A LOG base 2 ruler (Log2) helps you figure out how many LOG 2s are in the LOG you are trying to measure.

\[ B \cdot \text{LOG} A = \text{LOG} A^B \]

LOG base A of A is equal to one. This is written as Log\_A A = 1. All other properties of the LOGS stay the same.

Example: Log\_10 10 = 1 (this is read as “LOG base 10 of 10 equals 1”)

A LOG base 10 ruler (Log10) helps you figure out how many LOG 2s are in the LOG you are trying to measure.

\[ \text{LOG} A + \text{LOG} B = \text{LOG} A \cdot B \]

\[ \text{LOG} A - \text{LOG} B = \text{LOG} A/B \]