•
$$\lg x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bullet \log_{\frac{1}{81}} x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

•
$$9^{\log_3(1-2x)} = 5x^2 - 5$$

Вариант 2

$$\bullet \ \frac{1}{1 - \log_5 \frac{x}{25}} + \frac{2}{\log_5 5x - 2} = 3$$

•
$$2x + 1 = 2\log_2(9^x + 3^{2x-1} - 2^{x+3,5})$$

$$\bullet \ \lg x - \sqrt{\lg x} - 2 = 0$$

Вариант 3

•
$$\log_5(x-8)^2 = 2 + 2\log_5(x-2)$$

•
$$\log_9 x = -2, 5$$

•
$$\log_2(4^x + 4) = x + \log_2(2^{x+1} - 3)$$

$$\bullet \ x^{\log_3 3x} = 9$$

Вариант 4

$$\bullet \ \log_8 x = \frac{2}{3}$$

•
$$\lg(3x^2 + 12x + 19) - \lg(3x + 4) = 1$$

$$\bullet x^{1+\lg x} = 10x$$

$$\bullet \ \log_4 \log_2 x + \log_2 \log_4 x = 2$$

•
$$2^{\log_3 x^2} \cdot 5^{\log_3 x} = 400$$

•
$$\log_3(x^2 - 6x) = \log_3(5 - 2x)$$

•
$$|\log_2 \frac{x}{2}|^3 + |\log_2 2x|^3 = 28$$

• $\log_2 x + \log_4 x + \log_8 x = 11$

Вариант 6

$$\bullet \ (1 - \log_2 x) \cdot \sqrt{\log_{\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{x}} = 1$$

•
$$\log_2 x = 5$$

•
$$x^{\log_4 x - 2} = 2^{3(\log_4 x - 1)}$$

•
$$\log_3(3^x - 1) \cdot \log_3(3^{x+1} - 3) = 6$$

Вариант 7

•
$$\log_3(x+1) + \log_3(x+3) = 1$$

•
$$5^{3 \lg x} = 12, 5x$$

•
$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 4x + \log_2 \frac{x}{8} = 7$$

•
$$x^{\lg x} = 100x^2$$

Вариант 8

•
$$\log_5(3x-11) + 2\log_5\sqrt{x-27} = 3 + \log_5 8$$

$$3x \log_3 x + 2 = \log_{27} x^3 + 6x$$

•
$$1 + 2\log_{x+2} 5 = \log_5(x+2)$$

•
$$\lg(x-9) + \lg(2x-1) = 2$$

Вариант 9

•
$$\lg^2(x+1) = \lg(x+1) \cdot \lg(x-1) + 2\lg^2(x-1)$$

$$\bullet \log_2 \frac{x}{4} = \frac{15}{\log_2 \frac{x}{8} - 1}$$

$$\bullet \ \log_{4x+1} 7 + \log_{9x} 7 = 0$$

•
$$\log_{\frac{1}{27}} x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\bullet \ \lg(x+1,5) = -\lg x$$

•
$$\log_x 9 + \log_{x^2} 729 = 10$$

•
$$\lg^2 x - 6 \lg \sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{3} \lg x^3 - 4$$

$$\bullet \ \frac{\log_8 \frac{8}{x^2}}{\log_8^2 x} = 3$$

•
$$\log_{0.5}^2 x - \log_2 x - 6 = 0$$

•
$$\log_{5x}(x^2 + 9x + 15) + \log_{125x} x^3 = \frac{2}{x}$$

•
$$2\log_9^2 x - 3\log_9 x + 1 = 0$$

•
$$2\log_4(4-x) = 4 - \log_2(-x-2)$$

Вариант 12

•
$$25^{\lg x} = 5 + 4x^{\lg 5}$$

•
$$2\log_5(x^2 - 4) + 4\sqrt{\log_5(x - 2)^2} - \log_5(x + 2)^2 = 5$$

•
$$\log_2(x^2 - x - 3) - \log_2(x + 1) = 3$$

$$\bullet \ 3\sqrt{\log_3 x} - \log_3 3x = 1$$

Вариант 13

$$\lg\lg x + \lg(\lg x^3 - 2) = 0$$

$$\bullet \ x^{\lg x} = 100x$$

•
$$\lg(5-x) - \frac{1}{3}\lg(35-x^3) = 0$$

•
$$|\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 - 2| - |\log_2 x + 2| = \frac{1}{2} \log_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} x$$

Вариант 14

•
$$\log_4 2^{4x} = 2^{\log_{\sqrt{2}} 2}$$

$$\bullet \ \frac{2\lg x}{\lg(5x-4)} = 1$$

•
$$\log_{3x+7}(5x+3) + \log_{5x+3}(3x+7) = 2$$

•
$$\log_{0.5}(2x-3) - \frac{1}{2}\log_{0.5}(2x+3) = 0$$

•
$$\log_{2^{x+1}+1}(3x^2+4x-3) = \log_{10-2^{2-x}}(3x^2+4x-3)$$

•
$$\frac{1}{2}\log_2 x^2 + \log_2(x-6) = 4$$

•
$$2\log_2\log_2 x + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}\log_2(2\sqrt{2}x) = 1$$

•
$$\log_2(9-2^x) = 3-x$$

•
$$\log_{25} x + \log_5 x = \log_{\frac{1}{5}} \sqrt{8}$$

•
$$6^{\log_6^2 x} + x^{\log_6 x} = 12$$

$$\bullet \log_4 \frac{1}{x^2} + \log_4 \sqrt{x} = -3$$

Вариант 17

$$\bullet \ \log_4(2 \cdot 4^x - 1) = 2x$$

•
$$\log_{4^{x+4}} x^4 + \log_{2^{x+4}} (x+5)^2 = \frac{4}{x+4}$$

$$\bullet \ \log_x(9x^2) \cdot \log_3^2 x = 4$$

•
$$(\log_3(3^{-2x}+1)+x)\cdot(2\log_9(3^{2x}+1)-x-2)=3$$

Вариант 18

$$\bullet \ \log_{0,5} \frac{1}{x} + 8 \log_{0,25} \sqrt[3]{x} = -1$$

•
$$2 \lg \lg x = \lg(3 - 2 \lg x)$$

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

Вариант 19

•
$$\log_7(x^2 - 3x + 3) = 0$$

$$\bullet \ \log_{16} x = -\frac{3}{4}$$

•
$$\log_4(2\log_3(1+\log_2(1+3\log_3 x))) = \frac{1}{2}$$

•
$$x(1 - \lg 5) = \lg(2^x + x - 1)$$

$$(\log_2 x)^{-1} + 4\log_2 x^2 + 9 = 0$$

•
$$\lg^2(100x) + \lg^2(10x) + \lg^2 x = 14$$

$$\bullet \ x^{\log\sqrt{x}(x-2)} = 9$$

$$\bullet \ \lg(x-7) = \lg(3x-9)$$

•
$$\log_{7x-6}(7x^2+x-6) \cdot \log_{x+1}(x^3+1) = \log_{7x-6}(7x^2+x-6) + \log_{x+1}(x^3+1)$$

•
$$\log_{x+1}(x^2+x-6)^2=4$$

•
$$\log_{49}(2x^2 + x - 5) + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(1 + x) = 0$$

•
$$\log_{0.4}(2x-3) = \log_{0.4}(x+5)$$

Вариант 22

•
$$16^{\frac{x-1}{x}} \cdot 5^x = 100$$

$$\bullet \ \log_3^2 x - \log_3 x = 2$$

•
$$\log_{x+1}(x^2 - 3x + 1) = 1$$

$$\bullet \ \log_x 2 \cdot \log_{2x} x = \log_4 2$$

Вариант 23

$$\bullet \ 6\log_8 x + \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = 4$$

•
$$2 \lg x^2 - \lg^2(-x) = 4$$

$$\bullet \left(\frac{x}{400}\right)^{\log_5 \frac{x}{8}} = \frac{1024}{x^3}$$

•
$$2\log_8 2x + \log_8(x^2 - 2x + 1) = \frac{4}{3}$$

Вариант 24

•
$$\log_2 x - 8 \log_{x^2} 2 = 3$$

•
$$\log_2^2 x + (x-1)\log_2 x = 6 - 2x$$

•
$$\log_2 \frac{x-5}{x+5} + \log_2(x^2-25) = 0$$

•
$$\lg(100x)\lg(0,001x) + 4 = 0$$

$$\bullet \ \log_8 x = \frac{2}{3}$$

•
$$2 \lg x^2 - \lg^2(-x) = 4$$

•
$$\lg^2(100x) + \lg^2(10x) + \lg^2 x = 14$$

$$\bullet \ x^{\lg x} = 100x$$

•
$$6^{\log_6^2 x} + x^{\log_6 x} = 12$$

•
$$\log_{0.5}(2x-3) - \frac{1}{2}\log_{0.5}(2x+3) = 0$$

•
$$|\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 - 2| - |\log_2 x + 2| = \frac{1}{2} \log_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} x$$

•
$$2\log_4(4-x) = 4 - \log_2(-x-2)$$

Вариант 27

$$\bullet \left(\frac{x}{400}\right)^{\log_5 \frac{x}{8}} = \frac{1024}{x^3}$$

•
$$\log_5(x-8)^2 = 2 + 2\log_5(x-2)$$

$$\bullet \ \log_{0.5}^2 x - \log_2 x - 6 = 0$$

$$\bullet \ \log_3^2 x - \log_3 x = 2$$

Вариант 28

•
$$1 + 2\log_{x+2} 5 = \log_5(x+2)$$

•
$$2\log_9^2 x - 3\log_9 x + 1 = 0$$

•
$$\log_2(x^2 - x - 3) - \log_2(x + 1) = 3$$

•
$$\lg x = \frac{1}{2}$$

Вариант 29

$$\bullet \ x^{1+\lg x} = 10x$$

•
$$2 \lg \lg x = \lg(3 - 2 \lg x)$$

•
$$6\log_8 x + \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = 4$$

•
$$\lg(x-9) + \lg(2x-1) = 2$$

$$\bullet \ \lg(x+1,5) = -\lg x$$

•
$$16^{\frac{x-1}{x}} \cdot 5^x = 100$$

$$\bullet \ \frac{1}{1 - \log_5 \frac{x}{25}} + \frac{2}{\log_5 5x - 2} = 3$$

•
$$\log_2 x = 5$$