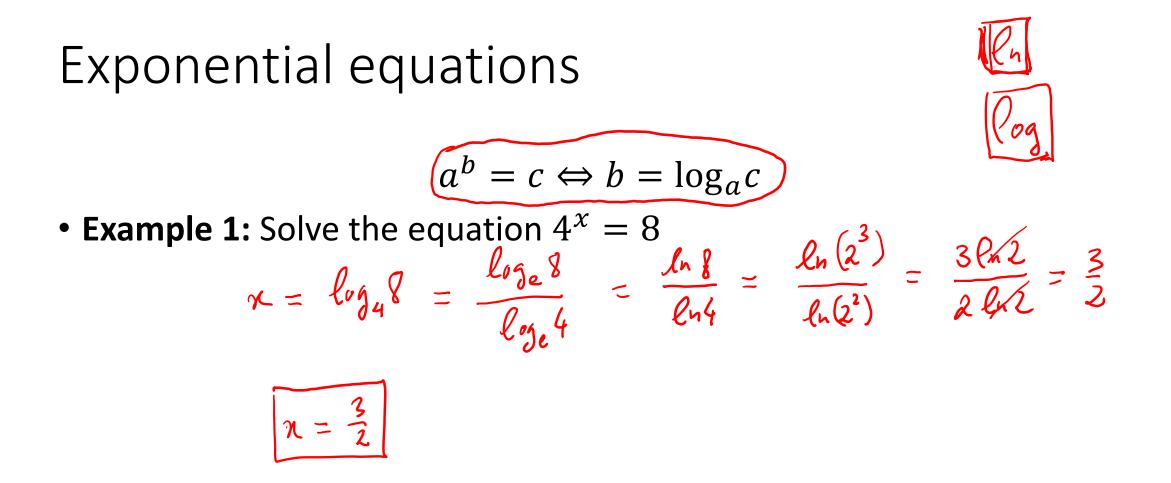
# Exponential equations and inequalities



# Exponential equations

• **Example 2:** Solve the equation  $x^4 = 8$ 

power eq.

 $\gamma^{4} = 1 \longrightarrow \chi^{2} + \sqrt{8} = \pm 8^{1/4} \approx \pm 1.6818$ 

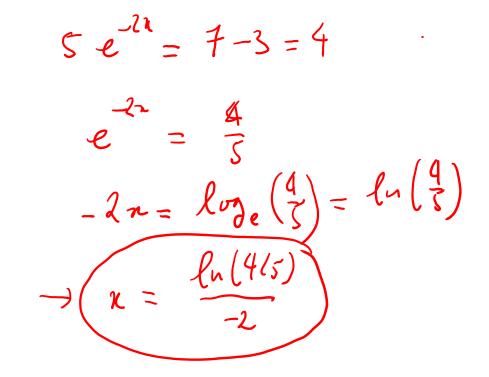
24 : power junction

4: enporential function

#### **Exponential equations**

$$a^{j}a^{b} = c \Leftrightarrow b = \log_{a}c$$

• Example 3: Solve the equation  $3 + 5e^{-2x} = 7$ 



Exponential equations

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 $a^{b} = c \Leftrightarrow b = \log_{a} c$ • Example 4: Solve the equation  $3^{x} + 2(3^{-x}) = 3$ 

$$3^{-x} = \frac{1}{3^{2}}$$

$$t = 3^{x}.$$

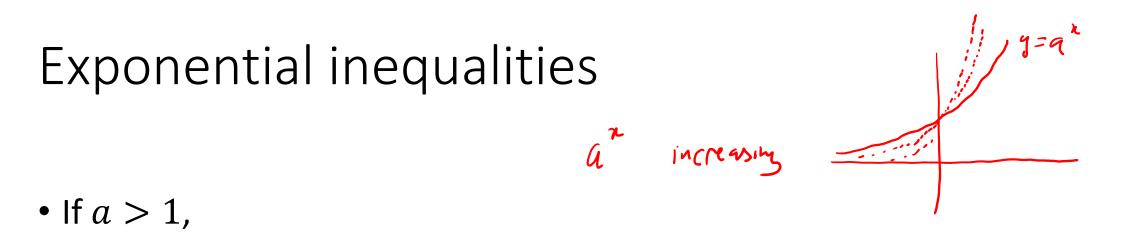
$$(t + 2 \frac{1}{t} = 3) \times t$$

$$f^{2} + 2 = 3t \longrightarrow t^{2} - 3t + 2 = 0$$

$$t = 1 \text{ or } t = 2$$

If 
$$t=1$$
:  $3^{n}=1 \rightarrow n = \log_{3} l = 0$   
If  $t=k$ :  $3^{n}=k \rightarrow n = \log_{3} k = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3} \approx 0.6309$ 

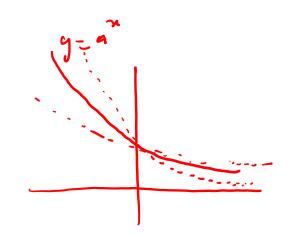
Conclusin! how volutions  
$$n = 0$$
,  $n = \frac{l_u \lambda}{l_n 3}$ 



 $a^b > c \Leftrightarrow b > \log_a c$ 

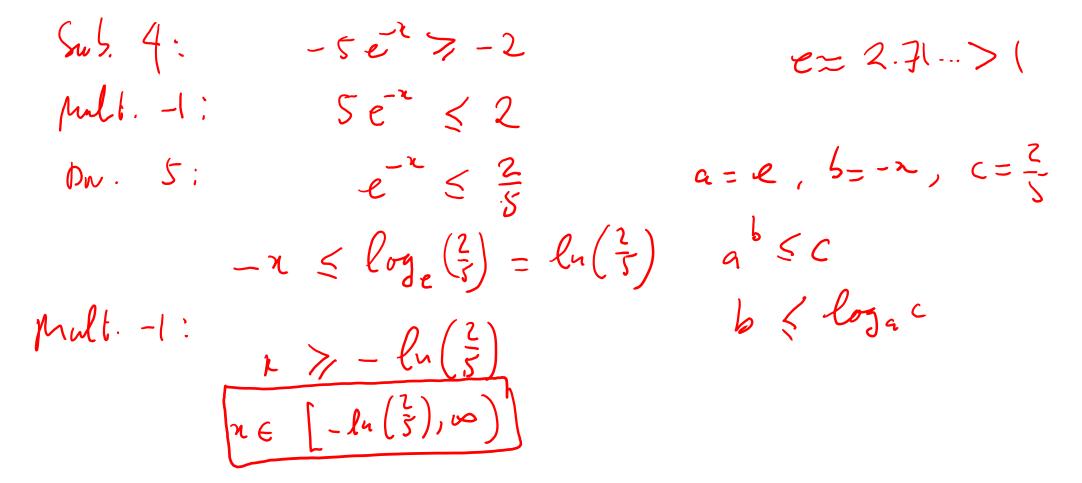
• If a < 1,

 $a^b > c \Leftrightarrow b < \log_a c$ 



• Example 5: Solve the inequality  $4\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^{x} - 1 < 2$ All 1:  $4\left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^2 < 3$  $p_{N, 4}: \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^{n} < \frac{3}{4} \qquad a = \frac{2}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ b = n, c = \frac{3}{4}$ n >  $\log_2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)}$ Conclusion:  $\pi \in \left( \frac{\ell_n(34)}{\ell_n(33)}, \omega \right)$ 

• **Example 6:** Solve the inequality  $4 - 5e^{-x} \ge 2$ 



• **Example 7:** Solve the inequality  $3^{x} - 2(3^{-x}) > 1$ 

1 / 7 = 3\* Let t = 3 70 €  $\left(t-2\frac{1}{4}>1\right)\times t$ - - - - -2 - - - 2 12-276 

• **Example 8:** Solve the inequality  $3^x + 2(3^{-x}) > 3$ 

$$\begin{array}{c} t = 3^{\circ} 70 \\ (t + 2 \quad t = 73) \times t \\ t^{2} + 2 \quad t = 73) \times t \\ t^{2} + 2 \quad 73 \\ t^{2} + 2 - 3t \\ (t - 1)(t - 2) \quad 70 \end{array}$$

t<1 or t>2 3° 51 or 3°72  $\alpha \langle leg | = 0 \text{ or } n \rangle log_2 \lambda = \frac{l_n \lambda}{l_n \lambda}$ Conclusion: n<0 ur a7 lu2 lu3  $x \in (-w, b) \cup (\frac{ln2}{ln3}, b)$