

6.6 Practice Problems

Solve each exponential equation.

1. $4^{2x+4} = 64$

$$4^{2x+4} = 4^3$$

$$2x+4 = 3$$

$$-4 \quad -4$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. $3^x = 19$

$$\log_3 19 = x$$

3. $4^{x+5} = 5^{2x-3}$

$$\ln 4^{x+5} = \ln 5^{2x-3}$$

$$(x+5) \ln 4 = (2x-3) \ln 5$$

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

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

$$\frac{5 \ln 4 + 3 \ln 5}{2 \ln 5 - \ln 4} = \frac{x(2 \ln 5 - \ln 4)}{2 \ln 5 - \ln 4}$$

$$x = \frac{5 \ln 4 + 3 \ln 5}{2 \ln 5 - \ln 4}$$

4. $30e^{2x} - 5 = 355$

$$\begin{aligned} +5 \quad +5 \\ \frac{30e^{2x}}{30} &= \frac{360}{30} \\ e^{2x} &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\ln 12}{2} &= \frac{2x}{2} \\ \frac{\ln 12}{2} &= x \end{aligned}$$

5. $3^{2x} - 8 \cdot 3^x + 15 = 0$

let $u = 3^x \quad u^2 = 3^{2x}$

$$u^2 - 8u + 15 = 0$$

$$(u-5)(u-3) = 0$$

$$u-5=0 \quad u-3=0$$

$$u=5 \quad u=3$$

Sub back

$$3^x = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln 3^x &= \ln 5 \\ x \ln 3 &= \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 3} \\ x &= \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 3} \end{aligned}$$

$$3^x = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln 3^x &= \ln 3 \\ x \ln 3 &= \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 3} \\ x &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 3}$$

$$x = 1$$

Solve each logarithmic equation in problems 6 - 10. Be sure to reject any value of x that is not in the domain of the original logarithmic expression.

6. $\log_3(x+5)=4$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3^4 = x+5 \\ -5 \quad -5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 81-5 = x \\ \underline{76 = x} \end{array}$$

7. $2\log_7 x = \log_7 64$

$$\log_7 x^2 = \log_7 64$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 = 64 \\ x = \pm 8 \end{array}$$

$$x = 8$$

8. $\log_6 x + \log_6(x+5) = 2$

$$\log_6 x(x+5) = 2$$

$$6^2 = x(x+5)$$

$$36 = x^2 + 5x$$

$$0 = x^2 + 5x - 36$$

$$0 = (x+9)(x-4)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x+9=0 \\ x-4=0 \end{array}$$

$$x = -9$$

$$x = 4$$

9. $\log(x-9) = \log(x+4) + \log 3$

$$\log(x-9) = \log 3(x+4)$$

$$x-9 = 3x+12$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x \quad -x \\ -9 = 2x + 12 \\ -12 \quad -12 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-21}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{21}{2}$$

No Solution

10. $\log_3(x-2)+1 = \log_3(3x+1)$

$$1 = \log_3(3x+1) - \log_3(x-2)$$

$$1 = \log_3 \left(\frac{3x+1}{x-2} \right)$$

$$3^1 = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x-6 = 3x+1 \\ -3x \quad -3x \end{array}$$

$$-6 = 1$$

No Solution