

# Експоненцијална ф-ја

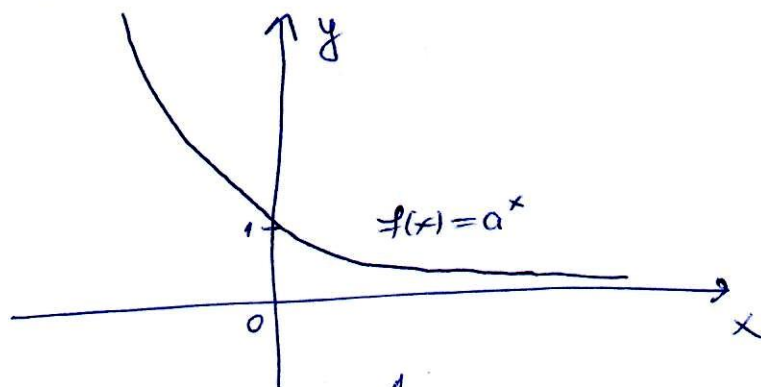
$$f(x) = a^x, \quad a > 0, \quad a \neq 1$$

$a$  - основа

$x$  - експонент

Домен  $D = \mathbb{R}$

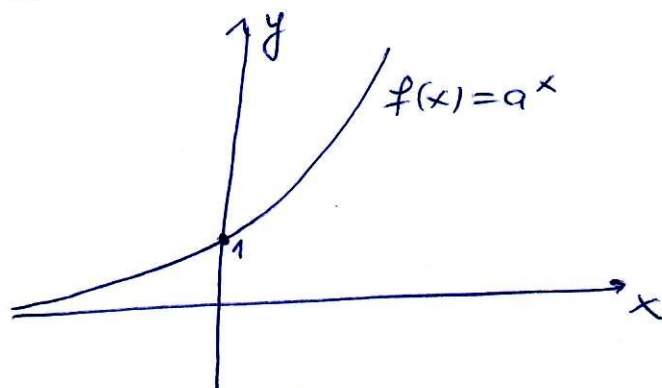
1°  $0 < a < 1$



Пример  $a = \frac{1}{2}$

| $x$               | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1             | 2             |
|-------------------|----|----|---|---------------|---------------|
| $(\frac{1}{2})^x$ | 4  | 2  | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |

2°  $a > 1$



Пример  $a = 2$

| $x$   | -2            | -1            | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|-------|---------------|---------------|---|---|---|
| $2^x$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 |

$f(D) = (0, +\infty)$  - кодомен

Пресек са  $y$ -осом  $(0, 1)$   $f(0) = 1$   
 Нема нула  $\Rightarrow$  нема пресек са  $x$ -осом

Монотоност: за  $0 < a < 1$  - монотонно опадајућа  
 $a > 1$  - монотонно растућа

$$a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}$$

$$\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$$

$$(a^x)^y = a^{x \cdot y} = (a^y)^x$$

$$(ab)^x = a^x b^x$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x = \frac{a^x}{b^x}$$

$$a^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt[q]{a^p}$$

За  $0 < a < 1$

$$a^{f(x)} < a^{g(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) > g(x)$$

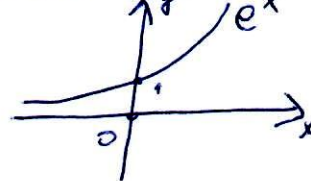
$$a^{f(x)} > a^{g(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) < g(x)$$

За  $a > 1$

$$a^{f(x)} > a^{g(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) > g(x) \quad a^{f(x)} < a^{g(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) < g(x) \quad \textcircled{\uparrow}$$

$$a = e \approx 2,71$$

$$f(x) = e^x$$



$$a^{f(x)} = a^{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x)$$

Экспонентное уравнение  $f(x) = g(x)$

① Решить  $100 \cdot 10^{2x-2} = 1000^{\frac{x+1}{3}}$  (J)

Решение:  $100 \cdot 10^{2x-2} = 10^2 \cdot 10^{2x-2} = 10^{2+(2x-2)} = 10^{2x}$   
 $1000^{\frac{x+1}{3}} = (10^3)^{\frac{x+1}{3}} = 10^{3 \cdot \frac{x+1}{3}} = 10^{x+1}$

$$(J) \Leftrightarrow 10^{2x} = 10^{x+1} \Leftrightarrow 2x = x+1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x = x+1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5x = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{5}}$$

② Решить уравнение:

$$4^x - 3^{x-\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{x+\frac{1}{2}} - 2^{2x-1}$$

Решение:  $4^x + 2^{2x-1} = 3^{x+\frac{1}{2}} + 3^{x-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4^x + \frac{2^{2x}}{2} = 3^x \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{3^x}{3^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4^x + \frac{1}{2} 4^x = \sqrt{3} \cdot 3^x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} 3^x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4^x \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 3^x \left(\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4^x \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 3^x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4^x = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 3^x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^x = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} &= \\ &= \frac{3+1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 9^{x^2-1} - 36 \cdot 3^{x^2-3} + 3 = 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

Решение:  $(3^2)^{x^2-1} - \underbrace{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}_{3^2} \cdot 3^{x^2-3} + 3 = 0$

$$(3^{x^2-1})^2 - 4 \cdot 3^{x^2-1} + 3 = 0$$

Сделаем  $t = 3^{x^2-1} > 0$

$$t^2 - 4t + 3 = 0$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2} \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$1^\circ t_1 = 3 \Leftrightarrow 3^{x^2-1} = 3^1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = \sqrt{2} \text{ и } x_2 = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$2^\circ t_2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow 3^{x^2-1} = 1 = 3^0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_3 = -1 \text{ и } x_4 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 4^{\sqrt{x-2}} - 12 = 2^{\sqrt{x-2}}$$

Решение  
 $x-2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 2 \Rightarrow D_f = [2, +\infty)$

$$(\text{I}) \Leftrightarrow (2^2)^{\sqrt{x-2}} - 12 = 2^{\sqrt{x-2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2^{\sqrt{x-2}})^2 - 2^{\sqrt{x-2}} - 12 = 0$$

Сделаем:  $t = 2^{\sqrt{x-2}}, \underline{t > 0}$

$$t^2 - t - 12 = 0$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 48}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 7}{2} \begin{matrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{matrix}$$

$$1^\circ t_1 = 4 \Leftrightarrow 4 = 2^{\sqrt{x-2}} \Leftrightarrow 2^2 = 2^{\sqrt{x-2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 = \sqrt{x-2} \quad /^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 = x - 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = 6} \quad x=6 \text{ входит в } D_f \Rightarrow \boxed{x=6} \text{ является решением}$$

$$2^\circ t_2 = -3 \text{ не подходит, так как } t = 2^{\sqrt{x-2}} > 0, \quad \textcircled{3}$$

# Експоненцијалне неједнакости

⑤  $x^2 \cdot 3^x - 3^{x+1} \leq 0 \quad D = \mathbb{R}$

Решение

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 \cdot 3^x - 3 \cdot 3^x \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 - 3) \cdot 3^x \leq 0$$

Како је  $3^x > 0$  за свако  $x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x^2 - 3$  мора да се нађе или једнако 0.

$$x^2 - 3 \leq 0$$

$$x^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 3$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{3} \quad x_2 = -\sqrt{3}$$



$$x \in [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$$

Решение  $x \in [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$

⑥  $5^{2x+1} > 5^x + 4$

Решение  $5 \cdot 5^{2x} > 5^x + 4$

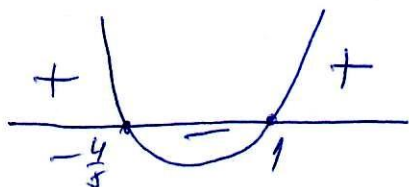
$$\Leftrightarrow 5 \cdot (5^x)^2 - 5^x - 4 > 0$$

Смена  $t = 5^x > 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5t^2 - t - 4 > 0$$

$$5t^2 - t - 4 = 0$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 80}}{10} = \frac{1 \pm 9}{10} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$



$$t \in (-\infty, -\frac{4}{5}) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

Како је  $t = 5^x > 0$

$$\Rightarrow t \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{и} \quad t > 1$$

$$5^x > 1 = 5^0$$

$$\boxed{x > 0}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \frac{4^x + 2x - 4}{x-1} \leq 2$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$x-1 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 1$$

Решение

$$N \Leftrightarrow \frac{4^x + 2x - 4}{x-1} - 2 \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4^x + 2x - 4 - 2(x-1)}{x-1} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4^x + \cancel{2x} - 4 - \cancel{2x} + 2}{x-1} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4^x - 2}{x-1} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4^x - 2 \leq 0 \wedge x-1 > 0) \vee (4^x - 2 \geq 0 \wedge x-1 < 0)$$

|                       | $-\infty$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $+\infty$ |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|---|-----------|
| $4^x - 2$             | -         | +             | + |           |
| $x-1$                 | -         | -             | + |           |
| $\frac{4^x - 2}{x-1}$ | +         | -             | + |           |

Решение  $x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

$$4^x - 2 = 0$$

$$4^x = 2$$

$$(2^2)^x = 2$$

$$2^{2x} = 2^1 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \left( \left( \frac{3}{7} \right)^{x^2 - 2x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \geq 1$$

Решение  $x^2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$N \Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{3}{7} \right)^{\frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2}} \geq 1 = \left( \frac{3}{7} \right)^0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2} \leq 0 \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{пер а} \\ \text{на де оуага кхца} \end{array} \right) \quad \left( \text{пер а} \frac{3}{7} < 1 \right)$$

⑤

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$x(x-2) = 0$$



$$\swarrow \quad \searrow$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 2$$

|                        |    |   |   |    |
|------------------------|----|---|---|----|
| $x^2 - 2x$             | -∞ | 0 | 2 | +∞ |
|                        | +  | - | + |    |
| $x^2$                  | +  | + | + |    |
| $\frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2}$ | +  | - | + |    |

Решение  $x \in (0, 2]$

$$9) (0, 2)^{\frac{x^2+2}{x^2-1}} > 25$$

Решение Омеч:  $x^2 - 1 \neq 0$   
 $x^2 \neq 1$   
 $x \neq \pm 1$

$$D = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$$

$$0,2 = \frac{1}{5} = 5^{-1}$$

$$25 = 5^2$$

$$N \Leftrightarrow 5^{-\frac{x^2+2}{x^2-1}} > 5^2$$

$$(5 > 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{x^2+2}{x^2-1} > 2$$

→ (раскрыть)

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 + \frac{x^2+2}{x^2-1} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2(x^2-1) + x^2 + 2}{x^2-1} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3x^2}{x^2-1} < 0$$

$$3x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

|                      |    |    |   |   |    |
|----------------------|----|----|---|---|----|
| $3x^2$               | -∞ | -1 | 0 | 1 | +∞ |
|                      | +  | +  | + | + |    |
| $x^2 - 1$            | +  | -  | - | + |    |
| $\frac{3x^2}{x^2-1}$ | +  | -  | - | + |    |

Решение:  $x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$

$$(10) \quad \frac{1}{3^x + 5} < \frac{1}{3^{x+1} - 1}$$

Решение      Знач  $3^{x+1} - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$   
 $3^{x+1} \neq 1 = 3^0$   
 $x+1 \neq 0$   
 $x \neq -1$

$$3^{x+1} = 3^x \cdot 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Сделаем } t = 3^x > 0$$

$$N \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{t+5} < \frac{1}{3t-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{t+5} - \frac{1}{3t-1} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3t-1 - t-5}{(t+5)(3t-1)} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2t-6}{(t+5)(3t-1)} < 0$$

|                            | $-\infty$  | $-5$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $3$          | $+\infty$ |
|----------------------------|------------|------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| $2t-6$                     | $-$        | $-$  | $-$           | $+$          |           |
| $t+5$                      | $-$        | $+$  | $+$           | $+$          |           |
| $3t-1$                     | $-$        | $-$  | $+$           | $+$          |           |
| $\frac{2t-6}{(t+5)(3t-1)}$ | $-$        | $+$  | $-$           | $+$          |           |
|                            | $\uparrow$ |      | $\uparrow$    | $\downarrow$ |           |

$$\Rightarrow t < -5 \quad \vee \quad t \in \left(\frac{1}{3}, 3\right)$$

помогите

доп.  $t > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} < t < 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} < 3^x < 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3^{-1} < 3^x < 3^1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x \in (-1, 1)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 < x < 1$$

(7)

$$(11) \quad \frac{1}{2^{2x} + 3} \geq \frac{1}{2^{x+2} - 1}$$

Решение Заметим  $2^{x+2} - 1 \neq 0$   
 $2^{x+2} \neq 1 = 2^0$   
 $x+2 \neq 0$   
 $x \neq -2$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$$

Сделаем:  $t = 2^x > 0$

$$N \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(2^x)^2 + 3} \geq \frac{1}{2^x \cdot 4 - 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{t^2 + 3} \geq \frac{1}{4t - 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{t^2 + 3} - \frac{1}{4t - 1} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4t - 1 - t^2 - 3}{(t^2 + 3)(4t - 1)} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-t^2 + 4t - 4}{(t^2 + 3)(4t - 1)} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-(t^2 - 4t + 4)}{(t^2 + 3)(4t - 1)} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\underbrace{(t-2)^2}_{\geq 0}}{\underbrace{(t^2 + 3)}_{> 0}(4t - 1)} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4t - 1 < 0) \vee ((t-2)^2 = 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4t < 1) \vee (t - 2 = 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t < \frac{1}{4}) \vee (t = 2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2^x < \frac{1}{4}) \vee (2^x = 2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2^x < 2^{-2}) \vee (x = 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x < -2) \vee x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Решение } x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup \{1\}$$

(8)

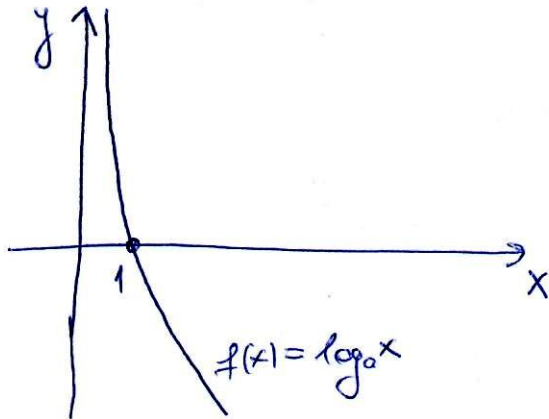
# Логарифмическа ф-ја

- со основ  $a > 0, a \neq 1$  је дефинирана со

$$y = \log_a x = a^y = x$$

Замет:  $D = (0, +\infty)$

1°  $0 < a < 1$



Пример  $a = \frac{1}{2}$

| $x$                    | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2  | 4  |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|----|----|
| $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x$ | 2             | 1             | 0 | -1 | -2 |

$$\log_5 25 = 2 \text{ јер је } 5^2 = 25$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 3 = -1 \text{ јер је } \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} = 3$$

За  $a = e$   $\log_e x = \ln x$

$a = 10$   $\log_{10} x = \log x$

$f(D) = \mathbb{R}$  — кодоман

Нула ф-је  $\boxed{x=1}$  — пресека са  $x$ -осом

Нема пресека са  $y$ -осом

Монотоност:

За  $0 < a < 1$  — монотонно опадајућа  
За  $a > 1$  — монотонно растућа

$$\log_a 1 = 0$$

$$y = \log_a x \Leftrightarrow a^y = x \Leftrightarrow a^{\log_a x} \Leftrightarrow x$$



Свойства:

$$\log_a x \cdot y = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{1}{\log_x a}$$

$$\log_a x^c = c \log_a x ; \log_{a^c} x = \frac{1}{c} \log_a x$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_k x}{\log_k a}, \quad k > 0, k \neq 1$$

$$\log_a f(x) = \log_a g(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x)$$

За  $0 < a < 1$

$$\log_a f(x) < \log_a g(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x) > g(x)$$

$$\log_a f(x) > \log_a g(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x) < g(x)$$

За  $a > 1$

$$\log_a f(x) < \log_a g(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x) < g(x)$$

$$\log_a f(x) > \log_a g(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x) > g(x)$$



Логарифмические уравнения

1. Решить уравнение: 
$$g^{\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x+1)} = 5 \quad \log_{\frac{1}{3}}(2x^2+1) \quad (\square)$$

Омеч:  $x+1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -1$   
 $2x^2+1 > 0$  всегда верно  $\Rightarrow D_f = (-1, +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} g^{\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x+1)} &= (3^2)^{\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x+1)} = 3^{2 \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x+1)} \\ &= 3^{\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x+1)^2} = 3^{-\log_3(x+1)^2} = 3^{\log_3(x+1)^{-2}} \\ &= (x+1)^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$5^{\log_5(2x^2+1)} = 5^{-\log_5(2x^2+1)} = 5^{\log_5(2x^2+1)^{-1}} \\ = (2x^2+1)^{-1}$$

$$(J) \Leftrightarrow (x+1)^{-2} = (2x^2+1)^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2x^2+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2+1 = (x+1)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2+1 = x^2+2x+1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2-2x=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x-2)=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1=0 \quad \vee \quad x_2=2$$

$$x_1, x_2 \in D_J$$

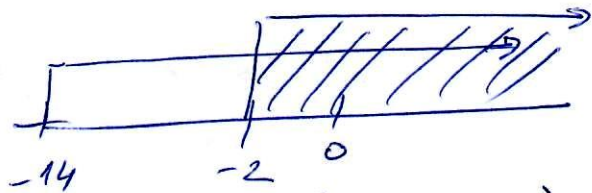
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} x_1=0 \\ x_2=2 \\ \text{являются} \end{array}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \log_2(x+14) = 6 - \log_2(x+2)$$

Замет

$$x+14 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -14$$

$$x+2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -2$$



$$D_J = (-2, +\infty)$$

$$(J) \Leftrightarrow \log_2(x+14) + \log_2(x+2) = \sqrt[6]{6}$$

$$\log_2(x+14)(x+2) = 6 = \log_2 64$$

$$(x+14)(x+2) = 64$$

$$x^2 + 16x + 28 = 64$$

$$x^2 + 16x - 36 = 0$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{-16 \pm \sqrt{256 - 4 \cdot 36}}{2} = \frac{-16 \pm 20}{2} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -18 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = 2 \in D \Rightarrow x_1 = 2 \text{ является решением}$$

$$x_2 = -18 \notin D \Rightarrow x_2 \text{ не является решением}$$

$\textcircled{3}$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \log \sqrt[3]{10(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{3} \log (3+x)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

Domaine:  $x-1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1$   $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3, 1\}$   
 $3+x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq -3$   $D_f = (-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$$\log \sqrt[3]{10(x-1)^2} = \log (10(x-1)^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \log 10(x-1)^2$$

$$(\text{J}) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \log 10(x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{3} \log (3+x)^2 = \frac{1}{3} \quad / \cdot 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log 10(x-1)^2 - \log (3+x)^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log \frac{10(x-1)^2}{(3+x)^2} = 1 = \log 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{10(x-1)^2}{(3+x)^2} = 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-1)^2 - (3+x)^2}{(3+x)^2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 - (9 + 6x + x^2)}{(3+x)^2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-8x - 8}{(3+x)^2} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow -8x - 8 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\underline{\underline{x = -1}}}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \log_{16} X + \log_4 X + \log_2 X = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$D_f = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\log_{2^4} X + \log_{2^2} X + \log_2 X = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \log_2 X + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 X + \log_2 X = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$\log_2 X \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$\frac{7}{4} \log_2 X = \frac{21}{2} \quad / \cdot \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\log_2 X = 6 \Rightarrow X = 2^6 = 64$$

jeune personne

$\textcircled{4}$

$$\textcircled{5} \log_3 x + \log_x 3 = \frac{1}{2} + \log_{\sqrt{x}} 3 + \log_3 \sqrt{x}$$

Заметим  $x > 0$   
 $x \neq 1 \Rightarrow D_f = (0, +\infty) \setminus \{1\}$

$$J \Leftrightarrow \log_3 x + \frac{1}{\log_3 x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\log_3 \sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2} \log_3 x$$

$$\log_3 x + \frac{1}{\log_3 x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \log_3 x} + \frac{1}{2} \log_3 x$$

Сделаем  $t = \log_3 x$

$$t + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{t} + \frac{1}{2} t$$

$$t - \frac{1}{2} t = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} t = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{t} \quad / \cdot 2t$$

$$t^2 = t + 2$$

$$t^2 - t - 2 = 0$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{matrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$t_1 = 2 = \log_3 x \Rightarrow x_1 = 3^2 = 9$$

$$t_2 = -1 = \log_3 x \Rightarrow x_2 = 3^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x_1, x_2 \in D_f \Rightarrow \text{все } x \text{ решения}$$

# Логарифмические неравенства

⑥  $\log_{10} \log(x^2 + 21) - \log x \leq 1$

Омеч :  $D = (0, +\infty)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log(x^2 + 21) - \log x \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log \frac{x^2 + 21}{x} \leq 1 = \log 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 21}{x} \leq 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 21}{x} - 10 \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 21 - 10x}{x} \leq 0$$

|                            |   |   |   |           |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|
|                            | 0 | 3 | 7 | $+\infty$ |
| $x^2 - 10x + 21$           | + | - | + |           |
| $x$                        | + | + | + |           |
| $\frac{x^2 - 10x + 21}{x}$ | + | - | + |           |

~~$x^2 + 1$~~

$$x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 7$$

$$x_2 = 3$$

$$\frac{+}{3} \quad \frac{-}{7} \quad \frac{+}{+}$$

$$x \in [3, 7]$$

⑦  $\log \frac{2x-1}{x+2} \geq 0$

Омеч :  $\frac{2x-1}{x+2} > 0$

$$2x-1=0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x+2=0$$

$$x = -2$$

|                    |           |      |               |           |
|--------------------|-----------|------|---------------|-----------|
|                    | $-\infty$ | $-2$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $+\infty$ |
| $2x-1$             | -         | -    | +             |           |
| $x+2$              | -         | +    | +             |           |
| $\frac{2x-1}{x+2}$ | +         | -    | +             |           |

$$D_{N1} = (-\infty, -2) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$\log \frac{2x-1}{x+2} \geq 0 = \log 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-1}{x+2} \geq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-1-x-2}{x+2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-3}{x+2} \geq 0$$

⑥

|       |           |      |     |           |
|-------|-----------|------|-----|-----------|
| $X-3$ | $-\infty$ | $-2$ | $3$ | $+\infty$ |
|       | -         | -    | +   |           |
| $X+2$ | -         | +    | +   |           |
|       | +         | -    | +   |           |

$$R = (-\infty, -2) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \frac{\log^2 x - 3\log x + 3}{\log x - 1} \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &\geq 0 \\ \log x - 1 &\neq 0 \\ \log x = 1 &\neq \log 10 \\ x &\neq 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_H &= (0, 10) \cup (10, +\infty) \\ &= (0, +\infty) \setminus \{10\} \end{aligned}$$

Установка  $t = \log x$

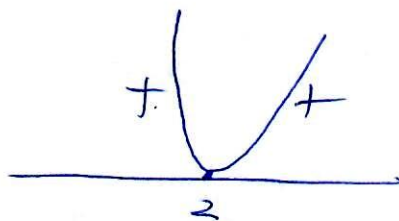
$$(N) \Leftrightarrow \frac{t^2 - 3t + 3}{t - 1} \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{t^2 - 3t + 3 - t + 1}{t - 1} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{t^2 - 4t + 4}{t - 1} \leq 0$$

$$t^2 - 4t + 4 = 0$$

$$(t - 2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow t_{1/2} = 2$$



|           |           |     |     |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|
| $(t-2)^2$ | $-\infty$ | $1$ | $2$ | $+\infty$ |
|           | +         | +   | +   |           |
| $t-1$     | -         | +   | +   |           |
|           | $\ominus$ | +   | +   |           |

$$\begin{aligned} t &\in (-\infty, 1) \vee t = 2 \\ t &< 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$1^\circ \text{ За } t = 2 \quad \log x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 10^2 = 100$$

$$2^\circ \text{ За } t < 1 \quad \sqrt{x} \log x < 1 = \log 10 \Leftrightarrow x < 10$$

$$R = (0, 10) \cup \{100\}$$



$$9. \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1-2x}{1+x} \geq 2$$

Решение

Домен

$$\frac{1-2x}{1+x} > 0$$

$$1-2x=0 \Leftrightarrow 2x=1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1+x=0 \Leftrightarrow x=-1$$

|                    | $-\infty$ | $-1$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $+\infty$ |
|--------------------|-----------|------|---------------|-----------|
| $1-2x$             | +         | +    | -             |           |
| $1+x$              | -         | +    | +             |           |
| $\frac{1-2x}{1+x}$ | -         | +    | -             |           |

$$D_{\text{нп}} = (-1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$N \Leftrightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1-2x}{1+x} \geq 2 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1-2x}{1+x} \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad / \cdot 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4-8x}{1+x} \leq 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \frac{4-8x}{1+x} - 1 \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4-8x-(1+x)}{1+x} \leq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \frac{4-8x-1-x}{1+x} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-9x+3}{1+x} \leq 0$$

$$-9x+3=0$$

$$-9x=-3$$

$$| x = +\frac{1}{3} |$$

|                     | $-\infty$ | $-1$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $+\infty$ |
|---------------------|-----------|------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| $-9x+3$             | +         | +    | -             | -             |           |
| $1+x$               | -         | +    | +             | +             |           |
| $\frac{-9x+3}{1+x}$ | -         | +    | -             | +             |           |

$$| x \in [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}) |$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad 1 < \log_2(x^2 + 3x + 4) \leq 2$$

Решение

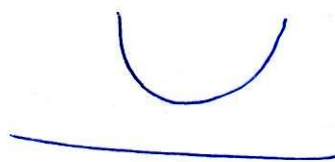
Заметим:  $x^2 + 3x + 4 > 0$

$$x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0$$

$$D = 9 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 9 - 16 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 3x + 4 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{D = \mathbb{R}}$$



$$N \Leftrightarrow \log_2 2 < \log_2(x^2 + 3x + 4) \leq \log_2 4$$

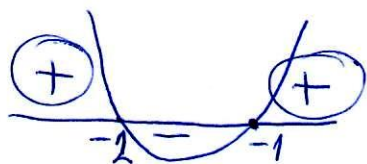
$$\Leftrightarrow 2 < x^2 + 3x + 4 \leq 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 + 3x + 2 > 0) \quad \wedge \quad (x^2 + 3x \leq 0)$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -1 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$



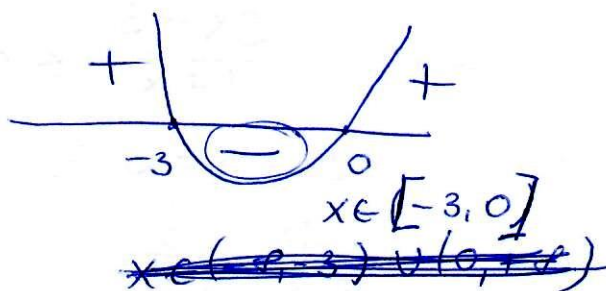
$$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, +\infty)$$

$$x^2 + 3x = 0$$

$$x(x+3) = 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \searrow$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = -3$$



~~$$x \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (0, +\infty)$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (0, +\infty)$$~~

$$\boxed{x \in [-3, -2) \cup (-1, 0]}$$