# Solving Exponential **Equations Using** Common Bases

#### **Learning Goals**

- Change bases in powers
- Solve equations by
  - changing bases in powers
  - systematic trial
  - graphing

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#### **Solving Exponential Equations Using Common Bases**

Algebra can be used to solve exponential functions if they can be expressed as powers with the same

$$8^2 = 64$$

$$4^3 = 64$$

$$4^{3} = 64$$
 $2^{6} = 64$ 

In the equation  $a^x = a^y$ , the bases are the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

For this equation to be true, the exponents must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

That is:

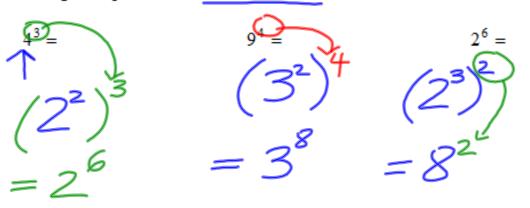
If 
$$a^x = a^y$$
  
Then  $x = y$ 

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### Steps:

- Change both sides into powers with the <u>same</u> base.
- 2. Set exponents <u>equal</u> to each other.
- 3. Solve for the variable

Change to a power with a different base.



Example 1: Solve the following equations: 
$$5^{2} = \frac{1}{5^{2}}$$

a)  $3^{2x} = 81$ 

b)  $5^{2x-1} = \frac{1}{125}$ 

c)  $2^{5x+2} = \sqrt{2}$ 
 $3^{2x} = 9^{2}$ 
 $5^{2x-1} = \frac{1}{125}$ 
 $5^{2x-1} = \frac{1}{5^{3}}$ 
 $5^{2x-1} = \frac{1}{5^{3}}$ 

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d) 
$$2^{3x-1} = 1$$
 e)  $4^x = 8\sqrt{2}$  f)  $36^{2x+4} = \sqrt{1296^x}$ 

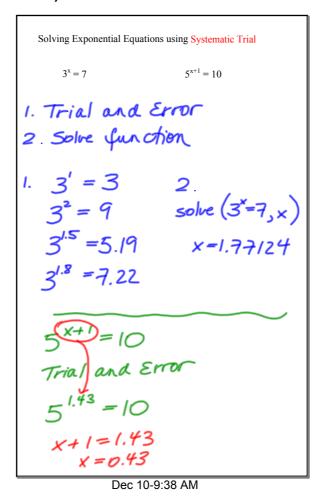
$$2^{3x-1} = 2^{\circ} (2^{+}) = 2^{3} \cdot 2^{-} = 36^{\times}$$

$$3x - 1 = 0 \quad 2^{2x} = 2^{-} \quad 2x + 4 = 0$$

$$3x = 1 \quad 2^{2x} = 2^{-} \quad x + 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \quad 2^{2x} = 2^{-} \quad x = -4$$

$$2x = \frac{7}{4}$$



Solving Exponential Equations using Graphing  $3^{x} = 7$   $y = 3^{x}$   $y = 3^{x}$   $y = 3^{x}$  y = 7

## Seatwork

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