

LOGS AND SURDS-SET-1

1	<p>(a) Write as a single logarithm.</p> $\log 6 + \log 3 - \log 2$ <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer (a)</i> [1]</p> <p>(b) Simplify.</p> $\sqrt{98} - \sqrt{50} + \sqrt{8}$ <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer (b)</i> [2]</p>		
MS-1	<p>(a) $\log 9$</p> <p>(b) $4\sqrt{2}$ or $2\sqrt{8}$ or $\sqrt{32}$</p>	<p>B1 Accept $2 \log 3$</p> <p>B2 B1 for two of $7\sqrt{2}$ or $5\sqrt{2}$ or $2\sqrt{2}$ seen</p>	[3]
2	<p>(a) $3\log 2 + 2\log 3 = \log k$</p> <p>Find the value of k.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer(a) k =</i> [2]</p> <p>(b) Find the value of $\frac{\log 25}{\log 5}$.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer(b)</i> [1]</p>		

MS-2	(a)	72	B2	If B0 award M1 for $\log(2^3 \times 3^2)$ or $\log 2^3 + \log 3^2$ or better seen e.g. $\log 72$
	(b)	2	B1	
3	Simplify.			
	(a) $\log 9 + 3 \log 2 - 2 \log 6$			
	<i>Answer(a)</i> [3]			
	(b) $\left(\frac{81}{16}\right)^{-\frac{3}{4}}$			
	<i>Answer(b)</i> [2]			
MS-3	(a)	For correct use of $n \log a = \log a^n$ For correct use $\log a + \log b = \log ab$ or $\log a - \log b = \log \frac{a}{b}$ $\log 2$ www3	M1 M1 A1	E.g. $\log 2^3$ or $\log 8$ or $\log 6^2$ or $\log 36$. Using their figures
	(b)	$\frac{8}{27}$ or $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3$ Final Answer	B2	If B0 give B1 for answers with numerator 8 or denominator 27 OR SC1 for answers of $\frac{27}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{(27/8)}$ or $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\pm 3}$
[5]				

4	<p>(a) Find the value of $\log_2 8$.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer(a)</i> [1]</p> <p>(b) Write the following as a single logarithm.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$3\log 2 - \log 4 + 2\log 5$</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer(b)</i> [3]</p>		
MS-4	<p>(a) 3</p> <p>(b) For correct use of $n\log a = \log a^n$ For correct use of $\log a + \log b = \log ab$ or $\log a - \log b = \log \frac{a}{b}$ log50</p>	<p>www3</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1 E.g. $\log 2^3$, log8, $\log 5^2$, log25</p> <p>M1 Using their figures</p> <p>A1 [4]</p>

5	<p>(a) Write as a single logarithm.</p> $\log 3 + \log 4 - \log 2$ <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer(a)</i> [1]</p> <p>(b) Make x the subject of $y = \log_3 x$.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer(b) x =</i> [1]</p> <p>(c) Simplify completely.</p> $\frac{\sqrt{27}}{\sqrt{3}}$ <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer(c)</i> [1]</p>
---	--

MS-5	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">(a)</td> <td style="width: 40%;">log 6</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td rowspan="3" style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(b)</td> <td>3^y</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(c)</td> <td>3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Accept ± 3 or -3 [3]</td> </tr> </table>	(a)	log 6	1		(b)	3^y	1	(c)	3	1				Accept ± 3 or -3 [3]
(a)	log 6	1													
(b)	3^y	1													
(c)	3	1													
			Accept ± 3 or -3 [3]												

6	<p>(a) Write $2\log(x + 1) - \log(x - 1)$ as a single logarithm.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer(a)</i> [2]</p> <p>(b) $\log_3 p = 4$ where p is an integer.</p> <p>Find the value of p.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer(b)</i> $p =$ [2]</p>		
MS-6	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>$\log\left(\frac{(x+1)^2}{x-1}\right)$</p> <p>81</p>	<p>2 M1 for $\log(x+1)^2$ or $\log\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)$</p> <p>2 M1 for $p = 3^4$</p>
7	<p>Solve.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\log x + \log 5 - \log 25 = \log 10$</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer</i> $x =$ [3]</p>		

MS-7	50	3	M2 for $[\log] \left(\frac{5x}{25} \right) = [\log] 10$ oe or M1 for a correct use of logs
8	Solve the following equations. (a) $\log x + \log 3 = \log 12$ <i>Answer(a) x =</i> [1] (b) $\log x = 3$ <i>Answer(b) x =</i> [1] (c) $2\log x - \log 5 = \log 20$ <i>Answer(c) x =</i> [3]		
MS-8	(a) 4 (b) 1000 (c) 10	1 1 3	M1 for correct use of a $a \log x = \log a^x$ M1 for correct use of $\log a + \log b = \log ab$ or $\log a - \log b = \log \frac{a}{b}$

9	<p>(a) Find $\log_5 \frac{1}{25}$.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer(a)</i> [1]</p> <p>(b) Find x when</p> <p>(i) $\log x - \log 2 = \log 6$,</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer(b)(i)</i> [1]</p> <p>(ii) $\log_x 4 = \frac{1}{2}$.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Answer(b)(ii)</i> [1]</p>		
MS-9	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b) (i)</p> <p>(ii)</p>	<p>-2</p> <p>12</p> <p>16</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
10	<p style="text-align: center;">$\log y = 2 \log 3 + 3 \log 2 - \log 6$</p> <p>Find the value of y.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$y =$ [3]</p>		
MS-10	12	3	<p>B1 for $2 \log 3 = \log 9$ or $3 \log 2 = \log 8$ and M1 for correct use of $\log a + \log b = \log ab$ or $\log a - \log b = \log \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)$</p>

11	Simplify. $2 \log 3 - 3 \log 2 + 2 \log \frac{2}{3}$ <p style="text-align: right;">..... [3]</p>		
MS-11	$\log \frac{1}{2}$ or $-\log 2$ final answer	3	M2 for $\log \left(\frac{3^2}{2^3} \times \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 \right)$ or better or M1 for one correct use of log rules.