

Основные свойства логарифмов

ПРАВИЛО	ПРИМЕР
$a^{\log_a b} = b$	$5^{\log_5 8} = 8$
$\log_a b + \log_a c = \log_a (bc)$	$\log_{10} 7 + \log_{10} 5 (7 * 5)$
$\log_a b - \log_a c = \log_a \left(\frac{b}{c} \right)$	$\log_2 32 - \log_2 2 = \log_2 \left(\frac{32}{2} \right) = \log_2 16 = 4$
$\log_a b^n = n * \log_a b$	$\log_3 81 = \log_3 3^4 = 4 \log_3 3 = 4 * 1 = 4$
$\log_a^k b = \frac{1}{k} * \log_a b$	$\log_8 2 = \log_2^3 2 = \frac{1}{3} \log_2 2 = \frac{1}{3} * 1 = \frac{1}{3}$
$\log_a b = \log_c b / \log_c a$	$\log_6 32 / \log_6 2 = \log_2 32 = 5$
$\log_a b = 1 / \log_b a$	$\log_{625} 5 = 1 / \log_5 625 = 1 / 4$
$\log_a b * \log_b c = \log_a c$	$\log_4 3 * \log_3 16 = \log_4 16 = 2$