

Pre-Calculus CP 1 – Section 3.4 Notes
Solving Exponential & Logarithmic Equations

Name: Key

Reminder of Important Properties

- One-to-One Properties: $a^x = a^y$ if and only if $x = y$.
 $\log_a x = \log_a y$ if and only if $x = y$.
- Inverse Properties: $a^{\log_a x} = x$
 $\log_a a^x = x$

Solving Strategies

1. Rewrite the original equation in a form that allows for the use of the one-to-one properties of exponential or logarithmic functions.
2. Rewrite an exponential equation in logarithmic form, then apply the Inverse Property of logarithmic functions.
3. Rewrite a logarithmic equation in exponential form, then apply the Inverse Property of exponential functions.

Examples

Solve the following exponential equations and approximate to three decimal places (if needed).

1. $4^x = 72$

$\log_4 72 = x$
 $x = \frac{\log 72}{\log 4} \approx 3.085$

2. $3\left(\frac{2^x}{3}\right) = 42$

$2^x = 14$
 $\log_2 14 = x = \frac{\log 14}{\log 2} \approx 3.807$

3. $e^x + 5 = 60$

$\frac{-5}{-5} \quad \frac{-5}{-5}$
 $e^x = 55$
 $\log_e 55 = x$
 $x = \ln 55 \approx 4.007$

4. $2(3^{2t-5}) - 4 = 11$

$\frac{+4}{+4} \quad \frac{+4}{+4}$
 $2(3^{2t-5}) = 15$
 $3^{2t-5} = \frac{15}{2}$
 $\rightarrow \log_3 \frac{15}{2} = 2t - 5$
 $t = \frac{\log_3 \frac{15}{2} + 5}{2} \approx 3.417$

Solving Exponential & Logarithmic Equations

5. $e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2 = 0$ $u = e^x$

$$u^2 - 3u + 2 = 0$$

$$(u-2)(u-1) = 0$$

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

$$e^x = 2 \text{ or } e^x = 1$$

$$\log_e 2 = x$$

$$\log_e 1 = x$$

Examples: $\ln 2 = x$ $(\ln 1 = 0)$

$$x = .693 \text{ or } x = 0$$

Solve the following logarithmic equations and approximate to three decimal places (if needed).

1. $\ln x = 2$

$$\log_e x = 2$$

$$e^2 = x = 7.389$$

2. $\log_3(5x-1) = \log_3(x+7)$

$$5x-1 = x+7$$

$$4x = 8$$

$$x = 2$$

3. $5 + 2\ln x = 4$

$$2\ln x = -1$$

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

$$e^{-1} = x^2$$

$$\pm \sqrt{e^{-1}} = x$$

$\pm .607$
no \log of < 0

4. $2\log_5 3x = 4$

$$\log_5(3x)^2 = 4$$

$$5^4 = (3x)^2$$

$$\frac{625}{9} = x^2$$

$$x = \pm \frac{25}{3}$$

Checking for extraneous roots...

5. $\log 5x + \log(x-1) = 2$

$$\log_{10}(5x(x-1)) = 2$$

$$10^2 = 5x^2 - 5x$$

$$5x^2 - 5x - 100 = 0$$

$$5(x^2 - x - 20) = 0$$

$$5(x-5)(x+4) = 0$$

$$x = 5, x = -4$$

can't take \log of a # < 0

HW: p. 253-4 #9, 15, 19, 29, 35, 37, 45, 49, 53, 59, 77, 81, 85, 93, 110