

10th Grade Assignment – Week #26

Announcement:

- Given that the current *Logarithms* unit and the next *Exponential Growth* unit are so short, I will give you a combined test for these two units at the end of the *Exponential Growth* unit.

Individual Work

- Do as much as you can from the problems from **Problem Set #6** (*Logarithms* unit). Only do problems #3 and #4 if you need an extra challenge.
- Finish anything from the “Group Assignment” that your group doesn’t complete.

Group Assignment

for Tuesday

- Do **Problem Set #4** (*Logarithms* unit): problems #3-5.
- Important Notes:
 - If the base of a log isn’t shown, then the convention is that the base is 10. For example, $\log 619$ really means $\log_{10} 619$.
 - A *Common Log* is a log base-10.
 - The *Common Log Table* is found at the end of this document.
- Make sure everyone in the group understands the two examples given as part of problem #1 in **Problem Set #5**.
- Do these problems (in the given order) from **Problem Set #5:**
1a, 1c, 1d, 1f, 4a, 4b, 4e, 4h, 4j, 4k, 2a, 3a
Note: You can use the log button on your calculator only for problem #4.

for Thursday

- Make sure everyone in the group understands the two examples given at the start of **Problem Set #7**.
- Do these problems (in the given order) from **Problem Set #7:** 1, 2, 4, 8
- **The Two-Door Riddle**
Ben is trying to escape from an evil castle. He comes to a room that has two doors next to one another. If he opens one door he will die; the other door leads to his freedom, but he doesn’t know which door is which. There are two guards: one always tells the truth and the other always lies, and Ben doesn’t know which one is the liar and which one is honest. Ben may ask only one question to one of the guards. What question should he ask in order to guarantee his freedom?

Problem Set #4

1) Review. Calculate each.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| a) $9^{5/2}$ | l) $\log_{20} 400$ |
| b) 9^2 | m) $\log_{20} 8000$ |
| c) $9^{3/2}$ | n) $\log_{25} 625$ |
| d) 9^1 | o) $\log_{25} (\frac{1}{625})$ |
| e) $9^{1/2}$ | p) $\log_5 (\frac{1}{625})$ |
| f) 9^0 | q) $\log_5 (\frac{1}{25})$ |
| g) $9^{-1/2}$ | r) $\log_{25} (\frac{1}{5})$ |
| h) 9^{-1} | s) $\log_5 (-25)$ |
| i) $9^{-3/2}$ | t) $\log_7 (\frac{1}{7})$ |
| j) 9^{-2} | u) $\log_{27} 243$ |
| k) $9^{-5/2}$ | v) $\log_{27} (\frac{1}{243})$ |

The Laws of Logarithms

- $\log_b (M \cdot N) = \log_b M + \log_b N$
- $\log_b (M/N) = \log_b M - \log_b N$
- $\log_b N^k = k \cdot \log_b N$
- $\log_b (1/N) = -\log_b N$
- $\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a}$
- $\log_b (b^k) = k$
- $b^{\log_b N} = N$
- Change of base formula:

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

2) For each of the above laws, explain what it means or how it can be useful.

3) Use one of the Laws of Logarithms in order to evaluate each logarithm. Do not use a calculator, but you may need to use the *Power and Base Tables*.

- $\log_2 (16 \cdot 32)$
- $\log_4 (\frac{16384}{256})$
- $\log_5 (125^4)$
- $\log_{125} 5$
- $\log_3 (\frac{1}{27})$
- $\log_5 (5^8)$
- $8^{\log_8 64}$

4) The following problems were on Problem Set #2 (Do you recall how you did them?) Now, use the *change of base formula*. (Think about what the common base should be.)

- $\log_{27} 81$
- $\log_8 4$
- $\log_{16} (\frac{1}{8})$

5) First estimate the answer to one decimal place, then use your calculator (and the *change of base formula*) to give an answer rounded to three significant figures.

- $\log_2 15$
- $\log_4 300$
- $\log_3 2$
- $\log_3 0.4$
- $3^{5.23}$
- $4^{-2.91}$

Problem Set #5

- 1) Use the Common Log Table to calculate each problem (without a calculator). Remember that the log table can only be used to find the log (base 10) of a number between 1 and 10, and it can be used to find 10^x (antilog x) where x is between 0 and 1.

Example: log 619

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}\log 619 &= \log (6.19 \cdot 10^2) \\ &= \log 6.19 + \log 10^2 \\ &\approx 0.7917 + 2 \\ &\approx 2.7917\end{aligned}$$

Example: $10^{4.85}$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}10^{4.85} &= 10^{(4+0.85)} \\ &= 10^4 10^{0.85} \\ &\approx 10^4 \cdot 7.08 \\ &\approx 70,800\end{aligned}$$

- log 8920
- log 870,000
- log 0.0056
- $10^{2.75}$
- $10^{7.1}$
- $10^{-3.26}$

- 2) Expand each expression as much as possible.

Example: $\log_2\left(\frac{8x^5}{y \cdot z}\right)$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}\log_2\left(\frac{8x^5}{y \cdot z}\right) &= \log_2(8x^5) - \log_2(y \cdot z) \\ &= \log_2 8 + \log_2 x^5 - (\log_2 y + \log_2 z) \\ &= 3 + 5\log_2 x - \log_2 y - \log_2 z\end{aligned}$$

- $\log_2(16x^2)$

- $\log_5\left(\frac{125x}{y}\right)$

- $\log_5\left(\frac{625xy}{z^6}\right)$

- $\log_{10}\left(\frac{x}{10y^3}\right)$

- 3) Condense each expression. (i.e., rewrite as one logarithm.)

Example: $4 + \log_2 x - 3\log_2 y$

Solution: $4 + \log_2 x - 3\log_2 y$
 $= \log_2 16 + \log_2 x - \log_2 (y^3)$
 $= \log_2 (16x) - \log_2 (y^3)$
 $= \log_2\left(\frac{16x}{y^3}\right)$

- $\log_3 x + \log_3 a$
- $\log_7 d - \log_7 8$
- $6 + 5\log_2 x$
- $\log_3 x - 2\log_3 y - 5\log_3 z$

- 4) Solve for X (possibly in terms of other variables). Use a calculator only when necessary.

- $7^x = 34$

- $100^x = 20$

- $8^x = \frac{1}{2}$

- $z^x = w$

- $\log_3 x = 5$

- $\log_3 40 = x$

- $\log_x 40 = 5$

- $\log_{20} X = \frac{1}{3}$

- $10^{2X+4} = 0.001$

- $\log_5 x = -3$

- $\frac{2}{3} 6^{4x+3} - 43 = 57$

Problem Set #6

- 1) Review. Calculate each.
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) $125,000^{1/3}$ | k) $\log_{16}(\frac{1}{256})$ |
| b) $125,000^{-1/3}$ | l) $\log_{16}(-1/4)$ |
| c) $125,000^{2/3}$ | m) $\log_8 32$ |
| d) $125,000^{-2/3}$ | n) $\log_8 2$ |
| e) $32^{2/5}$ | o) $\log_2 0$ |
| f) $32^{-4/5}$ | p) $\log_9 1$ |
| g) $\log_{16}(\frac{1}{16})$ | q) $\log_4(\frac{1}{128})$ |
| h) $\log_{16} 256$ | r) $\log_5 1$ |
| i) $\log_{16} 1$ | s) $\log_{27} 81$ |
| j) $\log_{16} 2$ | t) $\log_{81}(\frac{1}{27})$ |
- 2) Use one of the Laws of Logarithms into order to evaluate each logarithm. Do not use a calculator, but you may need to use the *Power and Base Tables*.
- $\log_3(81 \cdot 27)$
 - $\log_7(\frac{16807}{343})$
 - $\log_6(7776^8)$
 - $\log_{64} 8$
 - $\log_{10}(\frac{1}{1000000})$
 - $7^{\log_7 30}$
 - $\log_9(9^7)$
- 3) Expand each expression as much as possible.
- $\log_2(\frac{x}{8y})$
 - $\log_3(\frac{c^2}{81z})$
 - $\log_{10}(100y^5)$
 - $\log_4(\frac{x^2z}{16y})$
- 4) Condense each expression. (i.e., rewrite as one logarithm.)
- $\log_5 4 + \log_5 a$
 - $\log_a 5 - \log_a x$
 - $3\log_{10} x + \log_{10} y$
 - $\log_2 x + 4\log_2 y - 1 - \log_2 z$
- 5) Use the Common Log Table to calculate each problem (without a calculator).
- $\log 672$
 - $\log 78,300$
 - $\log 0.062$
 - $10^{3.8}$
 - $10^{2.84}$
 - $10^{-2.6}$
- 6) Use the *change of base formula* to calculate each problem. (Think about what the common base should be.)
- $\log_8 16$
 - $\log_{32} 8$
 - $\log_{25}(\frac{1}{125})$
- 7) First estimate the answer to one decimal place, then use your calculator to give an answer rounded to three significant figures.
- $\log_5 160$
 - $\log_9 420$
 - $\log_8 5$
 - $\log_3 0.3$
 - $2^{4.83}$
 - $3^{-4.2}$
- 8) Solve for X. Use a calculator only when necessary.
- $5^x = 100$
 - $30^x = 0.001$
 - $a^x = c$
 - $x^y = c$
 - $\log_6 x = 3$
 - $\log_8 40 = x$
 - $\log_x 300 = 2$
 - $6^{x-7} = 50$
 - $-7 + 4 \log_2(4x-8) = 13$

Problem Set #7

Using Logarithms to make Calculations Easier

Before the advent of the modern calculator, logarithms were used to help make tedious calculations easier. For example, by using logarithm tables, long division problems could be reduced to subtraction, and taking the fifth root of a number could be done by just doing a simple division problem.

At first glance it may seem complicated, but once you got good at it, this method would save an engineer or scientist quite a bit of time. The final answer is a highly accurate approximation.

Here are a couple of examples: (Underlined digits are a guess.)

Example: 768,000 ÷ 592.8

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 768,000 \div 592.8 \\ \log x &= \log(768,000 \div 592.8) \\ \log x &= \log(768,000) - \log(592.8) \\ &= \log(7.68 \cdot 10^5) - \log(5.928 \cdot 10^2) \\ \log x &\approx 5.8854 - 2.7729 \\ \log x &\approx 3.1125 \\ x &\approx \text{antilog}(3.1125) \\ x &\approx 10^{3.1125} \\ x &\approx 10^3 \cdot 10^{0.1125} \\ x &\approx 1000 \cdot 1.29\bar{6} \\ x &\approx 1,29\bar{6} \end{aligned}$$

Example: 38.7⁷

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 38.7^7 \\ \log x &= \log(38.7^7) \\ \log x &= 7 \cdot \log(38.7) \\ \log x &= 7 \cdot \log(3.87 \cdot 10^1) \\ \log x &= 7 \cdot [\log(3.87) + \log(10^1)] \\ \log x &\approx 7 \cdot [0.5877 + 1] \\ \log x &\approx 7 \cdot 1.5877 \\ \log x &\approx 11.1139 \\ x &\approx \text{antilog}(11.1139) \\ x &\approx 10^{11} \cdot 10^{0.1139} \\ x &\approx 1.30 \cdot 10^{11} \end{aligned}$$

Calculate by using the common log table with a method similar to the above examples.

NO CALCULATORS!

- 1) 39,200,000 ÷ 7320
- 2) 4.38⁶
- 3) 8349 · 67.3
- 4) $\sqrt[4]{83000}$
- 5) 834,100 ÷ 9.52
- 6) 38.6⁹
- 7) 425.2 · 78390
- 8) $\sqrt[3]{78400}$
- 9) $\sqrt[6]{32750}$
- 10) $\sqrt[10]{7000}$

