Welcome back!
Please take out your notes and your blue sheet from yesterday.

61,47,51
$$e^{2x}-4e^{x}-5=0$$

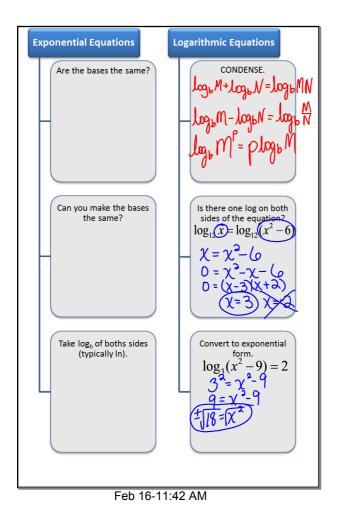
$$(e^{x}-5)(e^{x}+1)=0$$

$$l_{x}e^{x}=16$$

$$l_{x}=1.609$$

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Mar 3-10:22 AM



3.4 - Part II: Solving Log Equations

Method I: Equate Logs - Set inputs equal to each other then solve for x.

Note: Must have a single log = single log. No constants outside the logs! $\log_{12} x = \log_{12}(x^2 - 6)$ $2\log_4 x - \log_4(x + 2) = 0$ $2\log_4 x = \log_4(x + 2) = 0$

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Method II: Convert to exponential form then solve for x.

$$\log_3(x^2-9)=2$$

$$\frac{8\log_5 x}{8} = \frac{16}{8}$$

$$\log_5 x = \lambda$$

$$5^3 = \chi$$

$$\chi = 35$$
p. 222, #85 (HW)

What happens if we have 2 logs & a constant in the equation?

Use log properties to combine logs.

$$\log_{3} 4 + \log_{3}(x - 3) = 2$$

$$\log_{3}(4x - 20) = 2$$

$$3 = 4x - 20$$

$$9 = 4x - 20$$

$$29 = 4x$$

$$\frac{29}{4} = x$$

Use log properties to combine logs.

$$\log_3 4 + \log_3(x-5) = 2$$

$$\log_3 (4x-20) = 2$$

$$3^2 = 4x-20$$

$$9 = 4x-20$$

$$29 = 4x$$

$$3^2 = 4x-20$$

$$5x = 15$$

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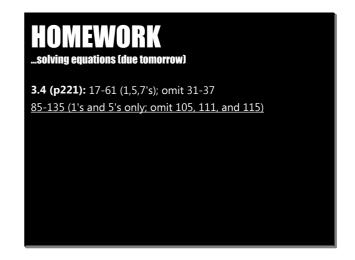
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Graphical approaches...
$$\frac{\log_{10}(8x) - \log_{10}(1+\sqrt{x})}{y_2} = 2$$

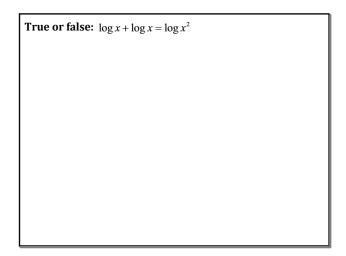
$$y_2$$

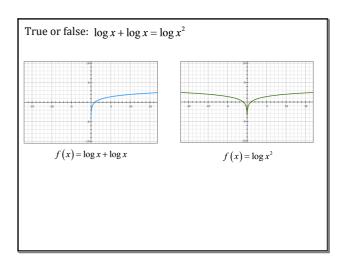
$$y_2$$

$$p. 222, \#121 \text{ (HW)}$$



Feb 16-11:26 AM Feb 9-9:56 AM





Feb 16-11:35 AM

Feb 16-11:35 AM