

3.3b p. 208-209 (69-83 odd,  
89-101 odd, 107, 111-116 all)

$$\begin{aligned} (69.) \quad & \ln x + \ln 4 \\ &= \boxed{\ln 4x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (71.) \quad & \log_4 z - \log_4 y \\ &= \boxed{\log_4 \frac{z}{y}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (73.) \quad & 4 \log_3 (x+2) \\ &= \boxed{\log_3 (x+2)^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (75.) \quad & \frac{1}{2} \ln (x^2+4) + \ln x \\ &= \ln (x^2+4)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \ln x \\ &= \ln (x^2+4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

$$= \boxed{\ln \sqrt{x^2+4} \cdot x \text{ or } \ln x \sqrt{x^2+4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (77.) \quad & \ln x - 3 \ln (x+1) \\ &= \ln x - \ln (x+1)^3 \\ &= \boxed{\ln \frac{x}{(x+1)^3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (79.) \quad & \ln (x-2) + \ln 2 - 3 \ln y \\ &= \ln (x-2) 2 - 3 \ln y \\ &= \boxed{\ln \frac{2(x-2)}{y^3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (81.) \quad & \ln x - 2 [\ln (x+2) + \ln (x-2)] \\ &= \ln x - 2 (\ln (x+2)(x-2)) \\ &= \ln x - \ln [(x+2)(x-2)]^2 \\ &= \ln \frac{x}{[(x+2)(x-2)]^2} \\ &= \boxed{\ln \frac{x}{(x^2-4)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (83.) \quad & \frac{1}{2} [2 \ln (x+3) + \ln x - \ln (x^2-1)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\ln (x+3)^2 + \ln x - \ln (x^2-1)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln \frac{x(x+3)^2}{x^2-1} \right] \\ &= \boxed{\ln \sqrt{\frac{x(x+3)^2}{x^2-1}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (89) \log_3 9 &= \log_3 3 \cdot 3 \\ &= \log_3 3 + \log_3 3 \\ &= 1 + 1 \\ &= \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (91) \log_4 16^{3.4} &= 3.4 (\log_4 4 \cdot 4) \\ &= 3.4 (\log_4 4 + \log_4 4) \\ &= 3.4 (1 + 1) \\ &= 3.4 (2) \\ &= \boxed{6.8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (93) \log_2 (-4) &= \square \\ 2^a &= -4 \\ \text{cannot do} \\ \text{not possible or} \\ \text{undefined} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (95) \log_5 375 - \log_5 3 &= \log_5 \frac{375}{3} \\ &= \log_5 125 \\ &= \log_5 5^3 \\ &= 3 (\log_5 5) \\ &= 3(1) = \boxed{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (97) \ln e^3 - \ln e^7 &= \ln \frac{e^3}{e^7} = \ln \frac{1}{e^4} \\ &= \ln e^{-4} = -4 (\ln e) \\ &= -4(1) = \boxed{-4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (99) 2 \ln e^4 &= 4 (2 \ln e) \\ &= 4 (2 \times 1) = \boxed{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (101) \ln \sqrt{e} &= \ln \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \ln e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (\ln e) = -\frac{1}{2} (1) = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(107) \beta = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{I}{10^{-2}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \beta &= 10 \log_{10} (I \cdot 10^{12}) \\ &= 10 [\log_{10} (I) + \log_{10} 10^{12}] \\ &= 10 (\log_{10} I) + 12 (10) \log_{10} (10) \\ &= 10 \log_{10} I + 120 \end{aligned}$$

I	$10^{-4}$	$10^{-6}$	$10^{-8}$	$10^{-10}$	$10^{-12}$	$10^{-14}$
$\beta$	80	60	40	20	0	-20

$$f(x) = \ln x \quad x > 0$$

T (111)  $f(ax) = f(a) + f(x)$  product property ✓

F (112)  $f(x-a) = f(x) - f(a)$ ,  $x > a$   
don't have difference property

F (113)  $\sqrt{f(x)} = \frac{1}{2} f(x)$   
to be true  $f(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{2} f(x)$

F (114)  $[f(x)]^n = n f(x) \Rightarrow (\ln(x))^n \neq n \ln(x)$   
 $f(x)^n = n f(x) \Rightarrow \ln(x)^n = n \ln(x)$

T (115) If  $f(x) < 0$ , then  $0 < x < 1$   
 $\ln(x) < 0$

$x$	$\ln(x)$
0	uncut
1	0

F (116)  $f(x) > 0$ , then  $x > e$   
 $\ln(x) > 0$ , then  $x > e$   
test  
let  $x = 2$        $2 > e$   
False  $\ln(2) > 0$   
    .6931

$\ln(3) > 0$   
1.09 > 0  
✓