

Math Diversion 1082

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The definition of a good mathematical problem
is the mathematics it generates
— Andrew Wile

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xBpZRWCGw30>
Title: Is this equation solvable?
Presenter: blackpenredpen

1 Problem

Given the relation

$$x^{\ln 4} + x^{\ln 10} = x^{\ln 25}, \quad (1)$$

find the positive real solutions for x .

2 Solution

We start by making the substitution,

$$x = e^\alpha. \quad (2)$$

getting

$$e^{\alpha \ln 4} + e^{\alpha \ln 10} = e^{\alpha \ln 25}, \quad (3)$$

or

$$e^{\ln 4^\alpha} + e^{\ln 10^\alpha} = e^{\ln 25^\alpha}, \quad (4)$$

which, after simplifying becomes,

$$4^\alpha + 10^\alpha = 25^\alpha. \quad (5)$$

On dividing through by 25^α , we get

$$\left(\frac{4}{25}\right)^\alpha + \left(\frac{10}{25}\right)^\alpha = 1, \quad (6)$$

which simplifies to

$$\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2\alpha} + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^\alpha - 1 = 0. \quad (7)$$

After a little algebra, we have that

$$\left[\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^\alpha\right]^2 + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^\alpha - 1 = 0. \quad (8)$$

Next, we make a variable substitution,

$$y = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^\alpha, \quad (9)$$

which brings (8) to the simple quadratic form

$$y^2 + y - 1 = 0, \quad (10)$$

which has solutions

$$y_{\pm} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}. \quad (11)$$

We can solve for α_{\pm} in (9), to get

$$\alpha_{\pm} = \frac{\ln y_{\pm}}{\ln 2/5} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)}{\ln 0.4} \approx \frac{\ln\left(\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)}{(-0.9163)}. \quad (12)$$

Now,

$$y_+ \approx 0.6180, \quad y_- \approx -1.6180, \quad (13)$$

which gives us that

$$\alpha_+ \approx \frac{\ln 0.6180}{(-0.9163)} \approx 0.5253, \quad (14)$$

$$\alpha_- \approx \frac{\ln(-1.6180)}{(-0.9163)}. \quad (15)$$

We reject α_- because we will not allow the logarithm of a negative number in this solution.

So, to get x_+ , we return to (2), to get

$$x_+ \approx e^{0.5253} \approx 1.69097. \quad (16)$$

WolframAlpha gets

$$x_+ \approx 1.69075. \quad (17)$$