Math 3201 7.4A Solving Exponential Equations Using Logarithms

Steps:

- Take the log (base 10) of each side of the equation.
- Use the power law to bring the exponents down.
- If the exponent has more than one term, use the distributive property.
- Group and combine like terms to solve the equation.

Example 1:

Solve for the variable.



(B)



(c)
$$\frac{2^{x-1}}{109} = 1093^{(x+1)} = 1093^{(x+1)} = -0.1761 \times = 0.7782$$

 $(x-1)^{2} = 1093^{(x+1)}^{2x-1} = 3^{x+1} - 0.1761 \times = -0.1761 \times = -0.1761$

(D) $\frac{4(3^{2x})}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$ $-\frac{2}{4}$ $-\frac{2}{6}$ $4(3^{2x}) = 24$ $\gamma d\chi = 1.6307$ $3^{2x} = 6n \qquad 3^{2x} = 6n \qquad 3^{2x} = \frac{100}{3} = 2x \qquad X = \frac{100}{3} = 2x \qquad X = 0.8155$ 10932× = 1096 2×1093= 1096 1093 /093

Solving Log Equations Using a Calculator

Recall the examples we did when we evaluated a logarithm by changing to exponential form:



This strategy works fine when we can get a common base, but is not useful in cases in which we cannot get a common base. In these cases however, we can evaluate the logarithm using a calculator. The **change of base rule** has already been introduced. This rule is **not** provided on the final exam.

$$\log_b n = \frac{\log n}{\log b}$$

Example 2:

(A)

 $\sim \log_2 9$ $\gamma = \log 9$ log 2 Y=3.1699

(B)

Textbook Questions: page 455 - 457 #1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 15, 16