

N1

16.08.2022

$$ax^2 + bx + c = y$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b + c = 2 \\ 9a + 3b + c = 10 \\ 25a + 5b + c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 9 & 3 & 1 & 10 \\ 25 & 5 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 - 9R_1 \\ R_3 - 25R_1}} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 & -8 & -8 \\ 0 & -20 & -24 & -49 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{R_2: -6} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{8}{6} & \frac{8}{6} \\ 0 & -20 & -24 & -49 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 + 20R_2}} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{6} & -\frac{20}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{8}{6} & \frac{8}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{6} & -\frac{134}{6} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \\ R_3 \cdot \frac{3}{2}}} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{6} & -\frac{20}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{8}{6} & \frac{8}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{134}{6} \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 + \frac{2}{6}R_3 \\ R_2 - \frac{8}{6}R_3}} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{6} & -\frac{20}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{8}{6} & \frac{8}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{134}{6} \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 + \frac{2}{6}R_3 \\ R_2 - \frac{8}{6}R_3}} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{204}{96} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{75}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{136}{76} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2,125 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 12,5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -8,375 \end{array} \right|$$

Ombem:  $-2,125x^2 + 12,5x - 8,375 = 0$

Ombem:  $x = -2,125$   
 $b = 12,5$   
 $c = -8,375$

N2  $100 \times 0,99 = 99m \rightarrow 6s \rightarrow 1m (100m).$

$$\frac{1}{100 - 98\%} = \frac{x}{100\%}$$

$x = 50km$

Ombem:  $50m$

N3. 1)  $2^x = 256$   
 $x = 8$

2)  $2^x = 300$   
 $x = \log_2 300$

3)  $\log_8 2^{8x-4} = 4$  OD:  $(-\infty; +\infty)$   
 $\log_8 2^{8x-4} = \log_8 4096$   
 $2^{8x-4} = 4096$

$$12 = 8x - 4$$

$$x = 2$$

$$4) \quad 3^{\log_3(5x-5)} = 5 \quad \text{ODZ}(-\infty; +\infty)$$

$$\log_3(5x-5) = \log_3 5$$

$$\frac{\log_3(5x-5)}{2} = \log_3 5 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$\log_3(5x-5) = 2 \log_3 5$$

$$5x - 5 = 25$$

$$x = 4$$

$$5) \quad x^{\log_3 x + 1} = 9$$

$$\log_x 9 = \log_x x + 1$$

$$2 \log_x 3 = \log_x x + 1$$

$$2 \log_x 3 = \frac{1}{\log_x 3} + 1 \quad | \log_x 3 = k$$

$$2k^2 - k - 1 = 0$$

$$D = 1 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot -1$$

$$D = 9$$

$$k_1 = 1 \quad k_2 = -0,5$$

$$\log_x 3 = 1 \quad \log_x 3 = -0,5$$

$$x^1 = 3 \quad x^{-0,5} = 3$$

$$x = 3 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 3$$

$$3\sqrt{x} = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{9}$$

н4

$$6) \log_4 16 = 4$$

$$7) \log_5 \frac{1}{25} = -2$$

$$8) \log_{25} 5 = 0,5$$

$$9) \log_3 \sqrt{27} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$10) \log_2 12 - \log_2 3 = \log_2 \frac{12}{3} = 2$$

$$11) \log_6 12 + \log_6 3 = \log_6 12 \cdot 3 = 2$$

$$12) e^{1.5} = 5$$

$$13) \frac{\log_2 125}{\log_2 15} = \log_{15} 125 = 2$$

$$14) \log_4 \sqrt[2]{32} + \log_{16} 10 = \log_{2^2} 2^5 + \log_{2^4} 10 - 1 = 1.5$$

$$15) {}_9 \log_3 \sqrt{5} = {}_9 \log_3 \frac{5}{2} = 3 \log_3 5 = 5$$