

Math 121 – Section 5.6 Solutions

9. Solve $\log_4(x + 2) = \log_4 8$.

$$\log_4(x + 2) = \log_4 8$$

$$x + 2 = 8$$

$$\boxed{x = 6}$$

15. Solve $3 \log_2(x - 1) + \log_2 4 = 5$.

$$3 \log_2(x - 1) + \log_2 4 = 5$$

$$\log_2[4(x - 1)^3] = 5$$

$$4(x - 1)^3 = 2^5$$

$$4(x - 1)^3 = 32$$

$$(x - 1)^3 = 8$$

$$x - 1 = 2$$

$$\boxed{x = 3}$$

19. Solve $\log(2x + 1) = 1 + \log(x - 2)$.

$$\log(2x + 1) = 1 + \log(x - 2)$$

$$\log(2x + 1) - \log(x - 2) = 1$$

$$\log\left(\frac{2x + 1}{x - 2}\right) = 1$$

$$\frac{2x + 1}{x - 2} = 10^1$$

$$2x + 1 = 10(x - 2)$$

$$2x + 1 = 10x - 20$$

$$-8x = -21$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{21}{8}}$$

24. Solve $\log_5(x + 3) = 1 - \log_5(x - 1)$.

$$\log_5(x + 3) = 1 - \log_5(x - 1)$$

$$\log_5(x + 3) + \log_5(x - 1) = 1$$

$$\log_5[(x + 3)(x - 1)] = 1$$

$$(x + 3)(x - 1) = 5^1$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 5$$

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

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

$$x = -4, x = 2$$

Note, however, that $x = -4$ is not a solution since we cannot take the logarithm of a negative number. Therefore, $x = 2$.

41. Solve $3^{1-2x} = 4^x$.

$$\begin{aligned}3^{1-2x} &= 4^x \\ \ln 3^{1-2x} &= \ln 4^x \\ (1-2x) \ln 3 &= x \ln 4 \\ \ln 3 - (2 \ln 3)x &= (\ln 4)x \\ (\ln 4)x + (2 \ln 3)x &= \ln 3 \\ (\ln 4 + 2 \ln 3)x &= \ln 3\end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 4 + 2 \ln 3}$$

47. Solve $\pi^{1-x} = e^x$.

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^{1-x} &= e^x \\ \ln \pi^{1-x} &= \ln e^x \\ (1-x) \ln \pi &= x \ln e \\ \ln \pi - (\ln \pi)x &= x \\ (\ln \pi)x + x &= \ln \pi \\ (\ln \pi + 1)x &= \ln \pi\end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln \pi}{\ln \pi + 1}$$

53. Solve $16^x + 4^{x+1} - 3 = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}16^x + 4^{x+1} - 3 &= 0 \\ (4^x)^2 + 4 \cdot 4^x - 3 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Use the quadratic equation with $a = 1$, $b = 4$, and $c = -3$:

$$\begin{aligned}4^x &= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4(-3)(1)}}{2(1)} \\ 4^x &= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 12}}{2} \\ 4^x &= -2 \pm \sqrt{7}\end{aligned}$$

We must take the $+$ since 4^x can't be negative. Therefore,

$$4^x = -2 + \sqrt{7}$$

$$x = \log_4(-2 + \sqrt{7})$$