The solution to:

$$x \cdot \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x = \frac{c}{d}$$

Can be computed via:

$$x = \frac{W\left(\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \cdot \frac{c}{d}\right)}{\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)}$$

Where W is the Lambert W Function.

In order to approximate this solution, we split the input domain $z = \log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \cdot \frac{c}{d}$ into:

$$-\infty \dots - 1/e \left| \frac{-1/e \dots 0}{0 \dots + 1/e} \right| \frac{+1/e \dots 3 + 1/e}{3 + 1/e \dots + \infty}$$

For z < -1/e, the value of W(z) is not real.

Respectively, the equation $x \cdot \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x = \frac{c}{d}$ has no real solution, because $x \cdot \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x \leq 1/e \cdot \log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) < \frac{c}{d}$.

For
$$-1/e \le z \le +1/e$$
, you may observe that $x = \frac{W\left(\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \cdot \frac{c}{d}\right)}{\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)} = \frac{c}{d} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-n)^{n-1}}{n!} \cdot \left(\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \cdot \frac{c}{d}\right)^{n-1}$:

- For $-1/e \le z \le 0$, which implies that $a \le b$, we compute $x = \frac{c}{d} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(+n)^{n-1}}{n!} \cdot \left(\log\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \cdot \frac{c}{d}\right)^{n-1}$
- For $0 \le z \le +1/e$, which implies that $a \ge b$, we compute $x = \frac{c}{d} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-n)^{n-1}}{n!} \cdot \left(\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \cdot \frac{c}{d}\right)^{n-1}$

As you can see, when a = b, both formulas can be reduced to $x = \frac{c}{d}$.

For +1/e < z < 3 + 1/e, we use a lookup table which maps 128 uniformly distributed values of z.

Then, we calculate W(z') as the weighted-average of $W(z_0)$ and $W(z_1)$, where $z_0 \le z' < z_1$.

For $z \ge 3 + 1/e$, we rely on the fact that $W(z) \approx \log(z) - \log(\log(z)) + \log(\log(z))/\log(z)$.

Of course, z is ultimately restricted by the maximum input supported in our log implementation.