## Logarithms

A logarithm is an inverse to $\qquad$ . This means that the logarithm is the $\qquad$ to which another fixed number, the $\qquad$ , must be raised to produce the $\qquad$ _.

$$
b^{x}=a \text { means the same as }
$$

In both versions of this equation, there are some restrictions on the components.
Base: $\qquad$
Exponent: $\qquad$
Argument: $\qquad$
Examples:

1. $\log _{3} 27$
2. $\log _{4} \frac{1}{256}$
3. $\log _{27} \frac{1}{9}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Log } & \text { Product Rule: } \\ \text { Rules: } & \log _{b}(z w)=\end{array}$

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Quotient Rule: | $\log _{5}\left(\frac{x}{25}\right)$ |
| $\log _{b}\left(\frac{Z}{W}\right)=$ |  |


| $\log _{b}\left(\frac{Z}{W}\right)=$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Power Rule: | $\log _{7}\left(x^{5}\right)$ |
| $\log _{b}\left(z^{w}\right)=$ |  |

