Solving Logarithmic and Exponential Equations

Quick Start

Success in College Math



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- 1. Inverse Properties of Logarithms and Exponential Functions
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- 3. Solving Logarithmic Equations

Inverse Properties of Logarithms and Exponential Functions

For all
$$x$$

 $\log_b b^x = x.$

For
$$x > 0$$

$$b^{\log_b x} = x.$$

To solve an equation containing an exponential expression:

1. Isolate the exponential expression.

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- 2. Take the logarithm of both sides. Use the same base for the logarithm as the exponential expression.

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- 3. Cancel the logarithm and exponential expression using the Inverse Property.

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- 2. Take the logarithm of both sides. Use the same base for the logarithm as the exponential expression.
- 3. Cancel the logarithm and exponential expression using the Inverse Property.
- 4. Solve the resulting equation.

Solve the equation. Round your answer to three decimal places where appropriate.

$$4 \cdot 9^{2x} = 14$$

Solve for the exponential expression.

$$\frac{4 \cdot 9^{2x} = 14}{4 \cdot 9^{2x}} = \frac{14}{4}$$

$$\frac{9^{2x}}{4} = \frac{14}{4}$$

$$\frac{9^{2x}}{4} = 3.5$$

- Take the logarithm base 9 of both sides.
- Cancel the logarithm and exponent.

$$9^{2x} = 3.5$$
 $\log_{9} 9^{2x} = \log_{9} 3.5$
 $2x = \log_{9} 3.5$

- Solve for *x*.
- Round your answer to three decimal places.

$$2x = \log_{9} 3.5$$

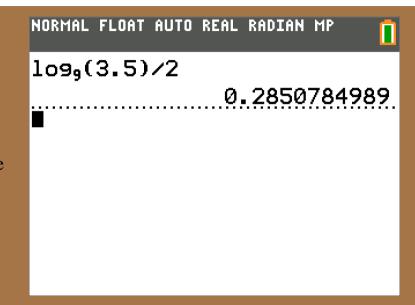
$$2x = \log_{9} 3.5$$

$$2 = \log_{9} 3.5$$

$$2 = \log_{9} 3.5$$

$$2 = 0.285$$

- Solve for *x*.
- Round your answer to three decimal places.



Solve the equation. Round your answer to three decimal places where appropriate.

$$10^{2x-18} + 12 = -3$$

Solve for the exponential expression.

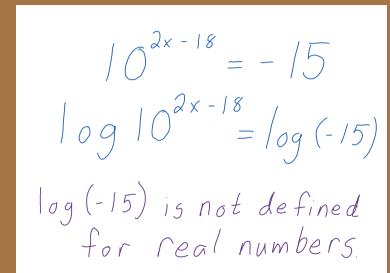
$$|0^{2x-18} + 12 = -3$$

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$$-|2| - |2|$$

$$|0^{2x-18} = -15$$

- Take the common logarithm of both sides.
- The common logarithm isn't defined for -15, so the equation does not have (real number) solutions.



To solve an equation containing a logarithm:

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- 2. Use both sides as an exponent in an exponential expression. Use the same base for the exponential expression as the logarithm.

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- 4. Solve the resulting equation.

Solve the equation. Round your answer to three decimal places where appropriate.

$$2 \cdot \log(6x) + 16 = 14$$

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$$2 \cdot \log (6x) + 16 = 14$$

$$-16 - 16$$

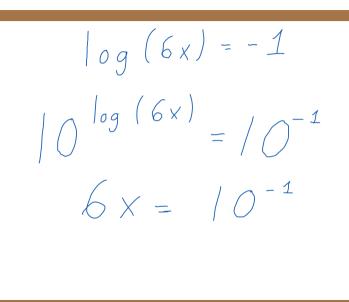
$$2 \cdot \log (6x) = -2$$

$$2 \cdot \log (6x) = -2$$

$$2 \cdot \log (6x) = -1$$

$$\log (6x) = -1$$

- Use both sides as an exponent with base 10.
- Cancel the exponent and logarithm.
- The negative exponent is defined, so we know there are solutions.



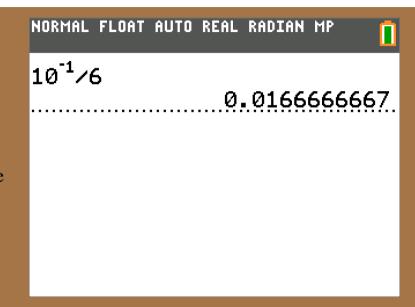
- Solve the equation for *x*.
- Round the answer to three decimal places.

$$6x = 10^{-1}$$

$$\frac{6x = 10^{-1}}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{10^{-1}}{6} = 0.017$$

- Solve the equation for *x*.
- Round the answer to three decimal places.



Solve the equation. Round your answer to three decimal places where appropriate.

$$\log_8\left(3x - 18\right) = 3$$

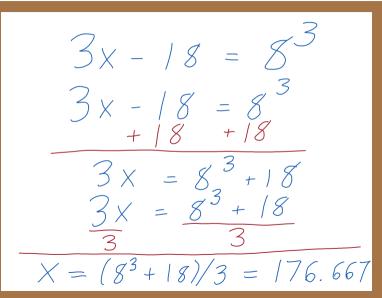
- Use both sides of the equation as an exponent with base 8.
- Cancel the exponent and logarithm.

$$|og_8(3x-18) = 3$$

$$8^{log_8(3X-18)} = 8^3$$

$$3x - 18 = 8^3$$

- Solve the equation for *x*.
- Round the answer to three decimal places.



- Solve the equation for *x*.
- Round the answer to three decimal places.

