

Name:

Date:

Check for Understanding 1

Required Materials: Throughout this activity you may use any FiCycle LOGS you like.

Part I: Match each expression with the equivalent expression.

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|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. $\text{LOG}(A) + \text{LOG}(B)$ | a. $\text{LOG } A/B$ |
| 2. $\text{LOG}(A) - \text{LOG}(B)$ | b. 0 |
| 3. $B \bullet \text{LOG } A$ | c. $\text{LOG } A \bullet B$ |
| 4. $\text{LOG } 1$ | d. $\text{LOG } A^B$ |

Part II: Basic Exercises. Simplify each expression to a single LOG of a number.

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| 5. $\text{LOG } 5 + \text{LOG } 4 =$ | 9. $\text{LOG } 30 - \text{LOG } 30 =$ |
| 6. $\text{LOG } \frac{1}{2} + \text{LOG } \frac{3}{4} =$ | 10. $5 \bullet \text{LOG } 2 =$ |
| 7. $\text{LOG } 10 - \text{LOG } 5 =$ | 11. $2 \bullet \text{LOG } 8 =$ |
| 8. $\text{LOG } 100 - \text{LOG } 5 =$ | 12. $3 \bullet \text{LOG } 5 =$ |

Part III: Express each single LOG as a sum or difference of LOGS.

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| 13. $\text{LOG } (5 \bullet 10) = \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ | 16. $\text{LOG } \frac{16}{4} = \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} - \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ |
| 14. $\text{LOG } 8x = \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ | 17. $\text{LOG } \frac{x}{4} = \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} - \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ |
| 15. $\text{LOG } xy = \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ | 18. $\text{LOG } \frac{x}{y} = \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} - \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ |

Part IV: Express each LOG as a product.

19. $\text{LOG } x^2 =$

20. $\text{LOG } 5^x =$

21. $\text{LOG } x^z =$

Part V: These questions are a little harder and may require you to use findings from multiple lessons.

22. $\text{LOG } x^2 + \text{LOG } x^{10} =$

28. $2 \bullet \text{LOG } 3 + 4 \bullet \text{LOG } 2 =$

23. $\text{LOG } (2x) = \text{LOG } 2 + \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

29. $20 \bullet \text{LOG } 2 - 10 \bullet \text{LOG } 2 =$

24. $\text{LOG } 10 = \text{LOG } 2 + \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

30. $\frac{1}{4} \bullet \text{LOG } 16 =$

25. $\text{LOG } 10 = \text{LOG } 100 - \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

31. $\frac{1}{2} \bullet \text{LOG } 16 =$

26. $\text{LOG } \left(\frac{Q}{7}\right) = \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} - \text{LOG } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

32. $5,434 \bullet \text{LOG } 1 + 3\pi \bullet \text{LOG } 1 =$

27. $6 \bullet \text{LOG } 2 + 4 \bullet \text{LOG } 2 =$

33. $\text{LOG } 1 \bullet \left(\sum_{n=1}^{100} e^{n+1} \bullet 27\pi n\right) =$

Part VI: Using the LOG rules, break apart each single LOG into a sum, product, and/or difference of as many different LOGS as possible.

34. $\text{LOG } \frac{2x}{7y} =$

36. $\text{LOG } \left(\frac{8x^3}{9y}\right)^4 =$

35. $\text{LOG } \left(\frac{5x}{3y}\right)^4 =$