

**6.9 NOTES – LOGS WITH OTHER BASES**

KEY

**OBJECTIVES:**

- 1) Rewrite an exponential equation as a logarithm.
- 2) Evaluate a log.
- 3) Solve a logarithmic equation.

**LOGARITHM:** A logarithm is just an EXPOnent!

$$y = \log_b x \quad \text{if and only if} \quad b^y = x, \text{ where } x > 0, b > 0, b \neq 1$$

**y** is the logarithm  
**b** is the base  
**x** is the argument

$2^5$  the exponent is called a base 2 logarithm.  
 $5 = \log_2 32$  5 is “log to the base 2 of 32”

Fill in the table below.

EXPONENTIAL FORM	LOGARITHMIC FORM
$3^4 = 81$	$\log_3 81 = 4$
$6^3 = 216$	$\log_6 216 = 3$
$3^{-4} = \frac{1}{81}$	$\log_3 \frac{1}{81} = -4$
$10^{-5} = 0.00001$	$\log 0.00001 = -5$
$2^{-5} = \frac{1}{32}$	$\log_2 \frac{1}{32} = -5$
$25^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5$	$\log_{25} 5 = \frac{1}{2}$
$32^{\frac{3}{5}} = 8$	$\log_{32} 8 = \frac{3}{5}$
$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{64}$	$\log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{64} = 3$

**EVALUATING LOGS**

1) If  $3^4 = 81$ , then  $\log_3 81 = 4$

2) If  $9^0 = 1$ , then  $\log_9 1 = 0$

3)  $\log_2 64$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2^? = 64 \\ \boxed{6} \end{array}$$

4)  $\log_4 \frac{1}{16}$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4^? = \frac{1}{16} \\ \boxed{-2} \end{array}$$

5)  $\log_3 243$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3^? = 243 \\ \boxed{5} \end{array}$$

6)  $\log_{25} 5$

$$\begin{array}{l} 25^? = 5 \\ (5^2)^? = 5 \\ \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array}$$

7)  $\log_7 \frac{1}{49}$

$$\begin{array}{l} 7^? = \frac{1}{49} \\ 7^? = 7^{-2} \\ \boxed{-2} \end{array}$$

8)  $\log_8 4$

$$\begin{array}{l} 8^? = 4 \\ (2^3)^? = 2^2 \\ \boxed{\frac{2}{3}} \end{array}$$

9)  $\log_6 6^8$

$$\begin{array}{l} 6^? = 6^8 \\ \boxed{8} \end{array}$$

10)  $3^{\log_3 11}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \log_3 ? = \log_3 11 \\ \boxed{11} \end{array}$$

## SOLVING LOGARITHMIC EQUATIONS

A logarithmic equation can ask you one of several things:

- 1) to find the argument
- 2) to find the logarithm/exponent
- 3) to find the base

### FINDING THE ARGUMENT:

11)  $\log_3 x = -4$

$$3^{-4} = x$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{81}}$$

12)  $\log_{\sqrt{2}} x = 6$

$$(2^{\frac{1}{2}})^6 = x$$

$$2^3 = x$$

$$\boxed{x = 8}$$

13)  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = -4$

$$(\frac{1}{2})^{-4} = x$$

$$(2^{-1})^{-4} = x$$

$$2^4 = x$$

$$\boxed{x = 16}$$

14)  $\log_8 x = \frac{4}{3}$

$$8^{\frac{4}{3}} = x$$

$$(2^3)^{\frac{4}{3}} = x$$

$$2^4 = x$$

$$\boxed{x = 16}$$

### FINDING THE LOGARITHM/EXPONENT:

15)  $\log_2 8 = x$

$$2^x = 8$$

$$2^x = 2^3$$

$$\boxed{x = 3}$$

16)  $\log_{27} 81 = x$

$$27^x = 81$$

$$(3^3)^x = 3^4$$

$$3x = 4$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{4}{3}}$$

17)  $\log_{\frac{1}{4}} 16 = x$

$$(\frac{1}{4})^x = 16$$

$$(4^{-1})^x = 4^2$$

$$-x = 2$$

$$\boxed{x = -2}$$

18)  $\log_{-\frac{1}{4}} 64 = x$

No solution!

can't have  
a negative  
base!

### FINDING THE BASE:

19)  $\log_x 4 = \frac{2}{3}$

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} = 4$$

$$(x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} = (2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$x^2 = 2^3$$

$$\boxed{x = 8}$$

20)  $\log_x \frac{1}{16} = 2$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$x^2 = 4^{-2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4}$$

\*  
can't have  
a negative  
base

21)  $\log_x \frac{1}{4} = -2$

$$x^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(x^{-2})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = (2^{-2})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x = 2^1$$

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

$$\frac{x^0 = 4}{}$$

impossible

NO SOLUTION!

ALWAYS CHECK YOUR  
SOLUTIONS!