

7-4 Study Guide and Intervention**Solving Logarithmic Equations and Inequalities****Solving Logarithmic Equations****Property of Equality for Logarithmic Functions**

If b is a positive number other than 1, then $\log_b x = \log_b y$ if and only if $x = y$.

Example 1 Solve $\log_2 2x = 3$.

$$\begin{aligned} \log_2 2x &= 3 && \text{Original equation} \\ 2x &= 2^3 && \text{Definition of logarithm} \\ 2x &= 8 && \text{Simplify.} \\ x &= 4 && \text{Simplify.} \end{aligned}$$

The solution is $x = 4$.

Example 2 Solve the equation

$$\log_2 (x + 17) = \log_2 (3x + 23).$$

Since the bases of the logarithms are equal, $(x + 17)$ must equal $(3x + 23)$.

$$\begin{aligned} (x + 17) &= (3x + 23) \\ -6 &= 2x \\ x &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

Exercises

Solve each equation.

1. $\log_2 32 = 3x$
 $\frac{5}{3}$

3. $\log_{2x} 16 = -2$
 $\frac{1}{8}$

5. $\log_4 (5x + 1) = 2$
3

7. $\log_4 (3x - 1) = \log_4 (2x + 3)$
4

9. $\log_x +_4 27 = 3$
-1

11. $\log_x 1000 = 3$
10

13. $\log_2 x = \log_2 12$
 $x = 12$

15. $\log_{10} x = \log_{10} (5x - 20)$
 $x = 5$

17. $\log_4 (x + 12) = \log_4 4x$
 $x = 4$

2. $\log_3 2c = -2$
 $\frac{1}{18}$

4. $\log_{25} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$
10

6. $\log_8 (x - 5) = \frac{2}{3}$
9

8. $\log_2 (x^2 - 6) = \log_2 (2x + 2)$
4

10. $\log_2 (x + 3) = 4$
13

12. $\log_8 (4x + 4) = 2$
15

14. $\log_3 (x - 5) = \log_3 13$
 $x = 18$

16. $\log_5 x = \log_5 (2x - 1)$
 $x = 1$

18. $\log_6 (x - 3) = \log_6 2x$
no solution