

### 3.4 Solving Exponential and Logarithmic Equations

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11:51 AM

Two basic strategies for solving exponential / logarithmic equations:

- 1) One-to-One Property  $a^x = a^y$  then  $x=y$
- 2) Inverse Property  $\log_a a^x \rightarrow x$        $a^{\log_a x} \rightarrow x$

#### Ex. 1 Solve

a)  $3^x = 81$   
 $3^x = 3^4$   
 $x = 4$   
 $\{4\}$

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

c)  $\ln x - \ln 7 = 0$   
 $\ln x = \ln 7$   
 $x = 7$   
 $\{7\}$

d)  $4^x = 35$   
 $\log 4^x = \log 35$   
 $x \frac{\log 4}{\log 4} = \frac{\log 35}{\log 4}$   
 $x = \frac{\log 35}{\log 4}$   
 $x \approx 2.5646$

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

$\{2.5646\}$

$\log_4 35 = x$   
 $\frac{\log 35}{\log 4} = x$

e)  $e^x = 15$   
 $\ln e^x = \ln 15$   
 $x = \ln 15$   
 $x \approx 2.7081$   
 $\{2.7081\}$

f)  $\frac{2(3^x)}{2} = \frac{58}{2}$   
 $3^x = 29$   
 $\log 3^x = \log 29$   
 $x \log 3 = \log 29$   
 $x = \frac{\log 29}{\log 3}$   
 $x \approx 3.065$   
 $\{3.065\}$

g)  $3(4^{2m-5}) - 5 = 17$   
 $\frac{3(4^{2m-5})}{3} = \frac{22}{3}$   
 $4^{2m-5} = \frac{22}{3}$   
 $\log 4^{2m-5} = \log (\frac{22}{3})$   
 $2m-5 = \frac{\log (22/3)}{\log 4}$   
 $2m = \frac{\log (22/3)}{\log 4} + 5$   
 $2m = 6.4372$   
 $m = 3.2186$   
 $\{3.2186\}$

{ 3.2186 }

Factor, ZPP, take log or ln

$$h) 2e^{2x} - 5e^x - 12 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -5e^x & -24 \\ 2e^x - 8e^x & 3 \cdot -8 \end{array}$$

$$(2e^{2x} + 3e^x)(-8e^x - 12) = 0$$

$$e^x(2e^x + 3) - 4(2e^x + 3) = 0$$

$$(e^x - 4)(2e^x + 3) = 0$$

$$e^x - 4 = 0 \qquad 2e^x + 3 = 0$$

$$e^x = 4 \qquad 2e^x = -3$$

$$\ln e^x = \ln 4 \qquad e^x = -3/2$$

$$x = 1.3863 \qquad \ln e^x = \ln -3/2 \quad x > 0$$

{ 1.3863 }

j)  $e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2 = 0$

\*Must ✓ your solutions \*

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

$$e^x(e^x - 2) - 1(e^x - 2) = 0$$

$$(e^x - 1)(e^x - 2) = 0$$

$$e^x - 1 = 0 \qquad e^x - 2 = 0$$

$$e^x = 1 \qquad e^x = 2$$

$$\ln e^x = \ln 1 \qquad \ln e^x = \ln 2$$

$$x = 0 \qquad x = \ln 2$$

$$x = .6931$$

{ 0, .6931 }

Ex. 2 Solve

a)  $\log_5 x = 4$   
 $5^4 = x$   
 $625 = x$   
 { 625 }

b)  $\ln x = 4$   
 $\log_e x = 4$   
 $e^4 = x$   
 $x = 54.5982$   
 { 54.5982 }

c)  $\log_6 4 = x$   
 $\frac{\log 4}{\log 6} = x$   
 $x \approx .7737$   
 { .7737 }

"Use change-of-base formula"

$$d) \ln(2x-5) = \ln(7x+27)$$

$$2x-5 = 7x+27$$

$$-5x = 32$$

$$x = -6.4$$

domain  $x > 0$ !

$\emptyset$

$$f) \ln(x-2) + \ln(2x-3) = 2\ln(x)$$

$$\ln(x-2)(2x-3) = \ln x^2$$

$$2x^2 - 7x + 6 = x^2$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$$

$$(x-6)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x-6=0 \quad x-1=0$$

$$x=6 \quad x=1$$

$\{6\}$

\*Must  $\checkmark$  your solution(s).  
extraneous

$$e) \log_4(6x-3) = \log_4(x+17)$$

$$6x-3 = x+17$$

$$5x = 20$$

$$x = 4$$

$\{4\}$

$$g) \log_{14} x = 2/3$$

$$14^{2/3} = x$$

$$x = 5.8088$$

$\{5.8088\}$

$$h) \log_8(x^2-14) = \log_8(5x)$$

$$x^2-14 = 5x$$

$$x^2-5x-14=0$$

$$(x-7)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x-7=0 \quad x+2=0$$

$$x=7 \quad x=-2$$

$\{7\}$

$$j) \frac{2}{2} \log_5 3x = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$\log_5 3x = 2$$

$$5^2 = 3x$$

$$25 = 3x$$

$$x = 25/3$$

$\{8.3333\}$

$$k) 6 + 2\ln x = 9$$

$$2\ln x = 3$$

$$\ln x = 3/2$$

$$\log_e x = 3/2$$

$$e^{3/2} = x$$

$$x \approx 4.4817$$

$\{4.4817\}$

$$\ln x \rightarrow \log_e x$$

Can solve logarithmic equations using a graphing utility.

Put left side in  $y_1 =$  and right side in  $y_2 =$  then use  
 $\boxed{2nd}$   $\boxed{trace}$   $\boxed{5}$ : intersect.

Ex. 3 Solve using graphing utility

a)  $\ln x = x^2 - 4x$

$$y_1 = \ln x$$

$$y_2 = x^2 - 4x$$

$$\{.3141, 4.3383\}$$

b)  $2 \log_5 3x = 4$

$$y_1 = 2 \left( \frac{\log_5 3x}{\log_5 5} \right)$$

must use change-of-base formula.

$$y_2 = 4$$

$$\{25/3\}$$

Ex. 4

- a) You have deposited \$750 into an account that pays 5.75% interest compounded continuously. How long will it take for my investment to double?

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

$$\frac{1500}{750} = \frac{750}{750} e^{.0575t}$$

$$2 = e^{.0575t}$$

$$\ln 2 = \ln e^{.0575t}$$

$$\frac{\ln 2}{.0575} = \frac{.0575t}{.0575}$$

$$t \approx 12.0547$$

Approx. 12 years

- b) From 1970 to 1997, the consumer Price Index (CPI) value  $y$  for a fixed amount of sugar for year  $t$  can be modeled by the eqn:

$$y = -171.8 + 87.1 \ln t$$

where  $y=10$  represents 1970. During which year did the price of sugar reach 4.5 times its 1970 price of \$28.90 on the CPI?

$$\frac{28.90}{4.5}$$

$$\frac{129.6}{87.1}$$

$$129.6$$

$$129.6 = -171.8 + 87.1 \ln t$$

$$\frac{301.4}{87.1} = \frac{87.1 \ln t}{87.1}$$

$$\frac{301.4}{87.1} = \ln t \rightarrow \frac{301.4}{87.1} = \log_e t$$

$$e^{(301.4/87.1)} = t$$

$$\frac{31.8}{-10}$$

$$t = 31.8 \text{ yrs}$$

$$21.8 \text{ yrs} + 1970 = 1991.8$$

$$.8 \times 12 = 9.6$$

$$.6 \times 30$$

1991, September 18<sup>th</sup>