

Use the properties of logarithms to expand the expression as a sum or difference, or condense as a constant multiple of logarithms:

$$1. \log \sqrt{a^2 b^3} = \frac{1}{2} \log(a^2 b^3) = \frac{1}{2} (2 \log a + 3 \log b) = \log a + \frac{3}{2} \log b$$

$$2. \frac{1}{2} (\ln(x+2) + \ln(x-2) - \ln x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x} = \ln \sqrt{\frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x}}$$

Evaluate.

$$3. \log .001 = -3$$

because  $10^{-3} = .001$

$$4. \log_a a^{2x} = 2x$$

$$5. \log_3 7$$

Write in logarithmic form.

$$5. 3^4 = 81 \quad \log_3 81 = 4$$

$$6. (ac)^x = b \quad \log_{ac} b = x$$

Write in exponential form.

$$7. \log_2 64 = 6 \quad 2^6 = 64$$

$$8. \ln 2 = x \quad e^x = 2$$

9. Explain how this statement needs to be changed so it is true:  $\log_3(15+15) = \log_3 15 + \log_3 15$   
it should be multiply  $\log_3(15 \cdot 15)$

10. If  $\log_b 3 = 1.585$  and  $\log_b 5 = 2.322$ , then  $\log_b 15 = ?$   
 $\log_b(3 \cdot 5) = \log_b 3 + \log_b 5 = 1.585 + 2.322 = 3.907$

11. Given  $f(x) = \ln(x)$ , evaluate:

$$a. f(e^3) = \ln e^3 = \log_e e^3 = 3$$

$$b. f(e^{\ln 4}) = \ln e^{\ln 4} = \log_e e^{\log_e 4} = \log_e 4 \text{ or } \ln 4$$

12. Given  $f(x) = \log_5 x$ , evaluate:

$$a. f(5^2) = \log_5 5^2 = 2$$

$$b. f(5^{\log_5 4}) = \log_5 5^{\log_5 4} = \log_5 4$$

13. The following argument shows that  $4 = 6$ . Find the incorrect step.

$$4 = \log_2 16$$

$$4 = \log_2 (8 + 8)$$

~~$$4 = \log_2 8 + \log_2 8$$~~

$$4 = 3 + 3$$

$$4 = 6$$

Evaluate. Round your answers to 3 decimal places.

$$4(0.5)^{\sqrt{3}} = 1.204$$

$$15. \frac{6 \ln 7}{3 + \ln 5} = 2.533$$

$$16. \log_5 5^6 = 6$$

$$17. 2(3)^{\sqrt{5}} = 23.330$$