

Hammack 5.1

$$\textcircled{16} \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Hammack 5.3

$$\textcircled{4} \log_3\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \log_3\left(\frac{1}{3^{1/2}}\right) = \log_3\left(3^{-1/2}\right) = 3^{\square}\left(3^{-1/2}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{16} \log_2\left(2^{\sin(x)}\right) = 2^{\square}\left(2^{\sin(x)}\right) = \boxed{\sin(x)}$$

Hammack 5.4

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \log_2(\sin(x)) + \frac{1}{2} \log_2(4x) - 3 \log_2(3) \\ &= \log_2(\sin(x)) + \log_2\left((4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \log_2(3^3) \\ &= \log_2(\sin(x)) + \log_2(2\sqrt{x}) - \log_2(27) \\ &= \log_2(\sin(x) 2\sqrt{x}) - \log_2(27) = \log_2\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x} \sin(x)}{27}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{12} \log_2(2) - \log_2(5x) + \log_2(20x) \\ &= \log_2\left(\frac{2}{5x}\right) + \log_2(20x) = \log_2\left(\frac{2}{5x} \cdot 20x\right) = \log_2(8) = \boxed{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{16} g(z) = 2^{\frac{1}{z}} \quad \text{Find } g^{-1}(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 2^{\frac{1}{z}} \\ z &= 2^{\frac{1}{y}} \\ \log_2(z) &= \log_2\left(2^{\frac{1}{y}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\log_2(z) = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\log_2(z)}$$

$$g^{-1}(z) = \frac{1}{\log_2(z)}$$

Alternate approach

$$y = 2^{\frac{1}{z}}$$

$$z = 2^{\frac{1}{y}}$$

$$\ln(z) = \ln\left(2^{\frac{1}{y}}\right)$$

$$\ln(z) = \frac{1}{y} \ln(2)$$

$$y = \frac{\ln(2)}{\ln(z)}$$

$$g^{-1}(z) = \frac{\ln(2)}{\ln(z)}$$

Hammack §.5

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad 2 \ln(7e) - \ln(49) &= \ln((7e)^2) - \ln(49) \\ &= \ln(49e^2) - \ln(49) \\ &= \ln(49) + \ln(e^2) - \ln(49) \\ &= \ln(e^2) = \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \text{Solve } 10^{4x-2} = 11$$

$$\ln(10^{4x-2}) = \ln(11)$$

$$(4x-2) \ln(10) = \ln(11)$$

$$4x \ln(10) - 2 \ln(10) = \ln(11)$$

$$4x \ln(10) = \ln(11) + 2 \ln(10)$$

$$x = \frac{\ln(11) + 2 \ln(10)}{4 \ln(10)}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln(11) + \ln(10^2)}{4 \ln(10)} =$$

$$x = \frac{\ln(11) + \ln(100)}{4 \ln(10)} = \boxed{\frac{\ln(1100)}{4 \ln(10)}} \approx \boxed{0.7603}$$

$$\textcircled{20} \quad \log(9) = \log_{10}(9) = \frac{\ln(9)}{\ln(10)} \approx \boxed{0.95424209}$$

↑
Change of
base formula

Check: $\log_{10}(9) = 0.95424209\dots$ means $10^{0.95424209\dots} = 9$

and indeed a calculator confirms this.