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14.7 Working with natural logarithms

1.

a) $e^x = 8$

$$\ln(e^x) = \ln 8$$

$$x = \ln 8$$

b) $e^{\frac{1}{2}x} = 6$

$$\ln(e^{\frac{1}{2}x}) = \ln 6$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = \ln 6$$

$$x = 2 \ln 6 \text{ or } x = \ln 36 \text{ (}\ln(6^2)\text{)}$$

c) $e^{x+5} = 81$

$$\ln(e^{x+5}) = \ln 81$$

$$x+5 = \ln 81$$

$$x = -5 + \ln 81$$

d) $e^{5x-1} = 23$

$$\ln(e^{5x-1}) = \ln 23$$

$$5x-1 = \ln 23$$

$$5x = 1 + \ln 23$$

$$x = \frac{1 + \ln 23}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \ln 23$$

e) $4e^{1-x} = 29$

$$\ln(4e^{1-x}) = \ln 29$$

$$4(1-x) = \ln 29$$

$$1-x = \ln \frac{29}{4}$$

$$x = 1 - \ln \frac{29}{4}$$

f) $\frac{2}{3}e^{3x} = 7$

$$\ln\left(\frac{2}{3}e^{3x}\right) = \ln 7$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(3x) = \ln 7$$

$$3x = \ln \frac{21}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{21}{2}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \ln x &= 11 \\ e^{\ln x} &= e^{11} \\ x &= e^{11} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \ln(3-5x) &= -1 \\ e^{\ln(3-5x)} &= e^{-1} \\ 3-5x &= e^{-1} \\ 3-5x &= \frac{1}{e} \end{aligned}$$

$$5x = 3 - \frac{1}{e}$$

$$5x = \frac{3e-1}{e}$$

$$x = \frac{3e-1}{5e}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } 2 \ln(3x-5) &= 7 \\ 2e^{\ln(3x-5)} &= e^{\frac{7}{2}} \\ e^{\ln(3x-5)} &= e^{\frac{7}{2}} \\ 3x-5 &= e^{\frac{7}{2}} \\ 3x &= 5 + e^{\frac{7}{2}} \\ x &= \frac{5 + e^{\frac{7}{2}}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \ln 6x &= 3 \\ e^{\ln 6x} &= e^3 \\ 6x &= e^3 \\ x &= \frac{1}{6} e^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \ln(5-2x) &= \frac{2}{5} \\ e^{\ln(5-2x)} &= e^{\frac{2}{5}} \\ 5-2x &= e^{\frac{2}{5}} \\ 2x &= 5 - e^{\frac{2}{5}} \\ x &= \frac{5 - e^{\frac{2}{5}}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } \ln(x^2-9x+21) &= 0 \quad x,5 \\ e^{\ln(x^2-9x+21)} &= e^0 \\ x^2-9x+21 &= e^0 \\ x^2-9x+21 &= 1 \quad e^0=1 \\ x^2-9x+20 &= 0 \\ x=5 \quad x=4 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \quad e^{2x} - 5e^x + 4 = 0$$

let y be e^x :

$$y^2 - 5y + 4 = 0$$

$$y = 4 \quad y = 1$$

$$e^x = 4 \quad e^x = 1$$

$$\ln(e^x) = \ln 4 \quad \ln(e^x) = \ln 1$$

$$x = \ln 4 \quad x = \ln 1$$

$$x = 0$$

$$4. \quad 2e^{4x} - 11e^{2x} + 14 = 0$$

let y be e^{2x} :

$$2y^2 - 11y + 14 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{7}{2} \quad y = 2$$

$$e^{2x} = \frac{7}{2} \quad e^{2x} = 2$$

$$\ln(e^{2x}) = \ln \frac{7}{2} \quad \ln(e^{2x}) = \ln 2$$

$$2x = \ln \frac{7}{2} \quad 2x = \ln 2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{7}{2} \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$5. \quad e^x - 12 = e^{\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$e^x - 12 - e^{\frac{x}{2}} = 0$$

$$e^x - e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 12 = 0$$

let y be $e^{\frac{x}{2}}$

$$y^2 - y - 12 = 0$$

$$y = 4 \quad y = -3$$

$$e^{\frac{x}{2}} = 4 \quad e^{\frac{x}{2}} = -3$$

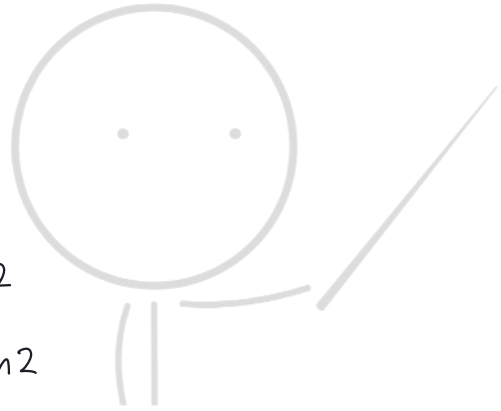
$$\ln(e^{\frac{x}{2}}) = \ln 4 \quad \ln(e^{\frac{x}{2}}) = \ln -3$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \ln 4 \quad \frac{x}{2} = \ln -3 \Rightarrow \text{no real solutions}$$

$$x = 2 \ln 4$$

$$x = \ln(4)^2$$

$$x = \ln 16$$



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$$6. \quad 2e^{4x} + 15e^{-4x} = 13$$

$$2e^{4x} + \frac{15}{e^{4x}} = 13$$

$$2e^{4x} + \frac{15}{e^{4x}} - 13 = 0$$

$\times e^{4x}$ on left side

$$2e^{8x} + 15 - 13e^{4x} = 0$$

$$2e^{8x} - 13e^{4x} + 15 = 0$$

let y be e^{4x} :

$$2y^2 - 13y + 15 = 0$$

$$y = 5$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$e^{4x} = 5$$

$$\ln(e^{4x}) = \ln 5$$

$$4x = \ln 5$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \ln 5$$

$$e^{4x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\ln(e^{4x}) = \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$4x = \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$7. \quad e^{1-6x} = 4(12^x)$$

$$\ln(e^{1-6x}) = \ln 4(12^x)$$

$$1-6x = \ln 4(12^x)$$

$$1-6x = \ln 4 + x \ln 12$$

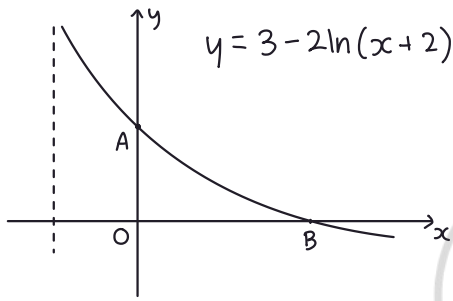
$$1 - \ln 4 = x \ln 12 + 6x$$

$$1 - \ln 4 = x(\ln 12 + 6)$$

$$x = \frac{1 - \ln 4}{\ln 12 + 6}$$

$$x = \frac{1 - \ln 4}{6 + \ln 12}$$

8.

a) When $x=0$

$$y = 3 - 2\ln(0+2)$$

$$y = 3 - 2\ln 2$$

$$y = 3 - \ln 4$$

$$A = (0, 3 - \ln 4)$$

b) When $y=0$

$$3 - 2\ln(x+2) = 0$$

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

$$\ln(x+2) = \frac{-3}{-2}$$

$$\ln(x+2) = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$B = (-2 + e^{\frac{3}{2}}, 0)$$

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9. a) $T = 31e^{-0.05x} + 7$

When $x=0$:

$$T = 31e^{-0.05(0)} + 7$$

$$T = 31 \times 1 + 7$$

$$T = 31 + 7$$

$$T = 38$$

T intercept = $(0, 38)$

When $T=0$:

$$0 = 31e^{-0.05x} + 7$$

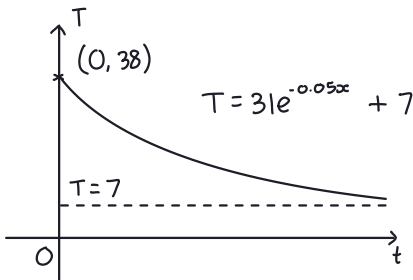
$$31e^{-0.05x} = -7$$

$$e^{-0.05x} = \frac{-7}{31}$$

$$-0.05x = \ln\left(\frac{-7}{31}\right)$$

$$x = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{-7}{31}\right)}{-0.05} \Rightarrow \text{no real solution} \therefore x = \infty$$

Sketch graph:



b) According to the graph, when $x = \infty$, $T \rightarrow 7$

So 7 represents the minimum temperature of the bath water

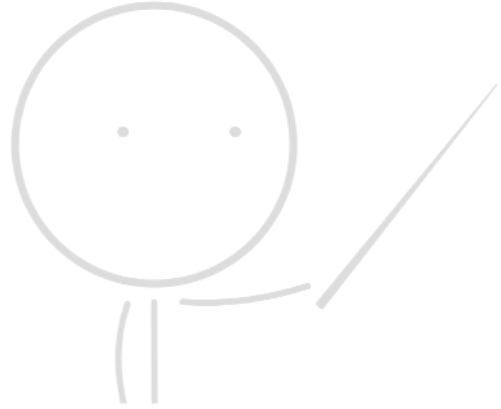
c) when $T = 25$:

$$25 = 31e^{-0.05x} + 7$$
$$31e^{-0.05x} = 18$$
$$e^{-0.05x} = \frac{18}{31}$$

$$-0.05x = \ln\left(\frac{18}{31}\right)$$
$$x = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{18}{31}\right)}{-0.05}$$

$$x \approx 10.9 \text{ minutes}$$

So Jack will first add more hot water after 10.9 minutes



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