

## Lesson 13

### A-Level Pure Mathematics : Year 1 Exponentials and Logarithms

#### Later Date Revision

#### 13.1 The Rules Of Logs

##### The First Rule

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$$\log_c(ab) = \log_c a + \log_c b$$

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##### The Second Rule

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$$\log_c\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log_c a - \log_c b$$

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##### The Third Rule

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$$\log_c a^n = n \log_c a$$

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##### The “Jump Out of logs” Manoeuvre

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$$\begin{aligned}\log_c a &= b \\ \Leftrightarrow c^b &= a\end{aligned}$$

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##### Two Special Results

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$$\log_c c = 1 \qquad \log_c 1 = 0$$

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## 13.2 STARTER

- Toby wishes to solve the equation

$$3^x = -1$$

By sketching a graph, explain why this equation has no solutions.

- Karen wishes to solve the equation

$$x = \log(-2.4)$$

By sketching a graph, explain why this equation has no solutions.

### 13.3 The Worked Examples

Solve for  $x$ ,

(i)  $9^x - 2 \times 3^{1+x} - 7 = 0$

(ii)  $2 \log_2 x - 3 = \log_2 (3x - 10)$

(iii)  $3^{2x-1} = 2^{x+4}$

(iv)  $4^{2x-1} = 2^{x+4}$

**Answer (i)**

$$9^x - 2 \times 3^{1+x} - 7 = 0$$

$$(3^2)^x - 2 \times 3 \times (3^x) - 7 = 0$$

$$(3^x)^2 - 6(3^x) - 7 = 0$$

$$z^2 - 6z - 7 = 0$$

$$(z - 7)(z + 1) = 0$$

$$\text{Either } z - 7 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad z + 1 = 0$$

$$z = 7 \qquad z = -1$$

$$3^x = 7 \qquad 3^x = -1$$

$$\log 3^x = \log 7 \qquad \text{no solutions}$$

$$x \log 3 = \log 7$$

$$x = \frac{\log 7}{\log 3}$$

$$x = 1.771$$

**Answer ( ii )**

$$2 \log_2 x - 3 = \log_2 (3x - 10)$$

$$2 \log_2 x - \log_2 (3x - 10) = 3$$

$$\log_2 x^2 - \log_2 (3x - 10) = 3$$

$$\log_2 \left( \frac{x^2}{3x - 10} \right) = 3$$

$$2^3 = \frac{x^2}{3x - 10}$$

$$24x - 80 = x^2$$

$$x^2 - 24x + 80 = 0$$

$$(x - 20)(x - 4) = 0$$

$$\text{Either } x = 20 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 4$$

**Answer ( iii )**

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

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

$$(2x - 1) \log 3 = (x + 4) \log 2$$

$$2x \log 3 - \log 3 = x \log 2 + 4 \log 2$$

$$2x \log 3 - x \log 2 = 4 \log 2 + \log 3$$

$$x(2 \log 3 - \log 2) = \log 2^4 + \log 3$$

$$x(\log 3^2 - \log 2) = \log (16 \times 3)$$

$$x \log \left( \frac{9}{2} \right) = \log (48)$$

$$x = \frac{\log 48}{\log \left( \frac{9}{2} \right)}$$

**Answer ( iv )**

$$4^{2x-1} = 2^{x+4}$$

$$(2^2)^{2x-1} = 2^{x+4}$$

$$2^{4x-2} = 2^{x+4}$$

$$4x - 2 = x + 4$$

$$3x = 6$$

$$x = 2$$

**Year 1 Pure Mathematics  
Revision**

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**13.4 Exercise**

**Question 1**

Solve the equation

$$3^x(3^x + 4) = 5$$

**[ 4 marks ]**

**Question 2**

Solve the equation

$$3^x = 65$$

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

**[ 3 marks ]**

**Question 3**

By first using a Law of Indices, or otherwise, solve the equation,

$$7^{3x} \times 7^{2x+3} = 43$$

Give your answer to three decimal places.

[ 4 marks ]

**Question 4**

Solve the following equation, giving the exact answer.

$$\log_2(5x + 3) - \log_2 x = \log_2 12$$

[ 3 marks ]

**Question 5**

Solve the following equation

$$2 \log_7 (x - 4) - \log_7 x = \log_7 2$$

[ 5 marks ]

**Question 6**

Solve the equation,

$$5^{2x} - 13(5^x) + 22 = 0$$

[ 5 marks ]

**Question 7**

Solve the equation

$$\log_2(3x + 1) + \log_2(2x) = 3$$

[ 6 marks ]



### Question 8

( i )      Given that

$$9^x = 3^a$$

express  $a$  in terms of  $x$

( ii )      Hence, or otherwise, solve the following equation

$$9^x - 2 \times 3^{x+1} + 8 = 0$$