## Work on these problems, Ms. Hansen will come check off your

Use a calculator to approximate each to the nearest thousandth.

1) 
$$\log_3 4.8 = 1.428$$

2) 
$$\log_3 34 = 3.210$$

3) 
$$\log_5 6.68 = 1.180$$

4) 
$$\log_4 2.5$$

5) 
$$\log_6 2.1 = 0.414$$

6) 
$$\log_5 28 = 2.070$$

7) 
$$\log_5 27 = 2.048$$

8) 
$$\log_7 34 = 1.8/2$$

10) 
$$\log_6 2.2 =$$
 0.440

## 2.1 Log Logic

## A Develop Understanding Task

We began thinking about logarithms as inverse functions for exponentials in Tracking the Tortoise. Logarithmic functions are interesting and useful on their own. In the next few tasks, we will be working on understanding logarithmic expressions, logarithmic functions, and logarithmic operations on equations.



We showed the inverse relationship between exponential and logarithmic functions using a diagram like the one below:

Input

Output  $f(x) = 2^{x}$   $f^{-1}(x) = \log_{2}x$ 

We could summarize this relationship by saying:

$$2^3 = 8$$
 so,  $\log_2 8 = 3$ 

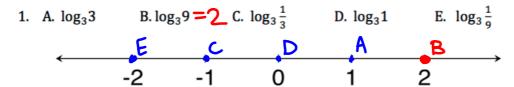
Logarithms can be defined for any base used for an exponential function. Base 10 is popular. Using base 10, you can write statements like these:

$$10^{1} = 10$$
 so,  $\log_{10} 10 = 1$  what power of  $\log_{10} 10^{2} = 100$  so,  $\log_{10} 100 = 2$  (S (00)?)

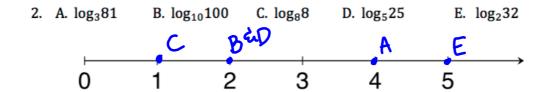
The notation is a little strange, but you can see the inverse pattern of switching the inputs and outputs.

The next few problems will give you an opportunity to practice thinking about this pattern and possibly make a few conjectures about other patterns that you may notice with logarithms.

Place the following expressions on the number line. Use the space below the number line to explain how you knew where to place each expression.

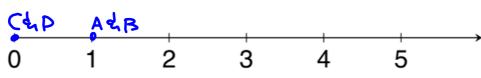


Explain: Use the exponential form of each logarithm to find the answer.



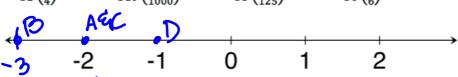
Explain: DITTO U

3. A.  $\log_7 7$  B.  $\log_9 9$  C.  $\log_{11} 1$  D.  $\log_{10} 1$ 



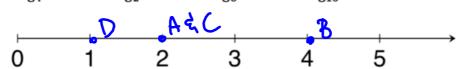
Explain: DI+10

4. A.  $\log_2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$  B.  $\log_{10}\left(\frac{1}{1000}\right)$  C.  $\log_5\left(\frac{1}{125}\right)$  D.  $\log_6\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)$ 



Explain: Ditto

5. A. log<sub>4</sub>16 B. log<sub>2</sub>16 C. log<sub>8</sub>16 D. log<sub>16</sub>16

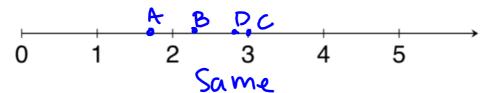


Explain: \_\_\_\_\_Same

6. A.  $\log_2 5$  B.  $\log_5 10$  C.  $\log_6 1$  D.  $\log_5 5$  E.  $\log_{10} 5$ 0 1 2 3 4 5

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_\_Same

7. A.  $\log_{10} 50$  B.  $\log_{10} 150$  C.  $\log_{10} 1000$  D.  $\log_{10} 500$ 



Explain: \_

8. A.  $\log_3 30 = 2$  B.  $\log_5 5^{-2} = ^{-2}C$ .  $\log_6 6^0 = ^{-2}O$  D.  $\log_4 4^{-1} = ^{-1}E$ .  $\log_2 (2^3) = 3$   $\frac{2}{3} \cdot \log_3 30 = 2$  B.  $\log_5 5^{-2} = ^{-2}C$ .  $\log_6 6^0 = ^{-2}O$  D.  $\log_4 4^{-1} = ^{-1}E$ .  $\log_2 (2^3) = 3$ 

Explain: log b =

Based on your work with logarithmic expressions, determine whether each of these statements is always true, sometimes true, or never true. If the statement is sometimes true, describe the conditions that make it true. Explain your answers.

9. The value of  $\log_b x$  is positive.

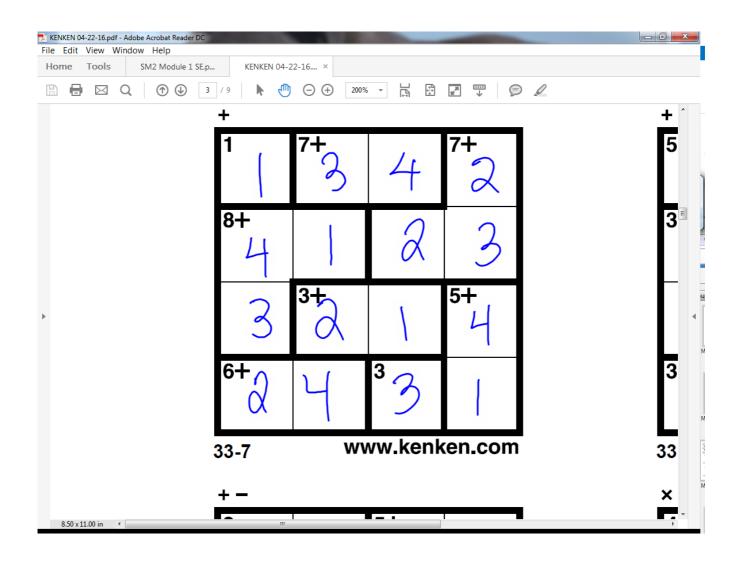
De negative; otherwise it will be positive.

10.  $\log_b x$  is not a valid expression if x is a negative number.

Explain: \_\_

Always

11. $\log_b 1 = 0$ for any base, b > 1.	log2 = 0	
Explain: Always	Log3 1 = 0	
12. $\log_b b = 1$ for any $b > 1$ .	$log_2 2 = 1$	
<u> </u>	6933=1	_
Explain: Mway	1/2 log3 = 1 (0g2 1 < log3 1,xxx	2
13. $\log_2 x < \log_3 x$ for any value of x.	$\frac{1}{2} \log_3 \frac{1}{2} = 1 \log_2 1 < \log_3 1 \times 10^{-1}$	
Explain: Sometimes,	rue if x is log_2 > log_22nd	٩
a fraction; no	of true if x is not a fraction wg 20")=0.1	_
$14 \log_b b^n = n \text{ for any b > 1.}$	wg22 )=0.1	
Explain: H (WOUS)		



## Homework

2.1 "Ready, Set, Go"