The following properties of logarithms may be deduced from the properties of exponents:

Properties of Logarithms

Note that $\log x$ and $\ln x$ are not defined when x is negative or 0.

1.
$$\log(AB) = \log A + \log B$$
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$$= \log A + \log B$$

$$= \log A - \log B$$

3.
$$\log (A^p) = n \log A$$

4.
$$\log (10^x) = 3$$

$$5 - 10 \log x = x$$

1.
$$\ln(AB) = \ln A + \ln B$$

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$$\log(AB) = \log A + \log B$$

2. $\log\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \log A - \log B$
2. $\ln\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \ln A - \ln B$
3. $\log(A^p) = p \log A$
3. $\ln(A^p) = p \ln A$
4. $\log(10^x) = x$
4. $\ln e^x = x$
5. $10^{\log x} = x$
5. $e^{\ln x} = x$

3.
$$\ln (A^p) = p \ln A$$

$$4 \ln e^x = \tau$$

$$\int e^{\ln x} = x$$

In addition, $\log 1 = 0$ because $10^0 = 1$, and $\ln 1 = 0$ because $e^0 = 1$.