

Find the common difference and the 57th term of the arithmetic sequence
4, 9, 14, 19,

- Recall that for any arithmetic sequence $a, a+d, a+2d, a+3d, \dots$
the n -th term is

$a + (n-1)d$ where a is the first term and d is the common difference.

- For the arithmetic sequence 4, 9, 14, 19, ... $a=4$ and $d=5$.

- So the 57th term is

$$4 + (57-1)5 = 284$$

Find the solution of the equation $3^{4x+2} = 25$.

- We must try to get x by itself. So, we take the natural log of both sides.

$$\ln(3^{4x+2}) = \ln(25)$$

- Since $\ln(a^b) = b \ln a$,

we get $(4x+2)\ln 3 = \ln 25$.

(The log of a number to an exponent is the exponent times the log of the number.)

Find the solution of the equation $3^{4x+2} = 25$.

- We must try to get x by itself. So, we take the natural log of both sides.

$$\ln(3^{4x+2}) = \ln(25)$$

- Since $\ln(a^b) = b \ln a$,

we get $(4x+2)\ln 3 = \ln 25$.

(The log of a number to an exponent is the exponent times the log of the number.)

- Then $4x\ln 3 + 2\ln 3 = \ln 25$

$$4x\ln 3 = \ln 25 - 2\ln 3$$

Find the solution of the equation $3^{4x+2} = 25$.

- We must try to get x by itself. So, we take the natural log of both sides.

$$\ln(3^{4x+2}) = \ln(25)$$

- Since $\ln(a^b) = b \ln a$,

(The log of a number to an exponent is the exponent times the log of the number.)

we get $(4x+2)\ln 3 = \ln 25$.

- Then $4x\ln 3 + 2\ln 3 = \ln 25$

$$4x\ln 3 = \ln 25 - 2\ln 3$$

- Hence, $4x = \frac{\ln 25 - 2\ln 3}{\ln 3}$

$$x = \frac{\ln 25 - 2\ln 3}{4\ln 3} , \quad x = .28$$