

9-4**Study Guide and Intervention****Common Logarithms**

Common Logarithms Base 10 logarithms are called **common logarithms**. The expression $\log_{10} x$ is usually written without the subscript as $\log x$. Use the **LOG** key on your calculator to evaluate common logarithms.

The relation between exponents and logarithms gives the following identity.

Inverse Property of Logarithms and Exponents	$10^{\log x} = x$
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Example 1

Evaluate $\log 50$ to four decimal places.

Example 2

Solve $3^{2x+1} = 12$.

Exercises

Use a calculator to evaluate each expression to four decimal places.

1. $\log 18$

2. $\log 39$

3. $\log 120$

4. $\log 5.8$

5. $\log 42.3$

6. $\log 0.003$

Solve each equation or inequality. Round to four decimal places.

7. $4^{3x} = 12$

8. $6^{x+2} = 18$

9. $5^{4x-2} = 120$

10. $7^{3x-1} \geq 21$

11. $2 \cdot 4^{x+4} = 30$

12. $6.5^{2x} \geq 200$

13. $3 \cdot 6^{4x-1} = 85.4$

14. $2^{x+5} = 3^{x-2}$

15. $9^{3x} = 4^{5x+2}$

16. $6^{x-5} = 2^{7x+3}$

9-4**Study Guide and Intervention** *(continued)***Common Logarithms**

Change of Base Formula The following formula is used to change expressions with different logarithmic bases to common logarithm expressions.

Change of Base Formula

For all positive numbers a , b , and n , where $a \neq 1$ and $b \neq 1$, $\log_a n = \frac{\log_b n}{\log_b a}$.

Example

Express $\log_8 15$ in terms of common logarithms. Then approximate its value to four decimal places.

Exercises

Express each logarithm in terms of common logarithms. Then approximate its value to four decimal places.

1. $\log_3 16$

2. $\log_2 40$

3. $\log_5 35$

4. $\log_4 22$

5. $\log_{12} 200$

6. $\log_2 50$

7. $\log_5 0.4$

8. $\log_3 2$

9. $\log_4 28.5$

10. $\log_3 (20)^2$

11. $\log_6 (5)^4$

12. $\log_8 (4)^5$

13. $\log_5 (8)^3$

14. $\log_2 (3.6)^6$

15. $\log_{12} (10.5)^4$

16. $\log_3 \sqrt{150}$

17. $\log_4 \sqrt[3]{39}$

18. $\log_5 \sqrt[4]{1600}$

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Common Logarithms Base 10 logarithms are called **common logarithms**. The expression $\log_{10} x$ is usually written without the subscript as $\log x$. Use the **LOG** key on your calculator to evaluate common logarithms. The relation between exponents and logarithms gives the following identity.

Inverse Property of Logarithms and Exponents $10^{\log x} = x$

EXAMPLE Evaluate $\log 50$ to four decimal places. $\log 50 = 1.6990$.
Use the LOG key on your calculator. To four decimal places, $\log 50 = 1.6990$.

EXAMPLE Solve $3^{2x} + 1 = 12$.

$$3^{2x} + 1 = 12$$

Original equation

$$\log 3^{2x} + 1 = \log 12$$

Property of Equality for Logarithms

$$(2x + 1) \log 3 = \log 12$$

Power Property of Logarithms

$$2x + 1 = \frac{\log 12}{\log 3}$$

Divide each side by $\log 3$.

$$2x = \frac{\log 12}{\log 3} - 1$$

Subtract 1 from each side.

$$x = \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\log 12}{\log 3} - 1 \right)$$

Multiply each side by $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$x \approx 0.6309$$

Use a calculator to evaluate each expression to four decimal places.

- $\log 18$
1.2553
- $\log 39$
1.5911
- $\log 120$
2.0792
- $\log 5.8$
0.7634
- $\log 42.3$
1.6263
- $\log 0.003$
-2.5229

Solve each equation or inequality. Round to four decimal places.

- $4^{3x} = 12$ 0.5975
- $6^x + 2 = 18$ -0.3869
- $5^{4x} - 2 = 120$ 1.2437
- $7^{3x} - 1 \geq 21$ $\{x \mid x \geq 0.8549\}$
- $2 \cdot 4^x + 4 = 30$ -0.1150
- $6.5^{2x} \geq 200$ $\{x \mid x \geq 1.4153\}$
- $3 \cdot 6^{4x} - 1 = 85.4$ 1.1180
- $2^x + 5 = 3^x - 2$ 13.9666
- $9^{3x} = 4^{5x} + 2$ -8.1595
- $6^x - 5 = 2^{x+3} - 3$ -3.6059

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9-4 Study Guide and Intervention Common Logarithms

Change of Base Formula The following formula is used to change expressions with different logarithmic bases to common logarithm expressions.

Change of Base Formula $\log_b n = \frac{\log_a n}{\log_a b}$

For all positive numbers a , b , and n , where $a \neq 1$ and $b \neq 1$, $\log_a n = \frac{\log_b n}{\log_b a}$

EXAMPLE Express $\log_6 15$ in terms of common logarithms. Then approximate its value to four decimal places.

$$\log_6 15 = \frac{\log_{10} 15}{\log_{10} 6}$$

Change of Base Formula

$$\approx 1.3023$$

Simplify.

The value of $\log_6 15$ is approximately 1.3023.

EXERCISES

Express each logarithm in terms of common logarithms. Then approximate its value to four decimal places.

- $\log_3 16$
 $\frac{\log 16}{\log 3}, 2.5237$
- $\log_2 40$
 $\frac{\log 40}{\log 2}, 5.3219$
- $\log_5 35$
 $\frac{\log 35}{\log 5}, 2.2081$
- $\log_4 22$
 $\frac{\log 22}{\log 4}, 2.2297$
- $\log_{12} 200$
 $\frac{\log 200}{\log 12}, 2.1322$
- $\log_2 50$
 $\frac{\log 50}{\log 2}, 5.6439$
- $\log_5 0.4$
 $\frac{\log 0.4}{\log 5}, -0.5693$
- $\log_3 2$
 $\frac{\log 2}{\log 3}, 0.6309$
- $\log_6 (5)^4$
 $\frac{4 \log 5}{\log 6}, 3.5930$
- $\log_8 (4)^5$
 $\frac{5 \log 4}{\log 8}, 3.3333$
- $\log_3 (20)^2$
 $\frac{2 \log 20}{\log 3}, 5.4537$
- $\log_5 (8)^3$
 $\frac{3 \log 8}{\log 5}, 3.8761$
- $\log_2 (10.5)^4$
 $\frac{4 \log 10.5}{\log 2}, 3.7851$
- $\log_3 \sqrt{150}$
 $\frac{\log 150}{2 \log 3}, 2.2804$
- $\log_6 \sqrt[3]{1600}$
 $\frac{\log 1600}{3 \log 6}, 0.8809$

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