

## Logarithmic equations

1 Solve for  $x$  in each of the following logarithmic equations:

**a**  $\log_4 9x = 2$

**b**  $9 \log x = 45$

**c**  $\log_{64} x = \frac{1}{3}$

**d**  $\log_2 (5x - 1) = 6$

**e**  $\log_7 (10x + 2311) = 4$

**f**  $\log_9 (5x - 32) = \log_9 8$

**g**  $\log_7 (6x - 6) = \log_7 (3x - 2)$

**h**  $\log_3 (5x - 2) = \log_3 (4x + 2)$

**i**  $\log_{10} x + \log_{10} 9 = \log_{10} 45$

**j**  $\log (x + 3) = \log x + \log 6$

**k**  $\log_{10} 6 + \log_{10} x = \log_{10} (x + 8)$

**l**  $\log (11x - 2) - \log (4x - 2) = \log 3$

**m**  $\log (x + 30) - \log (x + 2) = \log x$

**n**  $\log_9 (4x + 12) = \log_9 (x + 7) - \log_9 7$

2 Solve  $\log_8 y = 4$  for  $y$ .

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## Exponential equations

3 Solve for the exact value of  $x$  in each of the following exponential equations:

**a**  $3(10^x) = 6$

**b**  $\frac{1}{7}(2^x) = 3$

**c**  $3(5^{4x+5}) + 2 = 5$

**d**  $2 \times 3^{5x} + 4 = 16$

4 Solve for the exact value of  $y$  in each of the following exponential equations:

**a**  $2^{5y+2} = 3^{4-3y}$

**b**  $3^{y+5} = 6^{2y}$

5 Solve for  $x$  in each of the following exponential equations, correct to two decimal places:

**a**  $5^x = 9$

**b**  $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x+3} = \sqrt{7}$

**c**  $3^x = 2^{x+1}$

**d**  $5^{x+4} = 25^{8x-4}$

6 Find the solution to  $3^x = -2$ .

7 Solve for  $y$  in each of the following exponential equations, correct to two decimal places:

**a**  $12^y = 23$

**b**  $3^{y+1} = 6$

**c**  $4^{y-3} = 25$

**d**  $4^{y+1} = 7$

**e**  $7^{4y+3} = 6$

**f**  $6^{y+(-3)} = 11^y$

**g**  $6^{y+5} = 5^{y+2}$

**8** Solve the following exponential equations:

**a**  $9^y = 27$

**c**  $(\sqrt{6})^y = 36$

**e**  $3^{5x-10} = 1$

**g**  $5^{10x+33} = 125$

**i**  $\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{x+5} = 81$

**k**  $\frac{25^y}{5^{4-y}} = \sqrt{125}$

**m**  $30 \times 2^{x-6} = 15$

**o**  $(2^2)^{x+7} = 2^3$

**q**  $81^{x-1} = 9^{3x+5}$

**s**  $a^{x-1} = a^4$

**u**  $3^{x^2-3x} = 81$

**b**  $9^{x+3} = 27^x$

**d**  $(\sqrt{2})^k = 0.5$

**f**  $5^{-3x-1} = 3125$

**h**  $\frac{1}{3^{x-3}} = \sqrt[3]{9}$

**j**  $\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{x-3} = 16^{4x-3}$

**l**  $8^{x+5} = \frac{1}{32\sqrt{2}}$

**n**  $2^x \times 2^{x+3} = 32$

**p**  $(2^4)^{2x-10} = 2^2$

**r**  $25^{x+1} = 125^{3x-4}$

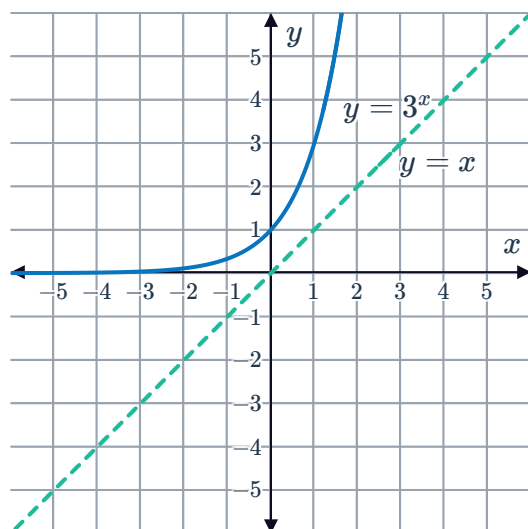
**t**  $a^{x+1} = a^3\sqrt{a}$

**v**  $27(2^x) = 6^x$

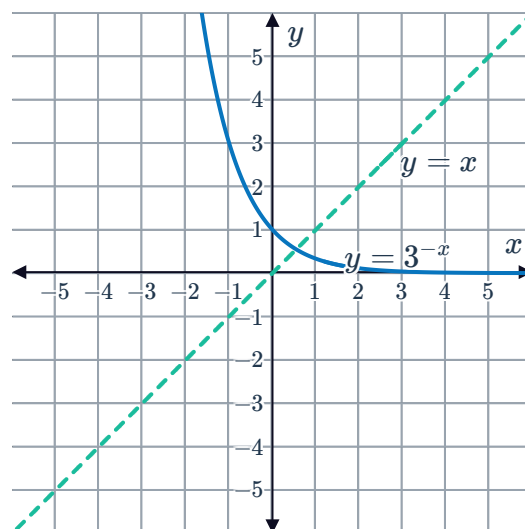
## Inverse of exponential and logarithmic functions

9 Sketch the graph of the inverse of the following functions:

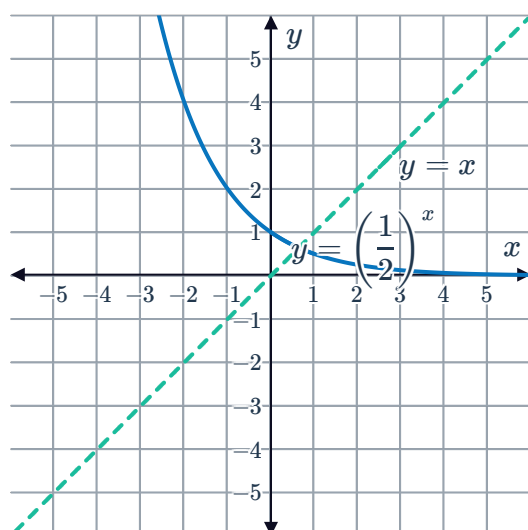
a



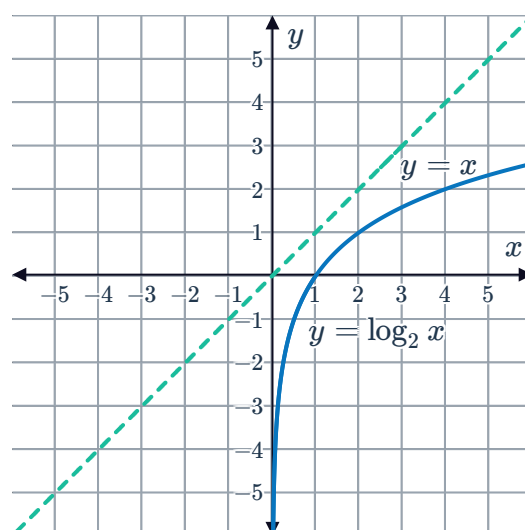
b



c



d



## Applications

10 Find the  $x$ -coordinate of the point of intersection of the graphs of  $y = 2^{5x}$  and  $y = 4^{x-3}$ .

11 Find the value of  $h$ , given the point  $\left(h, \frac{1}{9}\right)$  lies on the curve  $y = 3^{-x}$ .

- 12 Given the points  $(3, n)$ ,  $(k, 16)$  and  $\left(m, \frac{1}{4}\right)$  all lie on the curve with equation  $y = 2^x$ , find the value of:

a  $n$                                       b  $k$                                       c  $m$

- 13 A certain type of cell splits in two every hour and each cell produced also splits in two each hour. The total number of cells after  $t$  hours is given by:

$$N(t) = 2^t$$

Find the time when the number of cells will reach the following amounts:

a 32                                      b 1024                                      c 4096

- 14 The frequency  $f$  (Hz) of the  $n$ th key of an 88-key piano is given by  $f(n) = 440 \left(2^{\frac{1}{12}}\right)^{n-49}$ .

- a Find the frequency of the forty-ninth key.
- b Find the frequency of the 40th key to the nearest whole number.
- c Find the value of  $n$  that corresponds to the key with a frequency of 1760 Hz.