Logarithm Algebra (Power Property) - To Quadratic (Coefficient 1)

1 Use the power rule to simplify this to an equation with variable 'x'

$$2\log_7(x-6) = \log_7(4)$$

A	$(x-12) = 16$	B	$(x-6)^2 = 16$
C	$2(x-6) = 16$		

2 Use the power rule to simplify this to an equation with variable 'y'

$$2\log_{10}(y-6) = \log_{10}(4)$$

A	$(y-6)^2 = 16$	B	$2(y-6) = 16$
C	$(y-12) = 16$		

3 Use the power rule to simplify this to an equation with variable 'm'

$$2\log_3(m-7) = \log_3(1)$$

A	$(m-14) = 1$	B	$2(m-7) = 1$
C	$(m-7)^2 = 1$		

4 Use the power rule to simplify this to an equation with variable 'm'

$$2\log_2(m+3) = \log_2(1)$$

A	$(m+3)^2 = 1$	B	$2(m+3) = 1$
C	$(m+6) = 1$		

5 Use the power rule to simplify this to an equation with variable 'm'

$$2\log_{10}(m-9) = \log_{10}(9)$$

A	$(m-18) = 81$	B	$(m-9)^2 = 81$
C	$2(m-9) = 81$		

6 Use the power rule to simplify this to an equation with variable 'n'

$$2\log_2(n+4) = \log_2(1)$$

A	$(n+8) = 1$	B	$(n+4)^2 = 1$
C	$2(n+4) = 1$		

7 Use the power rule to simplify this to an equation with variable 'w'

$$2\log_3(w-5) = \log_3(4)$$

A	$2(w-5) = 16$	B	$(w-5)^2 = 16$
C	$(w-10) = 16$		

8 Use the power rule to simplify this to an equation with variable 'm'

$$2\log_9(m-7) = \log_9(1)$$

A	$(m-14) = 1$	B	$(m-7)^2 = 1$
C	$2(m-7) = 1$		