

1) Ур-ие параболы: $ax^2 + bx + c = y$

$$\text{Т.о: } \begin{cases} a+b+c=2 \\ 9a+3b+c=10 \\ 25a+5b+c=17 \end{cases}$$

Используем метод Рунге:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 9 & 3 & 1 & 10 \\ 25 & 5 & 1 & 17 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 10 \\ 1 & 5 & 25 & 17 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{(-1) \\ (-1)}} \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 4 & 24 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(-1/2)} \sim$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -17 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{Т.о: } \begin{cases} a = -\frac{17}{8} \\ b = 4 - 4a \\ c = 2 - a - b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{17}{8} \\ b = 4 + \frac{17}{2} \\ c = 2 - a - b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{17}{8} \\ b = \frac{25}{2} \\ c = 2 + \frac{17}{8} - \frac{25}{2} = -\frac{67}{8} \end{cases}$$

2) брутто масса сыров осталась постоянной: $\frac{1}{100} \cdot 122 \text{ кг} = 1 \text{ кг}$.

3) полная масса сыров, тогда:

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

$$\frac{2}{100} x = 1$$

$$\boxed{x = 50} \leftarrow \text{ответ.}$$

3) ① $2^x = 256 \quad x = \log_2 256 = 8$

② $2^x = 300 \quad x = \log_2 300$

③ $\log_8 2^{8x-4} = 4$

ОДЗ:

$$2^{8x-4} > 0$$

|||

x может принимать любые значения.

$$(8x-4) \cdot \log_8 2 = 4$$

$$(8x-4) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 4$$

$$8x-4 = 12$$

$$8x = 16$$

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

D. 3. - 2

II

$$(4) {}_3 \log_9 (5x-5) = 5$$

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

$$\log_3 5 = \log_3 5 + \log_3 (x-1)$$

$$\frac{\log_3 5}{\log_3 3} = \log_3 5 + \log_3 (x-1)$$

$$2 \cdot \log_3 5 = \log_3 5 + \log_3 (x-1)$$

$$\log_3 (x-1) = \log_3 5 \quad | \Rightarrow x-1 = 5 \quad | \Rightarrow \boxed{x=6}$$

$$\text{O.D. 3.:} \quad \begin{array}{l} 5x-5 > 0 \\ x > 1 \end{array}$$

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

$$x \cdot x^{\log_3 x} = 9$$

$$x^{\log_3 x} = \frac{9}{x}$$

$$\log_x \frac{9}{x} = \log_3 x$$

$$\frac{\log_3 \frac{9}{x}}{\log_3 x} = \log_3 x$$

$$\log_3 \frac{9}{x} = (\log_3 x)^2$$

$$\log_3 9 + \log_3 \frac{1}{x} = (\log_3 x)^2$$

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

$$\} \log_3 x = y, \text{ maka:}$$

$$y^2 + y - 2 = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$y_1 = 1$$

$$y_2 = -2$$

$$\log_3 x = 1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\log_3 x = -2$$

$$x = 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{Or else: } \begin{cases} x_1 = 3 \\ y_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{9} \\ y_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$4) \textcircled{6} \log_4 16 = 2$$

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

$$\textcircled{8} \log_{25} 5 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \log_3 \sqrt{27} = \log_3 2 \cdot 3^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \log_2 12 - \log_2 3 = \log_2 \left(\frac{12}{3} \right) = 2$$

$$\textcircled{11} \log_6 12 + \log_6 3 = \log_6 (12 \cdot 3) = 2$$

$$\textcircled{12} e^{\ln 5} = 5$$

$$\textcircled{13} \frac{\log_2 225}{\log_2 15} = \log_{15} 225 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{14} \log_4 32 + \log_{0.1} 10 &= \log_4 16 \cdot 2 + (-1) = \\ &= \log_4 16 + \log_4 2 - 1 = 2 + \frac{1}{2} - 1 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{15} 9^{\log_3 \sqrt{5}} = 3^{2 \cdot \log_3 \sqrt{5}} = 3^{\log_3 5} = 5$$