# 7-6 Skills Practice **Common Logarithms**

### Use a calculator to evaluate each expression to the nearest ten-thousandth.

<b>1.</b> log 6	<b>2.</b> log 15		
<b>3.</b> log 1.1	<b>4.</b> log 0.3		
Solve each equation or inequality. Round to the nearest ten-thousandth.			
<b>5.</b> 3 <sup><i>x</i></sup> > 243	<b>6.</b> $16^{\nu} \leq \frac{1}{4}$		
<b>7.</b> $8^p = 50$	<b>8.</b> $7^y = 15$		
<b>9.</b> $5^{3b} = 106$	<b>10.</b> $4^{5k} = 37$		
<b>11.</b> $12^{7p} = 120$	<b>12.</b> $9^{2m} = 27$		
<b>13.</b> $3^{r-5} = 4.1$	<b>14.</b> 8 <sup><i>y</i> + 4</sup> > 15		
<b>15.</b> $7.6^{d+3} = 57.2$	<b>16.</b> $0.5^{t-8} = 16.3$		
<b>17.</b> $42^{x^2} = 84$	<b>18.</b> $5^{x^2 + 1} = 10$		

### Express each logarithm in terms of common logarithms. Then approximate its value to the nearest ten-thousandth.

<b>19.</b> log <sub>3</sub> 7	<b>20.</b> log <sub>5</sub> 66
<b>21.</b> log <sub>2</sub> 35	<b>22.</b> log <sub>6</sub> 10

**23.** Use the formula  $pH = -\log [H+]$  to find the pH of each substance given its concentration of hydrogen ions. Round to the nearest tenth.

42

- **a.** gastric juices:  $[H+] = 1.0 \times 10^{-1}$  mole per liter
- **b.** tomato juice:  $[H+] = 7.94 \times 10^{-5}$  mole per liter
- **c.** blood:  $[H+] = 3.98 \times 10^{-8}$  mole per liter
- **d.** toothpaste:  $[H+] = 1.26 \times 10^{-10}$  mole per liter

# NAME 7-6 Practice Common Logarithms

<b>1.</b> log 101	<b>2.</b> log 2.2	
<b>1.</b> log 101	<b>2.</b> 10g 2.2	

# Use the formula pH = -log [H+] to find the pH of each substance given its concentration of hydrogen ions. Round to the nearest tenth.

4. milk:  $[H+] = 2.51 \times 10^{-7}$  mole per liter

- 5. acid rain:  $[H+] = 2.51 \times 10^{-6}$  mole per liter
- 6. black coffee:  $[H+] = 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$  mole per liter
- 7. milk of magnesia:  $[H+] = 3.16 \times 10^{-11}$  mole per liter

# Solve each equation or inequality. Round to the nearest ten-thousandth.

<b>8.</b> $2^x < 25$	<b>9.</b> $5^a = 120$	<b>10.</b> $6^z = 45.6$
<b>11.</b> $9^m \ge 100$	<b>12.</b> $3.5^x = 47.9$	<b>13.</b> $8.2^y = 64.5$
<b>14.</b> $2^{b+1} \le 7.31$	<b>15.</b> $4^{2x} = 27$	<b>16.</b> $2^{a-4} = 82.1$
<b>17.</b> $9^{z-2} > 38$	<b>18.</b> $5^{w+3} = 17$	<b>19.</b> $30^{x^2} = 50$
<b>20.</b> $5^{x^2-3} = 72$	<b>21.</b> $4^{2x} = 9^{x+1}$	<b>22.</b> $2^{n+1} = 5^{2n-1}$

### Express each logarithm in terms of common logarithms. Then approximate its value to the nearest ten-thousandth.

<b>23.</b> log <sub>5</sub> 12	<b>24.</b> log <sub>8</sub> 32	<b>25.</b> log <sub>11</sub> 9
<b>26.</b> log <sub>2</sub> 18	<b>27.</b> log <sub>9</sub> 6	<b>28.</b> $\log_7 \sqrt{8}$

- 29. HORTICULTURE Siberian irises flourish when the concentration of hydrogen ions [H+] in the soil is not less than  $1.58 \times 10^{-8}$  mole per liter. What is the pH of the soil in which these irises will flourish?
- **30.** ACIDITY The pH of vinegar is 2.9 and the pH of milk is 6.6. Approximately how many times greater is the hydrogen ion concentration of vinegar than of milk?
- **31.** BIOLOGY There are initially 1000 bacteria in a culture. The number of bacteria doubles each hour. The number of bacteria N present after t hours is  $N = 1000(2)^t$ . How long will it take the culture to increase to 50,000 bacteria?
- **32.** SOUND An equation for loudness L in decibels is given by  $L = 10 \log R$ , where R is the sound's relative intensity. An air-raid siren can reach 150 decibels and jet engine noise can reach 120 decibels. How many times greater is the relative intensity of the air-raid siren than that of the jet engine noise?

2

**3.** log 0.05