

AFM

Act. #39  
"Solving Logarithms"

\* Solve the following. Round to the tenths place if needed.

$$\boxed{1} \log_5(x+3) = 2$$

$$\boxed{2} \log(5x+8) = \log(3x-5)$$

$$\boxed{3} \ln(2x) = 4$$

$$\boxed{4} e^{x-4} = 8$$

$$\boxed{17} \frac{1}{2} \ln 9 - 2 \ln x = \ln 5 - \ln 15$$

$$\boxed{5} 4^{2x} = 4$$

$$\boxed{18} 2 \log_a x = \log_a(3x+18)$$

$$\boxed{19} 2 \log_4 x - \log_4(x-1) = 1$$

$$\boxed{20} \frac{1}{3} \log_2 x + 5 = 7$$

$$\boxed{6} 3e^{4x} = 12$$

$$\boxed{7} 5 \ln(x+4) = 10$$

$$\boxed{8} \log_3 5 + \log_3 x = 2$$

$$\boxed{9} \log_2(x-3) - \log_3(x+5) = 1$$

$$\boxed{10} -2e^{3x-5} = -10$$

$$\boxed{11} \log_2(4x+3) - \log_2(x-1) = \log_2\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)$$

$$\boxed{12} \ln 4 + \ln 3 - \ln x = \ln 5$$

$$\boxed{13} 13 + 5e^{x-2} = 15$$

$$\boxed{14} (3)^5^x = 9$$

$$\boxed{15} \log(x^2 - 2x) = \log(3x+50)$$

$$\boxed{16} \log(x) + \log(x) = \log(2x+63)$$