## 3.4 Solving Exponential and Logarithmic Equations Friday, February 27, 2015

Two basic strategies for solving exponetial /logarithmic equations:

1) One-to-one floperty  $a^x = a^y$  then x = y2) Inverse floperty  $\log_a a^x \to x$   $a^{\log_a x} \to x$ 

$$\alpha = \alpha'$$

## 6x.1 Solve

3×= 34

X=4

843

a) 
$$3^{x} = 81$$
 b)  $(\frac{1}{5})^{x} = 125$ 

 $(S_{-1})_{\chi} = S_{3}$ 

X=-3 5-33

0 = FN - xnl (2

Inx = In7

x = 7

273

& 4x = 35

log 4x = 10535 x 1054 = 10535

If you have a variable exponent but cannot make like bases, take the log or In of both sides.

x ≈ 2.5 cyl { 2.5 cyl }

e) ex=15

Inex = In 15 x = 1/15

x = 2.7031

22.70813

 $f) \frac{2(3^{x})=58}{2}$ 

3×= 29

log 3x = log 29 x log 3: log 29

 $X = \frac{\log 29}{\log 3}$ 

x 2 3.065

g) 3 (42m-5)-5= 17

3 (42m-5) = 22

42m-5 = 22 10942n-5 = 109 (2/3)

2m-5 = 10g(21/3)

2m = 104 (22/3) + 5

1054 2n = 6.4372 m= 3.2186 23.2186}

Factor, 2PP, take log or In

h) 
$$2e^{2x} - 5e^{x} - 12 = 0$$
  $-5e^{x} | -24$   
 $(2e^{2x} + 3e^{x})(-8e^{x} - 12) = 0$   
 $e^{x}(2e^{x} + 3) - 4(2e^{x} + 3) = 0$   
 $(e^{x} - 4)(2e^{x} + 3) = 0$ 

$$e^{x}-4=0$$
  $2e^{x}+3=0$ 
 $e^{x}=4$   $2e^{x}=-3$ 
 $\ln e^{x}=\ln 4$   $e^{x}=-3/2$ 
 $\ln e^{x}=\ln 4$   $2$   $x>0$ 

£1.3963 3

\* Must Vyour solutions \*

$$(e^{2x} - 2e^{x})(-e^{x} + 2) = 0$$
 $e^{x}(e^{x} - 2) - 1(e^{x} - 2) = 0$ 
 $(e^{x} - 1)(e^{x} - 2) = 0$ 
 $e^{x} - 1 = 0$ 
 $e^{x} - 2 = 0$ 
 $e^{x} - 1 = 0$ 
 $e^{x} - 2 = 0$ 
 $e^{x} = 1$ 
 $e^{x} = 2$ 
 $e^{x} = 1$ 
 $e^{x}$ 

Ex. 2 Solve

a)  $l_{oo} \times = 4$ b)  $l_{o} \times = 4$ d  $l_{oo} \times = 4$