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In mathematics, a **logarithm** is an exponent or power to which a given base must be raised in order to obtain a specific number. More formally, if a is a positive real number and b is a positive real number not equal to 1, then the logarithm of b to base a, denoted as log_a(b), is the power to which a must be raised to obtain b.For example, if we have a base of 2 and a number of 8, then log_2(8) = 3, because 2 to the power of 3 equals 8. Similarly, if we have a base of 10 and a number of 100, then log_10(100) = 2, because 10 to the power of 2 equals 100.Logarithms are used in various fields of mathematics, science, engineering, and finance. They can help simplify calculations, particularly when dealing with very large or very small numbers. They can also be used to solve equations, analyze data, and model complex systems. The properties of logarithms make them particularly useful for manipulating exponential functions and for studying exponential growth and decay.Common logarithm and natural logarithm are two different types of logarithms used in mathematics.The common logarithm, denoted as log, is a logarithm with a base of 10. The common logarithm of a number is the power to which 10 must be raised to obtain that number. The common logarithm is commonly used in everyday calculations, such as in measuring pH and sound levels, and in finance and accounting.For example, if we want to calculate the common logarithm of 1000, we write log(1000). The value of log(1000) is equal to 3, which means that 10 raised to the power of 3 is equal to 1000 (i.e., 10³ = 1000).The natural logarithm, denoted as ln, is a logarithm with a base of e, where e is the mathematical constant approximately equal to 2.71828. The natural logarithm of a number is the power to which e must be raised to obtain that number. The natural logarithm is commonly used in calculus and advanced mathematics, especially in the study of exponential functions and their derivatives.For example, if we want to calculate the natural logarithm of 10, we write ln(10). The value of ln(10) is approximately 2.30259, which means that e raised to the power of 2.30259 is equal to 10 (i.e., e^{2.30259} ≈ 10).In summary, the main difference between natural logarithm and common logarithm is the base used in the logarithmic expression. The natural logarithm uses the base e, while the common logarithm uses the base 10. 25992 Students Helped in Algebra “Numerade has a great goal - to increase people’s educational levels all around the world. Educators do not complete student’s personal homework tasks. We create video tutorials that may be used for many years in the future.” Dr. Mei Lin Chen PhD in Algebra, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,233 active editors 6,997,850 articles in English “Chinese character” written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese characters are logographs used to write the Chinese languages and others from regions influenced by Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language’s frequently used vocabulary requires 2000–3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them include inscribing stone, bone, or bronze; brushing ink onto silk, bamboo, or paper; and printing with woodblocks or movable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings such as the Chinese input method. **Hot** Power! **Dragon** **W**hisler **Red-capped parrot** Archive By email **fore** featured articles About **Fanciful illustration of Don Quixote** **Pop**e **Donus II** (pictured) never existed, despite being praised for his honorable conduct by later historians? ... **hat Topsy** was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... **that Misato Haga** began her career as a grid girl before she led her own motor racing team? ... **that a science fiction short story** from 1939 has been called an “eerie prediction” and “an uncanny, horrifyingly vivid prophecy” of the Holocaust? ... **that Liechtenstein** competed only in athletics at the 1968 Summer Olympics? ... **that Sin and Flesh Brook** gets its name from the murder and mutilation of a colonist during King Philip’s War? ... **that Isabel Garcés** provided a common counterpart to “child prodigy” protagonists in many 1960s music comedy films? ... **that the steam corvette Gelle** was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... **that Greg Jensen** went from world cow dung throwing champion to playing in the NFL? Archive **Start** a new article **Nominate** an article **Nicuser Dan** Author **Banu Mushtaq** and translator **Deepa Bhashini** win the International Booker Prize for **Heart Lamp: Selected Stories**. **Nicuser Dan** (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. **Austria**, represented by **JJ** with the song “Wasted Love”, wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. **Ongoing:** Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline **Sudanese civil war timeline** **Recent deaths:** **Benjamin Ritchie** **Jadwiga Rappé** **Bachtjar Basri** **Daniel Blálan** **Eddie Shelrake** **Domingos Maubere** **Nominate** an article **May 24:** **Algersgate Day** (Methodism) **Eric XIV of Sweden 1567** - The mentally ill King Erik XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. **Rbert Hues** (d. 1632)**Philip Pearlstein** (b. 1924)**Magnus Manske** (b. 1974)**Stormé DeLarverie** (d. 2014) **More anniversaries:** **May 23** **May 24** **May 25** **Archive** By email **List** of days of the year **About** **Germanicus Julius Caesar** (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germania. The son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudia. The agnomen Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germania. In AD 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Juli Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts in the Logo Black-crowned nightingale **More featured pictures** Community portal - The central hub for editors with resources, lists, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site notices - Sources about Wikipedia and the community. **Teahouse** - Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. **Help desk** - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. **Reference desk** - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: **Commons****Free media repository** **MediaWiki****Wiki software development** **Meta-Wiki****Wikimedia project coordination** **Wikibooks****Free textbooks and manuals** **Wikidata****Free knowledge base** **Wikinews****Free-content news** **Wikiquote****Collection of quotations** **Wikisource****Free-content library** **Wikispecies****Directory of species** **Wikiversity****Free learning tools** **Wikivoyage****Free travel guide** **Wiktionary****Dictionary and thesaurus** This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikis are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية **عالمية** Español **فارسي** Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська **Tiếng Việt** **±** 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית हिन्दी Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca 日本語 Bosanski كوردی Ελληνικά Фрск Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski འབྲོག་སྐད་ Kurdi Latvianis Lietuvių Македонски മലയാളം Norsk nynorsk ལྷོ་ཁྱེད་སྐད་ Shipi Slovenščina 17,000+ articles Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year 20s Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 Year 1060: **Battle of Saint-Denis**, 1567 by topic Arts and sciences Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments categories Establishments - Disestablishments Categories Works vte 1567 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1567MDLXVIIArabic calendar1232Alamanic calendar101664HijriAssyrian calendar317Baliinese saka calendar1488-1489Bengali calendar973-974Berber calendar2517English Regnal year9 Eliz. 1 - 10 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar2111Burmese calendar929Byzantine calendar7075-7076Chinese calendar丙午年 (Fire Tiger)4264 or 4057 — to 一初年 (Fire Rabbit)4265 or 4058Coptic calendar1283-1284Discordian calendar2733Ethiopian calendar1559-1560Hindu calendars5327-5328Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1623-1624 - Shaka Samvat1488-1489 - Kali Yuga4667-4668Holocene calendar15671060 calendar567-568Iranian calendar945-946Islamic calendar974-975Japanese calendarEiroku 10(永禄 1 0年)Japanese calendar1486-1487Julan calendar1567MDLXVIIKorean calendar3900Ming calendar345 before ROC民國345Ere Nakshshahi calendar997th solar calendar2109-2110Tibetan calendar丙午年(male Fire-Tiger)1693 or 1312 or 540 — to 一初年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 - **Battle of Rio de Janeiro:** Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January - A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 - Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longjing Emperor.[1] February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 - **Battle of Oosterweel:** A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Santalsi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - **Henrique I** of Nerika I Mpuadi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongu in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongu April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 - The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 - **Bothwell** takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 - **Sture Murders:** The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is forced to abdicate, and replaced by her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 - At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Ōda clan capture Fuy Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 28 - The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fall in an attempt to capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - **Be** translations into Welsh: The New Testament is first published in Welsh, in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 - **Battle of Saint-Denis:** Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month), Eiroku 10. - In Japan, the Tōdai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaiatsu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroys of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler.[7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founded Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the oldest public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the hajin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[9] Jacob van Heemskerck Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 4 - François d'Aguillon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 - Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schaenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 24 - Jindřich Matyáš Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) - Jacob van Heemskerck, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1607) March 17 - Akizuki Tenanaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, German noble (d. 1596) April 26 - Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1618) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 - Jacob Ulfeild, Danish politician (d. 1630) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1620) August 21 - Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622) September - Edward Stuart, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 - Martin Fréminet, French painter (d.