

**4. Get Organized** Fill in each box to compare and contrast the two kinds of logarithms. Give general forms and examples. Simplify, if appropriate. (p. 533).

|                  | COMMON LOGARITHMS | NATURAL LOGARITHMS |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| BASE             |                   |                    |
| LOGARITHMIC FORM |                   |                    |
| EXPONENTIAL FORM |                   |                    |
| $\log_b 1$       |                   |                    |
| $\log_b b$       |                   |                    |
| $\log_b b^x$     |                   |                    |
| $b^{\log_b x}$   |                   |                    |



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|                  | COMMON LOGARITHMS              | NATURAL LOGARITHMS                   |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| BASE             | 10                             | $e = 2.718 \dots$                    |
| LOGARITHMIC FORM | $\log x = y$<br>$\log 100 = 2$ | $\ln x = y$<br>$\ln 100 \approx 4.6$ |
| EXPONENTIAL FORM | $x = 10^y$<br>$100 = 10^2$     | $x = e^y$<br>$100 \approx e^{4.6}$   |
| $\log_b 1$       | $\log 1 = 0$                   | $\ln 1 = 0$                          |
| $\log_b b$       | $\log 10 = 1$                  | $\ln e = 1$                          |
| $\log_b b^x$     | $\log 10^x = x$                | $\ln e^x = x$                        |
| $b^{\log_b x}$   | $10^{\log x} = x$              | $e^{\ln x} = x$                      |