

11.4N - Solving Logarithmic Equations

$\ln \leftarrow$ base is e
 $\log \leftarrow$ base is 10

A. Review

Change each logarithmic statement into an equivalent exponential statement.

1. $\log_8 64 = 2 \rightarrow 8^2 = 64$ 2. $\log_2 \frac{1}{16} = -4 \rightarrow 2^{-4} = \frac{1}{16}$ 3. $\log_{10} 8 = x \rightarrow 10^x = 8$ 4. $\ln x = 5 \rightarrow e^5 = x$

Change each exponential statement into an equivalent logarithmic statement.

1. $4^x = 27 \rightarrow \log_4 27 = x$ 2. $3^{-4} = \frac{1}{81} \rightarrow \log_3 \frac{1}{81} = -4$ 3. $9^x = 3.2 \rightarrow \log_9 3.2 = x$

Solve the following equation using the laws of exponents.

1. $16^{m+2} = 64 \rightarrow (4^{2(m+2)}) = 4^3 \rightarrow 2m+4 = 3 \rightarrow 2m = -1 \rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{2}$

2. $9^{-3n} = 243 \rightarrow (3^2)^{-3n} = 3^5 \rightarrow -6n = 5 \rightarrow n = -\frac{5}{6}$

B. Solving Logarithmic and Exponential Equations

- Use the properties of logarithms and exponents to manipulate the equations.
 - Remember the exponential property: $a^u = a^v \Leftrightarrow u = v$.
- Try rewriting as an exponential function: $y = \log_a x \Leftrightarrow x = a^y$ or as a logarithmic equation: $x = a^y \Leftrightarrow y = \log_a x$

Examples:

a) $\log_{18} 324 = x$ *rewrite in exp. form*

$18^x = 324$
 $18^x = 18^2$
 $x = 2$

c) $\ln e^{2x} = 6$
 $e^6 = e^{2x}$
 $6 = 2x$
 $x = 3$

e) $\log_3(3x-1) = 2$
 $3^2 = 3x-1$
 $9 = 3x-1$
 $\frac{10}{3} = \frac{3x}{3}$
 $x = \frac{10}{3}$

g) $\log_6 216 = (3x+2)$
 $6^{3x+2} = 216$
 $6^{3x+2} = 6^3$
 $3x+2 = 3$
 $3x = 1$
 $x = \frac{1}{3}$

b) $6^{x-4} = 11$

$\log_{6+4} 11 = x-4$
 $x = \log_6 11 + 4$

d) $\frac{3 \cdot (10)^{3-x}}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$
 $(10)^{3-x} = \frac{7}{3}$
 rewrite as log
 $\log_{10} \frac{7}{3} = 3-x$
 $+x = -\log_{10} \frac{7}{3} + 3$
 $x = -\log_{10} \frac{7}{3} + 3$

f) $2^{-x} = 1.5$
 $-\log_2 1.5 = +x$
 $x = -\log_2 1.5$

h) $e^{4x+3} = 9$
base e in source in instead of log
 $\ln 9 = 4x+3$
 $-3 + \ln 9 = 4x$
 $x = \frac{-3 + \ln 9}{4}$ or $x = -0.2$