

## 6.5 Properties of Logs

- \* Properties:
- ①  $\log_a 1 = 0$        $\log_a a = 1$
  - ②  $a^{\log_a M} = M$
  - ③  $\log_a a^r = r$
  - ④  $\log_a (MN) = \log_a M + \log_a N$
  - ⑤  $\log_a \left(\frac{M}{N}\right) = \log_a M - \log_a N$
  - ⑥  $\log_a M^r = r \log_a M$
  - ⑦  $a^r = e^{r \ln a}$

ex. 3)  $\log_a (x\sqrt{x^2+1})$ ,  $x > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_a(x) + \log_a(\sqrt{x^2+1}) &= \log_a(x) + \log_a(x^2+1)^{1/2} \\ &= \boxed{\log_a(x) + \frac{1}{2} \log_a(x^2+1)} \end{aligned}$$

ex. 4)  $\ln \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^3}$ ,  $x > 1$

$$\ln x^2 - \ln(x-1)^3 = \boxed{2 \ln x - 3 \ln(x-1)}$$

ex. 5)  $\log_a \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x^3(x+1)^4}$ ,  $x > 0$

$$\log_a \sqrt{x^2+1} - \log_a [x^3(x+1)^4]$$

$$\frac{\log_a \sqrt{x^2+1}}{\log_a (x^2+1)^{1/2}} - [\log_a x^3 + \log_a (x+1)^4]$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \log_a (x^2+1) - 3 \log_a x - 4 \log_a (x+1)}$$



ex. 6) write as single log:

$$(a) \log_a 7 + 4 \log_a 3 = \log_a 7 + \log_a 3^4$$
$$= \log_a 7 + \log_a 81$$

$$= \log_a (7 \cdot 81) = \boxed{\log_a 567}$$

$$(b) \frac{2}{3} \ln 8 - \ln(5^2 - 1) = \ln 8^{2/3} - \ln(25 - 1)$$

$$= \ln 4 - \ln(24)$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{4}{24}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = \ln 1 - \ln 6$$

$$= \boxed{-\ln 6}$$

$$(c) \log_a x + \log_a 9 + \log_a (x^2 + 1) - \log_a 5$$

$$= \log_a (9x) + \log_a (x^2 + 1) - \log_a 5$$

$$= \log_a [9x(x^2 + 1)] - \log_a 5$$

$$= \boxed{\log_a \left[ \frac{9x(x^2 + 1)}{5} \right]}$$

\* Change-of-Base formula:

$$\log_a M = \frac{\log_b M}{\log_b a}$$

ex. 8) Approximate:

$$(a) \log_5 89$$

$$= \frac{\log 89}{\log 5} \approx \frac{1.949}{0.699}$$

$$\approx \boxed{2.7889}$$

$$(b) \log_{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{5} = \frac{\log \sqrt{5}}{\log \sqrt{2}} \approx \frac{0.488}{1.6094}$$

$$\approx \boxed{2.7889}$$