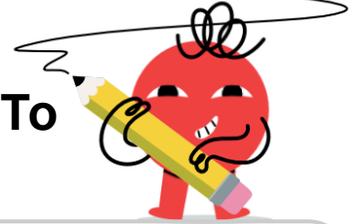




Logarithm Algebra (Power Property) - To Quadratic (Coefficient N)



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

$$2 \log_{10}(6q + 9) = \log_{10}(9)$$

A $(6q + 18) = 81$

B $(6q + 9)^2 = 81$

C $2(6q + 9) = 81$

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

$$2 \log_2(-1x - 7) = \log_2(4)$$

A $2(-1x - 7) = 16$

B $(-1x - 14) = 16$

C $(-1x - 7)^2 = 16$

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

$$2 \log_9(w + 8) = \log_9(1)$$

A $(w + 16) = 1$

B $(w + 8)^2 = 1$

C $2(w + 8) = 1$

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

$$2 \log_5(3y - 6) = \log_5(9)$$

A $(3y - 6)^2 = 81$

B $(3y - 12) = 81$

C $2(3y - 6) = 81$

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

$$2 \log_5(3r - 9) = \log_5(9)$$

A $(3r - 18) = 81$

B $(3r - 9)^2 = 81$

C $2(3r - 9) = 81$

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

$$2 \log_4(-2r + 1) = \log_4(9)$$

A $2(-2r + 1) = 81$

B $(-2r + 1)^2 = 81$

C $(-2r + 2) = 81$

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

$$2 \log_6(-2x + 9) = \log_6(9)$$

A $(-2x + 9)^2 = 81$

B $(-2x + 18) = 81$

C $2(-2x + 9) = 81$

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

$$2 \log_{10}(-1x - 1) = \log_{10}(4)$$

A $(-1x - 1)^2 = 16$

B $2(-1x - 1) = 16$

C $(-1x - 2) = 16$