

## (85) Logarithms (Log and Exponential Equations)

### WORKING AT D/E

(1) Solve each equation giving your answer to 3.SF

(a)  $3^x = 13$     (b)  $5^x = 16$     (c)  $2^x = 0.91$

(2) Solve each equation giving your answer to 3.SF

(a)  $4^{x+1} = 50$     (b)  $5^{1-x} = 8$     (c)  $7^{2x+1} = 100$

(3) (a) By taking logarithms of both sides of the equation, show that the equation  $5^x = 2^{3x-1}$  can be written as  $x \log 5 = 3x \log 2 - \log 2$

(b) Hence, solve the equation  $5^x = 2^{3x-1}$  giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

### WORKING AT B/C

(1) Solve the equation  $4^{x+1} = 3^{2x-1}$  giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

(2) (a) Using the substitute  $p = 5^x$  show that the equation  $5^{2x} + 2(5^x) - 8 = 0$  can be written as  $(p + a)(p + b) = 0$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants to be found.

(b) Hence, find the solutions for  $p$ .

(c) Using your answer to part (b) find the only solution to the equation  $5^{2x} + 2(5^x) - 8 = 0$ .

(3) Find the coordinates of the point where the graphs of  $y = 2^x$  and  $y = 3^{x-1}$  intersect giving your answers to 3 significant figures.

### WORKING AT A\*/A

(1) Solve the equation  $2^{3x-1} = 7 \times 5^{x-3}$  giving your answer to 3 SF.

(2) Solve the equation  $6^{2x} - 6^{x+1} + 8 = 0$

(3) Prove that there are no real solutions to the equation  $5(2^{2x+1}) + 2^{x+2} + 1 = 0$