

# Math 1 Exam 1 Exercises Thursday 09-29-16

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Solve the equation

$$25^{(5^x)} = 125^{(25^x)}.$$

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**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} 25^{(5^x)} = 125^{(25^x)} &\implies \log_5 \left( 25^{(5^x)} \right) = \log_5 \left( 125^{(25^x)} \right) \\ &\implies 5^x \log_5(25) = 25^x \log_5(125) \\ &\implies 5^x \cdot 2 = 25^x \cdot 3 \\ &\implies \log_5(5^x \cdot 2) = \log_5(25^x \cdot 3) \\ &\implies \log_5(2) + \log_5(5^x) = \log_5(3) + \log_5(25^x) \\ &\implies \log_5(2) + x = \log_5(3) + x \log_5(25) \\ &\implies \log_5(2) + x = \log_5(3) + 2x \\ &\implies x = \log_5(2) - \log_5(3). \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\log_2(x - 2) + \log_2(x + 5) = 3 &\implies \log_2((x - 2)(x + 5)) = 3 \\ &\implies \log_2(x^2 + 3x - 10) = 3 \\ &\implies 2^{\log_2(x^2 + 3x - 10)} = 2^3 \\ &\implies x^2 + 3x - 10 = 8 \\ &\implies x^2 + 3x - 18 = 0 \\ &\implies (x + 6)(x - 3) = 0.\end{aligned}$$

So this yields two possibilities for  $x$ . But notice that only one of these choices lands in the domain of  $\log_2$ !

Solve the equation

$$\log_{x^2}(4) = 1.$$

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**Solution:**

$$\log_{x^2}(4) = 1 \implies (x^2)^{\log_{x^2}(4)} = (x^2)^1$$

$$\implies 4 = x^2$$

$$\implies x = \pm 2.$$

Consider the constant function  $f(x) = 1$ .

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What about  $f(x) = \text{quadratic}$ ?

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What about  $f(x) = \text{quadratic}$ ?

What about  $f(x) = 1/x$ ?

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What about  $f(x) = \text{quadratic}$ ?

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Suppose we want the function  $f(x)$  to model how far a biker has traveled after biking for  $x$  seconds. Would  $f(x) = x + 3$  make sense as a model for such a situation? Nope!

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Find the domain and range of  $3f^{-1}(x + 2) - 11$ .

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$$\begin{aligned} -5 \leq f^{-1}(x + 2) \leq 10 &\implies -15 \leq 3f^{-1}(x + 2) \leq 30 \\ &\implies -15 - 11 \leq 3f^{-1}(x + 2) - 11 \leq 30 - 11 \\ &\implies -26 \leq 3f^{-1}(x + 2) - 11 \leq 19. \end{aligned}$$

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$h(x) = (\sqrt{x+5})^4 + 2$ . Although the simplified equation defines a function with domain  $\mathbb{R}$ , the domain of  $h$  cannot be larger than the domain of  $f$  (since we “plug into”  $f$  first). Thus the domain of  $h$  is  $[-5, \infty)$ .

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