$\qquad$

| Inverse Property of Logs <br> $\log _{5} 5^{3}=3$ | Product Property <br> $\log _{2} 5 \mathrm{x}=\log _{2} 5+\log _{2} \mathrm{x}$ | Quotient Property <br> $\log _{4} \frac{x^{2}}{6}=\log _{4} \mathrm{x}^{2}-\log _{4} 6$ | Power Property <br> $\log _{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{x}^{3}=3 \log _{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{x}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Rewrite the following expressions using the above properties.

1) $\log _{9} 9^{2 x}=$ $\qquad$
2) $\log _{7} 12^{x}=$ $\qquad$
3) $\log _{6} 5 \mathrm{~g}-\log _{6} 10=$ $\qquad$
4) $\log _{2}(17 \cdot 13)=$ $\qquad$
5) $\log _{8} \frac{x}{3 x-1}=$ $\qquad$
6) $\quad 5 \log _{3} y=$ $\qquad$
7) $\log _{x} x^{(y+2)}=$ $\qquad$
8) $\log _{7} \mathrm{a}^{2}+\log _{7} 25=$ $\qquad$

Solve the following equations by applying the above properties.
9) $\quad \log _{10} 27=3 \log _{10} \mathrm{x}$
10) $\log _{5} y-\log _{5} 8=\log _{5} 9$
11) $\log _{9} 4+2 \log _{9} 5=\log _{9} \mathrm{w}$
12) $\log _{10} \mathrm{x}+\log _{10}(3 \mathrm{x}-5)=\log _{10} 2$
13) $\quad \log _{4}(\mathrm{n}+1)-\log _{4}(\mathrm{n}-2)=1$
14) $\log _{3} d+\log _{3} 3=3$
15) $\log _{2} x+2 \log _{2} 5=0$
16) $3 \log _{4} y=6$

Use the change of base formula to approximate the following values to 4-decimals. $\log _{a} n=\frac{\log _{10} n}{\log _{10} a}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 17) } \log _{5} 12 & \text { 18) } \log _{8} 32\end{array}$
19) $\log _{11} 9$
20) $\log _{7} \sqrt{8}$
21) $\log _{6} \frac{3}{4}$

Solve each equation or inequality using common $\operatorname{logs}\left(\log _{10}\right)$. Round all answers to four decimals.
22) $9^{m} \geq 100$
23) $27=4^{2 x}$
24) $9^{z-2}>38$
25) $\quad 5^{x^{2}-3}=72$
26) $4^{2 x}=9^{x+1} \quad$ *hint: this one will require you to use a GCF at some point.

The key to success is to know when to use which property. \# in front of a log, use the power prop. + sign between two logs, use the product property. - sign between two logs, use the quotient property. Single $\log$ with no variables, use the change of base formula. No logs, with crazy looking exponents, apply the common log to both sides.

