LOGARITMICKÉ ROVNICE

NEZABUDNITE NA PODMIENKY, KEĎŽE DEFINIČNÝ OBOR LOG. FUNKCIÍ: $D = (0; \infty)$

1.typ – logaritmus na jednej strane rovnice a číslo na druhej strane rovnice

a)
$$\log_2(x+1) = 3$$
 (D.ú.)

b)
$$log_3(2x - 7) = 2$$
 (D.ú.)

c)
$$\log_3(1 + \log_3(2x-7)) = 1$$
 (D.D.ú.)

d)
$$\log_2(9-2x) = 3-x$$

e)
$$log_3(3x-8) = 2 - x$$

f)
$$\log_5(2x-1)=2$$

2.typ - logaritmus na obidvoch stranách rovnice

a)
$$\log_3(x+5) = \log_3(2x-1)$$
 (D.ú.)

b)
$$\ln(x^2 + 2x) = \ln(-3x)$$
 (D.ú.)

c)
$$\log(x-2)^2 = \log(14-x)$$
 (D.D.ú.)

d)
$$\log_5(x^2-17) = \log_5(x+3)$$

e)
$$\log_2(x+1) = \log_2 4.(x+2)$$

3.typ - rovnica sa dá upraviť na tvar logaritmus na obidvoch stranách rovnice

a)
$$\log_{12}(2x + 4) - \log_{12}(x - 3) = \log_{12} 7$$

b)
$$2 \log x - \log 2 = \log(2x - 2)$$

c)
$$3.\log x + \log x^4 - \log x = 5$$

$$\frac{\log\left(x^2+7\right)}{\log\left(x+7\right)} = 2$$

$$\log\left(2x+10\right)$$

e)
$$\frac{\log(2x+10)}{2} = \log(x+1)$$

f)
$$2.\log(x-2) = \log(14-x)$$

g)
$$\log(x+3) + \log(x-3) = \log(x-9)$$

h)
$$\log(x-1) - \log(x+2) = 1 - \log 5$$

i)
$$-\log(8x+4) = \log(x-2)$$

4.typ – použijeme substitúciu

$$a) \quad \log^2 x - 1 = 0$$

b)
$$\log x + \frac{1}{\log x} = 2$$

$$c) \quad \log^2 x - \log x = 0$$

d)
$$1 + \log x^3 = \frac{20}{\log x^2}$$

$$2.9^{\log x} - 8.3^{\log x} = 90$$