



December 4

SWBAT:

Solve Log functions



Solve

$$5^{x^2+1} = 57$$

$$\ln(5^{x^2+1}) = \ln(57)$$

$$\frac{(x^2+1)\ln(5)}{\ln(5)} = \frac{\ln(57)}{\ln(5)}$$

$$x^2+1 = \frac{\ln(57)}{\ln(5)}$$

$$-1 \qquad -1$$

$$x^2 = \frac{\ln(57)}{\ln(5)} - 1$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\ln(57)}{\ln(5)} - 1}$$

$$x = \pm 1.230$$

Solve

$$e^{2x} - 4e^x - 5 = 0$$

$$\ln(e^{2x} - 4e^x - 5) = \ln(0)$$

↑ undefined

$$e^{2x} - 4e^x - 5 = 0$$

$$e^{2x} - 4e^x = 5$$

$$\ln(e^{2x} - 4e^x) = \ln(5)$$

$$e^{2x} - 4e^x - 5 = 0$$

$$(e^x)^2 - 4e^x - 5 = 0$$

$$(e^x - 5)(e^x + 1) = 0 \quad (y = e^x)$$

$$e^x - 5 = 0$$

$$+5 \quad +5$$

$$e^x = 5$$

$$\ln(e^x) = \ln(5)$$

$$x \cdot \ln(e) = \ln(5)$$

$$x = \ln(5) = 1.609$$

$$e^x + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{-1 \quad -1}{-1 \quad -1}$$

$$e^x = -1 \quad (\text{no solution})$$

$$\ln(e^x) = \ln(-1)$$

$$x \cdot \ln(e) = \ln(-1)$$

$$x = \ln(-1)$$

$$\text{undefined}$$

$$y^2 - 4y - 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{-5}{-5} \times \frac{1}{1} = -5$$

$$\frac{-5}{-5} + \frac{1}{1} = -4$$

$$y^2 - 5y + 1y - 5 = 0$$

$$y(y-5) + 1(y-5) = 0$$

$$(y-5)(y+1) = 0$$

$$y-5=0 \quad y+1=0$$

$$y=5 \quad y=-1$$

Solve

$$e^{2x} - 4e^x - 5 = 0$$

$$\ln(e^{2x} - 4e^x - 5) = \ln(0)$$

↑ undefined

$$e^{2x} - 4e^x - 5 = 0$$

$$+5 \quad +5$$

$$e^{2x} - 4e^x = 5$$

$$\ln(e^{2x} - 4e^x) = \ln(5)$$

$$e^{2x} - 4e^x - 5 = 0$$

$$(e^x)^2 - 4(e^x) - 5 = 0$$

$$(e^x - 5)(e^x + 1) = 0$$

$$e^x - 5 = 0$$

$$+5 \quad +5$$

$$e^x = 5$$

$$\ln(e^x) = \ln(5)$$

$$x \cdot \ln(e) = \ln(5)$$

$$x = \ln(5) = 1.609$$

$$e^x + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{-1 \quad -1}{-1 \quad -1}$$

$$e^x = -1 \quad (\text{no solution})$$

$$\ln(e^x) = \ln(-1)$$

$$x = \text{undefined}$$

$$y^2 - 4y - 5 = 0$$

$$(y-5)(y+1) = 0$$

$$\frac{-5}{-5} + \frac{1}{1} = -4$$

$$\frac{-5}{-5} \times \frac{1}{1} = -5$$

$$y-5=0 \quad y+1=0$$

$$y=5 \quad y=-1$$

Solve

$$\ln(3x) = 15$$

$$\log_e(3x) = 15$$

$$\frac{e^{15}}{3} = \frac{3x}{3}$$

$$\frac{e^{15}}{3} = x$$

$$1,089,672.457 = x$$

$$\ln(3x) = 15$$
$$e^{\ln(3x)} = e^{15}$$

$$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{e^{15}}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{e^{15}}{3}$$

e^x is the
inverse of $\ln x$
make both sides
a power of e

Solve

$$\ln(x^2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$e^{\ln(x^2)} = e^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$x^2 = e^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{e^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$x = \pm 1.133$$

$$16 = \ln(3x) + \ln(5x)$$

$$16 = \ln(3x \cdot 5x)$$

$$16 = \ln(15x^2)$$

$$e^{16} = e^{\ln(15x^2)}$$

$$\frac{e^{16}}{15} = \frac{15x^2}{15}$$

$$\frac{e^{16}}{15} = x^2$$

$$\pm \sqrt{\frac{e^{16}}{15}} = x$$