

B.5 - Day 1 - Solving Logarithmic Equations

Day 1 Objective: 1. Solve logarithmic equations by converting into exponential form.

A **logarithmic equation** is an equation that includes one or more logarithms involving a variable.

Remember from last unit!?!?

Logarithmic Form: \longleftrightarrow Exponential Form:

$$\log_b m = n$$

$$b^n = m$$

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Ex.1 Convert these logarithmic equations into exponential equations, then solve for x.

$$\log_2 x = 5$$

$$2^5 = x$$

$$\boxed{32 = x}$$

$$\log_x 81 = 2$$

$$x^2 = 81$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{81} \quad \text{OR} \quad x^2 - 81 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm 9} \quad (x+9)(x-9) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm 9}$$

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Ex.2 Convert these logarithmic equations into exponential equations, then solve for x.

$$\log_{10}(3x-8) = 2$$

$$10^2 = 3x-8$$

$$100 = 3x-8$$

$$108 = 3x$$

$$\boxed{36 = x}$$

$$\log_2(x^2 + 2x) = 3$$

$$2^3 = x^2 + 2x$$

$$8 = x^2 + 2x$$

$$0 = x^2 + 2x - 8$$

$$0 = (x-2)(x+4)$$

$$\boxed{x=2} \quad \boxed{x=-4}$$

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Ex.3 Convert these logarithmic equations into exponential equations, then solve for x.

$$\log_{(x-6)} 4 = 2$$

$$(x-6)^2 = 4$$

$$(x-6)(x-6) = 4$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 36 = 4$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 32 = 0$$

$$(x-8)(x-4) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=8} \quad \boxed{x=4}$$

$$\log_{(x+5)}(4x+17) = 2$$

$$(x+5)^2 = 4x+17$$

$$(x+5)(x+5) = 4x+17$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 = 4x + 17$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0$$

$$(x+2)(x+4) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=-2, -4}$$

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