

$$(38) \quad V(t) = 14,000 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^t$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(2) &= 14,000 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \\ &= \$7875 \end{aligned}$$

$$(47) \quad \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{8}\right) = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^x &= \frac{1}{8} \\ 2^x &= \frac{1}{2^3} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} 2^x &= 2^{-3} \\ x &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$(48) \quad \log_4 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = x$$

$$4^x = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

$$x = -1$$

⑤⑥ $f(x) = 6 + \log(x)$

U6

VA: $x = 0$

D: $(0, \infty)$

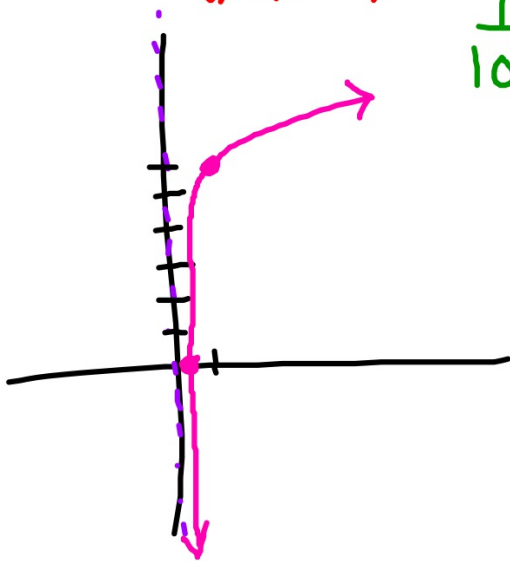
x-int: $(\frac{1}{1,000,000}, 0)$

$6 + \log(x) = 0$

$\log(x) = -6$

$10^{-6} = x$

$\frac{1}{10^6} = x$



⑤⑧ $f(x) = \log(x-3) + 1$

R3, U1

VA: $x = 3$

D: $(3, \infty)$

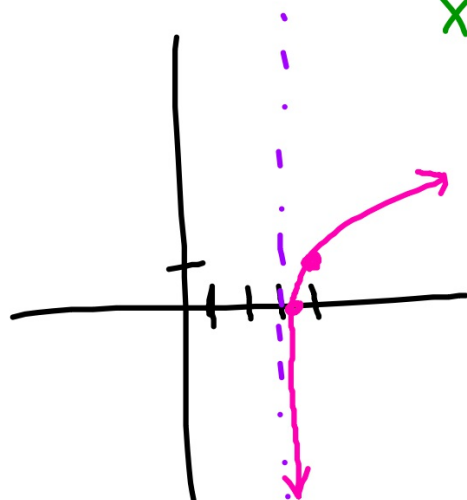
x-int: $(3\frac{1}{10}, 0)$

$\log(x-3) + 1 = 0$

$\log(x-3) = -1$

$10^{-1} = (x-3)$

$x = 3\frac{1}{10}$



$$\textcircled{78} \ln(3e^{-4})$$

$$\ln 3 + \ln e^{-4}$$

$$\boxed{\ln 3 - 4}$$

$$\textcircled{86} \ln\left(\frac{y-1}{4}\right)^2, y > 1$$

$$2 \cdot \ln(y-1) - 2 \cdot \ln(4)$$

$$\textcircled{92} -2 \log(x) - 5 \log(x+6)$$

$$\log \frac{1}{x^2 \cdot (x+6)^5}$$

$$\textcircled{93} \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x-1) - 2 \cdot \ln(x+1)$$

$$\ln \frac{\sqrt{2x-1}}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{94} 5 \cdot \ln(x-2) - \ln(x+2) - 3 \cdot \ln$$

$$\ln \frac{(x-2)^5}{(x+2) \cdot x^3}$$

$$(119) \ln 3x = 8.2$$

$$e^{8.2} = 3x$$

$$x = 1,213.650$$

$$(121) 2 \cdot \ln(4x) = 15$$

$$\ln(4x) = 7.5$$

$$e^{7.5} = 4x$$

$$x = 452.011$$

$$(123) \ln(x) - \ln(3) = 2$$

$$\ln \frac{x}{3} = 2$$

$$e^2 = \frac{x}{3}$$

$$x = 22.167$$

$$(125) \ln \sqrt{x+1} = 2$$

$$e^2 = \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$x = 53.598$$

$$\textcircled{127} \log_8(x-1) = \log_8(x-2) - \log_8(x+2)$$

$$\cancel{\log_8(x-1)} = \cancel{\log_8\left(\frac{x-2}{x+2}\right)}$$

$$(x-1) = \frac{x-2}{(x+2)}$$

$$(x-1)(x+2) = x-2$$

$$x^2 + x - 2 = x - 2$$

$$x^2 = 0$$

$$\cancel{x=0}$$

No Solution

$$\textcircled{129} \log(1-x) = -1$$

$$10^{-1} = 1-x$$

$$\frac{1}{10} - 1 = -x$$

$$-.9 = -x$$

$$\textcircled{x = .9}$$