

Algebra and Logarithms

Calculations

History

Properties

Stupid
questions

Graphs

EGRIS



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Calculations for 100.

$$\log_2 8 = ?$$

8

16

4

3

2

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Calculations for 200.

$$\log_3 \frac{1}{27} = ?$$

3

9

1/9

-3

1/3

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Calculations for 300.

$$\log_{10} \frac{1}{1000000} = ?$$

10

1/1000

7

-6

-10

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Calculations for 400.

$$\log_4 4096 = ?$$

4

5

6

7

8

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History for 100.

How the logarithms were stored in the past?

As graphs

As mementos

As slide rules

As tables

As letters

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History for 200.

The number e is named for

Newton

Pythagoras

Efficiency

Euler

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History for 300.

Who discovered logarithms?

Euler

Briggs

Obama

Napier

Gauss

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History for 400.

Logarithms were discovered in what century?

20th

19th

18th

17th

16th

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Properties for 100.

Which property is used to multiply large numbers fast?

Base change

Reduction of exponent to multiplication

Changing multiplication to addition

Cancelation of powers

Use of complex numbers



Properties for 200.

Base change formula

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_x a}{\log_c a}$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_a x}{\log_c a}$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_c x}{\log_c a}$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_c a}{\log_c x}$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_c x}{\log_c x}$$



Properties for 300.

What property of logarithms is used in this equation,

$$\log_2 2x = \log_2 x + 1$$

Addition of real numbers

Base change

Reduction of exponent to multiplication

Changing multiplication to addition

Cancelation of powers



Properties for 400.

What property of logarithms is NOT used in

$$\log_4 xy^t = \frac{1}{2}(\log_2 x + t \log_2 y)$$

Reduction of exponent to multiplication

Changing multiplication to addition

$$\log_a a^n = n$$

Base change

Factoring out coefficients



Stupid questions for 100.

$$\log_a a = ?$$

a

0

1

2

none of the above

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Stupid questions for 200.

$$\log_{121} 121^5 = ?$$

11

121

1

5

1/5

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Stupid questions for 300.

Let $a > 0$. When a^x makes sense?

Always

Only for $x > 0$

Only for $x < 0$

Only for integer x

Only when x is a fraction



Stupid questions for 400.

Let $a < 0$. When a^x makes sense?

Always

Only for $x > 0$

Only for $x < 0$

Only for integer x

None of the above



Graphs for 100.

The graph of $y = 2^x$ has the following property:

Has a shape of a parabola

Has a shape of hyperbola

Is decreasing

Is increasing

Passes through point (0,0)



Graphs for 200.

The graph of $y = \log_3 x$ has the following property:

Has a shape of a parabola

Has a shape of hyperbola

Is decreasing

Is increasing

Passes through point (0,0)



Graphs for 300.

Graphs $y = \log_a x$ are increasing when:

Always

When $a > 0$

When $a < 0$

Only when $a > 1$

Only when $x > 1$



Graphs for 400.

All graphs $y = \log_a x$ always pass through:

Points $(0, 0)$ and $(1, 1)$

Points $(a, 0)$ and $(1, a)$

Points $(1, 0)$ and $(a, 1)$

Points $(0, 1)$ and $(a, 1)$

None of the above