logarithmic form:

1. $4^2 = 16$
2. $x^3 = 8$
3. $a^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3$
4. $2^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$
5. $3^{-2} = \frac{1}{9}$
6. $(0.1)^2 = 0.01$
7. $6^2 = 36$
8. $11^2 = 121$
9. $2^{-8} = \frac{1}{256}$
10. $(0.2)^2 = 0.04$

(b) Write the following in index form:

11. $\log_5 125 = 3$
12. $\log_{10} 1000 = 3$

13. $\log_2 (y + 4) = x$

14. $\log_3 (y - 1) = k$

15. $\log_5 \left(\frac{1}{25}\right) = -2$

(c) What is the value of each of the following:

16. $\log_{10} (0.0001)$

17. $\log_2 128$

18. $\log_5 125$

19. $\log_2 \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)$

20. $\log_2 (0.25)$

(d) What is the value of x, if

21. $\log_x 4 = 2$

22. $\log_5 x = 4$

23. $\log_x 10000 = 4$

24. $\log_2 64 = x$

25. $\log_{100} 1 = x$

II. Definition of Logarithm

In Section I, we established that if $y = a^x$, then $\log_a y = x$ which shows that logarithm is the reverse of indices. From this, we can see that the relation $y = a^x$ and $\log_a y = x$ are equivalent to each other. The form $y = a^x$ is called the index form while the form $\log_a y = x$ is called the logarithmic form.

Hence, logarithm of a number to a given base is the power or index to which the base must be raised to give the number. That is, $\log_a y = x$ implies $a^x = y$

(i) Laws of logarithm

1. Recall that $a^x \times a^y = a^{x+y}$

Now, if $a^x = M$ and $N = a^y$

$\log_a M = x$ and $\log_a N = y$

$$\log_a a^{x+y} = (x + y) = \log_a (a^x \times a^y)$$
$$= \log_a MN$$

i.e. $\log_a MN = x + y = \log_a M + \log_a N$

$\boxed{\therefore \log_a MN = \log_a M + \log_a N}$ — law 1

2. $a^x \div a^y = a^{x-y}$

$\log_a (a^x \div a^y) = \log_a \frac{M}{N} = x - y$

$\boxed{\therefore \log_a \frac{M}{N} = \log_a M - \log_a N}$ — law 2

3. $\log_a M^n = \log_a (a^x)^n = \log_a a^n = n^x$

$\boxed{\therefore \log_a M^n = n \log_a M}$ — law 3

4. $a^0 = 1$ $\boxed{\therefore \log_a 1 = 0}$ — law 4

5. Since $a = a^1$ $\boxed{\therefore \log_a a = 1}$ — law 5

6. $\log_x ab = \frac{\log_x b}{\log_x a}$ — law 6

7. $\log_a \frac{1}{y^n} = \log_a y^{-n} = -n \log_a y$ — law 7

8. $\log_a y^{\frac{m}{n}} = \frac{m}{n} \log_a y$ — law 8

Worked Example 5

Evaluate without using tables or calculator.
(a) $\log_{10} 5 + \log_{10} 20$
(b) $\log_{10} 8 \div \log_{10} 4$

Solution

(a) $\log_{10} 5 + \log_{10} 20 = \log_{10} (5 \times 20)$

$$= \log_{10} 100 = \log_{10} 10^2$$

$$= 2 \log_{10} 10 = 2 \times 1 = 2$$

(b) $\log_{10} 8 \div \log_{10} 4 = \dfrac{\log_{10} 8}{\log_{10} 4}$

$$= \frac{\log_{10} 2^3}{\log_{10} 2^2}$$

$$= \frac{3 \log_{10} 2}{2 \log_{10} 2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Worked Example 6

Simplify

$$\frac{\log_{10} 8 - \log_{10} 4}{\log_{10} 4 - \log_{10} 2}$$

$$\frac{\log_{10} 8 - \log_{10} 4}{\log_{10} 4 - \log_{10} 2} = \frac{\log_{10}\left(\frac{8}{4}\right)}{\log_{10}\left(\frac{4}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\log_{10} 2}{\log_{10} 2} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{\log_{10} 8 - \log_{10} 4}{\log_{10} 4 - \log_{10} 2} = 1$$

Exercise 2

1. If $(\log_3 x)^2 - 6 \log_3 x + 9 = 0$, find the value of x.
2. Simplify $2 \log_2 x - x \log_2 (1 + y) = 3$.
3. Without using tables, find the numerical value of $\log_7 49 = \log \frac{1}{7}$.
4. Find the value of $\dfrac{\log_3 27 - \log_{\frac{1}{4}} 64}{\log_3 \frac{1}{81}}$.
5. Simplify $\log_7(49^a) - \log_{10}(0.01)$.
6. Simplify $\dfrac{\log_{10} 8}{\log_{10} 2}$.
7. Simplify $\log_{10} 10^2 + \log_{10} 5$.
8. If $\log_2 y = 3 - \log_2 x$, find y when $x = 4$.

III. Graph of $y = 10^x$

From the fact that $a^x = y$ implies $\log_a y = x$, we can see that the value of the logarithm of a number depends on the base. In calculation, we always use logarithms expressed in base 10 and called *common logarithm*. Hence, if $\log_{10} y = x$ then $y = 10^x$. This can be illustrated on a graph of $y = 10^x$ and obtained by plotting the values of x between 0 and 1 inclusive to obtain the values of y. We substitute the values of x in $y = 10^x$.

Now, when $x = 0$, $y = 10^0 = 1$, when $x = 1$, $y = 10^1 = 10$

(see Table 4.1)

Table 4.1

x	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
$y = 10^x$	1	1.26	1.58	2.00	2.51	3.16	3.98	5.01	6.31	7.94	10

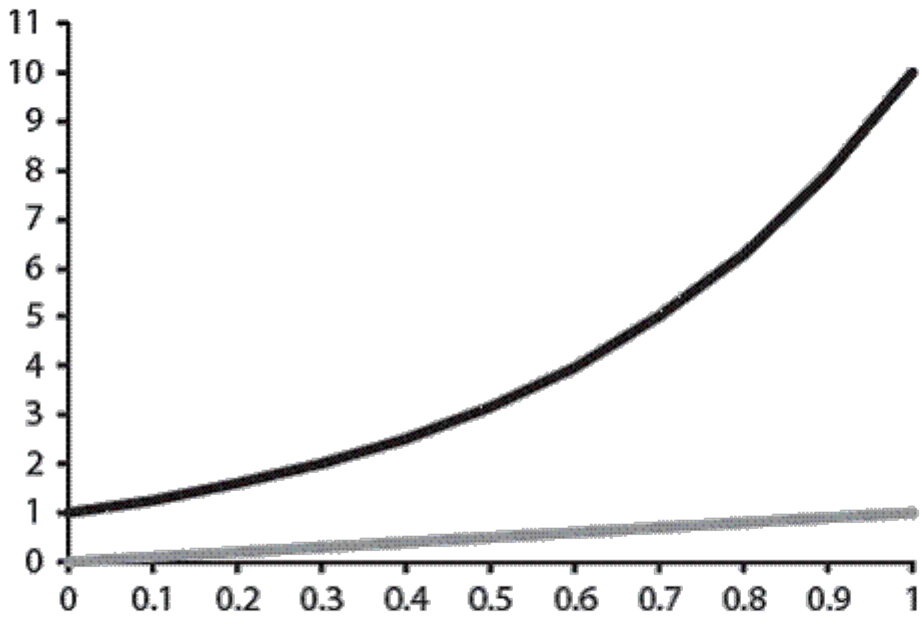

Fig. 4.1

Scale:
1 cm represents 1 unit on x−axis
1 cm represents 2 units on y−axis

Using a suitable scale, we can plot the graph as shown above (see Fig. 4.1). Alternatively, the graph of $x = \log_{10} y$ can be plotted as in Fig. 4.2 below:

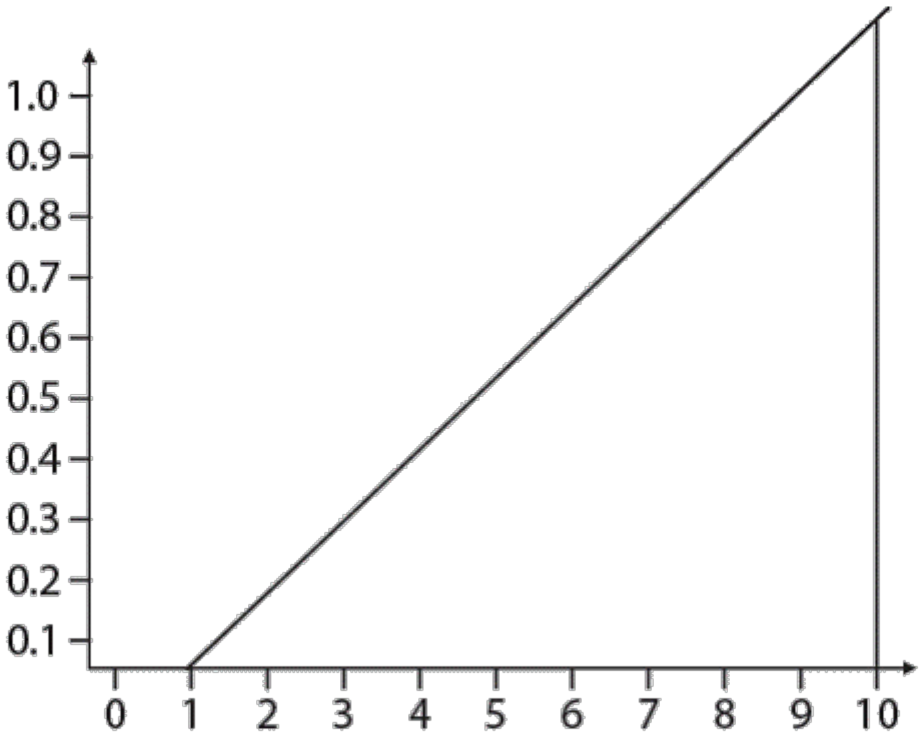

Fig. 4.2

From the graph above, we can see that the logarithm of any number between 1 and 10 has its value between 0 and 1 and these values are the values given in our figure tables. Hence, log 1 = 0 and log 10 = 1. In this table, logarithm of all numbers have been calculated and rounded up to four digits.

Worked Example 7

From the graph of $y = 10^x$, write down the values of the following to two decimal places:

(a) $10^{0.1}$

(b) $10^{0.7}$

(c) $10^{0.8}$

Solution

(a) $10^{0.1} = 1.26$

(b) $10^{0.7} = 5.01$

(c) $10^{0.8} = 6.31$

Worked Example 8

Use the graph of $y = 10^x$ to write the powers of 10 to two decimal places (e.g. $2 = 10^{0.30}$).

(a) 4

(b) 3

(c) 7

Solution

(a) $4 = 10^{0.60}$

(b) $3 = 10^{0.45}$

(c) $7 = 10^{0.85}$

Worked Example 9

Express the following logarithmic statements in index notation:
(a) Logarithm base 10 of 1000 is 3.
(b) The log of 3 to base 10 is 0.47.
(c) 3 is the log of 27 to base 3.

Solution

(a) Logarithm base 10 of 1000 is 3 means

$$\log_{10}1000 = 3$$

It follows that $10^3 = 1000$

(b) The log of 3 to base 10 is 0.47 means

$$\log_{10}3 = 0.47$$

It follows that $10^{0.47} = 3$

(c) 3 is the log of 27 to base 3.

$$3 = \log_3 27$$

It follows that $3^3 = 27$

Exercise 3

Use the graph of $y = 10^x$ to write the power of 10 to two decimal places (e.g. $5 = 10^{0.69}$).

1. 10
2. 1
3. 2
4. 8
5. 7
6. 9
7. 4
8. 3
9. 6

Use the graph of $y = 10^x$ to write down the values of the following to two places of decimal:

10. 10^1
11. $10^{0.1}$
12. $10^{0.6}$
13. $10^{0.5}$
14. $10^{0.8}$
15. $10^{0.7}$

IV. Logarithm and Antilogarithm Tables

(i) Logarithm table

Logarithm used in calculation is to the base of 10 and this is called **common**

logarithm. Now consider the table below:

Table 4.2

Powers	Logarithm
$1 = 10^0$	$\log 1 = 0$
$10^1 = 10$	$\log 10 = 1$
$10^2 = 100$	$\log 100 = 2$
$10^3 = 1000$	$\log 1000 = 3$
$10^4 = 10\,000$	$\log 10\,000 = 4$
$10^5 = 100\,000$	$\log 100\,000 = 5$

From the table, log 10 = 1 simply means $\log_{10} 10 = 1$. Here, in common base, we don't always write down the base. Since log 1 = 0 and log 10 = 1, it follows that the logarithm of any number between 1 and 10 lies between 0 and 1. Logarithm of numbers is tabulated in a table approximated to four places of decimal. This table is a *four-figure table* (or logarithm table). The table was first published by Henry Briggs about 400 years ago from the original work of John Napier in 1594. A sample of logarithm of numbers is shown in the next page. From the table, we can find the logarithm of any number.

Worked Example 10

Find the logarithm of
(a) 2.31 (b) 21.56 (c) 3.38

Solution

(a) log 2.31 = 0.something (since 2.31 is a number that lies between 0 and 1).
Now, to find the fractional part, go to the table and read (from the row) log of 2.3 under 1 (from the column) which gives the figure 3636.

$\therefore$ log 2.31 = 0.3636.

(b) $\log 21.56 = \log (2.156 \times 10^{1})$

(standard form)

$= 10^{0.03336} \times 10^{1} = 10^{0.3336+1}$

(from table)

$= 10^{1.3336}$

$\therefore \log 21.56 = 1.3336$

(c) $\log 3.38 = \log (3.38 \times 10^{0})$

(standard form)

$= 10^{0.5289} \times 10^{0}$ (from table)

$= 10^{0.5289}$

$\therefore \log 3.38 = 0.5289$

Worked Example 11

Find the logarithm of 46.28.

Solution

To find log 46.28.

1st step: First take the number to be 4628. Just ignore the decimal point.

Table 4.3 Logarithm table $x \to \lg x$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Differences								
											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	0000	0043	0086	0128	0170	0212	0253	0294	0334	0374	4	8	12	17	21	25	29	33	37
11	0414	0453	0492	0531	0569	0607	0645	0682	0719	0755	4	8	11	15	19	23	26	30	34
12	0792	0828	0864	0899	0934	0969	1004	1038	1072	1106	3	7	10	14	17	21	24	28	31
13	1139	1173	1206	1239	1271	1303	1335	1367	1399	1430	3	6	10	13	16	19	23	26	29
14	1461	1492	1523	1553	1584	1614	1644	1673	1703	1732	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
15	1761	1790	1818	1847	1875	1903	1931	1959	1987	2014	3	6	8	11	14	17	20	22	25
16	2041	2068	2095	2122	2148	2175	2201	2227	2253	2279	3	5	8	11	13	16	18	21	24
17	2304	2330	2355	2380	2405	2430	2455	2480	2504	2529	2	5	7	10	12	15	17	20	22
18	2553	2577	2601	2625	2648	2672	2695	2718	2742	2765	2	5	7	9	12	14	16	19	21
19	2788	2810	2833	2856	2878	2900	2923	2945	2967	2989	2	4	7	9	11	13	16	18	20
20	3010	3032	3054	3075	3096	3118	3139	3160	3181	3201	2	4	6	8	11	13	15	17	19
21	3222	3243	3263	3284	3304	3324	3345	3365	3385	3404	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
22	3424	3444	3464	3483	3502	3522	3541	3560	3579	3598	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	15	17
23	3617	3636	3655	3674	3692	3711	3729	3747	3766	3784	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17
24	3802	3820	3838	3856	3874	3892	3909	3927	3945	3962	2	4	5	7	9	11	12	14	16
25	3979	3997	4014	4031	4048	4065	4082	4099	4116	4133	2	3	5	7	9	10	12	14	15
26	4150	4166	4183	4200	4216	4232	4249	4265	4281	4298	2	3	5	7	8	10	11	13	15
27	4314	4330	4346	4362	4378	4393	4409	4425	4440	4456	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	13	14
28	4472	4487	4502	4518	4533	4548	4564	4579	4594	4609	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	12	14
29	4624	4639	4654	4669	4683	4698	4713	4728	4742	4757	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13
30	4771	4786	4800	4814	4829	4843	4857	4871	4886	4900	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	11	13
31	4914	4928	4942	4955	4969	4983	4997	5011	5024	5038	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	12
32	5051	5065	5079	5092	5105	5119	5132	5145	5159	5172	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	11	12
33	5185	5198	5211	5224	5237	5250	5263	5276	5289	5302	1	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	12
34	5315	5328	5340	5353	5366	5378	5391	5403	5416	5428	1	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11
35	5441	5453	5465	5478	5490	5502	5514	5527	5539	5551	1	2	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
36	5563	5575	5587	5599	5611	5623	5635	5647	5658	5670	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
37	5682	5694	5705	5717	5729	5740	5752	5763	5775	5786	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
38	5798	5809	5821	5832	5843	5855	5866	5877	5888	5899	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
39	5911	5922	5933	5944	5955	5966	5977	5988	5999	6010	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10
40	6021	6031	6042	6053	6064	6075	6085	6096	6107	6117	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10
41	6128	6138	6149	6160	6170	6180	6191	6201	6212	6222	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42	6232	6243	6253	6263	6274	6284	6294	6304	6314	6325	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
43	6335	6345	6355	6365	6375	6385	6395	6405	6415	6425	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
44	6435	6444	6454	6464	6474	6484	6493	6503	6513	6522	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
45	6532	6542	6551	6561	6571	6580	6590	6599	6609	6618	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46	6628	6637	6646	6656	6665	6675	6684	6693	6702	6712	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8
47	6721	6730	6739	6749	6758	6767	6776	6785	6794	6803	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8
48	6812	6821	6830	6839	6848	6857	6866	6875	6884	6893	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
49	6902	6911	6920	6928	6937	6946	6955	6964	6972	6981	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
50	6990	6998	7007	7016	7024	7033	7042	7050	7059	7067	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
51	7076	7084	7093	7101	7110	7118	7126	7135	7143	7152	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
52	7160	7168	7177	7185	7193	7202	7210	7218	7226	7235	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
53	7243	7251	7259	7267	7275	7284	7292	7300	7308	7316	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7
54	7324	7332	7340	7348	7356	7364	7372	7380	7388	7396	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7
x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Table 4.3 Logarithm table *(Continued)* $x \rightarrow \lg x$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Differences								
											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
55	7404	7412	7419	7427	7435	7443	7451	7459	7466	7474	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7
56	7482	7490	7497	7505	7513	7520	7528	7536	7543	7551	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7
57	7559	7566	7574	7582	7589	7597	7604	7612	7619	7627	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7
58	7634	7642	7649	7657	7664	7672	7679	7686	7694	7701	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7
59	7709	7716	7723	7731	7738	7745	7752	7760	7767	7774	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7
60	7782	7789	7796	7803	7810	7818	7825	7832	7839	7846	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	6
61	7853	7860	7868	7875	7882	7889	7896	7903	7910	7917	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	6
62	7924	7931	7938	7945	7952	7959	7966	7973	7980	7987	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6
63	7993	8000	8007	8014	8021	8028	8035	8041	8048	8055	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6
64	8062	8069	8075	8082	8089	8096	8102	8109	8116	8122	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6
65	8129	8136	8142	8149	8156	8162	8169	8176	8182	8189	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6
66	8195	8202	8209	8215	8222	8228	8235	8241	8248	8254	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6
67	8261	8267	8274	8280	8287	8293	8299	8306	8312	8319	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6
68	8325	8331	8338	8344	8351	8357	8363	8370	8376	8382	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6
69	8388	8395	8401	8407	8414	8420	8426	8432	8439	8445	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	6
70	8451	8457	8463	8470	8476	8482	8488	8494	8500	8506	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	6
71	8513	8519	8525	8531	8537	8543	8549	8555	8561	8567	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5
72	8573	8579	8585	8591	8597	8603	8609	8615	8621	8627	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5
73	8633	8639	8645	8651	8657	8663	8669	8675	8681	8686	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5
74	8692	8698	8704	8710	8716	8722	8727	8733	8739	8745	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5
75	8751	8756	8762	8768	8774	8779	8785	8791	8797	8802	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5
76	8808	8814	8820	8825	8831	8837	8842	8848	8854	8859	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5
77	8865	8871	8876	8882	8887	8893	8899	8904	8910	8915	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
78	8921	8927	8932	8938	8943	8949	8954	8960	8965	8971	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
79	8976	8982	8987	8993	8998	9004	9009	9015	9020	9025	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
80	9031	9036	9042	9047	9053	9058	9063	9069	9074	9079	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
81	9085	9090	9096	9101	9106	9112	9117	9122	9128	9133	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
82	9138	9143	9149	9154	9159	9165	9170	9175	9180	9186	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
83	9191	9196	9201	9206	9212	9217	9222	9227	9232	9238	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
84	9243	9248	9253	9258	9263	9269	9274	9279	9284	9289	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
85	9294	9299	9304	9309	9315	9320	9325	9330	9335	9340	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
86	9345	9350	9355	9360	9365	9370	9375	9380	9385	9390	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
87	9395	9400	9405	9410	9415	9420	9425	9430	9435	9440	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
88	9445	9450	9455	9460	9465	9469	9474	9479	9484	9489	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
89	9494	9499	9504	9509	9513	9518	9523	9528	9533	9538	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
90	9542	9547	9552	9557	9562	9566	9571	9576	9581	9586	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
91	9590	9595	9600	9605	9609	9614	9619	9624	9628	9633	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
92	9638	9643	9647	9652	9657	9661	9666	9671	9675	9680	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
93	9685	9689	9694	9699	9703	9708	9713	9717	9722	9727	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
94	9731	9736	9741	9745	9750	9754	9759	9763	9768	9773	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
95	9777	9782	9786	9791	9795	9800	9805	9809	9814	9818	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
96	9823	9827	9832	9836	9841	9845	9850	9854	9859	9863	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
97	9868	9872	9877	9881	9886	9890	9894	9899	9903	9908	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
98	9912	9917	9921	9926	9930	9934	9939	9943	9948	9952	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
99	9956	9961	9965	9969	9974	9978	9983	9987	9991	9996	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4
x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

2nd step: Now go to the table and read from the first column, log 46 under 2, this gives 6646 (don't place the decimal point now). On 46, go to the difference column to get the different under 8 as 7.

3rd step: Add 7 to 6646 to give 6653.

4th step: Now, place the decimal point since $46.28 = 4.628 \times 10^1$. Hence, $\log 46.28 = \log(10^{0.6653} \times 10) = \log 10^{1.6653} = 1.6653$.

Thus, $\log 46.28 = 1.6653$.

Note: We can see that the logarithm of any number consists of two parts namely: the whole part (integer) and the fractional part (decimal).

For example: $\log 256 = 2.4082$

integer part   decimal part

The integer part is called the *characteristics* while the decimal part is called the *mantissa*. To find the characteristics of a number, express the number in standard form, and then take the power of 10 as the characteristics of the number. For instance, $321 = 3.21 \times 10^2$. Power of 10 is 2 hence, 2 is the characteristics. Hence, $\log 321 = 2.5065$.

Worked Example 12

Find the logarithm of each of the following:

(a) 652

(b) 65.2

(c) 6.52

Solution

(a) log 652: We first write down the integer part. Log 652 = 2… We now go to the table and read out the mantissa (fractional part) as follows: read log of 65 under 2 as 8142. Hence, log 652 = 2.8142.

(b) log 65.2: Write down the integer part.

∴ log 65.2 = 1…

Go to the table and read out the mantissa (fractional part). Read log of 65 under 2 which is still 8142, hence, log 65.2 = 1.8142.

(c) log 6.52: Write down the integer part.

$\therefore$ log 6.52 = 0...

From the table, log of 65 under 2 is 8142, thus, log 6.52 = 0.8142.

Exercise 4

Express each of the following numbers in standard form and then write down the integer part of their logarithms.

1. 756.7
2. 2.48
3. 16.86
4. 17.38
5. 68 400.52
6. 399.46
7. 8.92

Use tables to evaluate the following:

8. log 756.7
9. log 2.48
10. log 16.86
11. log 68 400.52
12. log 399.46
13. log 8.92
14. log 78.68

Use tables to express the following as powers of 10:

15. 6.82
16. 1.21
17. 8.321
18. 4.137
19. 7.512
20. 5.001

(ii) Antilogarithm table

Given the logarithm of a number, we can find the number whose logarithm is given. To do this, we use a table called *Antilogarithm Table* (see Table 4.4 on the next page).

Note: To find an antilog, we look up the fractional part (mantissa) and use the integer to place the decimal point by adding one (1) to the value of the integer.

Worked Example 13

Write down the number whose logarithm is:
(a) 1.3562 (b) 2.1432 (c) 0.2214

Solution

(a) 1.3562
To read the antilog of 1.3562, we first consider the fractional part .3562 in the antilog table and read antilog of .35 under 6 difference 2 which gives 2270 + 1 = 2271.
Now to place the decimal points, we consider the integer part of 1.3562 which is 1, we now add 1 to it to have 2, which shows that there are two (2) digits before the decimal point. Thus, antilog of 1.3562 is 22.71, that is, the number whose logarithm is 1.3562 is 22.71.
(b) 2.1432
As we did in (a), read the antilog of .14 under 3 difference 2, which gives 1390 + 1 = 1391. Now add 1 to 2 (integer part) to give 3, which shows that there are 3 digits before the decimal point.
Hence, the number whose logarithm is 2.1432 is 139.1.
(c) 0.2214
Now, read the antilog of .22 under 1 difference 4, which gives 1665. Add 1 to the integer part (0 + 1) and count one digit before putting the decimal point.
Hence, the number whose logarithm is 0.2214 is 1.665.

Worked Example 14

Use logarithm table to find the values of the following:

(a) $10^{3.1423}$

(b) $10^{0.2162}$

(c) $10^{1.3230}$

Table 4.4 Antilogarithm table $x \rightarrow 10^x$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Differences								
											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.00	1000	1002	1005	1007	1009	1012	1014	1016	1019	1021	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
.01	1023	1026	1028	1030	1033	1035	1038	1040	1042	1045	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
.02	1047	1050	1052	1054	1057	1059	1062	1064	1067	1069	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
.03	1072	1074	1076	1079	1081	1084	1086	1089	1091	1094	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
.04	1096	1099	1102	1104	1107	1109	1112	1114	1117	1119	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
.05	1122	1125	1127	1130	1132	1135	1138	1140	1143	1146	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
.06	1148	1151	1153	1156	1159	1161	1164	1167	1169	1172	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
.07	1175	1178	1180	1183	1186	1189	1191	1194	1197	1199	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
.08	1202	1205	1208	1211	1213	1216	1219	1222	1225	1227	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
.09	1230	1233	1236	1239	1242	1245	1247	1250	1253	1256	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
.10	1259	1262	1265	1268	1271	1274	1276	1279	1282	1285	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
.11	1288	1291	1294	1297	1300	1303	1306	1309	1312	1315	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
.12	1318	1321	1324	1327	1330	1334	1337	1340	1343	1346	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
.13	1349	1352	1355	1358	1361	1365	1368	1371	1374	1377	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
.14	1380	1384	1387	1390	1393	1396	1400	1403	1406	1409	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
.15	1413	1416	1419	1422	1426	1429	1432	1435	1439	1442	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
.16	1445	1449	1452	1455	1459	1462	1466	1469	1472	1476	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
.17	1479	1483	1486	1489	1493	1496	1500	1503	1507	1510	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
.18	1514	1517	1521	1524	1528	1531	1535	1538	1542	1545	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
.19	1549	1552	1556	1560	1563	1567	1570	1574	1578	1581	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
.20	1585	1589	1592	1596	1600	1603	1607	1611	1614	1618	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
.21	1622	1626	1629	1633	1637	1641	1644	1648	1652	1656	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
.22	1660	1663	1667	1671	1675	1679	1683	1687	1690	1694	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
.23	1698	1702	1706	1710	7714	1718	1722	1726	1730	1734	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4
.24	1738	1742	1746	1750	1754	1758	1762	1766	1770	1774	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4
.25	1778	1782	1786	1791	1795	1799	1803	1807	1811	1816	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4
.26	1820	1824	1828	1832	1837	1841	1845	1849	1854	1858	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4
.27	1862	1866	1871	1875	1879	1884	1888	1892	1897	1901	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4
.28	1905	1910	1914	1919	1923	1928	1932	1936	1941	1945	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
.29	1950	1954	1959	1963	1968	1972	1977	1982	1986	1991	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
.30	1995	2000	2004	2009	2014	2018	2023	2028	2032	2037	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
.31	2042	2046	2051	2056	2061	2065	2070	2075	2080	2084	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
.32	2089	2094	2099	2104	2109	2113	2118	2123	2128	2133	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
.33	2138	2143	2148	2153	2158	2163	2168	2173	2178	2183	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
.34	2188	2193	2198	2203	2208	2213	2218	2223	2228	2234	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
.35	2239	2244	2249	2254	2259	2265	2270	2275	2280	2286	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
.36	2291	2296	2301	2307	2312	2317	2323	2328	2333	2339	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
.37	2344	2350	2355	2360	2366	2371	2377	2382	2388	2393	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
.38	2399	2404	2410	2415	2421	2427	2432	2438	2443	2449	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
.39	2455	2460	2466	2472	2477	2483	2489	2495	2500	2506	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5
.40	2512	2518	2523	2529	2535	2541	2547	2553	2559	2564	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5
.41	2570	2576	2582	2588	2594	2600	2606	2612	2618	2624	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5
.42	2630	2636	2642	2649	2655	2661	2667	2673	2679	2685	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	6
.43	2692	2698	2704	2710	2716	2723	2729	2735	2742	2748	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6
.44	2754	2761	2767	2773	2780	2786	2793	2799	2805	2812	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6
.45	2818	2825	2831	2838	2844	2851	2858	2864	2871	2877	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6
.46	2884	2891	2897	2904	2911	2917	2924	2931	2938	2944	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6
.47	2951	2958	2965	2972	2979	2985	2992	2999	3006	3013	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6
.48	3020	3027	3034	3041	3048	3055	3062	3069	3076	3083	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	6
.49	3090	3097	3105	3112	3119	3126	3133	3141	3148	3155	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	6
x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Table 4.4 Antilogarithm table *(Continued)* $x \rightarrow 10^x$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Differences								
											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.50	3162	3170	3177	3184	3192	3199	3206	3214	3221	3228	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7
.51	3236	3243	3251	3258	3266	3273	3281	3289	3296	3304	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7
.52	3311	3319	3327	3334	3342	3350	3357	3365	3373	3381	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7
.53	3388	3396	3404	3412	3420	3428	3436	3443	3451	3459	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7
.54	3467	3475	3483	3491	3499	3508	3516	3524	3532	3540	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7
.55	3548	3556	3565	3573	3581	3589	3597	3606	3614	3622	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7
.56	3631	3639	3648	3656	3664	3673	3681	3690	3698	3707	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
.57	3715	3724	3733	3741	3750	3758	3767	3776	3784	3793	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
.58	3802	3811	3819	3828	3837	3846	3855	3864	3873	3882	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
.59	3890	3899	3908	3917	3926	3936	3945	3954	3963	3972	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8
.60	3981	3990	3999	4009	4018	4027	4036	4046	4055	4064	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8
.61	4074	4083	4093	4102	4111	4121	4130	4140	4150	4159	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9
.62	4169	4178	4188	4198	4207	4217	4227	4236	4246	4256	1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	9
.63	4266	4276	4285	4295	4305	4315	4325	4335	4345	4355	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.64	4365	4375	4385	4395	4406	4416	4426	4436	4446	4457	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.65	4467	4477	4487	4498	4508	4519	4529	4539	4550	4560	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.66	4571	4581	4592	4603	4613	4624	4634	4645	4656	4667	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
.67	4677	4688	4699	4710	4721	4732	4742	4753	4764	4775	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10
.68	4786	4797	4808	4819	4831	4842	4853	4864	4875	4887	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10
.69	4898	4909	4920	4932	4943	4955	4966	4977	4989	5000	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
.70	5012	5023	5035	5047	5058	5070	5082	5093	5105	5117	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	11
.71	5129	5140	5152	5164	5176	5188	5200	5212	5224	5236	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
.72	5248	5260	5272	5284	5297	5309	5321	5333	5346	5358	1	2	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
.73	5370	5383	5395	5408	5420	5433	5445	5458	5470	5483	1	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11
.74	5495	5508	5521	5534	5546	5559	5572	5585	5598	5610	1	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	12
.75	5623	5636	5649	5662	5675	5689	5702	5715	5728	5741	1	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	12
.76	5754	5768	5781	5794	5808	5821	5834	5848	5861	5875	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	11	12
.77	5888	5902	5916	5929	5943	5957	5970	5984	5998	6012	1	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	12
.78	6026	6039	6053	6067	6081	6095	6109	6124	6138	6152	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13
.79	6166	6180	6194	6209	6223	6237	6252	6266	6281	6295	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	11	13
.80	6310	6324	6339	6353	6368	6383	6397	6412	6427	6442	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13
.81	6457	6471	6486	6501	6516	6531	6546	6561	6577	6592	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	12	14
.82	6607	6622	6637	5653	6668	6683	6699	6714	6730	6745	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	12	14
.83	6761	6776	6792	6808	6823	6839	6855	6871	6887	6902	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	13	14
.84	6918	6934	6950	6966	6982	6998	7015	7031	7047	7063	2	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	15
.85	7079	7096	7112	7129	7145	7161	7178	7194	7211	7228	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15
.86	7244	7261	7278	7295	7311	7328	7345	7362	7379	7396	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15
.87	7413	7430	7447	7464	7482	7499	7516	7534	7551	7568	2	4	5	7	9	10	12	14	16
.88	7586	7603	7621	7638	7656	7674	7491	7709	7727	7745	2	4	5	7	9	11	12	14	16
.89	7762	7780	7798	7816	7834	7852	7870	7889	7907	7925	2	4	5	7	9	11	13	14	16
.90	7943	7962	7980	7998	8017	8035	8054	8072	8091	8110	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17
.91	8128	8147	8166	8185	8204	8222	8241	8260	8279	8299	2	4	6	8	9	11	13	15	17
.92	8318	8337	8356	8375	8395	8414	8433	8453	8472	8492	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	15	17
.93	8511	8531	8551	8570	8590	8610	8630	8650	8670	8690	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
.94	8710	8730	8750	8770	8790	8810	8831	8851	8872	8892	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
.95	8913	8933	8954	8974	8995	9016	9036	9057	9078	9099	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	17	19
.96	9120	9141	9162	9183	9204	9226	9247	9268	9290	9311	2	4	6	8	11	13	15	17	19
.97	9333	9354	9376	9397	9419	9441	9462	9484	9506	9528	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	17	20
.98	9550	9572	9594	9616	9638	9661	9683	9705	9727	9750	2	4	7	9	11	13	16	18	20
.99	9772	9795	9817	9840	9863	9886	9908	9931	9954	9977	2	5	7	9	11	14	16	18	20
x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Solution

(a) $10^{3.1423}$ is the number whose logarithm is 3.1423. The fractional part of 3.1423 is 1423. We now read the antilog of .14 under 2 difference 3, which gives 1388. The integer part of 3.1423 is 3, now add 1 to it to have 4, which means that there are four (4) digits before the decimal point.

Thus, antilog of $10^{3.1423}$ is 0.1388.

(b) $10^{0.2162}$ is the number whose logarithm is 0.2162. Now, read the antilog of .21 under 6 difference 2, which gives 1645. Add 1 to the integer part (0 + 1) to get 1 and count one digit before placing the decimal point. Hence, antilog of $10^{0.2162}$ is 1.645.

(c) Here, we are to find the number whose logarithm is 1.3230. From the antilog tables, antilog of .32 under 3 is 2104. Hence, the antilog of $10^{1.3230}$ is 21.04.

Exercise 5

Use antilogarithm tables to find the values of:

1. $10^{4.3250}$
2. $10^{2.6121}$
3. $10^{1.2112}$
4. $10^{0.1099}$
5. $10^{1.1125}$
6. $10^{0.3940}$
7. $10^{6.7235}$
8. $10^{4.4424}$

9. $10^{2.3112}$

10. $10^{1.3682}$

11. $10^{1.2215}$

12. $10^{3.8222}$

Use table to find the number whose logarithm is:

13. 1.2168

14. 3.4123

15. 1.6899

16. 2.3123

17. 4.4441

18. 8.2691

19. 0.4682

20. 0.1469

21. 3.0945

22. 1.1468

23. 4.6231

24. 2.0412

25. 0.1162

V. Calculations Using Logarithm Tables

Logarithm and antilogarithm tables are used to perform some arithmetic basic operations namely: multiplication and division. Also, we use logarithm in calculations involving powers and roots. The basic principles of calculation using logarithm depends strictly on the laws of indices. Recall from Section II of this chapter that:

(a) $\log MN = \log M + \log N$

(b) $\log \frac{M}{N} = \log M - \log N$

Hence, we conclude that in logarithm:

1. When numbers are multiplied, we add their logarithms.
2. When two numbers are dividing, we subtract their logarithms.

(i) Multiplication and division of numbers using logarithm tables

Worked Example 15

Evaluate the following using logarithm tables:
(a) 36.52 × 1.368
(b) 1.475 × 35.16
(c) 461.36 ÷ 13.45
(d) 86.15 ÷ 16.21

Solution

(a) 36.52×1.368

Note:

Number	log	Operation
36.52	1.5625	Add
1.368	0.1361	
49.96	1.6986	

log	antilog	Standard form	Number
1.6986	.4996	$.4996 \times 10^2$	49.96

$\therefore 36.52 \times 1.368 = 49.96$

Rough check

$$36.52 \times 1.368 = 37 \times 1 = 37$$

Hence, the answer is acceptable.

(b) 1.475×35.16

Note: log (1.475 × 35.16) = log 1.475 + log 35.16

	Number	log	Operation
	1.475	0.1688	Add
	35.15	1.5459	
antilog	51.84	1.7147	

$\therefore$ 1.475 × 35.16 = 51.86

(c) 461.36 ÷ 13.45

log (461.36 ÷ 13.45) = log 461.36 − log 13.45

	Number	log	Operation
	461.36	2.6641	Subtract
	13.45	1.1287	
antilog	34.31	1.5354	

$\therefore$ 461.36 ÷ 13.45 = 34.30

Rough check

461.36 ÷ 13.45 = 461 ÷ 13 = 35

which shows that our answer (34.31) is acceptable.

(d) 86.15 ÷ 16.21

log (86.15 ÷ 16.21) = log 86.15 − log 16.21

	Number	log	Operation
	86.16	1.9353	Subtract
	16.21	1.2098	
antilog	5.315	0.7255	

$\therefore$ 86.15 ÷ 16.21 = 5.315

Rough check

86.15 ÷ 16.21 = 86 ÷ 16 = 5.375

Hence, the answer is acceptable.

(ii) Calculations involving powers and roots

At times, calculations can involve powers and roots. From the laws of logarithm in section II of this chapter, we have:

(a) $\log M^n = n \log M$

(b) $\log M^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \log M = \log n\sqrt{M} = \log \frac{M}{n}$

(c) $\log M^{\frac{x}{n}} = \frac{x}{n} \log M = x \log \frac{M}{n}$

For example;

(i) $\log 36.75^2 = 2 \times \log 36.75$

(ii) $\log \sqrt{4.682} = \log 4.682^{\frac{1}{2}} = \log \frac{4.682}{2}$

(iii) $\log 3.684^{\frac{3}{4}} = 3 \times \log \frac{3.684}{4}$

Now, study the following worked examples.

Worked Example 16

Use table to evaluate the following:

(a) 46.75^3

(b) $86.34^{\frac{2}{3}}$

(c) $46.82^{\frac{1}{3}}$

Solution

(a) $\log 46.75^3 = 3 \log 46.75$

Number	log	log
46.75	1.6698	
46.75^3	1.6698×3	5.0094
antilog	102 200	

$\therefore 46.75^3 = 102\,200$

Rough work

$46.75^3 = 47^3 = 47 \times 47 \times 47 = 103\,823$

which shows that our answer (102 200) is acceptable.

(b) $\log 86.34^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2\log 86 \times 34}{3}$

Number	log	log	log
86.34	1.9362		
$86.34^{\frac{2}{3}}$	$\frac{1.9362 \times 2}{3}$	$\frac{3.8724}{3}$	1.2908
antilog	19.54		

$\therefore 86.34^{\frac{2}{3}} = 19.54$

(c) $\log 46.34^{\frac{1}{3}} = \dfrac{\log 46.34}{3}$

Number	log	log
46.34	1.6650	
$46.34^{1/3}$	$\dfrac{1.6650}{3}$	0.5550

antilog 3589

$\therefore 46.34^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{46.34} = 3.589$

$= 3.59$ (2.dp)

(iii) Calculations involving combined operations

When calculations involve more than one operation, we take the following steps:

1st step: Work out the brackets, if there are any.

2nd step: Change roots into fractional indices.

3rd step: If the numerator and denominator involve more than one term, work them out separately.

4th step: Make rough checking wherever possible to avoid waste of time.

Worked Example 17

Evaluate the following using logarithm table.

(a) $\dfrac{29.86 \times (115.37)^2}{\sqrt{84.62 \times 18.42^4}}$

(b) $\dfrac{(15.68)^2 \times (21.32)^3}{25.36^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

Solution

(a) $\log\left(\dfrac{29.86 \times (115.37)^2}{\sqrt{84.62 \times 18.42^4}}\right)$

$= \log [29.86 \times 115.37^2] - \frac{1}{2}\log [84.62 \times 18.42^4]$

$= \log 29.86 + 2\log 115.37$

$-\left[\frac{1}{2}(\log 84.62 + 4\log 18.42)\right]$

Number	log	log	operation	
29.86	1.4751	1.4751	add	
115.37^2	2.0622 $\times 2$	4.1244		
		5.5995	5.5995	subtract
84.62	1.9274	1.9275	add	
18.42^4	1.2653 $\times 4$	5.0612		
$\sqrt{84.62 \times 18.42^4}$		6.9887 $\div 2$	3.4944	
antilog 127.5			2.1052	

Hence, $\dfrac{29.86 \times (115.37)^2}{\sqrt{84.62 \times 18.424}} = 127.5$

(b) $\dfrac{\log (15.68)^2 \times (21.32)^3}{25.36^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

$= \log [(15.68)^2 \times (21.32)^3]$

$- \frac{1}{2} \log 25.36$

$= 2 \log 15.68 + 3 \log 21.32$

$= \frac{1}{2} \log 25.36$

Number	log	log	operation	
15.68^2	1.1953 $\times 2$	2.3906	add	
21.32^3	1.3288 $\times 3$	3.9864	6.3770	subtract
$25.36^{\frac{1}{2}}$	1.4041 $\div 2$	0.7021	0.7021	
antilog	473100		5.6749	

$\therefore \dfrac{(15.68)^2 \times (21.32)^3}{25.36^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 473\,100$

VI. Application of Logarithm on the Capital Market and Other Real Life Problems

(i) Capital market

This market is essentially a market for long term lending. The most important features for and supply of loans is for investment purposes, that is, to

increase capital. Capital market can also be referred to as that market which involves only individuals and institutions dealing with medium and long-term loans. The examples of institutions for capital market in Nigeria are: The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB), The Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry (NBCI) and the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank, which is known as
Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB). The main business of the capital market is to provide industry with permanent capital. Characteristics of the capital market The essential characteristics of capital markets are:
1. Objects of trading are long-term financial instruments.
2. The operators in the market are mainly specialised institutions well informed in the traditions and practice of the trade.
3. The forces of supply and demand come into play in the determination of prizes.

Worked Example 18

Bank TMA offers 42 617 ordinary shares for sale at the rate of N127.56 per share. How much is the deal worth?

Solution

Number of shares offered for sale = 42 617
Rate per share = ₦ 127.56
Worth of the deal = ₦ 127.56 × 42 617
Now, using logarithm table:
log (₦ 127.56 × 42 617) = log ₦127.56 + log 42 617

	Number	log
	₦127.56	2.1061
	42 617	4.6286
		6.7347
antilog	5 429 000	

$$₦127.56 \times 42\,617 = ₦5\,429\,000.00$$

Hence, the worth of the deal is ₦ 5 429 000.00

Worked Example 19

48 965 shares of F-bank traded on the floor of stock exchange in 4 deals at ₦ 128.28 per share. How much are the deals worth?

Solution

Number of shares = 48 965

Rate per share = ₦128.28

Number of deals = 4

Worth of the deals = 48 965 × ₦128.28 × 4

Using logarithm table:

Number	log
48 965	4.6899
128.28	2.1082
4	0.6021
631 300	6.8002

∴ Worth of the deals = ₦ 631 300.00

(ii) Application of logarithm to other real life problems

Worked Example 20

If N2 500.00 is invested at 6% compounded daily, then how long (to the nearest day) would it take for the investment to double its value?

Solution

Here, we want to find the number of years it will take ₦2 500.00 to grow to ₦5 000.00 at 6% compounded daily. We use the formula:

$$A = P(1 + r/n)^{nt}$$

Here, A = ₦5 000.00, P = ₦2 500.00, $n = 365$, $r = 6\% = 0.06$

$$\text{Thus, } 5\,000 = 2\,500\left(1 + \frac{0.06}{365}\right)^{365t}$$

$$2 = \left(1 + \frac{0.06}{365}\right)^{365t}$$

Take log of both sides

$$\log 2 = \log\left(1 + \frac{0.06}{365}\right)^{365t}$$

$$\log 2 = 365t \log[1.000164336]$$

$$t = \frac{\log 2}{365 \log(1.000164336)}$$

$$\cong 11.553 \text{ years}$$

The investment of N2 500.00 will double in about 11 years and 202 days.

Worked Example 21

A room contains 268.2 m^3 of air. If the room is 9.41 m long and 6.82 m wide, calculate its height.

Solution

Volume = length × breadth × height

Volume = 268.2 m^3, length = 9.41 m

breadth = 6.82 m, height = x m

$\therefore 268.2 \text{ m}^3 = 9.41 \text{ m} \times 6.82 \text{ m} \times x \text{ m}$

$$\therefore x = \frac{268.2 \text{ m}}{9.41 \times 6.82}$$

Number	log	log	
268.2	2.4284	2.4284	
9.41	0.9736		subtract
6.82	0.8338		
	1.8074	1.8074	
antilog	4.178	0.6210	

$\therefore x = 4.178 \text{ m} \cong 4.18 \text{ m}$

Hence, the height of the room is 4.18 m.

Exercise 7

1. Calculate the volume of a rectangular box with length 4 cm, breadth 4.5 cm and height 8.6 m.
2. What is the area of a rectangular farm 9.8 cm long and 8.6 cm wide.
3. Find the capacity in litres of a cylindrical tank 72.4 cm in diameter and 12.5 cm in depth.
4. Find the height of a room that contains 685.2 m^3 of air with length 5.6 m and breadth 6.5 m.
5. 86 215 shares of T-bank traded on the floor of stock exchange in 6 deals at ₦120.56 per share. How much are the deals worth?

SUMMARY

In this chapter, we have learnt the following:

- Logarithm of a number to a given base is the index (power) to which the base must be raised to give that number. That is, $\log_a N = x$ implies $a^x = N$.
- Laws of logarithm
  - **(a)** $\log_a MN = \log_a M + \log_a N$
  - **(b)** $\log_a \frac{M}{N} = \log_a M - \log_a N$
  - **(c)** $\log M^n = n \log_a M$
  - **(d)** $\log_a a = 1$
  - **(e)** $\log_a 1 = 0$
  - **(f)** $\log_a b = \frac{\log_x b}{\log_x a}$
  - **(g)** $\log a \frac{1}{y^n} = -n \log_a y$
  - **(h)** $\log_a y^{\frac{m}{n}} = \frac{m}{n} \log_a y$
- Logarithm of any number consists of two parts namely: the decimal part which is always positive called the mantissa and the whole number part which can be positive or negative called the characteristic.

GRADUATED EXERCISES

Write the following index forms in logarithmic form.

1. $a^x = N$
2. $2^3 = 8$
3. $k^0 = 1$
4. $(p-2)^3 = 7$
5. $25^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5$

Write each of the following logarithmic forms in index form.

6. $\log_y N = K$
7. $\log_2 32 = 5$
8. $\log_{10} 0.001 = -3$
9. $\log_5 125 = 3$

Solve each of the following equations:

10. $\log_2 x = 3$
11. $\log_3 x = 0$
12. $-\frac{1}{2} = \log_x 9$
13. $-2 = \log_x 4$
14. $\log_x 9 = 2$
15. $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} (27) = x + 2$
16. $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} (4) = x - 1$

Use tables to find the values of:

17. $14.6 \div 2.81$
18. $\sqrt{\frac{85.62 \times 21.32}{4.005}}$
19. $51.68^{\frac{1}{2}}$
20. $\frac{12.17^3 \times 8.36^5}{\sqrt{16.21}}$

Calculate:

21. The area of a square of side 9.68 cm (to 3s.f.).
22. The length of the side of a square of area 3 600 cm^2 (to 2.s.f).
23. The volume of a cube whose edge is 15.24 cm (to 3.s.f).
24. The area of a circular disc 8.47 cm in diameter (to 3.s.f).
25. The length of a solid cylinder of diameter 6.2 cm and volume 468 cm^3 (to 3 s.f.).