

1. $e^{x+8} = 2^{7x-6}$

$$\ln(e^{x+8}) = \ln(2^{7x-6})$$

$$* \ln(e^x) = x *$$

$$x+8 = (7x-6) \ln(2)$$

$$x+8 = 7x \ln(2) - 6 \ln(2)$$

$$x - 7x \ln(2) = -6 \ln(2) - 8$$

$$x(1 - 7 \ln(2)) = -6 \ln(2) - 8$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \ln(2) - 8}{1 - 7 \ln(2)}$$

2. $\log(2x^2 - 1) = 0$

$$10^{\log(2x^2 - 1)} = 10^0$$

$$2x^2 - 1 = 10^0 = 1$$

$$* 10^{\log(x)} = x, 10^0 = 1 *$$

$$2x^2 = 2$$

$$x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

3. $\ln(11 \cdot e^p) = -14p + 2017$

$$\ln(11 \cdot e^p) = -14p + 2017$$

$$e = e$$

$$11 \cdot e^p = e^{-14p + 2017}$$

$$* e^{\ln(x)} = x *$$

$$11 \cdot e^p = e^{-14p} \cdot e^{2017}$$

* Look up exponent laws

$$e^{15p} = e^{2017}$$

11

$$\ln(e^{15p}) = \ln(e^{2017} / 11)$$

$$15p \cdot \ln(e) = \ln(e^{2017}) - \ln(11)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \ln(A/B) = \ln(A) - \ln(B) \\ * \ln(A^p) = p(\ln A) \end{array} \right.$$

$$15p = 2017 - \ln(11)$$

$$p = \frac{2017 - \ln(11)}{15}$$

3 (Alternate way).

$$\ln(11 \cdot e^p) = -14p + 2017$$

$$\ln(11) + \ln(e^p) = -14p + 2017$$

$$\ln(11) + p \ln(e) = -14p + 2017$$

$$p = -14p + 2017 - \ln(11)$$

$$15p = 2017 - \ln(11)$$

$$p = \frac{2017 - \ln(11)}{15}$$

$$7. \log(10^x + 1) = \pi$$

$$10^{\log(10^x + 1)} = 10^\pi$$

$$10^x + 1 = 10^\pi$$

$$10^x = 10^\pi - 1$$

$$\log(10^x) = \log(10^\pi - 1)$$

$$x = \log(10^\pi - 1)$$

8. Population of squirrels is growing exponentially and has increased by 11% in two years. How long will it take (in years) for the population to triple in size? What is the continuous growth rate?

$$P(t) = P_0 a^t$$

$$t=2 \Rightarrow 1.11 P_0 = P_0 a^2$$

* Initial population grew by 11% in 2 yrs *

$$1.11 = a^2$$

$$(1.11)^{1/2} = a \Rightarrow P(t) = P_0 (1.11)^{t/2} = P_0 ((1.11)^{1/2})^t$$

Now, to find how long it takes to triple:

$$3P_0 = P_0 (1.11)^{t/2} \Rightarrow 3 = (1.11)^{t/2} \rightarrow \ln(3) = \frac{t}{2} \ln(1.11) \rightarrow t = \frac{2 \ln(3)}{\ln(1.11)} \text{ yrs}$$

pg 3

Continuous growth rate?

Recall that $a = (1.11)^{1/2}$

Also recall that from a couple lectures ago...

$$a = e^k \rightarrow k = \ln(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \ln(1.11^{1/2}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1.11)$$

$$k = 0.05218 \approx 5.22 \%$$