

AFM

Act. #95 "Solving Logarithms using Condensing"

~~*Solve the following. Several of them are quadratic and may require Quadratic formula.~~

$$\textcircled{1} \log_2(x+5) - \log_2(3x-1) = \log_2 3$$

$$\textcircled{13} \frac{1}{2} \log_5 25 + \log_5 x - \frac{1}{3} \log_5 64 = 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \log(2x-3) + \log 2 = \log 3 - \log(x+1) \quad \textcircled{14} 2 \log x - 3 \log x = \log 5 - \log 9$$

$$\textcircled{3} \log_5 3 + \log_5(x-7) = \log_5 4 + \log_5(2x+6)$$

$$\textcircled{15} \log_2 x + \log_2(x+4) = 2 \log_2 x + \log_2 7$$

$$\textcircled{14} \log_2 x - \log_2 5 = \log_2 6 + \log_2 3$$

$$\textcircled{16} \frac{1}{5}(\log 32 - \log 243) = 2 \log x - \log 6$$

$$\textcircled{5} \log_3 x + \log_3(x-1) = 2$$

$$\textcircled{17} \log_3 4 - (\log_3 x + \log_3 10) = \log_3 x - \log_3 2$$

$$\textcircled{16} \log_3 5 + \log_3 2 + \log_3 x = \log_3 20$$

$$\textcircled{18} \frac{1}{4} \log 64 - \log(x+1) = \log(x+1) - \log 3$$

$$\textcircled{7} \log 4 + \log 3 - \log x = \log 11$$

$$\textcircled{19} \log_4(2x^2 + 11x) = \log_4 40$$

$$\textcircled{8} 2 \log_5 x - \log_5 5 = 3$$

$$\textcircled{20} 3 \log x - \log x = \log 2 + \log(x+3)$$

$$\textcircled{9} \frac{1}{3}(\log_2 27 + \log_2 64) = \log_2 4 + \log_2 x$$

$$\textcircled{21} \log_2(x+5) - \log_2 6 = \log_2 3 + \log_2 4$$

$$\textcircled{10} \frac{1}{2}(\log_3 4 - \log_3 x) = \frac{1}{3} \log_3 27 - \log_3(x+1)$$

$$\textcircled{22} \frac{1}{2}(\log_5 16 - \log_5 x) = \frac{1}{3} \log_5 8 - \log_5(x+1)$$

$$\textcircled{11} \log 2x + \log(x+5) = \log(3x+15)$$

$$\textcircled{23} \log x + \log(x+5) = \frac{1}{3} \log 27 - \frac{1}{2} \log 4$$

$$\textcircled{12} \log_{13}(x-1) - \log_{13}(4) = \log_{13} 6 - \log_{13}(x+1)$$

$$\textcircled{24} \log_7 x + \log_7(3x-2) = 3 \log 2$$