

## Topic 2.1 - Day 2 - Solving Exponential Equations

Before we get into solving, lets review powers of different numbers:

$y = 2^x$		$y = 3^x$		$y = 4^x$		$y = 5^x$		$y = 6^x$	
x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
5	32	5	243	5	1024	5	3125	5	7776
4	16	4	81	4	256	4	625	4	1296
3	8	3	27	3	64	3	125	3	216
2	4	2	9	2	16	2	25	2	36
1	2	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	6
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
-1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-1	$\frac{1}{3}$	-1	$\frac{1}{4}$	-1	$\frac{1}{5}$	-1	$\frac{1}{6}$
-2	$\frac{1}{4}$	-2	$\frac{1}{9}$	-2	$\frac{1}{16}$	-2	$\frac{1}{25}$	-2	$\frac{1}{36}$
-3	$\frac{1}{8}$	-3	$\frac{1}{27}$	-3	$\frac{1}{64}$	-3	$\frac{1}{125}$	-3	$\frac{1}{216}$

### Exponential Equations

An **exponential equation** is an equation containing a variable in an exponent. Examples of exponential equations include

$$2^{3x-8} = 16, \quad 4^x = 15, \quad \text{and} \quad 40e^{0.6x} = 240.$$

Some exponential equations can be solved by expressing each side of the equation as a power of the same base. All exponential functions are one-to-one—that is, no two different ordered pairs have the same second component. Thus, if  $b$  is a positive number other than 1 and  $b^M = b^N$ , then  $M = N$ .

#### Solving Exponential Equations by Expressing Each Side as a Power of the Same Base

If  $b^M = b^N$ , then  $M = N$ .

Express each side as a power of the same base.

Set the exponents equal to each other.

1. Rewrite the equation in the form  $b^M = b^N$ .
2. Set  $M = N$ .
3. Solve for the variable.

**Ex.1** Solve each exponential equation.

$$2^{3x-8} = 16 \quad 3x-8=4 \quad 5^{3x-6} = 125 \quad 3x-6=3$$

$$2^{3x-8} = 2^4 \quad 3x=12 \quad 5^{3x-6} = 5^3 \quad 3x=9$$

$$\boxed{x=4} \quad \boxed{x=3}$$

$$27^{x+3} = 9^{x-1}$$

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

$$3x+9 = 2x-2$$

$$\underline{-2x} \quad \underline{-2x}$$

$$x+9 = -2$$

$$\underline{-9} \quad \underline{-9}$$

$$\boxed{x=-11}$$

$$8^{x+2} = 4^{x-3}$$

$$2^{3(x+2)} = 2^{2(x-3)}$$

$$3x+6 = 2x-6$$

$$x+6 = -6$$

$$\boxed{x=-12}$$

**Ex.2** Solve each exponential equation.

$$\left(\frac{1}{64}\right)^{2a} = 16$$

$$4^{-3(2a)} = 4^2$$

$$-6a = 2$$

$$\underline{-6} \quad \underline{-6}$$

$$\boxed{a = -\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2x+2} = 36$$

$$6^{-1(2x+2)} = 6^2$$

$$-2x-2 = 2$$

$$-2x = 4$$

$$\boxed{x=-2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{25}\right)^{-p} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{3-2p}$$

$$5^{-2(-p)} = 5^{-1(3-2p)}$$

$$2p = -3 + 2p$$

$$\underline{-2p} \quad \underline{-2p}$$

$$0 = -3$$

$$\boxed{\text{No Solution}}$$