I want to solve this equation for x: $\frac{1}{2} \cdot R_s \cdot \frac{\ln(x) \cdot x - x - 1}{\eta \cdot b \cdot \ln(x)^2 \cdot x} = 0$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot R_s \cdot \frac{\ln(x) \cdot x - x - 1}{\eta \cdot b \cdot \ln(x)^2 \cdot x} = 0 \text{ solve}, x \rightarrow$$

Hmmmm, this doesn't work. In previous version of MACAD it returned as result in terms of the Lambert function.

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot R_s \cdot \frac{\ln(x) \cdot x - x - 1}{\eta \cdot b \cdot \ln(x)^2 \cdot x} = 0 \;\Bigg|\; \begin{matrix} \text{solve}, x \\ \text{float}, 6 \end{matrix} \rightarrow$$

And neither does the trick used for the previous version of MCAD. This was the method to get around MACAD returning a result in terms of a Lambert function.

But using the "fully" modifier provides a "result"-

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot R_s \cdot \frac{\ln(x) \cdot x - x - 1}{\eta \cdot b \cdot \ln(x)^2 \cdot x} = 0 \text{ solve}, x, \text{fully} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 3.5911214766686221366 \\ \_c1 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } R_s = 0 \wedge \_c1 \in \mathbb{C} \\ 3.5911214766686221366 & \text{if } R_s \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

and also

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot R_s \cdot \frac{\ln(x) \cdot x - x - 1}{\eta \cdot b \cdot \ln(x)^2 \cdot x} = 0 \;\Bigg|\; \begin{matrix} \text{solve}, x, \text{fully} \\ \text{float}, 6 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 3.59112 \\ \_c1 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } R_s = 0 \wedge \_c1 \in \mathbb{C} \\ 3.59112 & \text{if } R_s \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

But oddly, the following does not produce a result. Why?

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot R_s \cdot \frac{\ln(x) \cdot x - x - 1}{\eta \cdot b \cdot \ln(x)^2 \cdot x} = 0 \;\Bigg|\; \begin{matrix} \text{assume}, R_s \neq 0 \\ \text{solve}, x \end{matrix} \rightarrow$$

Is there a better way to do this?