

Rewrite $\ln(20)$ in terms of $\ln(4)$ and $\ln(5)$.

$$\ln 4 \cdot 5 = \boxed{\ln 4 + \ln 5}$$

2. Use the properties of logarithms to rewrite and simplify the logarithmic expression.

a) $\ln 5e^6$

$$\ln 5 + \ln e^6$$

$$\ln 5 + 6 \ln e$$

$$\boxed{\ln 5 + 6}$$

b) $\ln \frac{e^5}{7}$

$$\ln e^5 - \ln 7$$

$$5 \ln e - \ln 7$$

$$\boxed{5 - \ln 7}$$

3. Use the properties of logarithms to expand the expression as a sum, difference, and/or constant multiple of logarithms.

a) $\log_{10} 5x$

$$\boxed{\log_{10} 5 + \log_{10} x}$$

b) $\log_{10} \frac{x}{8}$

$$\boxed{\log_{10} x - \log_{10} 8}$$

c) $\ln \sqrt{z}$

$$\ln z^{1/2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \ln z}$$

d) $\ln \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{y^3}}$

$$\ln \left(\frac{x^2}{y^3} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{\ln x}{y^{3/2}}$$

$$\boxed{\ln x - \frac{3}{2} \ln y}$$

e) $\ln \frac{x^2-1}{x^3}, x > 1$

$$\ln(x^2-1) - \ln x^3$$

$$\boxed{\ln(x^2-1) - 3 \ln x}$$

f) $\ln \frac{x^4 \sqrt{y}}{z^5}$

$$\ln x^4 + \ln \sqrt{y} - \ln z^5$$

$$\boxed{4 \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln y - 5 \ln z}$$

4. Condense the expression to a single logarithm.

a) $2 \log_2(x+3)$

$$\boxed{\log_2(x+3)^2}$$

b) $2 \ln x + \ln(x+1)$

$$\ln x^2 + \ln(x+1)$$

$$\boxed{\ln x^2(x+1)}$$

c) $4[\ln z + \ln(z+5)] - 2 \ln(z-5)$

$$\boxed{\frac{\ln(z(z+5))^4}{(z-5)^2}}$$

d) $\frac{1}{3}[2 \ln(x+3) + \ln x - \ln(x^2-1)]$

$$\frac{1}{3}[\ln(x+3)^2 + \ln x - \ln(x^2-1)]$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[\ln \frac{(x+3)^2 \cdot x}{(x^2-1)} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\ln^3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{x(x+3)^2}{(x^2-1)}}}$$

5. Find the exact value of the logarithm without using a calculator. If this is not possible, state the reason.

a) $\log_6 \sqrt[3]{6}$

$$\log_6 6^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \log_6 6 = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

b) $\log_4(-16)$

NO solution

c) $\ln e^6 - 2 \ln e^5$

$$6 \ln e - 10 \ln e$$

$$6 - 10 = \boxed{-4}$$

d) $\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$

$$\ln 1 - \ln e^{1/2}$$

$$\ln 1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln e$$

$$0 - \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$$