

§ 4.5 EXPONENTIAL & LOGARITHMIC EQUATIONS

7/13/2016

* 1-3, 7, 17, 21, 27, 31, 37,
46, 49, 52, 55, 59, 61, 63

1. $e^x = 25$

$$x = \ln 25 \approx 3.2189$$

2. $\log(3x-6) = \log(x)$

$$3x - 6 = x$$

$$2x = 6$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 3}}$$

3. $5^{x-1} = 125$

$$5^{x-1} = 5^3$$

↓

$$x-1 = 3$$

$$\boxed{x = 4}$$

7. $7^{2x-3} = 7^{6+5x}$

↓

$$2x - 3 = 6 + 5x$$

$$-9 = 3x$$

$$\boxed{x = -3}$$

17. $3e^x = 10$

$$e^x = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\boxed{x = \ln \frac{10}{3}}$$

21. $e^{1-4x} = 2$

$$1-4x = \ln 2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1-\ln 2}{4} = x}$$

27. $4(1+10^{5x}) = 9$

$$1+10^{5x} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$10^{5x} = \frac{9}{4} - 1 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$5x = \log \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{5} \log \frac{5}{4}}$$

$$\underline{31.} \quad 4^x + 2^{1+2x} = 50$$

$$(2^2)^x + 2^{1+2x} = 50$$

$$2^{2x} + 2^{2x+1} = 50$$

$$2^{2x} (1 + 2) = 50$$

Tricky! But you can handle it!

$$2^{2x} = \frac{50}{3}$$

$$2x \ln 2 = \ln \frac{50}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln \frac{50}{3}}{2 \ln 2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{50}{3}$$

SAME BY CHANGE
OF BASE FORMULA

$$\underline{37.} \quad \frac{50}{1 + e^{-x}} = 4$$

$$\frac{1 + e^{-x}}{50} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$1 + e^{-x} = \frac{50}{4} = \frac{25}{2}$$

$$e^{-x} = \frac{23}{2}$$

$$-x = \ln \left(\frac{23}{2} \right)$$

SEE WHAT I DID?

$$x = \ln \left(\frac{2}{23} \right)$$

46. $x^2 10^x - x 10^x = 2(10^x)$

$$10^x (x^2 - x - 2) = 0$$

$$10^x (x-2)(x+1) = 0$$

↓ ↓ ↓
 $10^x = 0$ $x-2 = 0$ $x+1 = 0$

No solutions

$x = 2$	$x = -1$
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49. $\log x + \log(x-1) = \log(4x)$

$$\log(x^2 - x) = \log(4x)$$

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

$$x^2 - 3x = 0$$

$$x(x-3) = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$x = 3$



reject!

$\log(0)$ is undefined

52. $\ln(x - \frac{1}{2}) + \ln(2) = 2 \ln(x)$

$$\ln(2x - 1) = \ln(x^2)$$

$$2x - 1 = x^2 \rightarrow 0 = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

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

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

55. $\ln x = 10$

$$\boxed{x = e^{10}}$$

59. $\log(3x + 5) = 2$

$$3x + 5 = 10^2 = 100$$

$$3x = 95$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{95}{3}}$$

61. $4 - \log(3 - x) = 3$

$$1 = \log(3 - x)$$

$$10 = 3 - x$$

$$\boxed{x = -7}$$

63. $\log_2 x + \log_2(x - 3) = 2$

$$\log_2(x^2 - 3x) = 2$$

$$x^2 - 3x = 2^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$$

$$(x - 4)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = 4}$$

$$x = -1$$

↑ reject!