

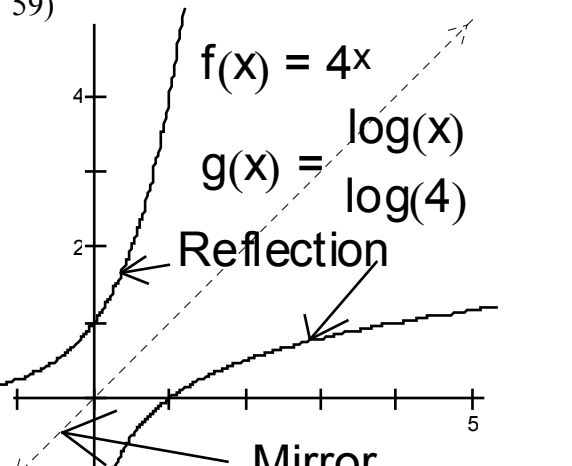
Answer Key 10

4.3: 4,7,15,17,24,29,33,36,43,56,59,75

4.4: 10,12,19,32,39,51,52,59

4.5: 3,10,11,21,30,35,41,47,49,54,61,64,85

4.3

<p>4)</p> <p>a) III (a standard log function)</p> <p>b) II (reflection in y-axis)</p> <p>c) I (reflection in x-axis)</p> <p>d) IV (reflection in both axes)</p>	<p>7)</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\log_8 8 = 1$</td> <td>$[8^1 = 8]$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\log_8 64 = 2$</td> <td>$[8^2 = 64]$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$[\log_8 4 = 2/3]$</td> <td>$8^{2/3} = 4$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$[\log_8 512 = 3]$</td> <td>$8^3 = 512$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\log_8 (1/8) = -1$</td> <td>$[8^{-1} = 1/8]$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$[\log_8 (1/64) = -2]$</td> <td>$8^{-2} = 1/64$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	$\log_8 8 = 1$	$[8^1 = 8]$	$\log_8 64 = 2$	$[8^2 = 64]$	$[\log_8 4 = 2/3]$	$8^{2/3} = 4$	$[\log_8 512 = 3]$	$8^3 = 512$	$\log_8 (1/8) = -1$	$[8^{-1} = 1/8]$	$[\log_8 (1/64) = -2]$	$8^{-2} = 1/64$
$\log_8 8 = 1$	$[8^1 = 8]$												
$\log_8 64 = 2$	$[8^2 = 64]$												
$[\log_8 4 = 2/3]$	$8^{2/3} = 4$												
$[\log_8 512 = 3]$	$8^3 = 512$												
$\log_8 (1/8) = -1$	$[8^{-1} = 1/8]$												
$[\log_8 (1/64) = -2]$	$8^{-2} = 1/64$												
<p>15)</p> <p>a) $e^{3y} = 5$</p> <p>b) $e^{-1} = t + 1$</p>	<p>17)</p> <p>a) $\log_{10} 10,000 = 4$</p> <p>b) $\log_5 1/25 = -2$</p>												
<p>24)</p> <p>a) $\ln(.05) = x + 1$</p> <p>b) $\ln t = .05x$</p>	<p>29)</p> <p>a) -3</p> <p>b) 1/2</p> <p>c) -1</p>												
<p>33)</p> <p>a) -2/3</p> <p>b) 4</p> <p>c) -1</p>	<p>36)</p> <p>a) 1/9</p> <p>b) 3</p>												
<p>43)</p> <p>a) $x=2$</p> <p>b) $x=4$</p>	<p>56)</p> <p>$\log_x 9 = 2 \rightarrow x^2 = 9 \rightarrow x = 3$</p>												
<p>59)</p> 	<p>75)</p> <p>$g(x) = \log_3(x^2 - 1)$</p> <p>We know the domain of the log function is $x > 0$ so we have</p> <p>$x^2 - 1 > 0$</p> <p>$x^2 > 1$</p> <p>$Domain = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$</p>												

4.4

10) $\log_6 9 + \log_6 24 = \log_6 (6^3) = 3$	12) $\log_3 135 - \log_3 45 = \log_3 (135/45) = \log_3 3 = 1$
19) $\log_4 16^{100} = 100 \log_4 16 = 100 \cdot 2 = 200$	32) $\log_3 x \sqrt{y} = \log_3 x + \log \sqrt{y} = \log_3 x + \log y^{1/2} = \log_3 x + \frac{1}{2} \log y$
39) $\log \left(\frac{x^3 y^4}{z^6} \right) = 3 \log x + 4 \log y - 6 \log z$	51) $2 \log x - 3 \log (x+1) = \log x^2 - \log (x+1)^3 = \log \left(\frac{x^2}{(x+1)^3} \right)$
52) $3 \ln 2 + 2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln (x+4) = \ln 2^3 + \ln x^2 - \ln \sqrt{x+4} = \ln \left(\frac{8x^2}{\sqrt{x+4}} \right)$	59) $\log_2 5 = \frac{\log_{10} 5}{\log_{10} 2} = 2.321928$

4.5

3) $5^{x-1} = 125$ $\log_5 5^{x-1} = \log_5 125$ $x-1 = 3$ $x = 4$	10) $10^{2x^2-3} = 10^{9-x^2}$ $2x^2 - 3 = 9 - x^2$ $3x^2 - 12 = 0$ $x^2 - 4 = 0$ $x = \pm 2$
11) $10^x = 25$ $x = \log_{10} 25 \approx 1.397940$	21) $e^{1-4x} = 2$ $1-4x = \ln 2$ $4x = 1 - \ln 2$ $x = \frac{1 - \ln 2}{4} \approx .076713$

<p>30)</p> $1 + e^{4x+1} = 20$ $e^{4x+1} = 19$ $4x + 1 = \ln 19$ $4x = \ln 19 - 1$ $x = \frac{\ln 19 - 1}{4} \approx .486110$	<p>35) [Hard]</p> $2^{3x+1} = 3^{x-2}$ $(3x+1)\ln 2 = (x-2)\ln 3$ $x(3\ln 2 - \ln 3) = -(\ln 2 + 2\ln 3)$ $x(\ln 8/3) = -\ln 18$ $x = -\frac{\ln 18}{\ln 8/3} \approx -2.946865$
<p>41)</p> $e^{4x} + 4e^{2x} - 21 = 0$ $y = e^{2x}$ $y^2 + 4y - 21 = 0$ $(y+7)(y-3) = 0$ $e^{2x} = 3$ $2x = \ln 3$ $x = \frac{\ln 3}{2} \approx .549306$ <p>Note $e^{2x} \neq -7$</p>	<p>47)</p> $4x^3 e^{-3x} - 3x^4 e^{-3x} = 0$ $e^{-3x} (4x^3)(1-3x) = 0$ $x = \{0, 1/3\}$ <p>Note $e^{-3x} \neq 0$</p>
<p>49)</p> $\log x + \log(x-1) = \log 4x$ $\log x + \log(x-1) = \log 4 + \log x$ $\log(x-1) = \log 4$ $x-1 = 4$ $x = 5$	<p>54)</p> $\log_4(x+1) + \log_4 3 = \log_4 5 + \log_4(2x-3)$ $\log_4 3(x+1) = \log_4 5(2x-3)$ $3(x+1) = 5(2x-3)$ $3x+3 = 10x-15$ $7x = 18$ $x = 18/7$
<p>61)</p> $4 - \log(3-x) = 3$ $\log(3-x) = 1$ $3-x = 10$ $x = -13$	<p>64)</p> $\log x + \log(x-3) = 1$ $\log x(x-3) = 1$ $x(x-3) = 10$ $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$ $(x-5)(x+2) = 0$ $x = 5$ <p>Note $\log(-2)$ is undefined</p>
<p>85)</p> $f(x) = \log_2(x-1)$ $y = \log_2(x-1)$ $x = \log_2(y-1)$	<p>85) continued</p> $2^x = y-1$ $y = 2^x + 1$ $f^{-1}(x) = 2^x + 1$