

5.5 Solving Log Equations Notes

<p>Warm up</p> <p>$\log(-3) = ?$ use calc. [not possible]</p> <p>$10^? = -3$</p> <p>You can not take the</p>	<p>Solve the exponential equation using change of base.</p> $4^x \cdot 4^{2x-9} = 64$ <p>$4^{3x-9} = 64 \rightarrow$ combine expressions with same base</p> <p>$4^{3x-9} = 4^3 \rightarrow$ exponents = since bases =</p> $3x - 9 = 3$ $3x = 12 \quad x = 4$
<p>Solving Logarithmic Equations</p> <p>Log = Log</p>	<p>log of a negative number.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Condense</u> each side into a single log. 2. If $\log_a m = \log_a n$, then <u>$m = n$</u>. 3. Solve and check for <u>extraneous solutions</u>
<p>1. $\log_5(5x + 9) = \log_5 6x$</p> $5x + 9 = 6x \quad (2)$ $\frac{-5x \quad -5x}{x = 9} \quad (3)$ <p>Check your work!</p> <p>$\log_5(5 \cdot 9 + 9) = \log_5(6 \cdot 9)$ $\log_5(54) = \log_5(54) \checkmark$</p>	<p>2. $\log_9(6 - 3x) = \log_9(-2x)$</p> $6 - 3x = -2x \quad (2)$ <p>$6 = x$ extraneous log of neg</p> <p>check (3)</p> <p>$\log_9(6 - 3(6)) = \log_9(-2 \cdot 6)$ $\log_9(-12) = \log_9(-12)$ accuracy \checkmark</p>
<p>3. $\log_4 68 - \log_4 4 = \log_4(3n + 11)$</p> <p>(1) $\log_4\left(\frac{68}{4}\right) = \log_4(3n + 11)$ $\log_4(17) = \log_4(3n + 11)$</p> <p>(2) $17 = 3n + 11$ $6 = 3n$ $n = 2$</p> <p>(3) $\log_4 68 - \log_4(4) = \log_4(3 \cdot 2 + 11)$ $\log_4 68 - \log_4(4) = \log_4(17)$ $\log_4(17) = \log_4(17)$ accuracy \checkmark + no extraneous</p>	<p>4. $2\log_4 m = \log_4(18 - 7m)$</p> <p>$\log_4 m^2 = \log_4(18 - 7m) \quad (1)$</p> <p>$m^2 = 18 - 7m \quad (2)$</p> <p>$m^2 + 7m - 18 = 0$ quad. $(m + 9)(m - 2) = 0$</p> <p>$m = -9, 2$ check work \checkmark $m = 2$</p> <p>(3)</p>

Solving Logarithmic Equations

Log = number

1. Condense and isolate the log.
2. Rewrite the log into exponential form.
3. Solve and check for extraneous solutions.

1. $\log_2(x-4) = 6$

$2^6 = x-4$ ②

$64 = x-4$

$x = 68$

Check ✓ ③

$\log_2(68-4) = 6$

$\log_2(64) = 6$

$\log_2 2^6 = 6$ ✓ accurate

2. $\log_3(4x+8) - 7 = -3$

① $\log_3(4x+8) = 4$ isolate log

② $3^4 = 4x+8$

$81 = 4x+8$

$73 = 4x$

$x = \frac{73}{4}$

③ Check ✓

$\log_3(4(\frac{73}{4})+8) - 7 = -3$

$\log_3(81) - 7 = -3$

$4 - 7 = -3$ ✓ accurate

3. $2\log x - \log 4 = 2$

$\log x^2 - \log 4 = 2$ ①

$\log \frac{x^2}{4} = 2$

② $10^2 = \frac{x^2}{4}$

$100 = \frac{x^2}{4}$

$400 = x^2$

$x = \pm \sqrt{400}$
 $x = \pm 20$

orig. eq

$2\log(-20) - \log 4 = 2$

③ $x = -20$ is extraneous
check for accuracy + extraneous
 $x = 20$

4. $\log(x-3) + \log x = 1$

$\log(x-3)(x) = 1$ ①

$10^1 = (x-3)x$ ② check ③

$x^2 - 3x = 10$

$x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$

$(x-5)(x+2) = 0$

$x = -2, 5$

Check

$x = -2$ is extraneous
log of negative number
 $x = 5$

$x = -2$
① $1 = \log(-2-3) + \log(-2)$
② $1 = \log(-5) + \log(-2)$
③ $1 = \log 10$ accurate
 $\log(5-3) + \log 5 = 1$
 $\log 2 + \log 5 = 1$
 $\log 10 = 1$ ✓