

# Exponents, Logs and Equations

A. Solve the following exponential equations.

1.  $9^{5x+3} = 9^{-3x+7}$

2.  $64^{3x} = 16^{2x-9}$

3.  $(3^{2x})^{x+1} = 27^{x+3}$

4.  $(49^x)^{x+1} = (7^{x-3})^2$

5.  $25^{3x-7} \cdot 625^{6x+3} = 125^{2x} \cdot 5^{5x-7}$

B. Solve the following log equations:

1.  $\log_2 x = 7$

2.  $\log_x 5 = 3$

3.  $\log_3 7 = x$

4.  $\log_5 2 - \log_5 8 = \log_5 x$

5.  $\log 7 + \log x = \log 49$

6.  $8 \log x - 3 \log x = \log 32$

7.  $\log(x^2 + 21x) = 2$

8.  $2 = \log_3(9x + 10) - \log_3(5n)$

9.  $\log_3(x^3 - 1) - \log_3(x^2 + x + 1) = \log_3 12$

10.  $\log_3(x - 3) + \log_3(x + 2) = 7$

11.  $\log(3x^2 + 4) - \log(2x - 2) = \log(x) + \log 4$

12.  $\log_8 11 = \log_3 x$

13.  $\ln(x + 1) - \ln x = \ln 2$

14.  $\ln x + 3\sqrt{\ln x} = 10$

15.  $\ln(8x^3 - 216) - \ln(4x^2 + 12x + 36) = 2$

16.  $6 \ln x - 4 \ln x = 4$

C. Solve the following exponential equations: (Use logs on questions 1 – 4 and natural logs on questions 5 – 8)

1.  $5^{4x+1} = 13$

2.  $7^{2x} = 11 \cdot 3^{x-1}$

3.  $(121)^{5x+2} = 35(8^{3x})$

4.  $(26)^{x^2+2x} = 703$

5.  $3^{3x} = 11^{x+1}$

6.  $17^{2x-5} = 31 \cdot 2^{-3x+6}$

7.  $8^{2x^2+3} = 13^{5x-1}$

8.  $5^{\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot 3^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[5]{7^{2x}}$

D. Solve the following equations using the appropriate formulas

$$A = Pe^{rt}, N = N_0 \left(2\right)^{\frac{x}{T}}, N = N_0 k^t$$

1. The population of a single-celled organism in a pond triples every 5 days. If the initial count was 600 and the final count is 4100 how many days have passed?

2. After 500 years there are 6 pounds of radioactive material remaining from an original sample of 4781 pounds. What is the half life of this material?

3. At what rate of interest compounded continuously will \$1200 triple in 17 years?

E. Simplify the following expression using logs

$$\frac{125 * 0.0345 * \sqrt[4]{513}}{1698 * \sqrt{8912} * (0.014)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

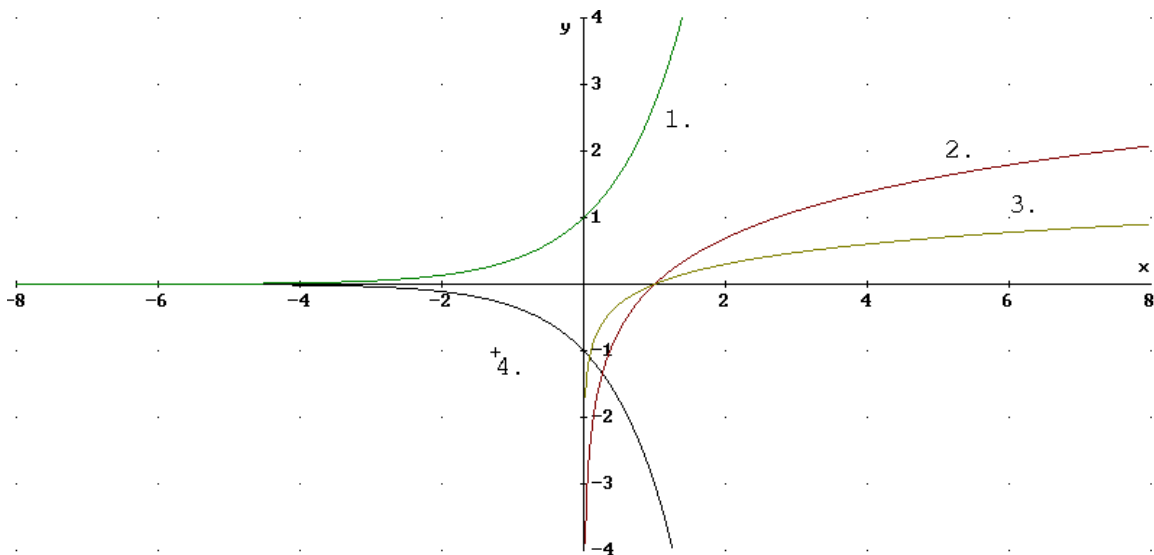
F. Match graph and equation

a)  $y = -3^x$

b)  $y = \ln x$

c)  $y = e^x$

d)  $y = \log x$



G. Definition of natural log and the development of the constant “e”.