

Equations with Indices (Harder)

Starter

1. **(Review of last lesson)** Solve: (a) $2^{4x-1} = \frac{1}{16}$ (b) $4 = 64^{3x+1}$

Notes

Questions become more difficult when one number cannot be raised to an integer power to get the other number.

For example, in the equation $4^{x-2} = 32$, 4 cannot be raised to an integer power to get 32.

Remember: $4^2 = 16$ and $4^3 = 64$.

What we need to do is find the number that links 4 and 32.

What is the number that links 4 and 32?

The number is 2 because $4 = 2^2$ and $32 = 2^5$

So... $4^{x-2} = 32$
 ...becomes... $(2^2)^{x-2} = 2^5$

We can now solve the equation:

3rd law of logs

Equating powers of 2:

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{2x-4} &= 2^5 \\ 2x - 4 &= 5 \\ 2x &= 9 \\ x &= \frac{9}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Success criteria – solving harder equations with indices

1. Find the number that links the two base numbers
2. Express the base numbers as the link number raised to a power and replace in the equation.
3. Equate powers of the link number to form an equation.
4. Solve the equation.

E.g. 1 Solve: (a) $4^{3x} = 8^{7x+1}$ (b) $9^{2x+1} = 27^{7-5x}$ (c) $8^{2x-1} = \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{3x+5}$

Working: (a) **The number 2 connects 4 and 8.**

Replace 4 by 2^2 and 8 by 2^3 :

3rd law of logs:

Equating powers of 2:

$$\begin{aligned} (2^2)^{3x} &= (2^3)^{7x+1} \\ 2^{6x} &= 2^{21x+3} \\ 6x &= 21x + 3 \\ -15x &= 3 \\ x &= -\frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Video: [Equations with indices](#)

[Solutions to Starter and E.g.s](#)

Exercise

9-1 class textbook: p48 E2.3 Qu 5-6
A*-G class textbook: p45 E2.4 Qu 5-6
9-1 homework book: p16 E2.3 Qu 3bi, 4-7
A*-G homework book: p12 E2.4 Qu 3bi, 4, 5

Summary

Solving harder equations with indices:

1. Find the number that links the two base numbers
2. Express the base numbers as the link number raised to a power and replace in the equation.
3. Equate powers of the link link number to form an equation.
4. Solve the equation.

[Homework book answers \(only available during a lockdown\)](#)