<u>DIRECTIONS</u>: Expand each logarithm in terms of $\log_2 M$ and $\log_2 N$.

1. $\log_2(MN)^4$ **2.** $\log_2 \sqrt[3]{M^2N}$ **3.** $\log_2(\frac{M}{N})^7$ **4.** $\log_2 \frac{1}{MN}$

<u>DIRECTIONS</u>: Use the facts that $\log 9 \approx 0.95$ and $\log 2 \approx 0.30$ (accurate to two decimal places) to find the following.

- **5.** $\log \frac{9}{2}$ **6.** $\log \sqrt{2}$
- **7.** $\log 36$ **8.** $\log \frac{20}{2}$
- **9.** $\log \frac{1}{2000}$ **10.** $\log \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{9}}$

DIRECTIONS: Condense these expressions into logarithms of single numbers or expressions (and remember that $1 = \log (x)$) 11. $\log x - 4 \log y$ 12. $\log_5 M - \frac{1}{4} \log_5 N$ 13. $\log_5 x - \log_5 y + 2$ 14. $\frac{1 + \log_9 x}{2}$

DIRECTIONS: Simplify.

15. $2 \log 5 + \log 4$ **16.** $2 \log_3 6 - \log_3 4$

17. $\log_4 40 - \log_4 5$ **18.** $\log_4 3 - \log_4 48$