

c) 
$$\left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^x = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{5x-6}$$
 d)  $16^p \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-p-3} = 32$ 

## 2<sup>nd</sup> – Solving using logs

a)	$3^{x+2} = 100$	b)	$100 = 50e^{.25x}$	c)	$8 \cdot 10^x + 3 = 4068$

Solving Log equations						
If left with 2 logs, one on each side – just cancel	If left with 1 log – use exponentials					
1 <sup>st</sup> – left with two logs:						
a) $\log(6-x) - 2\log x = \log 12$	b.) $\log_{11}(-3m+10) = \log_{11}(9-2m)$					

c)  $\log_3 x + \log_3 2 = \log_3 10$ 

## 2<sup>nd</sup> – left with one log - Use exponentials:

a)	$\log_{16} x^2 = 1$	b.) $\log_3 x + \log_3(x + 24) = 4$	c) $\log_2 x - \log_2 4 = 5$		