

section 6.5

6.5 LI

Law / Rule for Logarithms (for $b > 0$ and $b \neq 1$)

Product: $\log_b(MN) = \log_b(M) + \log_b(N)$

$$\ln(MN) = \ln(M) + \ln(N)$$

Quotient: $\log_b\left(\frac{M}{N}\right) = \log_b(M) - \log_b(N)$

$$\ln\left(\frac{M}{N}\right) = \ln(M) - \ln(N)$$

Power: $\log_b(M^n) = n \log_b(M)$

$$\ln(M^n) = n \ln(M)$$

note: $\log_b(1) = 0$ because $1 = b^0$

$$\ln(1) = 0 \text{ because } 1 = e^0$$

change of base formula: $\log_b(M) = \frac{\ln(M)}{\ln(b)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \ln(3ab \cdot 5c) &= \ln(3ab) + \ln(5c) \\
 &= \ln(3) + \ln(a) + \ln(b) + \ln(5) + \ln(c)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) \log_4 \left(\frac{\frac{x}{3}}{w} \right) &= \log_4 \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) - \log_4(w) \\
 &= \log_4(x) - \log_4(3) - \log_4(w)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8) \log_2(y^x) = \underline{\underline{x \log_2(y)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10) \log_3(2) + \log_3(a) + \log_3(11) + \log_3(b) \\
 = \log_3((2)(a)(11)(b)) = \underline{\underline{\log_3(22ab)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$12) \ln(a) - \ln(d) - \ln(c) = \ln\left(\frac{a}{(d)(c)}\right) = \underline{\underline{\ln\left(\frac{a}{cd}\right)}}$$

$$14) \frac{1}{3} \ln(8) = \ln(8^{\frac{1}{3}}) = \ln(\sqrt[3]{8}) = \underline{\underline{\ln(2)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 16) \ln \left(\frac{a^{-2}}{b^{-4}c^5} \right) &= \ln \left(\frac{b^4}{a^2c^5} \right) \\
 &= +\ln(b^4) - \ln(a^2) - \ln(c^5) \\
 &= +4\ln(b) - 2\ln(a) - 5\ln(c) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\hspace{10em}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 18) \ln \left(y \sqrt{\frac{y}{1-y}} \right) &= \ln(y) + \ln \left(\sqrt{\frac{y}{1-y}} \right) \\
 &= \ln(y) + \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{1-y}} \right) = \\
 &= \ln(y) + \{ +\ln(\sqrt{y}) - \ln(\sqrt{1-y}) \} \\
 &= \ln(y) + \ln(y^{\frac{1}{2}}) - \ln((1-y)^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\
 &= \ln(y) + \frac{1}{2}\ln(y) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(1-y) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2}\ln(y) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(1-y)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 20) \log(2x^4) + \log(3x^5) &= \log((2x^4)(3x^5)) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\log(6x^9)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$22) 2 \log(x) + 3 \log(x+1) = \log(x^2) + \log((x+1)^3) \quad 6.5 \underline{4}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\log((x^2)(x+1)^3)}}$$

$$24) 4 \log_7(c) + \frac{\log_7(a)}{3} + \frac{\log_7(b)}{3}$$

$$= 4 \log_7(c) + \frac{1}{3} \log_7(a) + \frac{1}{3} \log_7(b)$$

$$= \log_7(c^4) + \log_7(a^{\frac{1}{3}}) + \log_7(b^{\frac{1}{3}})$$

$$= \log_7((c^4)(a^{\frac{1}{3}})(b^{\frac{1}{3}})) = \log_7((c^4)(\sqrt[3]{a})(\sqrt[3]{b}))$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\log_7((c^4)(\sqrt[3]{abr}))}}$$

$$26) \log_{14}(55.875) = \frac{\log(55.875)}{\log(14)}$$

$$28) \log_5(6) = a \quad \log_5(11) = b$$

$$\log_6(55) = \frac{\log_5(55)}{\log_5(6)} = \frac{\log_5((5)(11))}{\log_5(6)} = \frac{\log_5(5) + \log_5(11)}{\log_5(6)}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1+b}{a}}}$$