# 4.4 Properties of Logarithms

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#### Properties of Logarithms

If x, y, and b > 0, then

$$\log_b(xy) = \log_b x + \log_b y$$

$$\log_b \frac{x}{y} = \log_b x - \log_b y$$

$$\log_b x^k = k \log_b x$$

## Examples

Use the properties of logarithms to expand each expression in terms of simpler logarithms. Assume that all variable expressions denote positive numbers.

$$\log_3 5x$$

2. 
$$\log_4 \frac{x^2}{y^3}$$

$$\log_8 \sqrt{6}$$

4. 
$$\log\left(\frac{2x-1}{5xy}\right)$$

## Examples

Combine into one logarithm and simplify. Assume all expressions are defined.

$$1. 5\log x + 2\log(x+6)$$

$$2. \ 2\log y - 3\log(y+2) + \log 8$$

3. 
$$3\log_2 x - 2\log_2 y + \log_2(x+1)$$

### Example

If  $\log_b 3 = .49162$  and  $\log_b 5 = 1.0847$ , find  $\log_b 45$ 

# Examples

Solve for *x* 

1. 
$$\log_6 3 + \log_6 x = 2$$

$$2. \log(x-1) - \log 4 = 2$$

3. 
$$3^x = 4$$

4. 
$$5^{2x+3} = 18$$

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# Compound Interest

The amount accumulated in an account bearing interest compounded n times annually

$$A(t) = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$$

where P = principal invested

r =interest rate (as a decimal)

t = time in years

### Example

Suppose \$5000 is invested at an interest rate of 8%. Find the amount in the account after ten years if the interest is compounded

- a. annually
- b. semiannually
- c. daily