1. (4pts) Evaluate without using the calculator:

$$\log_3 81 = 4$$

$$\log_7 \frac{1}{49} = -2$$

$$\log_5 \sqrt[8]{5^3} = \sqrt[3]{8}$$

$$\log_a \sqrt[3]{a} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$5^{\frac{7}{5}} = 5^{\frac{3}{8}}$$

2. (7pts) Solve the equations:

$$\log_4 x = 5$$

$$x = 1024$$

$$\ln x = 7$$

$$10^{3x-1} = 32$$
 | \log

$$\log_2(2x+8) = 5$$

3. (4pts) If A represents the area of a wound, then normal healing of a wound that is 120mm^2 in size is represented by $A = 120 e^{-0.35t}$, where t is the number of days following the injury. How long is it before the wound is 1/3 of the original size?

$$\frac{40}{120} = e^{-0.35t}$$

(5pts) Write as a sum and/or difference of logarithms. Express powers as factors.
 Simplify if possible.

$$\log_3 \frac{x^7}{\sqrt{x-1}} = \log_3 x^7 - \log_3 (x-1) = 7 \log_3 x - \frac{1}{2} \log(x-1)$$

$$\ln(e^x(e^x-4)^5) = \operatorname{ln}(e^x + \operatorname{ln}(e^x-4)^5 = \times + \operatorname{Sln}(e^x-4)$$

5. (6pts) Write each the following as a single logarithm. Simplify if possible.

$$\frac{1}{3}\log v^6 + 2\log v^2 = \log \left(v^6\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \log \left(v^5\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \log \left(v^5\right)^{\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\ln(x^2 - x + 2) - 2\ln(x + 1) = \ln\left(\chi^2 - x + 2\right) - \ln\left(\chi + 1\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{\chi^2 - \chi + 2}{(\chi + 1)^2}\right) - \ln\left(\chi + 1\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

6. (4pts) Solve the equation:

$$3^{x+1} = 7^{2x-3}$$
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$$x = \frac{-l_0 3 - 3 l_0 7}{l_0 3 - 2 l_0 7} = \frac{l_0 3 + 3 l_0 7}{2 l_0 7 - l_0 3} = 2.48$$