

$$1. \log_x \frac{1}{64} = 3$$

$$x^3 = \frac{1}{64}$$

$$x = \left(\frac{1}{64}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

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

$$\frac{\log \frac{1}{64}}{\log x}$$

$$2. 5^3 = 125$$

$$\boxed{\log_5 125 = 3}$$

$$3. f(x) = 12^x$$

$$= 12^{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{12^2} < \frac{4}{3}^2$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 2\sqrt[3]{18}}$$

$$4. \log_5 17 = \frac{\log 17}{\log 5}$$

$$= 1.7603744$$

$$\boxed{= 1.7604}$$

$$5. \quad 16^{2x+1} = 8^{3x}$$
$$(2^4)^{2x+1} = (2^3)^{3x}$$
$$2^{8x+4} = 2^{9x}$$

$$8x+4 = 9x$$

$$\boxed{4 = x}$$

6. NO

$$7. \quad \log_9 \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{7}$$

$$\log_9 2 + \log_9 (5)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log_9 (7)$$

$$\log_9 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log_9 (5) - \log_9 (7)$$

$$8. \quad \log_2 (0.1) = \frac{\log 0.1}{\log 2}$$

$$= \boxed{-3.3219}$$

9. NO

$$10. \quad f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x-4} \quad g(x) = \frac{4x+3}{x-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f \circ g(x) &= \frac{2\left(\frac{4x+3}{x-2}\right) + 3}{\frac{\frac{4x+3}{x-2} - 4}{x-2}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{8x+6}{x-2} + \frac{3x-6}{x-2}}{\frac{\frac{4x+3}{x-2} - \frac{4(x-2)}{x-2}}{x-2}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{11x}{x-2}}{\frac{5}{x-2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{11x}{x-2} \div \frac{5}{x-2}$$

$$= \frac{11x}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x-2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{11x}{5}$$

No  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  are NOT  
Inverses.

$$11. \quad \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-3} = \frac{27}{8}$$

$$\log_{\frac{2}{3}}\left(\frac{27}{8}\right) = -3$$

$$12. \quad \log_b P - \log_b Q = \log_b r$$

$$\log_b \left(\frac{P}{Q}\right)$$

$$13. \quad g(x) = \frac{2}{3}^x$$

$$g(1.5) = \frac{2}{3}^{1.5}$$

$$= 0.544$$

$$14. \quad g(x) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x$$

$$g(3) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3$$

$$= \frac{8}{27}$$

$$15. \quad 4^{2x+1} = 8^{3x-6}$$

$$(2^2)^{2x+1} = (2^3)^{3x-6}$$

$$2(2x+1) = 3(3x-6)$$

$$4x+2 = 9x-18$$

$$20 = 5x$$

$$4 = x$$

$$16. \quad 5 \log_a(z+7) + \log_a(2z+9)$$

$$\log_a(z+7)^5 + \log_a(2z+9)$$

$$\log_a(z+7)^5(2z+9)$$

$$17. f(x) = 2x + 4 \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$$
$$(f \circ g)(x) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}x - 2\right) + 4$$
$$= x - 4 + 4$$
$$= x$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = \frac{1}{2}(2x + 4) - 2$$
$$= x + 2 - 2$$
$$= x$$

Yes  $f(x)$  &  $g(x)$   
are inverses.

$$18. \log(8) = 0.9031$$

$$20. \log_0(4x - 7y)$$

This is not possible