

1) $\log_{27}(x(x-0.4))=1$ *(M1)(A1)*
 $x^2 - 0.4x = 27$ *(M1)*
 $x = 5.4 \text{ or } x = -5$ *(G2)*
 $x = 5.4$ *(A1) (C6)*

M02/520/S(1)

2) (a) $\log_5 x^2 = 2 \log_5 x$ *(M1)*
 $= 2y$ *(A1) (C2)*

(b) $\log_5 \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\log_5 x$ *(M1)*
 $= -y$ *(A1) (C2)*

(c) $\log_{25} x = \frac{\log_5 x}{\log_5 25}$ *(M1)*
 $= \frac{1}{2}y$ *(A1) (C2)*

M03/520/S(1)

3) **METHOD 1**

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{10} \left(\frac{x}{y^2 \sqrt{z}} \right) &= \log_{10} x - \log_{10} y^2 - \log_{10} \sqrt{z} && \text{(A1)(A1)(A1)} \\ \log_{10} y^2 &= 2 \log_{10} y && \text{(A1)} \\ \log_{10} \sqrt{z} &= \frac{1}{2} \log z && \text{(A1)} \\ \log_{10} \left(\frac{x}{y^2 \sqrt{z}} \right) &= \log_{10} x - 2 \log_{10} y - \frac{1}{2} \log z && \text{(A1)} \\ &= p - 2q - \frac{1}{2}r && \text{(C2)(C2)(C2)} \end{aligned}$$

METHOD 2

$$\begin{aligned} x = 10^p, y^2 = 10^{2q}, \sqrt{z} = 10^{\frac{r}{2}} && \text{(A1)(A1)(A1)} \\ \log_{10} \left(\frac{x}{y^2 \sqrt{z}} \right) &= \log_{10} \left(\frac{10^p}{10^{2q} 10^{\frac{r}{2}}} \right) && \text{(A1)} \\ &= \log_{10} \left(10^{p-2q-\frac{r}{2}} \right) \left(= p - 2q - \frac{r}{2} \right) && \text{(A2) (C2)(C2)(C2)} \end{aligned}$$

M04/521/S(1)M+

- 4) (a) x (A1) (C1)
- (b) $e^{\ln xy}$ or $e^{\ln x} e^{\ln y}$
 $= xy$ (A1) (A1) (C2)
- (c) **METHOD 1**
 $2\ln(e^{x+y})$ (A1)
 $= 2(x+y)\ln e$ (A1)
 $= 2(x+y) (= 2x+2y)$ (A1) (C3)
- METHOD 2**
 $\ln e^{2(x+y)}$ (A2)
 $= 2(x+y) (= 2x+2y)$ (A1) (C3)
- M04/522/S(1)
- 5) **METHOD 1**
 $\log x^2 = 2 \log x$ (A1)
 $\log \sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{2} \log y$ (A1)
 $\log z^3 = 3 \log z$ (A1)
 $2 \log x + \frac{1}{2} \log y - 3 \log z$ (A1)(A1)
 $2a + \frac{1}{2}b - 3c$ (A1) (C6)

METHOD 2

$$x^2 = 10^{2a}, \quad \sqrt{y} = 10^{\frac{b}{2}}, \quad z^3 = 10^{3c} \quad (A1)(A1)(A1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{10} \left(\frac{x^2 \sqrt{y}}{z^3} \right) &= \log_{10} \left(\frac{10^{2a} \times 10^{\frac{b}{2}}}{10^{3c}} \right) \\ &= \log_{10} \left(10^{2a + \frac{b}{2} - 3c} \right) \left(= 2a + \frac{b}{2} - 3c \right) \end{aligned} \quad (A1) \quad (A2)$$

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6)

(a) $\log_3 x - \log_3 (x-5) = \log_3 \left(\frac{x}{x-5} \right)$ (A1)

$$A = \frac{x}{x-5}$$
 (A1) (C2)

Note: If candidates have an incorrect or no answer to part (a) award (A1)(A0)

if $\log \left(\frac{x}{x-5} \right)$ seen in part (b).

(b) **EITHER**

$$\log_3 \left(\frac{x}{x-5} \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{x-5} = 3^1 (= 3)$$

$$x = 3x - 15$$

$$-2x = -15$$

$$x = \frac{15}{2}$$

(M1)(A1)(A1)

(A1) (C4)

OR

$$\frac{\log_{10} \left(\frac{x}{x-5} \right)}{\log_{10} 3} = 1$$
 (M1)(A1)
$$\log_{10} \left(\frac{x}{x-5} \right) = \log_{10} 3$$
 (A1)
$$x = 7.5$$
 (A1) (C4)

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7)

(a) (i) $\log_c 15 = \log_c 3 + \log_c 5$ (A1)
 $= p + q$

A1 N2

(ii) $\log_c 25 = 2 \log_c 5$ (A1)
 $= 2q$

A1 N2

(b) **METHOD 1**

$$d^{\frac{1}{2}} = 6$$
 M1
 $d = 36$ A1 N1

METHOD 2

For changing base M1

e.g. $\frac{\log_{10} 6}{\log_{10} d} = \frac{1}{2}$, $2 \log_{10} 6 = \log_{10} d$
 $d = 36$

A1 N1

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