

chapter

7

Algebra 3

Section 7.7 Exponential equations

PROJECT MATHS
Text & Tests 6

244

Example 1

Solve these equations. (i) $\frac{1}{8^x} = 16^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (ii) $27^{x-3} = 3 \times 9^{x-2}$

(i)

Key
 $2^3 = 8$
 $2^4 = 16$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(2^3)^x} = (2^4)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$2^{-3x} = 2^{\frac{4}{3}}$

powers are equal $\Rightarrow -3x = \frac{4}{3}$

$\div -3 \quad x = -\frac{4}{9}$

(ii)

Key
 $3^2 = 9$
 $3^3 = 27$

$\Rightarrow (3^3)^{(x-3)} = (3)(3^2)^{(x-2)}$

$3^{3x-9} = (3)(3^2)^{(x-2)}$

$3^{3x-9} = (3)3^{2x-4}$

$3^{3x-9} = 3^{2x-3}$

$a \cdot a^n = a^{n+1} \Rightarrow 3x-9 = 2x-3$

$x = 6$

Example 2

If $y = 3^x$, express 3^{2x} in terms of y .

Hence solve the equation $3^{2x} - 4 \cdot 3^x + 3 = 0$.

write in terms
of 3^x

$$(3^x)^2 - 4(3^x) + 3 = 0$$

Sub y for 3^x
and solve

$$y^2 - 4y + 3 = 0$$

$$(y-1)(y-3) = 0$$

$$y = 1, y = 3$$

now find x

$$y = 1 \Rightarrow 3^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y = 3 \Rightarrow 3^x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 1$$