Вариант 1

•
$$\log_{0,4}(2x-3) = \log_{0,4}(x+5)$$

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

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

•
$$\log_4(2 \cdot 4^x - 1) = 2x$$

Вариант 2

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

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

•
$$\log_{x+1}(x^2 - 3x + 1) = 1$$

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

Вариант 3

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

•
$$\log_2(9-2^x) = 3-x$$

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

•
$$2\log_9^2 x - 3\log_9 x + 1 = 0$$

Вариант 4

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

$$\bullet \ \log_{0.5} \frac{1}{x} + 8 \log_{0.25} \sqrt[3]{x} = -1$$

•
$$\log_{0,1} x = -2$$

•
$$2 \lg x^2 - \lg^2(-x) = 4$$

Вариант 5

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

•
$$\log_9 x = -2, 5$$

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

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

Вариант 6

- $\bullet \ \log_4 \frac{1}{x^2} + \log_4 \sqrt{x} = -3$
- $\bullet \ 5^{3\lg x} = 12, 5x$
- $\bullet \ \log_2 x 8 \log_{x^2} 2 = 3$

Вариант 7

- $2\log_4(4-x) = 4 \log_2(-x-2)$
- $\log_2(x^2 x 3) \log_2(x + 1) = 3$
- $\bullet \ \frac{\log_8 \frac{8}{x^2}}{\log_8^2 x} = 3$
- $\log_3(x^2 6x) = \log_3(5 2x)$