(one to one) Julio Lei vi malel sex por bin

HW: Find the inverse of each function:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
-2 \\
-1 \\
0 \\
1
\end{array}$$

Not one-to one.

No inverse. ans rest

one to one.

$$G = \{(1,3), (2,0), (3,2), (0,4)\}$$

Example 1: Decide whether each function is حدى أي عن الدوال عي ١-١ one to one.

(a)
$$f(x) = -4x + 12$$

$$f(a) = f(b)$$

$$f(a) = f(b)$$

$$-4a + 12 = -4b + 12$$

$$-4a = -4b + 12 - 12$$

$$-4a = -4b$$

$$a = -\frac{4}{4}b$$

a = b

- 1-1

 $f(x) = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$ 1-1 and the price (1) f(a) = f(b) $\sqrt{25-a^2} = \sqrt{25-b^2}$ ترسع لطرمنين $25-a^2 = 25-b^2$ $-a^2 = -h^2$ $a^2 = b^2$ $a = \pm \sqrt{b^2}$ $a = \pm b$ Not one to one. A Function is one-to-one if every horizontal line intersects
the graph of the function at most once. Horizontal Line Test: ve il list سَكُمُ الْحُطُ الْاَفْ عَيْ الْمُوفَةُ هِلَ إِلَالَهُ اللهُ الْحُلُقُ الْحَالَةُ الْحَلِيدُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اذا قطع الخط الأضعَى المنحِ من في نقطة والإمة على الدالمة الــا أَكُمْ مَنْ نَقَطُهُ وَالْمِرَةُ لِي الدالةُ لِيسَمِّقُ ١-١ Not one-to-one one to one. اذا كانت الدالة تراييب على كل الحرار تمامكمية على حجالا على المالة واذا كانت تزاب به وتنامه على في الله على الله الله

$$(fog)(x)=x$$
 and $(gof)(x)=x$ 1
 $(fog)(x)=x$ 1
 $(fog)(x)=x$

Example 2:-

$$f(x) = x^{3} - 1, \quad g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$$
Is g the inverse function of f ?

$$f = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$$

$$= (\sqrt[3]{x+1})^{3} - 1$$

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

$$g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{x+1} - 1$$

$$= \sqrt[$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^3 - 1)$$

$$= 3\sqrt{x^3 - 1} + 1 = 3\sqrt{x^3} = x$$

$$= 9 \text{ is inverse function of } f$$

_ ي بنال السابق أعطانا دالسق وعطلوب التأكد أيخا دوال عكسية لعينا _ الأن يعطينا دالسة والمدة فقط وعطلوب الجاد الدالة إلىكسية لها.

Example 3:- Find the equation of inverse:

$$(a) f(x) = 2x + 5$$

- أولاً الحرب أن تلون one to one وأولاً الحرب أن تلون الحرب المالية واغاً هي ا-ا

- fis one to one.

$$2y = x - 5$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}$$

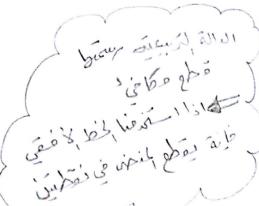
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}$$

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

$$y = \pm \sqrt{x-2}$$

No inverse لايوجد معكوس



Mot one to one

©
$$f(x) = (x-2)^3$$
 f is one to one

 $y = (x-2)^3$
 $x = (y-2)^3$
 $3\sqrt{x} = \sqrt[3]{(y-2)^3}$
 $y = \sqrt[3]{x} + 2$
 $y = \sqrt[3]{x} + 2$
 $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} + 2$

Find the inverse.

① f is one to one.

 $y = \frac{2x+3}{x-4}$
 $x = \frac{2y+3}{y-4}$
 $x(y-4) = 2y+3$
 $xy-4x = 2y+3$
 $xy-4x = 2y+3$
 $xy-2y = 4x+3$
 $y(x-2) = 4x+3$
 $y = \frac{4x+3}{x-2}$
 $f'(x) = \frac{4x+3}{x-2}$

Graphing
$$f^{-1}$$

$$\frac{x}{f(x)} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\frac{x}{f(x)} =$$

$$HW4 P. (146) : F(x) = \sqrt{x+5}$$

$$f is one to one.$$

$$y = \sqrt{x+5}$$

$$x = \sqrt{y+5}$$

$$x^{2} = (\sqrt{y+5})^{2}$$

$$y+5 = x^{2}$$

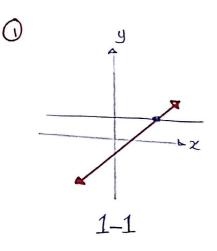
$$y = x^{2}-5$$

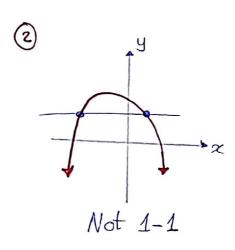
$$f'(x) = x^{2}-5$$

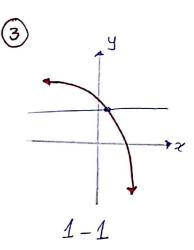
Exercises 5.1 P. (147)

Decide whether each function is one to one.

حدري أي من الدوال حي ا- ١ ؟

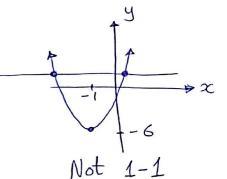






(8)

8
$$y = 2(x+1)^2 - 6$$
 vertex $(h,k) = (-1,-6)$
 $(h,k) = (-1,-6)$



Use the definition of inverse:

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{2}x - 4 + 4 = x$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{2}x + \frac{4}{2} - 2 = x$$

$$= g \text{ is inverse of } f(\alpha).$$

(23)
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x+6}, \quad g(x) = \frac{6x+2}{x}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\frac{6x+2}{x}) = \frac{2}{6x+2+6}$$

$$= \frac{2}{6x+2+6x} = \frac{2x}{12x+2}, \quad g \circ s \xrightarrow{\text{inverse of } f(x)}$$

5.2 Exponential Functions Expliciples.

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \left(n \sqrt{a}\right)^m$$

$$16^{\frac{3}{4}} = (16^{\frac{1}{4}})^3 = (4\sqrt{16})^3 = 2^3 = 8$$

Properties of Exponents.

a à is unique real number uposéepre

2 ab=ac b=c inprovisió

3 If a71, $m<n \Rightarrow a^m < a^n$ $a^{n} > 2^{n} < 2^{n} \Rightarrow 4 < 8$

Example 1 p. (151)

If
$$f(x) = 2^{x}$$
. Find

(a)
$$f(-1) = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(b)
$$f(3) = 2^3 = 8$$

(c) $f(\frac{5}{2}) = 2^{\frac{5}{2}} = (2^{\frac{1}{2}})^5 = (\sqrt{2})^5 = \sqrt{2^5} = \sqrt{32} = \sqrt{16(2)} = 4\sqrt{2}$

$$4.92) = 2^{4.92}$$

Exponential Function
$$a = x, a = x$$

If $a \neq 0$, $a \neq 1$, always Exposition $a \neq 0$, $a \neq 1$, $a \neq 0$

$$f(x) = 2^{x} > 0 + 4e$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \qquad \xrightarrow{\text{sign}} \qquad 2^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{2^{\infty}} = 0$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$2^{x} \rightarrow 0$$

الدالة عن المراك عن المراك عنه المراك الحالية المركب المالية المركب الم

Exponential function

$$f(x) = a^x$$

9>1

 $f(x) = 2^{x}$

Domain (-0,0) ys Range (0,00) los increasing عراية x-axis horizontal

asymptote ax >c→-∞ الدالة كَعَرَب من كور م عنرما

0<9<1

Domain (-w,w)

Range (0,00)

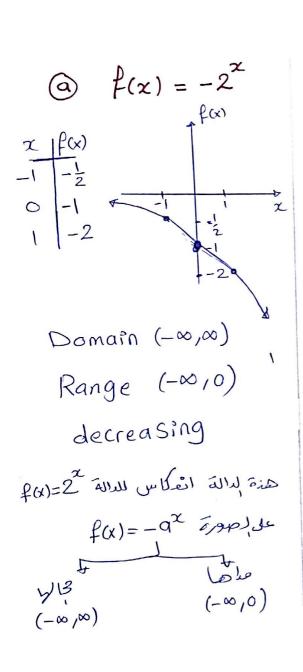
decreasing ausolis oc-axis horizontal (asymptote as x > 0 الدالة تقرب ف عور x x-x w bis

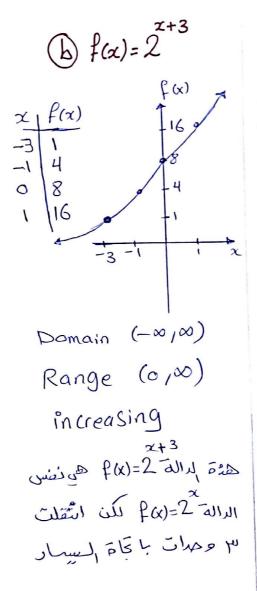
(-1, أي), (0,1), (1,0). كون م الله يا Domain (-0/10) byle & f(x) = ax épop, de âmili allul @ f(x)=02+101 f(x)=-ax als is til & Range (0,10) losse فان الله ي سَفِير كَا فِي لِمَال إِنَّا فِي المَال النَّالِي .

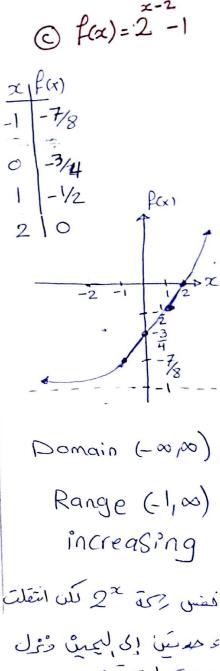
@ اذاكان احم على الدالة تمامية كا المالة تماميم الدالة تماميم الدالة تماميم الدالة تماميم الدالة تماميم الم "increa sing" u decreasing 11

Example 2 p. (153)

Graph each function. Give the domain and







وجهة طحة تحت . لَّذَاء هَـ كَا مَا سَا لِاحْ $(-\infty, \infty)$ by a pole la la f(x) = 9x $f(x) = -a^{x}$ fa)=a2+b Range (0,00) Range (-∞,0) Range (b, ∞)

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x} = 8$$

$$(3^{-1})^{x} = 81$$
 $3^{-x} = 81$

$$(3^{-1})^{-1} = 81$$

$$3^{-1}x = 3^{-1}$$

Example 3 p. (154) : Solve:

$$2^{x+4} = 8^{x-6}$$

$$2^{x+4} = (2^3)^{x-6} \implies 2^{x+4} = 2^{3(x-6)}$$

ریماسی یفنی الاساسی
$$2^{x+4} = 2^{3x-18}$$
 $3x-18$
 $3x-18$
 $3x-18$
 $3x-18$
 $3x-18$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\chi + \gamma = 0 \\
\chi - 3\chi = -18 - 4 \\
-2\chi = -22 \implies \chi = \frac{-22}{-2} = 11
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{HW3}{=81}$$
 * Solve $x^{4/3} = 81$
$$(3\sqrt{x})^4 = 81 \longrightarrow$$

$$(3\sqrt{x})^{4} = 81 \longrightarrow 2^{4}/4^{4}$$

$$(3\sqrt{x})^{4} = 4\sqrt{81}$$

$$(3\sqrt{x})^{4} = 4\sqrt{81}$$

$$\left(3\sqrt{9c}\right)^3 = 3^3$$

$$x = 27$$

Exercises 5.2

$$g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x$$
. Find:

$$6) \quad 9\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \left(\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{3} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{3} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Solve :-

(31)
$$4^{\alpha} = 2$$

 $(2^{2})^{\alpha} = 2$
 $2^{2\alpha} = 2$ $\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

(35)
$$27 = 9^{x+1}$$

 $(3^3)^{4x} = (3^2)^{x+1}$
 $(3^3)^{4x} = (3^2)^{x+1}$
 $3^{12x} = 3^{2(x+1)} \implies 3^{12x} = 3^{2x+2}$
 $12x = 2x+2 \implies 12x-2x=2$
 $10x = 2 \implies x = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$

5.3 Logarithmic Functions الدوال اللوغاريقية

$$y = log x$$
 equivalent $x = a^y$

$$\begin{cases} l(x) = |x| | \frac{1}{2} \log x \\ |x| & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Example 1 8~

Logarithmic Logarithmic Form



Exponential in

0

$$(\frac{1}{2})^{-4} = 16$$

$$3^{-4} = \frac{1}{81}$$

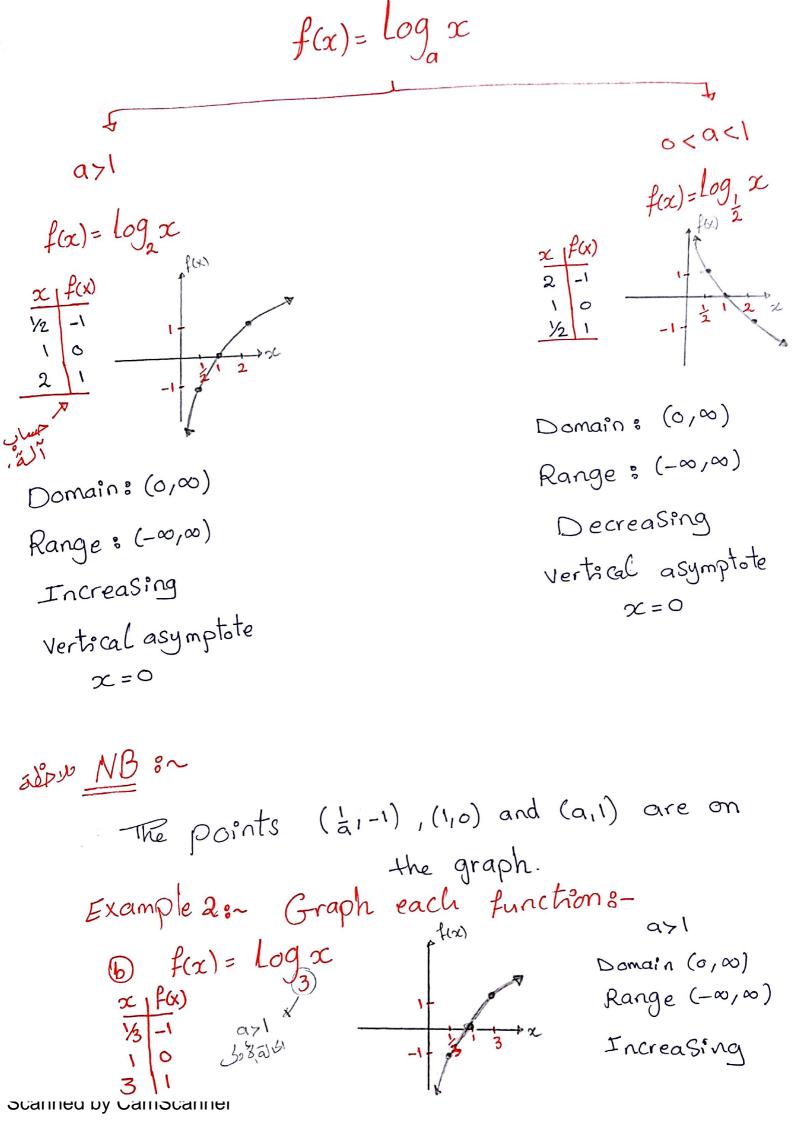
$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\circ} = 1$$

Logarithmic Equationse inchient $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$ $x = 3\sqrt{\frac{8}{27}} \implies x = \frac{2}{3}$ 1 $\log_{4} x = \frac{5}{2}$ Silver $x = 4^{\frac{5}{2}} \implies x = \sqrt{4^{5}}$ x = 32C $\log_{49} 3\sqrt{7} = x$ $\sim 49^{x} = 3\sqrt{7} \implies 7 = 7^{3}$ Log $3\sqrt{7} = x$ $\sim 49^{x} = 3\sqrt{7} \implies 7 = 7^{3}$ New York $= \frac{1}{3} \implies x = \frac{1}{6}$ When $= \frac{1}{3}$ Logarithmic Function :~

Logarithmic Function: ~

if a 70, $a \neq 1$, $x \neq 0$ then:

we will simple sure $f(x) = \log x$



HW2: Graph each function.

Give the domain and range.

(a) $f(x) = \log(x-1)$

مجال, لدالة اللوغارسيميته ق- عابداهل اللوغاريم أكبر من لصفي

حدى الدالة اللوغاريميّة .- $(-\infty,\infty)$

Domain:
$$x-170 \Rightarrow x>1$$

 $(0,\infty)$

Range: (-0/0)

x=1vertical asymptote

(b) $f(x) = \log_3 x - 1$

Domain: $x > 0 \Rightarrow (0, \infty)$

Range: $(-\infty,\infty)$

vertical asymptote x=0

 $\bigcirc f(x) = \log_{4}(x+2) + 1$

Domain : x+270

Range: (-∞,∞)

vertical asymptote oc=-2

properties of Logarithms: - ske, kell, within

$$O log xy = log x + log y$$

« product »

« Quotient »,

$$3 \quad \log_{\alpha} x^{r} = r \log_{\alpha} x$$

القوى « Power »

لوغاريم 1 داغاً = صفر .

Theorem on Inverses:-

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a a^{\infty} = \infty$$

Example:~

$$7^{\log_7 10} = 10$$

$$log_{5} 5^{3} = 3$$

Example 3: ~ Using the properties of

Logarithms.

(6)

@ log (7.9) = log 7 + log 9 vie aug vi

b Log = 15 = log 15 - log 7 and

@ Log 18 = log 82 = 1 log 8

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{mnq}{p^{2}t^{4}} = log_{a}(mnq) - log_{a}(p^{2}t^{4})$ $= log_{a}m + log_{a}n + log_{q}q - (log_{a}p^{2} + log_{a}t^{4})$ $= log_{a}m + log_{a}n + log_{q}q - 2log_{p}p - 4log_{t}t$

(e) $\log_a 3 \sqrt{m^2} = \log_a m^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \log_a m$

 $\frac{f}{f} \log_{b} n \left[\frac{x^{3}y^{5}}{z^{m}} \right] = \frac{1}{n} \log_{b} \frac{x^{3}y^{5}}{z^{m}} = \frac{1}{n} \log_{b} \frac{x^{3}y^{5}}{z^{m}}$ $= \frac{1}{n} \left(\log_{b} (x^{3}y^{5}) - \log_{b} z^{m} \right)$ $= \frac{1}{n} \left(3\log_{b} x + 5\log_{b} y - m\log_{b} z \right)$

HW3 :~ - 121, wie is

(a) $\log_3(x+2) + \log_3 x - \log_3 2 = \log_3(x+2)x - \log_3 2 = \log_3(x+2) + \log_3 x - \log_3 2 = \log_3(x+2) = \log_3(x+2)$

(b) $2 \log_{a} m - 3 \log_{a} n = \log_{a} \frac{m^{2}}{n^{3}}$

109 (b+c) + log b + log c

Exercises: ~ Write each Logarithms to exponential

$$\frac{4}{4} \quad \log_{6} 36 = 2 \quad \Longrightarrow_{6} 5^{100} 6^{2} = 36$$

Solve each Logarithmic equation: - an lied as me

13)
$$\log_{4} x = 3 \implies x = 4^{3} \implies x = 64$$

USe the properties of logarithms:~ 37 Log (\sigma \frac{1\pi}{\pi^2 \sigma^2} = log (\sigma \frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{2}) - log (\warphi^2 \sigma^2)

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{109}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{109}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log_3 x + \frac{1}{3} \log_3 y - 2 \log_3 w - \frac{1}{2} \log_3 z$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \log_5 25 \text{ m}^2 - \frac{2}{3} \log_5 5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log_5 (25 \text{ m}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log_5 (5 \text{ m}^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \log_5 (25 \text{ m}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log_5 (5 \text{ m}^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \log_5 (5m^2 - \log_5 3(5m^2)^2$$

$$= \log_5 \frac{5m}{3\sqrt{5m}^2}$$

Exponential and Logarithmic Equations singlished and 58, ul

property of logarithms:~

if x70, y70, a70 then:~

ریمان میساوی
$$x = y$$
 اللوغاریمان میساوی $y = y$ اللوغاریمان میساوی $y = y$ میساوی میساوی میساوی میساوی میساوی میساوی میساوی

 $\log 2x = \log 1 \implies 2x = 1 \implies x = \frac{1}{2}$

Solving Exponential or Logarithmic

functions:-

اذا كانت على (جورة $a^{f(x)} = b$ أغنه للفغاريم للطوهن

(a) = b (a) = b

تحولها إى صيغة أسية

 $a^b = f(x)$

log f(x) = log g(x)

f(x) = g(x)

109 = 109 ~ to 10 āmlmi loge = Ln Lnex=x elnx =x الم يلفي أير ع والعكس صعر . Example 1 : ~ Solve 7x=12. على المعورة الأولى سع تأخذ ما للطرفين C/GU/LEGUL COETHER In 7 = 6,12 $x \ln 7 = \ln 12 \implies x = \frac{\ln 12}{\ln 7} \approx 1.0277$ = 0.4 x+2 HW1 :~ Solve 32x-1 المخد ما للطفين $\ln 3^{2x-1} = \ln 0.4^{x+2}$ $(2x-1)\ln 3 = (x+2)\ln 0.4$ 2xln3-ln3 = xln0.4 +2ln0.4 لمدغيرات في طرف 2x ln3 - x ln 0.4 = 2 ln 0.4 + ln3 22004 + ln3 - ln0.4) = 2 ln0.4 + ln3 $x = \frac{2\ln 0.4 + \ln 3}{2\ln 3 - \ln 0.4}$

- Example 2 :- Solve each equation

(a)
$$e^{x^2} = 200$$
 which is i.

 $e^{2\pi i \ln 200}$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln 200 = \ln 200$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln 200 = \pm 2.302$

$$x^{2} = \ln 200$$
 $x = \pm \sqrt{\ln 200} = \pm 2.302$

 $\frac{6}{6} e^{2x+1} - 4x = 3e$ $e^{2x+1+(-4x)} = 3e$ $e^{2x+1-4x} = 3e$

$$e^{-2x+l}$$
 = 3e e^{-2x+l}

 $\ln \frac{1}{2x+1} = \ln \frac{3}{4} = \ln \frac{3}{4$ [Lne'=1]

$$-2x+1 = \ln 3 + \ln e$$

 $-2x+1 = \ln 3 + 1$

$$-2x = \ln 3 + 1 - 1$$

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

Example 3 :~

(a)
$$7 \ln x = 28$$
 $\Rightarrow \ln x = \frac{28}{7}$ $\Rightarrow \ln x = 4$

$$e^{\ln x} = e^4 \Rightarrow x = e^4$$

Solution Set fett

In
$$\log_2(x^3-19)=3$$

Solution Set $(2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ propose $x^3-19=2^3$
 $x^3-19=2^3$
 $x^3-19=2^3$
 $x^3-19=8$
 $x^3-19=8$
 $x^3-19=8$
 $x^3-19=8$
 $x^3-19=8$
 $x^3-19=8$
 $x=3\sqrt{27}$
 $x=3$

Solution Set $(3)^3$

HW2 in Solve $e^2-4e^2+3=0$

Solution Set $(e^2)^2-4e^2+3=0$

Solution Set $(e^2)^2-4e^2+3=0$

Solution Set $(e^2-1)(e^2-3)=0$
 $e^2-1=0$ or $e^2-3=0$
 $e^2=1$
 $x=\ln 1$
 $x=\ln 1$
 $x=\ln 3$
 $x=0$

Solution Set $(0,\ln 3)^3$

Solution Set $(0,\ln 3)^3$

$$\frac{HW3}{\log(x+6)} = \log(x+2) = \log x$$

$$\log \frac{x+6}{x+2} = \log x$$

$$\frac{\log \frac{x+6}{x+2}}{\log x} = \log x$$

$$\frac{x+6}{x+2} = x \implies x+6 = x(x+2)$$

$$\frac{x+6}{x+2} = x \implies x+6 = x(x+2)$$

$$\frac{x+6}{x+2} = x \implies x+6 = x(x+2)$$

$$x^2+2x-x-6 = 0$$

$$x^2+x-6 =$$

HW4: ~ Solve

$$Log(3x+2) + Log(x-1) = 1$$
 Je^{ylex}
 $Log[(3x+2)(x-1)] = 1$
 Je^{ylex}
 $Log[(3x+2)(x-1)] = 1$

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

$$3x^{2}-3x+2x-2-10=0$$

$$3x^{2}-x-12=0$$

$$\ln e^{\ln x} - \ln(x-3) = \ln 2$$

$$Lnx - Ln(x-3) = Ln2$$

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

من الحالمة 3 سع اللوغاريكيات مساوية والماض اللوغاريم مسراوي.

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

$$x = 2(x-3)$$

$$2x-6 = x$$

$$2x - x - 6 = 0$$

1
$$7^{\alpha} = 19$$
 $\frac{\ln i \pi^{2}}{\ln 4}$ $\ln 7^{\alpha} = \ln 19$ $2 \ln 7 = \ln 19$ $= 1 \times = \frac{\ln 19}{\ln 7}$

$$0.8^{x} = 4 \longrightarrow \ln 0.8^{x} = \ln 4$$

$$x \ln 0.8 = \ln 4 \Longrightarrow x = \frac{\ln 4}{\ln 0.8}$$

(12)
$$3(2)^{x-2} + 1 = 100$$

 $3(2)^{x-2} = 100 - 1 \implies 3(2)^{x-2} = 99$
 $2^{x-2} = \frac{99}{3} \implies 2^{x-2} = 33$
 $\ln 2^{x-2} = \ln 33 \implies (x-2) \ln 2 = \ln 33$
 $2 \ln 2 - 2 \ln 2 = \ln 33 \implies x \ln 2 = \ln 33 + 2 \ln 2$
 $2 \ln 33 + 2 \ln 2$
 $2 \ln 33 + 2 \ln 2$

(13)
$$2(1.05)^{x} + 3 = 10$$

 $2(1.05)^{x} = 7 \implies (1.05)^{x} = \frac{7}{2} \implies \ln(1.05)^{x} = \ln \frac{7}{2}$
 $x \ln 1.05 = \ln \frac{7}{2}$
 $x = \frac{\ln \frac{7}{2}}{\ln 1.05}$

$$\ln x = 10$$
 $\Rightarrow \ln x = 2 \Rightarrow e^{\ln x} = e^2$

$$x = e^2$$

(9)
$$L_n(4x) = 1.5$$
 \Longrightarrow $e^{L_n(4x)} = e^{1.5}$

$$4x = e^{1.5} \implies x = \frac{1}{4}e^{1.5}$$

(34)
$$L_1(4x-2) - L_1 4 = - L_1(x-2)$$

$$Ln \frac{4x-2}{4} = Ln(x-2)^{-1}$$

$$\ln \frac{4x-2}{4} = \ln \frac{1}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{4x-2}{4} = \frac{1}{x-2} = 4$$

$$4x^{2}-8x-2x+4-4=0 \implies 4x^{2}-10x=0$$

$$2x(2x-5)=0$$

$$2x = 0$$
 or $2x - 5 = 0$

$$x=0$$
 or $x=\frac{5}{2}$

(35)
$$\log_{5}(x+2) + \log_{5}(x-2) = 1$$
 $\log_{5}(x+2)(x-2) = 1$
 $\log_{5}(x+2)(x-2) = 5$
 $(x+2)(x-2) = 5$
 $x^{2}-4-5=0 \implies x^{2}-9=0 \implies x^{2}=9$

(39) $\log x^{2} = (\log x)^{2}$

$$(\log x^{2} - (\log x)^{2} = 0$$

$$2\log x - \log x \log x = 0$$

$$\log x (2 - \log x) = 0$$

$$\log x = 0 \qquad \text{or} \qquad 2 - \log x = 0$$

$$\log x = 0 \qquad \text{or} \qquad 2 - \log x = 0$$

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Solution Set { 1, 100}