

**Warm-Up**

Solve the following equations. Round your answers to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places)

1)  $\log_2(2x - 2) = 3$

2)  $-14 + 3e^x = 11$

**Properties of Logarithms**

1) Product Property:  $\log_b uv = \log_b u + \log_b v$

2) Quotient Property:  $\log_b \left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \log_b u - \log_b v$

3) Power Property:  $\log_b u^n = n \log_b u$

4) Recall:  $\sqrt{u} = u^{\frac{1}{2}}$

**Examples:**

Expanding  
(go from one log  
to MANY)

Expand the following:

1)  $\log_2(3x)$

2)  $\log_3\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$

3)  $\log_5\left(\frac{x}{2y^4}\right)$

4)  $\log_2(\sqrt{xy})$

**Topic:** Expand and Condense Logarithms

**You Try!**

Expand the following

a:  $\log(y^2)$

b:  $\log_2\left(\frac{xy}{z}\right)$

c:  $\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{x-3}}{y}\right)$

**Examples:**

Condensing  
(go from many  
Logs to ONE)

Condense the following:

5)  $\ln(4) + \ln(x)$

6)  $3[\log(6) + \log(x)] - 2\log(3)$

7)  $2\log_4(x) - \log_4(7)$

**You Try**

Condense the following:

d:  $4\log(x)$

e:  $2\ln(4) - \ln(5)$

f:  $[\log(x) + \log(y)] - 2\log(z)$

**Summary**

Summarize the  
lesson in your own  
words