#### Name\_

#### Class\_\_\_\_\_

## **Reteaching 8-4**

**OBJECTIVE:** Rewriting logarithmic expressions

MATERIALS: None

**Quotient Property** 

 $\log_b \frac{M}{N} = \log_b M - \log_b N$ 

• Logarithmic expressions can be rewritten using the **properties of logarithms.** 

#### **Product Property**

 $\log_b MN = \log_b M + \log_b N$ 

The log of a product is the sum of the logs of the factors.

#### **Power Property**

 $\log_b M^x = x \log_b M$ The log of an expression raised to an exponent is the exponent times the log of the expression.

#### Examples

Expand  $\log_2 3x^4$ .  $\log_2 3x^4 = \log_2 3 + \log_2 x^4 = \log_2 3 + 4 \log_2 x$ 

Write  $\log_5 6 - \log_5 4$  as a single logarithm.  $\log_5 6 - \log_5 4 = \log_5 \frac{6}{4} = \log_5 \frac{3}{2}$ 

The log of a quotient is the difference of the

logs of the numerator and denominator.

### Exercises

#### Use properties of logarithms to expand the following expressions.

1.	$\log \frac{2}{3}$	2.	log 6y
3.	$\log \frac{1}{5}$	4.	$\log_3 x^3$
5.	log <sub>3</sub> 6 <i>xy</i>	6.	$\log_6 36x^2$
7.	log <sub>5</sub> xy	8.	$\log_3 \frac{x}{4}$
9.	$\log_7 x^4$	10.	$\log_3 x^2 y$
11.	$\log_{e}y^{7}$	12.	$\log_5 x^4 y^3$

# Use properties of logarithms to write each logarithmic expression as a single logarithm.

$\log_3 13 + \log_3 3$	14.	$2\log x + \log 5$
$\log_4 2 - \log_4 6$	16.	$3 \log_3 3 - \log_3 3$
$\log_5 8 + \log_5 x$	18.	$\log 2 - 2 \log x$
$\log_2 x + \log_2 y$	20.	$3\log_7 x - 5\log_7 y$
$4\log x + 3\log x$	22.	$\log_5 x + 3 \log_5 y$
$3\log_2 x - \log_2 y$	24.	$\log_2 16 - \log_2 8$
	$log_{3}13 + log_{3}3$ $log_{4}2 - log_{4}6$ $log_{5}8 + log_{5}x$ $log_{2}x + log_{2}y$ $4 log x + 3 log x$ $3 log_{2}x - log_{2}y$	$\log_3 13 + \log_3 3$ <b>14.</b> $\log_4 2 - \log_4 6$ <b>16.</b> $\log_5 8 + \log_5 x$ <b>18.</b> $\log_2 x + \log_2 y$ <b>20.</b> $4 \log x + 3 \log x$ <b>22.</b> $3 \log_2 x - \log_2 y$ <b>24.</b>

**Properties of Logarithms**