Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our Properties of Logarithms

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our Properties of Logarithms In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

 $log_b(x \cdot y) = log_b(x) + log_b(y)$

Example: Find the solutions of: log(2x + 2) + log(x - 3) = 1To solve this equation, we will need to use our Properties of Logarithms In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using: $log_b(x \cdot y) = log_b(x) + log_b(y)$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $\log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = \log(2x+2) + \log(x-3)$

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our Properties of Logarithms

In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

$$\log_b(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}) = \log_b(\mathbf{x}) + \log_b(\mathbf{y})$$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

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

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our Properties of Logarithms

In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

$$log_b(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}) = log_b(\mathbf{x}) + log_b(\mathbf{y})$$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1$ Now, we are left with the equation:

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our **Properties of Logarithms** In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

 $\log_{b}(x \cdot y) = \log_{b}(x) + \log_{b}(y)$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1$ Now, we are left with the equation:

 $\log\left((2x+2)\cdot(x-3)\right)=1$

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our **Properties of Logarithms** In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

$$log_b(x \cdot y) = log_b(x) + log_b(y)$$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1$ Now, we are left with the equation:

 $\log\left((2x+2)\cdot(x-3)\right)=1$

Since $log = log_{10}$ is a one-to-one function, with inverse 10^{\times} , we can "undo" the *log* on each side by raising 10 to that power.

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our
• Properties of Logarithms

In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

$$log_b(x \cdot y) = log_b(x) + log_b(y)$$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1$ Now, we are left with the equation:

 $log\left((2x+2)\cdot(x-3)\right)=1$

Since $log = log_{10}$ is a one-to-one function, with inverse 10^{\times} , we can "undo" the *log* on each side by raising 10 to that power.

 $10^{\log((2x+2)\cdot(x-3))} = 10^{1}$

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our
• Properties of Logarithms

In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

$$log_b(x \cdot y) = log_b(x) + log_b(y)$$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1$ Now, we are left with the equation:

 $log\left((2x+2)\cdot(x-3)\right)=1$

Since $log = log_{10}$ is a one-to-one function, with inverse 10^{\times} , we can "undo" the *log* on each side by raising 10 to that power.

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

Which is messy! But reduces nicely because the functions are inverses!

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our • Properties of Logarithms

In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

$$\log_b(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}) = \log_b(\mathbf{x}) + \log_b(\mathbf{y})$$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1$ Now, we are left with the equation:

 $\log\left((2x+2)\cdot(x-3)\right)=1$

Since $log = log_{10}$ is a one-to-one function, with inverse 10^{\times} , we can "undo" the *log* on each side by raising 10 to that power.

 $(2x+2) \cdot (x-3) = 10^{\log ((2x+2) \cdot (x-3))} = 10^{1}$

Which is messy! But reduces nicely because the functions are inverses!

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our • Properties of Logarithms

In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

$$log_b(x \cdot y) = log_b(x) + log_b(y)$$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1$ Now, we are left with the equation:

 $\log\left((2x+2)\cdot(x-3)\right)=1$

Since $log = log_{10}$ is a one-to-one function, with inverse 10^{\times} , we can "undo" the *log* on each side by raising 10 to that power.

 $(2x+2) \cdot (x-3) = 10^{\log} \left((2x+2) \cdot (x-3) \right) = 10^1 = 10$

Which is messy! But reduces nicely because the functions are inverses!

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our • Properties of Logarithms

In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

$$\log_b(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}) = \log_b(\mathbf{x}) + \log_b(\mathbf{y})$$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1$ Now, we are left with the equation:

 $\log\left((2x+2)\cdot(x-3)\right)=1$

Since $log = log_{10}$ is a one-to-one function, with inverse 10^{\times} , we can "undo" the *log* on each side by raising 10 to that power.

 $(2x+2) \cdot (x-3) = 10^{\log} ((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = 10^1 = 10$ Which is messy! But reduces nicely because the functions are inverses!

• We need to solve the quadratic equation: $(2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3) = 10$

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our • Properties of Logarithms

In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

$$\log_b(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}) = \log_b(\mathbf{x}) + \log_b(\mathbf{y})$$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1$ Now, we are left with the equation:

 $\log\left((2x+2)\cdot(x-3)\right)=1$

Since $log = log_{10}$ is a one-to-one function, with inverse 10^{\times} , we can "undo" the *log* on each side by raising 10 to that power.

 $(2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3) = 10^{\log} ((2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3)) = 10^{1} = 10$ Which is messy! But reduces nicely because the functions are inverses! • We need to solve the quadratic equation: $(2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3) = 10$ Solving this quadratic equation, we find x = 4, -2

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our
• Properties of Logarithms

In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

$$\log_b(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}) = \log_b(\mathbf{x}) + \log_b(\mathbf{y})$$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1$ Now, we are left with the equation:

 $\log\left((2x+2)\cdot(x-3)\right)=1$

Since $log = log_{10}$ is a one-to-one function, with inverse 10^{\times} , we can "undo" the *log* on each side by raising 10 to that power.

 $(2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3) = 10^{\log} ((2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3)) = 10^{1} = 10$ Which is messy! But reduces nicely because the functions are inverses! • We need to solve the quadratic equation: $(2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3) = 10$ Solving this quadratic equation, we find x = 4, -2Since $2 \cdot 4 + 2 > 0, 4 - 3 > 0$ the log is defined; so x = 4 is a solution.

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our
• Properties of Logarithms

In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

$$log_b(x \cdot y) = log_b(x) + log_b(y)$$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1$ Now, we are left with the equation:

 $\log\left((2x+2)\cdot(x-3)\right)=1$

Since $log = log_{10}$ is a one-to-one function, with inverse 10^{\times} , we can "undo" the *log* on each side by raising 10 to that power.

 $(2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3) = 10^{\log} ((2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3)) = 10^1 = 10$ Which is messy! But reduces nicely because the functions are inverses! We need to solve the quadratic equation: $(2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3) = 10$ Solving this quadratic equation, we find x = 4, -2Since $2 \cdot 4 + 2 > 0, 4 - 3 > 0$ the *log* is defined; so x = 4 is a solution. But -2 - 3 < 0 so log(x - 3) is not defined, and x = -2 is not a solution.

Example: Find the solutions of:

log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1

To solve this equation, we will need to use our Properties of Logarithms

In particular, we can combine the two terms on left hand side using:

$$log_b(x \cdot y) = log_b(x) + log_b(y)$$

This allows us to simplify the left hand side as:

 $log((2x+2) \cdot (x-3)) = log(2x+2) + log(x-3) = 1$ Now, we are left with the equation:

 $\log\left((2x+2)\cdot(x-3)\right)=1$

Since $log = log_{10}$ is a one-to-one function, with inverse 10^{\times} , we can "undo" the *log* on each side by raising 10 to that power.

 $(2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3) = 10^{\log} ((2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3)) = 10^{1} = 10$ Which is messy! But reduces nicely because the functions are inverses! We need to solve the quadratic equation: $(2x + 2) \cdot (x - 3) = 10$ Solving this quadratic equation, we find x = 4, -2Since $2 \cdot 4 + 2 > 0, 4 - 3 > 0$ the *log* is defined; so x = 4 is a solution. But -2 - 3 < 0 so log(x - 3) is not defined, and x = -2 is not a solution.

Conclusion: The solution to log(2x + 2) + log(x - 3) = 1 is: x = 4