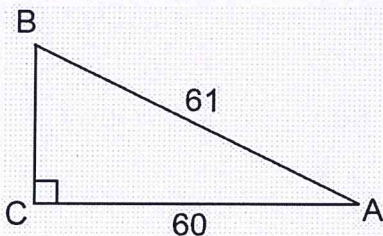


1. Use all three properties of logarithms to write this as a single logarithm:

$$-8\log_5 A + 2\log_5 R - \frac{1}{3}\log_5 X$$

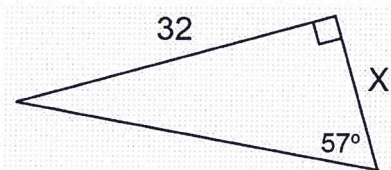
2. Write $\tan B$ as a ratio.

$$\tan B =$$



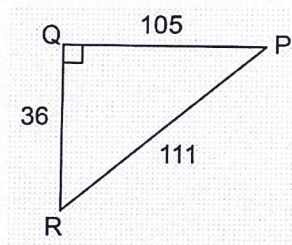
3. Find the value of x to the nearest hundredth.

$$x =$$



4. Find the measure of $\angle P$ to the nearest hundredth of a degree.

$$\angle P =$$



1. Use all three properties of logarithms to write this as a single logarithm:

$$-8\log_5 A + 2\log_5 R - \frac{1}{3}\log_5 X$$

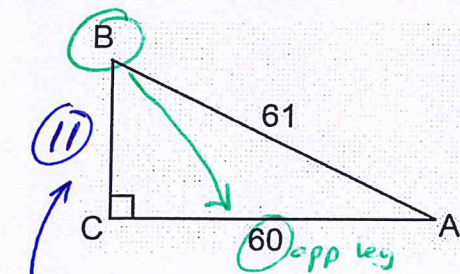
$$\log_5 \frac{R^2}{A^8 \sqrt[3]{X}}$$

2. Write $\tan B$ as a ratio.

$$\tan B = \frac{60}{11}$$

SOHCAHTOA

$$\tan B = \frac{\text{opp leg}}{\text{adj leg}}$$



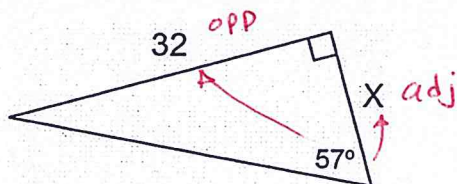
adj leg: $61^2 = 60^2 + x^2$

$$x^2 = 61^2 - 60^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{61^2 - 60^2} = 11$$

3. Find the value of x to the nearest hundredth.

$$x = 20.78$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$

$$\tan 57^\circ = \frac{32}{x}$$

$$\frac{\tan 57^\circ}{1} = \frac{32}{x}$$

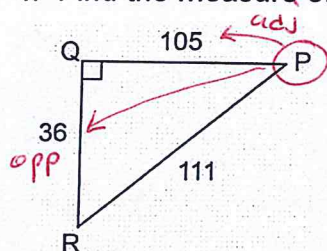
$$x = (32)(1) \div \tan 57^\circ$$

$$= \frac{32}{\tan 57^\circ}$$

$$x = 20.78$$

4. Find the measure of $\angle P$ to the nearest hundredth of a degree.

$$\angle P = 18.92^\circ$$



$$\tan P = \frac{36}{105}$$

$$\angle P = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{36}{105}\right)$$

$$\angle P = 18.92^\circ$$