

অনুশীলনী - 8.১

সূচকের সূত্রসমূহ

1.
$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$2. \quad a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$$

3.
$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

4.
$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$5. \quad \sqrt[n]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

6.
$$a^{\circ} = 1$$

- $a>0,\ a\ne 1$ শর্চে $a^x=a^y$ হলে, x=y. উদাহরণ: $5^x=5^4$ হলে x=4 $a>0,\ b>0,\ x\ne 0$ শর্চে $a^x=b^x$ হলে, a=b. উদাহরণ: $3^3=x^3$ হলে x=3



🗼 অনুশীলনীর সমাধান



$$3 \times 7^{-3} \times 7^{-3}$$

সমাধান:
$$\frac{7^3 \times 7^{-3}}{3 \times 3^{-4}} = \frac{7^{3-3}}{3^{1-4}} = \frac{7^0}{3^{-3}} = 1 \times \frac{27}{1} = 27$$
 (Ans.)

$$\boxed{2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{7^2}.\sqrt[3]{7}}{\sqrt{7}}$$

সমাধান:
$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{7^2}.\sqrt[3]{7}}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{7^{\frac{2}{3}}.7^{\frac{1}{3}}}{7^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{7^{\frac{2}{3}}+\frac{1}{3}}{7^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{7^{\frac{3}{3}}}{7^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= 7^{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 7^{\frac{2-1}{2}} = 7^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{7} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$(2^{-1}+5^{-1})^{-1}$

সমাধান:
$$(2^{-1} + 5^{-1})^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{5+2}{10}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{10}{7} = \frac{10}{7} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

8 $(2a^{-1} + 3b^{-1})^{-1}$ সমাধান: $(2a^{-1} + 3b^{-1})^{-1}$

সমাধান:
$$(2a^{-1} + 3b^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$= \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{a} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{b}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2b + 3a}{ab}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2b + 3a} = 1 \times \frac{ab}{3a + 2b}$$

$$= \frac{ab}{3a + 2b} \quad \text{(Ans.)}$$

$\left(\frac{a^2b^{-1}}{a^{-2}b}\right)^2$

সমাধান:
$$\left(\frac{a^2b^{-1}}{a^{-2}b}\right)^2 = \{a^{2-(-2)}.b^{-1-1}\}^2 = (a^{2+2}.b^{-2})^2$$

= $(a^4.b^{-2})^2 = a^8.b^{-4} = \frac{a^8}{b^4}$ (Ans.)

সমাধান (দ্বিতীয় পদ্ধতি)

$$\left(\frac{a^2b^{-1}}{a^{-2}b}\right)^2 = \frac{a^4b^{-2}}{a^{-4}b^2} = a^{4-(-4)}.b^{-2-2} = a^{4+4}.b^{-4} = a^8.b^{-4}$$
$$= \frac{a^8}{b^4} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

ভ
$$\sqrt{x^{-1}y} \cdot \sqrt{y^{-1}z} \cdot \sqrt{z^{-1}x}$$
, $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$

সমাধান: $\sqrt{x^{-1}y} \cdot \sqrt{y^{-1}z} \cdot \sqrt{z^{-1}x}$, $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} \cdot y} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{y} \cdot z} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{z} \cdot x}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{z}{y} \cdot \frac{x}{z}} = \sqrt{1} = 1 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

সমাধান (দ্বিতীয় পদ্ধতি)

$$\sqrt{x^{-1}y} \cdot \sqrt{y^{-1}z} \cdot \sqrt{z^{-1}x}, (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$$

$$= (x^{-1}y)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (y^{-1}z)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (z^{-1}x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= (x^{-1}y \times y^{-1}z \times z^{-1}x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= (x^{-1+1} \cdot y^{-1+1} \cdot z^{-1+1})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= (x^{0} \times y^{0} \times z^{0})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= (1 \times 1 \times 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$\frac{2^{n+4}-4.2^{n+1}}{2^{n+2}\div 2}$$

সমাধান:
$$\frac{2^{n+4} - 4 \cdot 2^{n+1}}{2^{n+2} \div 2}$$

$$= \frac{2^n \cdot 2^4 - 4 \cdot 2^n \cdot 2^1}{2^{n+2-1}}$$

$$= \frac{2^n \cdot 16 - 8 \cdot 2^n}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{2^n (16 - 8)}{2^n \cdot 2^1} = \frac{2^n \cdot 8}{2^n \cdot 2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$\boxed{ b \frac{3^{m+1}}{(3^m)^{m-1}} \div \frac{9^{m+1}}{(3^{m-1})^{m+1}}}$$

সমাধান:
$$\frac{3^{m+1}}{(3^m)^{m-1}} \div \frac{9^{m+1}}{(3^{m-1})^{m+1}}$$

$$= \frac{3^{m+1}}{3^{m^2-m}} \div \frac{(3^2)^{m+1}}{3^{(m-1)(m+1)}}$$

$$= \frac{3^{m+1}}{3^{m^2-m}} \div \frac{3^{2m+2}}{3^{m^2-1}}$$

$$= 3^{m+1-m^2+m} \div 3^{2m+2-m^2+1}$$

$$= 3^{2m-m^2+1} \div 3^{2m-m^2+3}$$

$$= 3^{2m-m^2+1} - (2m-m^2+3)$$

$$= 3^{2m-m^2+1-2m+m^2-3}$$

$$= 3^{2m-m^2+1-2m+m^2-3}$$

$$= 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9} \quad (Ans.)$$

♦♦ অনুশীলনীর ৬, ৭ ও ৮নং প্রশ্নের আলোকে সূজনশীল প্রশ্লোত্তর ♦♦

যদি
$$P=x^a, \ Q=x^b$$
 এবং $R=x^c$ হয় তবে,
ক. $P^{bc}.Q^{-ca}$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।
খ. $\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right)^{a+b} \times \left(\frac{Q}{R}\right)^{b+c} \div 2(RP)^{a-c}$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।
গ. $\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right)^{a^2+ab+b^2} \times \left(\frac{Q}{R}\right)^{b^2+bc+c^2} \times \left(\frac{R}{P}\right)^{c^2+ca+a^2}$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

নিজে নিজে চেষ্ঠা কর। উত্তর: (ক) 1; (খ) $\frac{1}{2}$; (গ) 1

প্রমাণ কর (৯-১৫):

$$\boxed{3 \over 2^n - 1} = 2^n + 1$$

সমাধান: বামপক্ষ =
$$\frac{4^n - 1}{2^n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{(2^2)^n - 1}{2^n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{(2^n)^2 - 1}{2^n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{(2^n + 1)(2^n - 1)}{(2^n - 1)}$$

$$= (2^n + 1) =$$

$$= (2^n$$

$$\boxed{\text{So}} \frac{2^{2p+1}.3^{2p+q}.5^{p+q}.6^p}{3^{p-2}.6^{2p+2}.10^p.15^q} = \frac{1}{2}$$

সমাধান:
$$\frac{2^{2p+1} \cdot 3^{2p+q} \cdot 5^{p+q} \cdot 6^p}{3^{p-2} \cdot 6^{2p+2} \cdot 10^p \cdot 15^q} = \frac{2^{2p+1} \cdot 3^{2p+q} \cdot 5^{p+q} \cdot 6^p}{3^{p-2} \cdot (3 \times 2)^{2p+2} \cdot (5 \times 2)^p \cdot (3 \times 2)^p} = \frac{2^{2p+1} \cdot 3^{2p+q} \cdot 5^{p+q} \cdot (3 \times 2)^p}{3^{p-2} \cdot (3 \times 2)^{2p+2} \cdot (5 \times 2)^p \cdot (3 \times 5)^q} = \frac{2^{2p+1} \cdot 3^{2p+q} \cdot 5^{p+q} \cdot 3^p \cdot 2^p}{3^{p-2} \cdot 3^{2p+2} \cdot 2^{2p+2} \cdot 5^p \cdot 2^p \cdot 3^q \cdot 5^q} = 2^{2p+1+p-2p-2-p} \cdot 3^{2p+q+p-(p-2)-(2p+2)-q} \cdot 5^{p+q-p-q} = 2^{2p+1+p-2p-2-p} \cdot 3^{2p+q+p-p+2-2p-2-q} \cdot 5^0 = 2^{-1} \cdot 3^0 \cdot 5^0 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{2} = \text{wings}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2^{2p+1} \cdot 3^{2p+q} \cdot 5^{p+q} \cdot 6^p}{3^{p-2} \cdot 6^{2p+2} \cdot 10^p \cdot 15^q} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\text{examps} \right)$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{a^{\ell}}{a^{m}}\right)^{n} \cdot \left(\frac{a^{m}}{a^{n}}\right)^{\ell} \cdot \left(\frac{a^{n}}{a^{\ell}}\right)^{m} = 1$$

সমাধান: বামপক্ষ =
$$\left(\frac{a^\ell}{a^m}\right)^n \cdot \left(\frac{a^m}{a^n}\right)^\ell \cdot \left(\frac{a^n}{a^\ell}\right)^m$$

$$= (a^{\ell-m})^n \cdot (a^{m-n})^\ell \cdot (a^{n-\ell})^m$$

$$= a^{\ell n - mn} \cdot a^{\ell m - \ell n} \cdot a^{mn - \ell m}$$

$$= a^{\ell n - mn + \ell m - \ell n + mn - \ell m}$$

$$= a^0$$

$$= 1 = ⊌ানপক্ষ$$

$$∴ $\left(\frac{a^\ell}{a^m}\right)^n \cdot \left(\frac{a^m}{a^n}\right)^\ell \cdot \left(\frac{a^n}{a^\ell}\right)^m = 1 \quad (প্রমাণিত)$$$

া ত্রা
$$\frac{a^{p+q}}{a^{2r}} \times \frac{a^{q+r}}{a^{2p}} \times \frac{a^{r+p}}{a^{2q}} = 1$$

সমাধান: বামপক্ষ = $\frac{a^{p+q}}{a^{2r}} \times \frac{a^{q+r}}{a^{2p}} \times \frac{a^{r+p}}{a^{2q}}$

= a^{p+q-2r} . a^{q+r-2p} . a^{r+p-2q}

= a^{p+q-2r} . a^{q+r-2p} . a^{r+p-2q}

= $a^0 = 1$ = ডানপক্ষ

∴ $\frac{a^{p+q}}{a^{2r}} \times \frac{a^{q+r}}{a^{2p}} \times \frac{a^{r+p}}{a^{2q}} = 1$ (প্রমাণিত)

$$\boxed{ \underbrace{\left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{\frac{1}{ab}}}_{ab} \cdot \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{\frac{1}{bc}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{\frac{1}{ca}} = 1}$$

সমাধান: বামপক্ষ =
$$\left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{\frac{1}{ab}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{\frac{1}{bc}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{\frac{1}{ca}}$$

$$= \left(x^{a-b}\right)^{\frac{1}{ab}} \cdot \left(x^{b-c}\right)^{\frac{1}{bc}} \cdot \left(x^{c-a}\right)^{\frac{1}{ca}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{a-b}{ab}} \cdot \frac{\frac{b-c}{bc}}{x^{\frac{c-a}{ca}}} \cdot \frac{\frac{c-a}{ca}}{x^{\frac{a-b}{ab}} + \frac{b-c}{bc} + \frac{c-a}{ca}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{a-b}{ab} + \frac{b-c}{bc} + \frac{c-a}{ca}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{c(a-b)+a(b-c)+b(c-a)}{abc}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{ac-bc+ab-ca+bc-ab}{abc}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{ab}{abc}} = x^0 = 1 = \text{ ⊌ানপক্ষ}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{\frac{1}{ab}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{\frac{1}{bc}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{\frac{1}{ca}} = 1 \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{\left(\underline{x}^{a}\right)^{a+b}}{\left(\underline{x}^{b}\right)^{a+b}} \cdot \left(\underline{x}^{b}\right)^{b+c} \cdot \left(\underline{x}^{c}\right)^{c+a} = 1$$

সমাধান: বামপক্ষ =
$$\left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{a+b}$$
 . $\left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{b+c}$. $\left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{c+a}$

$$= (x^{a-b})^{a+b} \cdot (x^{b-c})^{b+c} \cdot (x^{c-a})^{c+a}$$

$$= x^{(a-b)(a+b)} \cdot x^{(b-c)(b+c)} \cdot x^{(c-a)(c+a)}$$

$$= x^{a^2-b^2} x^{b^2-c^2} x^{c^2-a^2}$$

$$= x^{a^2-b^2+b^2-c^2+c^2-a^2}$$

$$= x^0 = 1 = \text{ভানপক্ষ}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{a+b} \cdot \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{b+c} \cdot \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{c+a} = 1 \quad (24)$$

$$\left[\underbrace{X^p}_{X^q} \right]^{p+q-r} \times \left(\underbrace{X^q}_{X'} \right)^{q+r-p} \times \left(\underbrace{X'}_{X^p} \right)^{r+p-q} = 1$$

বামপক্ষ =
$$\left(\frac{x^p}{x^q}\right)^{p+q-r} \times \left(\frac{x^q}{x^r}\right)^{q+r-p} \times \left(\frac{x'}{x^p}\right)^{r+p-q}$$

$$= x^{(p-q)(p+q-r)} \cdot x^{(q-r)(q+r-p)} \cdot x^{(r-p)(r+p-q)}$$

$$= x^{p^2+pq-pr-pq-q^2+rq} \cdot x^{q^2+qr-pq-rq-r^2+pr}$$

$$= x^{p^2-q^2-pr+rq} \cdot x^{q^2-r^2-pq+pr} \cdot x^{r^2+pr-qr-pr-p^2+pq}$$

$$= x^{p^2-q^2-pr+rq} \cdot x^{q^2-r^2-pq+pr} \cdot x^{r^2-p^2-qr+pq}$$

$$= x^{p^2-q^2-pr+rq} \cdot x^{q^2-r^2-pq+pr} \cdot x^{r^2-p^2-qr+pq}$$

$$= x^0 = 1 = \text{wind}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{x^p}{x^q}\right)^{p+q-r} \times \left(\frac{x^q}{x^r}\right)^{q+r-p} \times \left(\frac{x^r}{x^p}\right)^{r+p-q} = 1 \text{ (exiles)}$$

♦♦ অনুশীলনীর ৮, ১৩ ও ১৫নং প্রশ্নের আলোকে সূজনশীল প্রশ্নোত্তর ♦♦

$$p=x^a, q=x^b, r=x^c$$
 ক. $\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^c \times \left(\frac{q}{r}\right)^a \times \left(\frac{r}{p}\right)^b$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর। $rak{2abc}\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{ab}} \times \left(\frac{q}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{bc}} \times \left(\frac{r}{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{ca}} \times \sqrt{a^{-3}b^{-2}c} \times \sqrt{c^{-3}a}$ এর সরলীকরণ কর।

গ. দেখাও যে, $\frac{\{(a-b)\ log\ (pq)+(b-c)\ log\ (qr)+(c-a)\ log\ (rp)\}}{\sqrt{a^{-l}b}\times\sqrt{b^{-l}c}\ \times\sqrt{c^{-l}a}}=0$

নিজে নিজে চেষ্টা কর। উত্তর: (ক) 1; (খ) 2

মিদ $a^x = b, b^y = c$ এবং $c^z = a$ হয়, তবে দেখাও যে, xyz = 1.

সমাধান: $c^2 = a$

বা,
$$(b^y)^z = a$$
 $[\because b^y = c]$

বা,
$$b^{yz} = a$$

বা,
$$(a^x)^{yz} = a$$
 $[\because a^x = b]$

বা,
$$a^{xyz} = a^1$$

∴ xyz = 1 (দেখানো হলো)

সমাধান কর (১৭-২০):

39 $4^x = 8$

সমাধান: $4^x = 8$

বা,
$$(2^2)^x = 2^3$$

বা,
$$2^{2x} = 2^3$$

বা,
$$2x = 3$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{3}{2} \quad (Ans.)$$

$3b^{2x+1} = 128$

সমাধান: $2^{2x+1} = 128$

বা,
$$2^{2x+1} = 2^7$$

বা,
$$2x + 1 = 7$$

বা,
$$2x = 7 - 1$$

বা,
$$2x = 6$$

বা,
$$x = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = 3$$
 (Ans.)

$$\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^{x+1} = \left(\sqrt[3]{3}\right)^{2x-1}$$

সমাধান: $(\sqrt{3})^{x+1} = (\sqrt[3]{3})^{2x-1}$

$$\overline{A}, \left(3^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{x+1} = \left(3^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{2x-1}$$

$$41, 3^{\frac{x+1}{2}} = 3^{\frac{2x-1}{3}}$$

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

বা,
$$4x - 2 = 3x + 3$$

বা,
$$4x - 3x = 3 + 2$$

$$\therefore x = 5$$
 (Ans.)

$2^x + 2^{1-x} = 3$

সমাধান: $2^x + 2^{1-x} = 3$

বা,
$$2^x + 2^1 \cdot 2^{-x} = 3$$

$$41, 2^x + \frac{2}{2^x} = 3$$

$$41, \frac{(2^x)^2 + 2}{2^x} = 3$$

বা,
$$(2^x)^2 + 2 = 3 \cdot 2^x$$

$$41, (2^x)^2 - 3 \cdot 2^x + 2 = 0$$

$$4x + 2x + 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$(2^x - 2) (2^x - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore 2^x - 2 = 0$$
 অথবা, $2^x - 1 = 0$ বা, $2^x = 1 = 2^0$

বা,
$$2^x = 2^1$$

$$\therefore x = 1 \qquad \qquad \therefore x = 0$$

$$x = 1, 0$$
 (Ans.)

🔷 🔷 অনুশীলনীর ৮ ও ২০নং প্রশ্নের আলোকে সূজনশীল প্রশ্নোত্তর 🔷 🔷

$$A = 4^{2P+1}, B = \frac{5^{m+1}}{(5^m)^{m-1}}, C = \frac{25^{m+1}}{(5^{m-1})^{m+1}}, D = 3^x + 3^{1-x}.$$
 [ব.বো-'১৬] ক. $A = 128$ হলে P এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

নিজে নিজে চেষ্টা কর।

$$(5)$$
 $\frac{5}{4}$; (গ) 0, 1

খ. প্রমাণ কর যে,
$$B \div C = \frac{1}{25}$$
.
গ. $D = 4$ হলে x এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

হৈ
$$P=x^a,\,Q=x^b$$
 এবং $R=x^c$ ক. $P^{bc}.Q^{-ca}$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর। খ. $\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right)^{a+b} \times \left(\frac{Q}{R}\right)^{b+c} \div 2(RP)^{a-c}$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর। গ. দেখাও যে, $\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right)^{a^2+ab+b^2} \times \left(\frac{Q}{R}\right)^{b^2+bc+c^2} \times \left(\frac{R}{P}\right)^{c^2+ca+a^2} = 1$

সমাধান:

কৈবিনে:

কৈবিনে:

কিবিনে:

কিবিনে:

$$P^{bc}.Q^{-ca} = (x^a)^{bc}.(x^b)^{-ca}$$
 $= x^{abc}.x^{-abc}$
 $= x^{abc-abc}$
 $= x^0$
 $= 1$ (Ans.)

$$\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{x^{a}}{x^{b}} \times \left(\frac{Q}{R}\right)^{b+c} \div 2(RP)^{a-c} \\
= \left(\frac{x^{a}}{x^{b}}\right)^{a+b} \times \left(\frac{x^{b}}{x^{c}}\right)^{b+c} \div 2(x^{c} \cdot x^{a})^{a-c} \\
= (x^{a-b})^{a+b} \times (x^{b-c})^{b+c} \div 2(x^{c+a})^{(a-c)} \\
= x^{(a-b)(a+b)} \times x^{(b-c)(b+c)} \div 2x^{(a+c)(a-c)} \\
= x^{a^{2}-b^{2}} \times x^{b^{2}-c^{2}} \div 2x^{a^{2}-c^{2}} \\
= x^{a^{2}-b^{2}} + b^{2}-c^{2} \div 2x^{a^{2}-c^{2}} \\
= x^{a^{2}-c^{2}} \times \frac{1}{2x^{a^{2}-c^{2}}} \\
= \frac{1}{2} \times x^{a^{2}-c^{2}-a^{2}+c^{2}} \\
= \frac{1}{2} \times x^{0} \\
= \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{(Ans.)}$$

বামপক্ষ =
$$\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right)^{a^2+ab+b^2} \times \left(\frac{Q}{R}\right)^{b^2+bc+c^2} \times \left(\frac{R}{P}\right)^{c^2+ca+a^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{a^2+ab+b^2} \times \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{b^2+bc+c^2} \times \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{c^2+ca+a^2}$$

$$= (x^{a-b})^{a^2+ab+b^2} \times (x^{b-c})^{b^2+bc+c^2} \times (x^{c-a})^{c^2+ca+a^2}$$

$$= x^{(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)} \times x^{(b-c)(b^2+bc+c^2)} \times x^{(c-a)(c^2+ca+a^2)}$$

$$= x^{a^3-b^3} \times x^{b^3-c^3} \times x^{c^3-a^3}$$

$$= x^{a^3-b^3+b^3-c^3+c^3-a^3}$$

$$= x^0$$

$$= 1 = \text{ভানপক্ষ (প্রমাণিত)}$$

হৈই
$$X=(2a^{-1}+3b^{-1})^{-1},\ Y=\sqrt[pq]{\frac{x^p}{x^q}}\times\sqrt[qr]{\frac{x^q}{x^r}}\times\sqrt[pp]{\frac{x^r}{x^p}}$$
 এবং $Z=\frac{5^{m+1}}{(5^m)^{m-1}}\div\frac{25^{m+1}}{(5^{m-1})^{m+1}}$, মেখানে $\mathbf{x},p,q,r>0$ ক. X এর মান নির্ণয় কর। খ. দেখাও যে, $Y+\sqrt[4]{81}=4$

গ. দেখাও যে, $Y \div Z = 25$

সমাধান:

(দেওয়া আছে,
$$X = (2a^{-1} + 3b^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$= \left(2.\frac{1}{a} + 3.\frac{1}{b}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{a} + \frac{3}{b}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2b + 3a}{ab}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{ab}{3a + 2b} \quad \text{(Ans.)}$$

এখানে,
$$Y = \sqrt[pq]{\frac{x^p}{x^q}} \times \sqrt[qr]{\frac{x^q}{x^r}} \times \sqrt[pr]{\frac{x^r}{x^p}}$$

$$\therefore Y + \sqrt[4]{81} = \sqrt[pq]{\frac{x^p}{x^q}} \times \sqrt[qr]{\frac{x^q}{x^r}} \times \sqrt[pr]{\frac{x^r}{x^p}} + \sqrt[4]{81}$$

$$= (x^{p-q})^{\frac{1}{pq}} \times (x^{q-r})^{\frac{1}{qr}} \times (x^{r-p})^{\frac{1}{rp}} + \sqrt[4]{3^4}$$

$$= x^{\frac{p-q}{pq}} \times x^{\frac{q-r}{qr}} \times x^{\frac{r-p}{pr}} + 3$$

$$= x^{\frac{p-q}{pq}} + \frac{q-r}{qr} + \frac{r-p}{pr} + 3$$

$$= x^{\frac{p-q+pq-pr+qr-pq}{pqr}} + 3$$

$$= x^{\frac{0}{pqr}} + 3$$

$$= x^0 + 3$$

$$= 1 + 3$$

$$= 4$$

$$\therefore Y + \sqrt[4]{81} = 4 \quad \text{(দেখানো হলো)}$$

ৰামপক্ষ =
$$Y \div Z$$

$$= \sqrt[pq]{\frac{x^p}{x^q}} \times \sqrt[qr]{\frac{x^q}{x^r}} \times \sqrt[pr]{\frac{x^p}{x^p}} \div \left(\frac{5^{m+1}}{(5^m)^{m-1}} \div \frac{25^{m+1}}{(5^{m-1})^{m+1}}\right)$$

$$= 1 \div \left(\frac{5^{m+1}}{5^{m^2-m}} \div \frac{5^{2m+2}}{5^{m^2-1}}\right); ['খ' নং হতে পাই, $Y = 1]$

$$= 1 \div (5^{m+1-m^2+m} \div 5^{2m+2-m^2+1})$$

$$= 1 \div (5^{2m-m^2+1} \div 5^{2m-m^2+3})$$

$$= 1 \div 5^{2m-m^2+1-2m+m^2-3}$$

$$= 1 \div 5^{-2}$$

$$= 1 \div \frac{1}{5^2}$$

$$= 1 \times 5^2$$

$$= 25 = \text{ভানপক}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y \leftarrow Z = 25 = \text{(a) Times}$$$$

$$\therefore Y \div Z = 25$$
 (প্রমাণিত)



পাঠ্যবইয়ের কাজের সমাধান



> পাঠ্যবই পৃষ্ঠা-৭৬

খালি ঘর পূরণ কর:			
একই সংখ্যা বা রাশির	সূচকীয়	ভিত্তি	ঘাত বা
ক্রমিক গুণ	রাশি	1919	সূচক
$2 \times 2 \times 2$	23	2	3
$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$		3	
$a \times a \times a$	a^3		
$b \times b \times b \times b \times b$			5

একই সংখ্যা বা রাশির ক্রমিক গুণ	সূচকীয় রাশি	ভিত্তি	ঘাত বা সূচক
$2 \times 2 \times 2$	2^3	2	3
$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$	3 ⁴	3	4
$a \times a \times a$	a^3	а	3
$b \times b \times b \times b \times b$	b^5	b	5

এখানে, a^3 এ 3 হল ঘাত বা সূচক, a হল ভিত্তি আর $a \times a \times a = a^3$.

খালিঘর পুরণ কর:

$$(\stackrel{\bullet}{\Rightarrow}) \ 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 3 \qquad (\stackrel{\bullet}{\Rightarrow}) \ 5 \stackrel{\square}{\square} \times 5^3 = 5^5$$

$$(\mathfrak{A}) \ a^2 \times a^{\square} = a^{-3}$$

(1)
$$a^2 \times a^{\square} = a^{-3}$$
 (2) $(-5)^0 = \square$ (3) $\frac{4}{4^{\square}} = 1$

$$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 3^{1+1+1+1} = 3^4 = 3^{\boxed{4}}$$

খ ধরি,
$$5^x \times 5^3 = 5^5$$

বা,
$$5^{x+3} = 5^5$$

বা,
$$x + 3 = 5$$

বা,
$$x = 5 - 3 = 2$$

∴ নির্ণেয় সমাধান $5^{\boxed{2}} \times 5^3 = 5^5$

পালি ঘরে সংখ্যাটি x হলে. $a^2 \times a^x = a^{-3}$

বা,
$$a^{x+2} = a^{-3}$$

বা,
$$x + 2 = -3$$

বা,
$$x = -3 - 2$$

বা
$$x = -5$$

- \therefore নির্ণেয় সমাধান $a^2 \times a^{-5} = a^{-3}$
- খি ধরি, $(-5)^0 = x$ বা, x = 1
 - ∴ নির্ণেয় সমাধান $(-5)^0 = \boxed{1}$
- ঙ ধরি, $\frac{4}{4^x} = 1$

বা,
$$4^{1-x} = 1$$

বা,
$$4^{1-x} = 4^0$$

বা,
$$1 - x = 0$$

বা,
$$x=1$$

∴ নির্ণেয় সমাধান
$$\frac{4}{4^{\square}} = 1$$

কাজ

> পাঠ্যবই পৃষ্ঠা-৮০

সরল কর: (ক)
$$\frac{2^4.2^2}{32}$$
 (খ) $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$ (গ) $8^{\frac{3}{4}} \div 8^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$(\frac{2}{3})^{\frac{5}{2}} \times (\frac{2}{3})^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{2^{\frac{5}{2}}}{2^{\frac{5}{2}}}\times\frac{2^{-\frac{5}{2}}}{3^{-\frac{5}{2}}}=\frac{2^{\frac{5}{2}}\cdot 2^{-\frac{5}{2}}}{2^{\frac{5}{2}}\cdot 2^{-\frac{5}{2}}}=\frac{2^{\frac{5}{2}-\frac{5}{2}}}{2^{\frac{5}{2}-\frac{5}{2}}}=\frac{2^{0}}{3^{0}}=1 \quad (Ans.)$$

$$8^{\frac{3}{4}} \div 8^{\frac{1}{2}} = 8^{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}} = 8^{\frac{3-2}{4}} = 8^{\frac{1}{4}} = (2^3)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2^{\frac{3}{4}}$$
 (Ans.)