

Lesson 3.4 - Introduction to Logarithms

I. What are Logarithms?

1. Evaluate the following without a calculator.

a. $\log_2(16)$

d. $\log_8(8)$

b. $\log_{10}(1)$

e. $\log_4(2)$

c. $\log_3(27)$

f. $\log_{10}\left(\frac{1}{1000}\right)$

2. Use a calculator to find the following.

a. $\log_{10}(10)$

b. $3 \cdot \log_{10}(2)$

c. $\log_{10}(-4)$

II. Properties of Logs:

a. $\log_a(1) =$

b. $\log_a(a) =$

c. $\log_a(a)^x$

What does the “common logarithm” mean?

What does the “natural logarithm” mean?

III. Rewriting from logarithmic form to exponential form

3. Solve each logarithmic equation:

a. $\log_{16}(x) = \frac{3}{4}$

b. $\ln(x) = 2$

c. $6 \cdot \log_3(x + 1) = 13$

4. Solve each exponential equation:

a. $5^x = 30$

b. $e^x = 7$

c. $5 \cdot 7^x = 3$

IV. Practice

5. $\log_4(x + 1) = -\frac{1}{2}$

6. $2(6^{5x}) = 120$

7. $\ln(x) - 1 = 7$

8. $4e^x = 91$