

## 4.6 – Logarithmic and Exponential Equations

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Per: \_\_\_\_\_

SWBAT: 1. Solve Logarithmic equations using properties of logs. 2. Solve exponential equations

Ex.1 – Solve  $2\log_5 x = \log_5 9$

$$\log_5 x^2 = \log_5 9$$

$$x^2 = 9$$

$$\boxed{x = 3}, \text{ } \textcircled{-3}$$

check

$$2\log_5 (3) = \log_5 9$$

$$\log_5 (3)^2 = \log_5 9$$

$$\log_5 9 = \log_5 9 \checkmark$$

Ex.2 – Solve  $\log_4(x+3) + \log_4(2-x) = 1$

$$\log_4 [(x+3)(2-x)] = 1$$

$$4^1 = (x+3)(2-x)$$

$$4 = -x^2 - x + 6$$

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

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

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

$$\boxed{x = -2 \text{ or } 1}$$

check

$$\log_4 (-2+3) + \log_4 (2-(-2)) = 1$$

$$\log_4 1 + \log_4 4 = 1$$

$$0 + 1 = 1 \checkmark$$

check

$$\log_4 (1+3) + \log_4 (2-1) = 1$$

$$\log_4 4 + \log_4 1 = 1$$

$$1 + 0 = 1 \checkmark$$

Ex.3 – Solve  $4^x - 2^x - 12 = 0$

$$4^x = (2^2)^x = 2^{2x}$$

rewrite

$$(2^x)^2 - 2^x - 12 = 0$$

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

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

↓

no solution

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

check

$$4^{(2)} - 2^{(2)} - 12 = 0$$

$$16 - 4 - 12 = 0 \checkmark$$

Ex.4 : Solve  $2^x = 5$

① Take  $\ln$  of each side

$$\ln 2^x = \ln 5$$

$$\frac{x \ln 2}{\ln 2} = \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 2}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 2} \rightarrow \text{exact solution}$$

$$x \approx 2.322 \rightarrow \text{approximate solution}$$

Ex.5 : Solve  $8(3^x) = 5$

$$\frac{8 \cdot 3^x}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$3^x = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\ln 3^x = \ln\left(\frac{5}{8}\right)$$

$$\frac{x \ln 3}{\ln 3} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{5}{8}\right)}{\ln 3}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{5}{8}\right)}{\ln 3} \rightarrow \text{exact sol.}$$

$$x \approx -0.428 \rightarrow \text{approximate sol.}$$

Ex.6 : Solve  $5^{x-2} = 3^{3x+2}$

$$5^{x-2} = 3^{3x+2}$$

$$\ln 5^{x-2} = \ln 3^{3x+2}$$

$$(x-2) \ln 5 = (3x+2) \ln 3$$

$$x \ln 5 - 2 \ln 5 = 3x \ln 3 + 2 \ln 3$$

$$x \ln 5 - 3x \ln 3 = 2 \ln 3 + 2 \ln 5$$

$$\frac{x(\ln 5 - 3 \ln 3)}{\ln 5 - 3 \ln 3} = \frac{2(\ln 3 + \ln 5)}{\ln 5 - 3 \ln 3}$$

$$x \approx -3.212$$

Ex.7 : Solve  $x + e^x = 2$  using a graphing utility

① graph  $y = x + e^x$  in  $y_1$  and  $y = 2$  in  $y_2$

② use the intersect function ( $2^{nd}$  trace  $\rightarrow$  intersect) AND write the x-coordinate of the intersection point  $\rightarrow$   $x \approx 0.44$