

## 2. Further logarithms

1.

No	Log
$1934^2$	$3.2865 \times 2$
$\sqrt{0.00324}$	$= 6.5729$
	$-3.5105 : 2$
	$= 2.7553$
	$= 5.328$
2.8727	0.4583
	$= 4.8699$
Anti log 4.8699 = 7.4114 X 10	
= 74114	

2. a) monthly taxable pay;  
 15% of monthly salary =  $\frac{15}{100} \times 20000$   
 = kshs.3000  
 Monthly pay = Kshs.(20000 + 3000 – 700)  
 = Kshs. 22300  
 In Kenya pounds =  $\frac{22300}{20}$   
 = KE 1115

- b) Total tax payable (Gross tax)  
 $1 - 342 \quad \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \quad 342 \times 2 = \text{Kshs.}684$   
 $343 - 684 \quad \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \quad 342 \times 3 = \text{Kshs.}1026$   
 $685 - 1026 \quad \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \quad 342 \times 4 = \text{Kshs.}1368$   
 $1027 - 1368 \quad \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \quad 89 \times 5 = \text{Kshs.}445$   
 Total tax = Kshs.3523

- c) Net tax  
 = Gross tax – relief  
 = Kshs.(3523 – 600) = Kshs.2923

- d) Net pay;  
 = Kshs.20000 – (2923 + 2100 + 200 +  $\frac{2}{100} \times 20000$ )  
 = Kshs. (20000 – 5623) = Kshs.14377

3. 6 month depreciation rate = 8%  
 Number of periods = 8  
 $400,000 (1 - 0.08)^8 = 205288$

4. Mid ordinate  
 Area = 1.2 (6.2 + 4.3 + 2.6)  
 = 15.72

5.  $N. \log \frac{2^5 \times 2^7}{3^6} = \log \frac{2^{12}}{3^6}$   
 $= \log \left( \frac{2^2}{3} \right)^6 = \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^6$   
 $\left( \frac{D; \log 2^5 \times 2^7}{3^6} \right) \left( = \log \frac{2^6}{3^3} \right) \left( = \log \frac{2^2}{3} \right) \left( = \log 4 \right)$   
 $\frac{N; \log 4}{\left( \frac{D}{3} \right)^6}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Log } \frac{4}{3} \\ &= 6 \log \left( \frac{4}{3} \right) \\ & \frac{3 \log \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)}{\frac{6}{3} = 2} \end{aligned}$$

6.  $\text{Log}(x+5) = \log(4)$   
 $(x+2)$   
 $x + 5 = 4$   
 $x + 2$   
 $(x+5)(x+2) = 4$   
 $x^2 + 2x + 5x + 10 = 4$   
 $x^2 + 7x + 6 = 0$   
 $x^2 + 6x + x + 6 = 0$   
 $x(x+6) + 1(x+6) = 0$   
 $(x+1)(x+6) = 0$   
 $x = -1 \quad x = -6$

7.  $a = 100$   
 $r = \frac{200}{100} = 2$   
 $\frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} > Sn$   
 $\frac{100(2^n - 1)}{2 - 1} > 3,100$   
 $2^n - 1 > 31$   
 $2^n > 32$   
 $2^n > 2^5$   
 $n > 5$   
 $n = 6$

8. a) 
$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\ \hline 2 & 32 & 52 & 72 \\ \hline 3 & 23 & 53 & 73 \\ \hline 5 & 25 & 35 & 75 \\ \hline 7 & 27 & 37 & 57 \end{array}$$

b)  $P(E) = \frac{4}{16}$

$= \frac{1}{4}$

9.  $x^2 + y^2 - 6x = 3 - 4y$   
 $x^2 - 6x + (\frac{6}{2})^2 + y^2 + 4y + (\frac{4}{2})^2 = 3 + (\frac{6}{2})^2 + (\frac{4}{2})^2$

$(x-3)^2 (y+2)^2 = 3 + 9 = 4$

$(x-3)^2 (y+2)^2 = 16$

$C(3, -2)$

Gradient  $\Delta y$   $= 7 - -2 = 3$

$\Delta x \quad 6 - 3$

10.  $A = P(1 + \underline{r})^n$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 10000 (1 + \frac{4}{100})^6 \\
&= 10000 (1.04)^6 \\
&= 12653.19 \quad (12,653)
\end{aligned}$$

11.

No.	Std. Form	Log
13.6	$1.36 \times 10^1$	1.1335
$\cos 40^\circ$	—	1.8842
		1.0177
63.5	$6.35 \times 10^1$	1.8028
		1.2149 $\div 3$
	$= \frac{3}{33} + \frac{2.2149}{33}$	
0.5474	$5.474 \times 10^{-1}$	← 1.7383

0.5474

12.  $\log_{10} 5^2 - \log_{10} 2^3 + \log 2^5$

$$\log_{10} \left( \frac{25 \times 32}{8} \right)$$

$$\log_{10} 100 = \log_{10} 10^2 = 2 \log_{10} 10$$

But  $\log_{10} 10 = 1$

$\therefore = 2$

✓Application of logarithmic laws.  
✓Application  
**C.A.O**

13.  $\log \frac{3x+8}{2^3} = \log (x-4)$

$$\frac{3x+8}{8} = x-4$$

$$3x+8 = 8(x-4)$$

$$3x+8 = 8x-32$$

$$-5x = -40$$

$$x = 8$$

**Division of logs.**  
**Dropping logs and simplification.**  
**C.A.O**