1. $\frac{a-b*c^{(d-e*x)^2}}{f} = g$
2. $a - b * c^{(d-e*x)^2} = fg$ → Multiplying both sides by f is allowed and elimates the fraction
3. $-b * c^{(d-e*x)^2} = fg - a$ → Subtract a from both sides
4. $c^{(d-e*x)^2} = \frac{a-fg}{b}$ → Divide both sides by -b to isolate c
5. $\log_c c^{(d-e*x)^2} = \log_c \frac{a-fg}{b}$ → Take log base c of both sides
6. $(d - e * x)^2 = \log_c(a - fg) - \log_c b$ → $\frac{a-fg}{b} == (a - fg) * b^{-1}$. Rules of logs say you can bring the -1 out front of the log and multiplication in the argument of a log is equivalent to the addition of two logs with the factors of the original argument
7. d-e*x = $\sqrt{\log_c(a - fg) - \log_c b}$, e*x-d = $\sqrt{\log_c(a - fg) - \log_c b}$ → taking the square root of both sides eliminates the exponent, but means we have two roots – one positive, one negative
8. x = $\frac{d-\sqrt{\log_c(a-fg)-\log_c b}}{e}$, x = $\frac{d+\sqrt{\log_c(a-fg)-\log_c b}}{e}$ → add or subtract d from both sides, divide by e and -e