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We saw the property: $log_b\left(x^p\right) = p \cdot log_b\left(x\right)$

We saw that since logarithms are the inverses of exponents we have:

$$x = b^{log_b(x)}$$

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$$log_a(x) = log_a\left(b^{log_b(x)}\right) = log_b(x) \cdot log_a(b)$$

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If we cannot compute the $log_b(x)$ on the left directly, then we can compute the right hand side instead using base $a = 10, e$ which we can compute on a calculator!