## Logarithms

## Formulae

## Logarithm:

Logarithm, the exponent or power to which a base must be raised to yield a given number. Expressed mathematically, $x$ is the logarithm of $n$ to the base a if $a^{x}=n$, in which case one writes $x=\log _{a} n$

For example, $2^{3}=8$; therefore, 3 is the logarithm of 8 to base 2 , or $3=$ $\log _{2} 8$. In the same fashion, since $10^{2}=100$, then $2=\log _{10} 100$.

Another way to understand this would be:
If $a^{x}=N$, then $x=\log _{a} N$
Logarithm of a negative number or zero is not defined.
Natural logarithm: base of the number is "e"
Common logarithm: Base of the number is 10 . When the base is not mentioned, it can be taken as 10 .

## Properties of logarithm:

- $\log _{\mathrm{a}} 1=0$
- $\log _{a} a=1$
- $\log _{a} x y=\log _{a} x+\log _{a} y$
- $\log _{a}(X / Y)=\log _{a} X-\log _{a} Y$
- $\log _{a} b * \log _{b} a=1$
- $b^{\log _{b} x}=x$
- $\log _{a} x=1 / \log _{x} a$
- $\log _{\mathrm{a}} b=\log _{\mathrm{c}} b * \log _{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{C}$
- $\log _{a} b^{c}=c * \log _{a} b$
- $x^{\log _{b} y}=y^{\log _{b} x}$
- $\log _{\mathrm{a}} \sqrt[n]{b}=\left(\log _{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{b}\right) / \mathrm{n}$
- If $0<a<1$, then $\log _{a} x<\log _{a} y$ (if $x>y$ )
- If $a>1$ then $\log _{a} x>\log _{a} y$ (if $x>y$ )


## SOME POINTS TO REMEMBER:

- $\log (x-y) \neq \log x-\log y$
- $\log (x+y) \neq \log x+\log y$


## log values of some numbers (base 10):

| Number | Value |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 0.301 |
| 3 | 0.4771 |
| 4 | 0.602 |
| 5 | 0.698 |
| 6 | 0.778 |
| 7 | 0.845 |
| 8 | 0.903 |
| 9 | 0.954 |

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