

সূচকীয় ও লগারিদমীয় ফাংশন

অনুশীলনী-৯.১

অনুশীলনীটি পড়ে যা জানতে পারবে—

১. মূলদ সূচক ও অমূলদ সূচকের ব্যাখ্যা।
২. সূচকের বিভিন্ন সূত্রের প্রমাণ ও প্রয়োগ।
৩. সূচক ও লগারিদমের পারস্পরিক সম্পর্কের ব্যাখ্যা।
৪. মূল এর ব্যাখ্যা।
৫. মূলদ ভগ্নাংশের ব্যাখ্যা।

স্কটিশ গণিতবিদ জন নেপিয়ার (John Napier, 1550-1671) জ্যোতির্বিদ্যার প্রতি তাঁর আগ্রহ ছিল যা গণিতে অবদান রাখতে সাহায্য করে। বড় বড় সংখ্যার গণনাকে অধিকতর ভালো ও সহজতর করতে একটি বিশেষ পদ্ধতি আবিষ্কার করেন যা বর্তমানে লগারিদম (logarithm) নামে পরিচিত।



৯টি অনুশীলনীয় প্রশ্ন।

৮৪টি বহুনির্বাচনি প্রশ্ন ■ ৪৭টি সাধারণ বহুনির্বাচনি ■ ১৬টি বহুপদী সমাপ্তিসূচক ■ ২১টি অভিন্ন তথ্যভিত্তিক
১৮টি স্বল্পসীল প্রশ্ন ■ ৯টি শ্রেণির কাজ ■ ৫টি মাস্টার ট্রেনার প্রশ্ন ■ ৪টি প্রশ্নব্যাংক



অনুশীলনীর প্রশ্ন ও সমাধান

১. প্রমাণ কর যে, $\left(a^{\frac{m}{n}}\right)^p = a^{\frac{mp}{n}}$ যেখানে $m, p \in \mathbb{Z}$ এবং $n \in \mathbb{N}$

সমাধান: $\left(a^{\frac{m}{n}}\right)^p = \left\{\left(a^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^m\right\}^p$ $\left[\because a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^m\right]$
 $= \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^{mp}$ $\left[\because (a^m)^n = a^{mn}\right]$
 $= a^{\frac{mp}{n}}$ $\left[\because a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^m\right]$
 $\therefore \left(a^{\frac{m}{n}}\right)^p = a^{\frac{mp}{n}}$ (প্রমাণিত)

২. প্রমাণ কর যে, $\left(a^{\frac{1}{m}}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = a^{\frac{1}{mn}}$ যেখানে $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, m \neq 0, n \neq 0$

সমাধান: ধরি, $\left(a^{\frac{1}{m}}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = x$
 বা, $a^{\frac{1}{m}} = x^n$ $\left[\because \sqrt[n]{a^m} = x \text{ হলে } a^m = x^n\right]$
 বা, $a = (x^n)^m$
 বা, $a = x^{mn}$ $\left[\because (a^m)^n = a^{mn}\right]$
 $\therefore x = a^{\frac{1}{mn}}$
 অর্থাৎ, $\left(a^{\frac{1}{m}}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = a^{\frac{1}{mn}}$ $\left[\because x = \left(a^{\frac{1}{m}}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}\right]$ (প্রমাণিত)

৩. প্রমাণ কর যে, $(ab)^{\frac{m}{n}} = a^{\frac{m}{n}} b^{\frac{m}{n}}$, যেখানে $m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

সমাধান: ধরি, $(ab)^{\frac{1}{n}} = x, a^{\frac{1}{n}} = y, b^{\frac{1}{n}} = z$
 $\therefore x^n = ab, y^n = a, z^n = b$

এখন, $x^n = ab$

বা, $x^n = y^n z^n$ [মান বসিয়ে]

বা, $x^n = (yz)^n$ $[\because (ab)^n = a^n b^n]$

$\therefore x = yz$

অর্থাৎ, $(ab)^{\frac{1}{n}} = a^{\frac{1}{n}} b^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$\therefore \{(ab)^{\frac{1}{n}}\}^m = \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}} b^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^m$ [উভয় পক্ষের ঘাত m এ উন্নীত করে]

বা, $(ab)^{\frac{m}{n}} = \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^m \left(b^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^m$

$\left[\because a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^m \text{ এবং } \{(ab)^{\frac{1}{n}}\}^m = (ab)^{\frac{m}{n}}\right]$

$\therefore (ab)^{\frac{m}{n}} = a^{\frac{m}{n}} b^{\frac{m}{n}}$ (প্রমাণিত)

৪. দেখাও যে, (ক) $(a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}})(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}}) = a - b$

(খ) $\frac{a^3 + a^{-3} + 1}{a^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{\frac{-3}{2}} + 1} = (a^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{\frac{-3}{2}} - 1)$

সমাধান:

(ক) বামপক্ষ = $\left(a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)$
 $= \left(a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) \left\{\left(a^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2 + a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left(b^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2\right\}$
 $= \left(a^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3 - \left(b^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3$ $[\because (x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2)=x^3-y^3]$
 $= a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $\left[\because \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^m = a^{\frac{m}{n}}\right]$
 $= a - b = \text{ডানপক্ষ}$
 $\therefore (a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}})(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}}) = a - b$ (দেখানো হলো)

(খ) বামপক্ষ = $\frac{a^3 + a^{-3} + 1}{a^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 1}$

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

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

$$= \frac{(a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{-\frac{1}{2}})^3 - 2 \cdot a^0 + 1}{a^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{(a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{-\frac{1}{2}})^3 - 2 \cdot a^0 + 1}{a^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 1} \quad [\because x^2 + y^2 = (x+y)^2 - 2xy]$$

$$= \frac{(a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{-\frac{1}{2}})^3 - 2 \cdot a^0 + 1}{a^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 1} \quad [\because a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{-\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} = a^0]$$

$$= \frac{(a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{-\frac{1}{2}})^3 - 2 + 1}{a^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 1} \quad [\because a^0 = 1]$$

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

$$= \frac{(a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1)}{1} \quad [\because a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)]$$

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

$$= \text{ডানপক্ষ}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^3 + a^{-3} + 1}{a^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 1} = (a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1) \quad (\text{দেখানো হলো})$$

৫. সরল কর:

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

সমাধান: $\left\{ \left(x^{\frac{1}{a}} \right)^{\frac{a^2-b^2}{a-b}} \right\}^{\frac{a}{a+b}} = \left(x^{\frac{1}{a}} \right)^{\frac{a^2-b^2}{a-b} \times \frac{a}{a+b}} \quad [\because (a^b)^c = a^{bc}]$

$$= x^{\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{a^2-b^2}{a-b} \times \frac{a}{a+b}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{(a+b)(a-b)}{(a-b)} \times \frac{a}{a+b}}$$

$$= x^1 = x$$

Ans. x

(খ) $\frac{a^{\frac{3}{2}} + ab}{ab - b^3} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a-b}}$

সমাধান: $\frac{a^{\frac{3}{2}} + ab}{ab - b^3} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a-b}}$

$$= \frac{a(\sqrt{a+b})}{b(a-b^2)} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a-b}}$$

$$= \frac{a(\sqrt{a+b})}{b\{(\sqrt{a})^2 - (b)^2\}} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a-b}}$$

$$[\because a^{\frac{3}{2}} = a \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} = a\sqrt{a}]$$

$$= \frac{a(\sqrt{a+b})}{b(\sqrt{a+b})(\sqrt{a-b})} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a-b}}$$

$$= \frac{a}{b(\sqrt{a-b})} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a-b}} = \frac{a - b\sqrt{a}}{b(\sqrt{a-b})}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{a-b})}{b(\sqrt{a-b})} \quad [\because a = a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a}]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{a}}{b}$$

Ans. $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{b}$

(গ) $\frac{\left(\frac{a+b}{b}\right)^{\frac{a}{a-b}} \times \left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)^{\frac{a}{a-b}}}{\left(\frac{a+b}{b}\right)^{\frac{b}{a-b}} \times \left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)^{\frac{b}{a-b}}}$

সমাধান: $\frac{\left(\frac{a+b}{b}\right)^{\frac{a}{a-b}} \times \left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)^{\frac{a}{a-b}}}{\left(\frac{a+b}{b}\right)^{\frac{b}{a-b}} \times \left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)^{\frac{b}{a-b}}}$

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

$$= \left(\frac{a+b}{b}\right)^{\frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{b}{a-b}} \times \left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)^{\frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{b}{a-b}} \quad [\because \frac{a^r}{a^s} = a^{r-s}]$$

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

$$= \frac{a+b}{b} \times \frac{a-b}{a} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab}$$

উত্তর: $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab}$

বিকল্প সমাধান:

$$\frac{\left(\frac{a+b}{b}\right)^{\frac{a}{a-b}} \times \left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)^{\frac{a}{a-b}}}{\left(\frac{a+b}{b}\right)^{\frac{b}{a-b}} \times \left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)^{\frac{b}{a-b}}}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab}$$

Ans. $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab}$

$$(ঘ) \frac{1}{1+a^{-m}b^n+a^{-m}c^p} + \frac{1}{1+b^{-n}c^p+b^{-n}a^m} + \frac{1}{1+c^{-p}a^m+c^{-p}b^n}$$

সমাধান:

$$\frac{1}{1+a^{-m}b^n+a^{-m}c^p} + \frac{1}{1+b^{-n}c^p+b^{-n}a^m} + \frac{1}{1+c^{-p}a^m+c^{-p}b^n}$$

$$\text{প্রদত্ত রাশির প্রথম অংশ} = \frac{1}{1+a^{-m}b^n+a^{-m}c^p}$$

$$= \frac{a^m}{a^m(1+a^{-m}b^n+a^{-m}c^p)}$$

[সব ও হরকে a^m দ্বারা গুণ করে]

$$= \frac{a^m}{a^m + a^{-m+m}b^n + a^{-m+m}c^p}$$

$$= \frac{a^m}{a^m + a^0b^n + a^0c^p}$$

$$= \frac{a^m}{a^m + b^n + c^p} \quad [\because a^0 = 1]$$

$$\text{অনুরূপভাবে, দ্বিতীয় অংশ} = \frac{b^n}{a^m + b^n + c^p}$$

$$\text{এবং তৃতীয় অংশ} = \frac{c^p}{a^m + b^n + c^p}$$

$$\therefore \text{প্রদত্ত রাশি} = \frac{1}{1+a^{-m}b^n+a^{-m}c^p} + \frac{1}{1+b^{-n}c^p+b^{-n}a^m} + \frac{1}{1+c^{-p}a^m+c^{-p}b^n}$$

$$= \frac{a^m}{a^m + b^n + c^p} + \frac{b^n}{a^m + b^n + c^p} + \frac{c^p}{a^m + b^n + c^p}$$

$$= \frac{a^m + b^n + c^p}{a^m + b^n + c^p} = 1$$

Ans. 1

$$(ঙ) \sqrt[bc]{\frac{x^{b/c}}{x^{c/b}}} \times \sqrt[ca]{\frac{x^{c/a}}{x^{a/c}}} \times \sqrt[ab]{\frac{x^{a/b}}{x^{b/a}}}$$

$$\text{সমাধান: } \sqrt[bc]{\frac{x^{b/c}}{x^{c/b}}} \times \sqrt[ca]{\frac{x^{c/a}}{x^{a/c}}} \times \sqrt[ab]{\frac{x^{a/b}}{x^{b/a}}}$$

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

$$= \left(x^{\frac{b}{c}-\frac{c}{b}}\right)^{\frac{1}{bc}} \times \left(x^{\frac{c}{a}-\frac{a}{c}}\right)^{\frac{1}{ca}} \times \left(x^{\frac{a}{b}-\frac{b}{a}}\right)^{\frac{1}{ab}} \quad \left[\because \frac{x^r}{x^s} = x^{r-s}\right]$$

$$= \left(x^{\frac{b^2-c^2}{bc}}\right)^{\frac{1}{bc}} \times \left(x^{\frac{c^2-a^2}{ca}}\right)^{\frac{1}{ca}} \times \left(x^{\frac{a^2-b^2}{ab}}\right)^{\frac{1}{ab}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{b^2-c^2}{b^2c^2}} \cdot x^{\frac{c^2-a^2}{c^2a^2}} \cdot x^{\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2b^2}} \quad [\because (x^r)^s = x^{rs}]$$

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

$$= x^{\frac{a^2(b^2-c^2) + b^2(c^2-a^2) + c^2(a^2-b^2)}{a^2b^2c^2}}$$

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

$$= x^{\frac{0}{a^2b^2c^2}} = x^0 = 1$$

Ans. 1

$$\text{বিকল্প সমাধান: } \sqrt[bc]{\frac{x^{b/c}}{x^{c/b}}} \times \sqrt[ca]{\frac{x^{c/a}}{x^{a/c}}} \times \sqrt[ab]{\frac{x^{a/b}}{x^{b/a}}}$$

$$= \frac{x^{\frac{b}{c} \times \frac{1}{bc}}}{x^{\frac{c}{b} \times \frac{1}{bc}}} \times \frac{x^{\frac{c}{a} \times \frac{1}{ca}}}{x^{\frac{a}{c} \times \frac{1}{ca}}} \times \frac{x^{\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{1}{ab}}}{x^{\frac{b}{a} \times \frac{1}{ab}}}$$

$$= \frac{x^{\frac{1}{c^2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{b^2}}} \times \frac{x^{\frac{1}{a^2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{c^2}}} \times \frac{x^{\frac{1}{b^2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{a^2}}}$$

$$= 1$$

Ans. 1

$$(চ) \frac{(a^2-b^2)^a(a-b^{-1})^{b-a}}{(b^2-a^{-2})^b(b+a^{-1})^{a-b}}$$

$$\text{সমাধান: } \frac{(a^2-b^2)^a(a-b^{-1})^{b-a}}{(b^2-a^{-2})^b(b+a^{-1})^{a-b}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Ans. } \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{a+b}$$

[বি.দ্র. পাঠ্যবইয়ের প্রশ্নে b^2 এর স্থানে b^{-2} হবে।]

৬. দেখাও যে,

(ক) যদি $x = a^{q+r}b^p$, $y = a^{r+p}b^q$, $z = a^{p+q}b^r$ হয়, তবে $x^{q-r}y^{r-p}z^{p-q} = 1$

(খ) যদি $a^p = b$, $b^q = c$ এবং $c^r = a$ হয়, তবে $pqr = 1$

(গ) যদি $a^x = p$, $a^y = q$ এবং $a^z = (p^y q^x)^z$ হয়, তবে $xyz = 1$

সমাধান:

(ক) দেওয়া আছে, $x = a^{q+r}b^p$, $y = a^{r+p}b^q$, $z = a^{p+q}b^r$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{বামপক্ষ} &= x^{q-r}y^{r-p}z^{p-q} \\ &= (a^{q+r}b^p)^{q-r} (a^{r+p}b^q)^{r-p} (a^{p+q}b^r)^{p-q} \quad [\text{মান বসিয়ে}] \\ &= a^{(q+r)(q-r)} b^{p(q-r)} a^{(r+p)(r-p)} b^{q(r-p)} a^{(p+q)(p-q)} b^{r(p-q)} \\ &= a^{q^2-r^2} b^{pq-rp} a^{r^2-p^2} b^{qr-pq} a^{p^2-q^2} b^{rp-qr} \\ &= a^{q^2-r^2+r^2-p^2+p^2-q^2} b^{pq-rp+qr-pq+rp-qr} \\ &= a^0 b^0 \\ &= 1.1 \quad [\because a^0 = 1] \\ &= 1 = \text{ডানপক্ষ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x^{q-r}y^{r-p}z^{p-q} = 1 \quad (\text{দেখানো হলো})$$

(খ) দেওয়া আছে, $a^p = b$, $b^q = c$, $c^r = a$

এখানে, $c^r = a$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{বা, } (b^q)^r &= a & [\because b^q = c] \\ \text{বা, } b^{qr} &= a & [\because (a^r)^s = a^{rs}] \\ \text{বা, } (a^p)^{qr} &= a & [\because a^p = b] \\ \text{বা, } a^{pqr} &= a & [\because (a^r)^s = a^{rs}] \\ \text{বা, } a^{pqr} &= a^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore pqr = 1 \quad (\text{দেখানো হলো})$$

(গ) দেওয়া আছে, $a^x = p$, $a^y = q$ এবং $a^z = (p^y q^x)^z$

$$\text{এখানে, } (p^y q^x)^z = a^z$$

$$\text{বা, } \{(a^x)^y (a^y)^x\}^z = a^z \quad [\because p = a^x, q = a^y]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{বা, } (a^{xy} a^{xy})^z &= a^z & [\because (a^r)^s = a^{rs}] \\ \text{বা, } (a^{xy+xy})^z &= a^z & [\because a^r \cdot a^s = a^{r+s}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{বা, } (a^{2xy})^z &= a^z \\ \text{বা, } a^{2xyz} &= a^z & [\because (a^r)^s = a^{rs}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{বা, } 2xyz = z$$

$$\therefore xyz = 1 \quad (\text{দেখানো হলো})$$

৭. (ক) যদি $x\sqrt[3]{a} + y\sqrt[3]{b} + z\sqrt[3]{c} = 0$ এবং $a^2 = bc$ হয়, তবে

$$\text{দেখাও যে, } ax^3 + by^3 + cz^3 = 3axyz$$

সমাধান: দেওয়া আছে,

$$x\sqrt[3]{a} + y\sqrt[3]{b} + z\sqrt[3]{c} = 0 \quad \text{এবং } a^2 = bc$$

$$\text{এখানে, } x\sqrt[3]{a} + y\sqrt[3]{b} + z\sqrt[3]{c} = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } x\sqrt[3]{a} = -(y\sqrt[3]{b} + z\sqrt[3]{c})$$

$$\text{বা, } (x\sqrt[3]{a})^3 = -(y\sqrt[3]{b} + z\sqrt[3]{c})^3 \quad [\text{উভয় পক্ষকে ঘন করে}]$$

$$\text{বা, } x^3 \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^3 = -y^3 \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^3 - z^3 \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)^3 - 3y\sqrt[3]{b} z\sqrt[3]{c} (y\sqrt[3]{b} + z\sqrt[3]{c})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{বা, } ax^3 &= -by^3 - cz^3 - 3yz\sqrt[3]{bc} \left(-x\sqrt[3]{a}\right) \\ & \quad [\because (x+y)^3 = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy(x+y)] \\ & \quad [\because x\sqrt[3]{a} = -(y\sqrt[3]{b} + z\sqrt[3]{c})] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{বা, } ax^3 + by^3 + cz^3 = 3xyz \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad [\because a^2 = bc]$$

$$\text{বা, } ax^3 + by^3 + cz^3 = 3xyz a^{\frac{2+1}{3}}$$

$$\therefore ax^3 + by^3 + cz^3 = 3axyz \quad (\text{দেখানো হলো})$$

(খ) যদি $x = (a+b)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (a-b)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ এবং $a^2 - b^2 = c^3$ হয়, তবে দেখাও যে, $x^3 - 3cx - 2a = 0$

সমাধান: দেওয়া আছে,

$$x = (a+b)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (a-b)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \text{এবং } a^2 - b^2 = c^3$$

$$\text{এখানে, } x = (a+b)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (a-b)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{বা, } x^3 = \left\{ (a+b)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (a-b)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right\}^3 \quad [\text{উভয় পক্ষকে ঘন করে}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{বা, } x^3 &= \left\{ (a+b)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right\}^3 + \left\{ (a-b)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right\}^3 + 3(a+b)^{\frac{1}{3}} (a-b)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ & \quad \left\{ (a+b)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (a-b)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right\} \quad [\because (x+y)^3 = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy(x+y)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{বা, } x^3 = a+b+a-b+3(a^2-b^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot x$$

$$\left[\because (a+b)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (a-b)^{\frac{1}{3}} = x \right]$$

$$\text{বা, } x^3 = 2a + 3(c^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot x \quad [\because a^2 - b^2 = c^3]$$

$$\text{বা, } x^3 = 2a + 3cx$$

$$\therefore x^3 - 3cx - 2a = 0 \quad (\text{দেখানো হলো})$$

(গ) যদি $a = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ হয়, তবে দেখাও যে, $2a^3 - 6a = 5$

সমাধান: দেওয়া আছে, $a = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

$$\text{বা, } a^3 = \left(2^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right)^3 \quad [\text{উভয় পক্ষকে ঘন করে}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{বা, } a^3 &= \left(2^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^3 + \left(2^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right)^3 + 3 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 2^{-\frac{1}{3}} \left(2^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right) \\ & \quad [\because (x+y)^3 = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy(x+y)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{বা, } a^3 &= 2 + 2^{-1} + 3 \cdot 2^0 \cdot a \\ & \quad \left[\because 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 2^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 2^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{3}} = 2^0 \text{ এবং } 2^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{-\frac{1}{3}} = a \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{বা, } a^3 = 2 + \frac{1}{2} + 3a$$

$$\text{বা, } a^3 = \frac{4+1+6a}{2}$$

$$\text{বা, } 2a^3 = 4 + 1 + 6a$$

$$\therefore 2a^3 - 6a = 5 \quad (\text{দেখানো হলো})$$

(খ) যদি $a^2 + 2 = 3^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ এবং $a \geq 0$ হয়, তবে দেখাও যে, $3a^3 + 9a = 8$

সমাধান: দেওয়া আছে,

$$a^2 + 2 = 3^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

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

$$\text{বা, } a^2 = \left(3^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^2 + \left(3^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right)^2 - 2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{1}{3}} \quad \left[\because 3^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 3^0 = 1 \right]$$

$$\text{বা, } a^2 = \left(3^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right)^2$$

$$\text{বা, } a = 3^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

[উভয় পক্ষে বর্গমূল এবং

 $\therefore a \geq 0$ যেহেতু ধনাত্মক মান নিয়ে]

$$\text{বা, } a^3 = \left(3^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right)^3$$

[উভয় পক্ষকে ঘন করে]

$$\text{বা, } a^3 = \left(3^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^3 - \left(3^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right)^3 - 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{1}{3}} \left(3^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right)$$

[$\therefore (a-b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a-b)$]

$$\text{বা, } a^3 = 3 - 3^{-1} - 3 \cdot 3^0 \cdot a$$

$$\left[\therefore 3^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 3^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{3}} = 3^0 \text{ এবং } 3^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3^{-\frac{1}{3}} = a \right]$$

$$\text{বা, } a^3 = 3 - \frac{1}{3} - 3a$$

$$\text{বা, } a^3 + 3a = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\therefore 3a^3 + 9a = 8 \text{ (সেখানে হলে)}$$

[বি. দ্র. পাঠ্য বইয়ের প্রশ্নে $3^{\frac{1}{3}}$ এর স্থলে $3^{\frac{2}{3}}$ হবে]

$$(৬) \text{ যদি } a^2 = b^3 \text{ হয়, তবে দেখাও যে, } \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{সমাধান: এখানে, } a^2 = b^3 \therefore a = b^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{আবার, } a^2 = b^3$$

$$\text{বা, } b^3 = a^2$$

$$\therefore b = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{এখন, বামপক্ষ} = \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{a^{\frac{3}{2}}}{b^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{b^{\frac{2}{3}}}{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{a^{\frac{3}{2}}}{b^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{b^{\frac{2}{3}}}{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{a^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a} + \frac{b^{\frac{2}{3}}}{b} \left[\therefore a = b^{\frac{3}{2}}, b = a^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]$$

$$= a^{\frac{3}{2}-1} + b^{\frac{2}{3}-1}$$

$$= a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \text{ডানপক্ষ}$$

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

$$(৭) \text{ যদি } b = 1 + 3^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ হয়, তবে দেখাও যে, } b^3 - 3b^2 - 6b - 4 = 0$$

সমাধান: এখানে,

$$b = 1 + 3^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{বা, } b - 1 = 3^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{বা, } (b-1)^3 = \left(3^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^3 \text{ [উভয় পক্ষকে ঘন করে]}$$

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

$$[\therefore (x+y)^3 = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy(x+y)]$$

$$\text{বা, } b^3 - 3b^2 + 3b - 1 = 3^2 + 3 + 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (b-1)$$

$$\left[\therefore 3^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3^{\frac{1}{3}} = b-1 \right]$$

$$\text{বা, } b^3 - 3b^2 + 3b - 1 = 9 + 3 + 3 \cdot 3^1 (b-1)$$

$$\text{বা, } b^3 - 3b^2 + 3b - 1 = 12 + 9b - 9$$

$$\text{বা, } b^3 - 3b^2 + 3b - 1 = 12 + 9b - 9 = 0$$

$$\therefore b^3 - 3b^2 - 6b - 4 = 0 \text{ (সেখানে হলে)}$$

(৮) যদি $a + b + c = 0$ হয়, তবে দেখাও যে,

$$\frac{1}{x^b + x^{-c} + 1} + \frac{1}{x^c + x^{-a} + 1} + \frac{1}{x^a + x^{-b} + 1} = 1$$

সমাধান:

$$\text{বামপক্ষ} = \frac{1}{x^b + x^{-c} + 1} + \frac{1}{x^c + x^{-a} + 1} + \frac{1}{x^a + x^{-b} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^b + \frac{1}{x^c} + 1} + \frac{1}{x^c + x^{-a} + 1} + \frac{1}{x^a + x^{-b} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{x^c}{1 + x^c + x^{b+c}} + \frac{1}{1 + x^c + x^{b+c}} + \frac{1}{x^a + \frac{1}{x^b} + 1}$$

$$[\therefore a + b + c = 0 \therefore b + c = -a]$$

$$= \frac{x^c}{1 + x^c + x^{b+c}} + \frac{1}{1 + x^c + x^{b+c}} + \frac{x^b}{x^a + x^b + 1}$$

$$= \frac{x^c}{1 + x^c + x^{b+c}} + \frac{1}{1 + x^c + x^{b+c}} + \frac{x^b}{x^{-c} + x^b + 1}$$

$$= \frac{x^c}{1 + x^c + x^{b+c}} + \frac{1}{1 + x^c + x^{b+c}} + \frac{x^b}{\frac{1}{x^c} + x^b + 1}$$

$$= \frac{x^c}{1 + x^c + x^{b+c}} + \frac{1}{1 + x^c + x^{b+c}} + \frac{x^b \cdot x^c}{1 + x^c + x^{b+c}}$$

$$= \frac{x^c + 1 + x^{b+c}}{1 + x^c + x^{b+c}} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x^b + x^{-c} + 1} + \frac{1}{x^c + x^{-a} + 1} + \frac{1}{x^a + x^{-b} + 1} = 1 \text{ (সেখানে হলে)}$$

(৮) (ক) যদি $a^x = b$, $b^y = c$ এবং $c^z = 1$ হয়, তবে $xyz =$ কত?

সমাধান: দেওয়া আছে,

$$c^z = 1$$

$$\text{বা, } (b^y)^z = 1 \quad [\therefore b^y = c]$$

$$\text{বা, } \{(a^x)^y\}^z = 1 \quad [\therefore a^x = b]$$

$$\text{বা, } \{a^{xy}\}^z = 1$$

$$\text{বা, } a^{xyz} = a^0$$

$$\therefore xyz = 0 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

[বি. দ্র. পাঠ্যবইয়ের উত্তর ভুল আছে]

(খ) যদি $x^a = y^b = z^c$ এবং $xyz = 1$ হয়, তবে $ab + bc + ca =$ কত?সমাধান: ধরি, $x^a = y^b = z^c = k$

$$\therefore x^a = k$$

$$\therefore x = k^{\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$\text{অনুরূপভাবে, } y = k^{\frac{1}{b}} \text{ এবং } z = k^{\frac{1}{c}}$$

$$\text{এখন, } xyz = 1$$

$$\text{বা, } k^{\frac{1}{a}} \cdot k^{\frac{1}{b}} \cdot k^{\frac{1}{c}} = 1 \quad [\therefore x = k^{\frac{1}{a}}, y = k^{\frac{1}{b}} \text{ এবং } z = k^{\frac{1}{c}}]$$

$$\text{বা, } k^{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}} = 1$$

$$\text{বা, } k^{\frac{bc+ca+ab}{abc}} = k^0$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{ab+bc+ca}{abc} = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } ab+bc+ca = 0 \times abc$$

$$\therefore ab+bc+ca = 0 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(গ) যদি $9^x = (27)^y$ হয়, তাহলে $\frac{x}{y}$ এর মান কত?

$$\text{সমাধান: দেওয়া আছে, } 9^x = (27)^y$$

$$\text{বা, } (3^2)^x = (3^3)^y$$

$$\text{বা, } 3^{2x} = 3^{3y}$$

$$\text{বা, } 2x = 3y$$

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

৯. সমাধান কর:

(ক) $3^{2x+2} + 27^{x+1} = 36$

$$\text{সমাধান: } 3^{2x+2} + 27^{x+1} = 36$$

$$\text{বা, } 3^{2x+2} + (3^3)^{x+1} = 36$$

$$\text{বা, } 3^{2x+2} + 3^{3x+3} = 36$$

$$\text{বা, } \{3^{(x+1)}\}^2 + \{3^{(x+1)}\}^3 = 36$$

$$\text{বা, } a^2 + a^3 = 36 \text{ [} 3^{(x+1)} = a \text{ ধরে]}$$

$$\text{বা, } a^3 + a^2 - 36 = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } a^3 - 3a^2 + 4a^2 - 12a + 12a - 36 = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } a^2(a-3) + 4a(a-3) + 12(a-3) = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } (a-3)(a^2 + 4a + 12) = 0$$

$$\text{হয়, } a-3 = 0$$

$$\therefore a = 3$$

$$\text{বা, } 3^{x+1} = 3^1 \text{ [a এর মান বসিয়ে]}$$

$$\text{বা, } x+1 = 1$$

$$\therefore x = 0$$

$$\text{অথবা, } a^2 + 4a + 12 = 0$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 12}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 48}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{-32}}{2}$$

$$\therefore a^2 + 4a + 12 \neq 0$$

কারণ a এর কোনো বাস্তবমান উপরিউক্ত সমীকরণকে সিদ্ধ করে না।

$$\therefore \text{নির্ণেয় সমাধান, } x = 0$$

(খ) $5^x + 3^y = 8$

$$5^{x-1} + 3^{y-1} = 2$$

$$\text{সমাধান: } 5^x + 3^y = 8 \text{ (i)}$$

$$5^{x-1} + 3^{y-1} = 2 \text{ (ii)}$$

(ii) নং থেকে পাই,

$$5^{x-1} + 3^{y-1} = 2$$

$$\text{বা, } \frac{5^x}{5} + \frac{3^y}{3} = 2$$

$$\therefore 5^x + 5 \cdot 3^{y-1} = 10 \text{ (iii)}$$

সমীকরণ, (iii) থেকে (i) বিয়োগ করে পাই,

$$5 \cdot 3^{y-1} - 3^y = 2$$

$$\text{বা, } 5 \cdot \frac{3^y}{3} - 3^y = 2$$

$$\text{বা, } 5 \cdot 3^y - 3^y \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$\text{বা, } 2 \cdot 3^y = 6$$

$$\text{বা, } 3^y = 3$$

$$\text{বা, } 3^y = 3^1$$

$$\therefore y = 1$$

(iii) নং এ $y = 1$ বসিয়ে পাই,

$$5^x + 5 \cdot 3^{1-1} = 10$$

$$\text{বা, } 5^x + 5 \cdot 1 = 10 \text{ [} \therefore 3^0 = 1 \text{]}$$

$$\text{বা, } 5^x = 10 - 5$$

$$\text{বা, } 5^x = 5$$

$$\text{বা, } 5^x = 5^1$$

$$\therefore x = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{নির্ণেয় সমাধান, } (x, y) = (1, 1)$$

(প) $4^{3y-2} = 16^{x+y}$

$$3^{x+2y} = 9^{2x+1}$$

$$\text{সমাধান: } 4^{3y-2} = 16^{x+y} \text{ (i)}$$

$$3^{x+2y} = 9^{2x+1} \text{ (ii)}$$

(i) নং থেকে পাই,

$$4^{3y-2} = (4^2)^{x+y}$$

$$\text{বা, } 4^{3y-2} = 4^{2x+2y}$$

$$\text{বা, } 3y-2 = 2x+2y$$

$$\therefore 2x - y + 2 = 0 \text{ (iii)}$$

(ii) নং থেকে পাই,

$$3^{x+2y} = (3^2)^{2x+1}$$

$$\text{বা, } 3^{x+2y} = 3^{4x+2}$$

$$\text{বা, } x+2y = 4x+2$$

$$\therefore 3x - 2y + 2 = 0 \text{ (iv)}$$

(iii) নং কে 3 দ্বারা এবং (iv) নং কে 2 দ্বারা গুণ করে বিয়োগ করে পাই,

$$6x - 3y + 6 = 0$$

$$6x - 4y + 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} - \quad + \quad - \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\therefore y + 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore y = -2$$

y এর মান (iv) নং এ বসিয়ে পাই,

$$3x + 4 + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } 3x + 6 = 0$$

$$\text{বা, } 3x = -6$$

$$\therefore x = -2$$

$$\therefore \text{নির্ণেয় সমাধান, } (x, y) = (-2, -2)$$

[বি: দ্র: পাঠ্যবইয়ের উত্তর ভুল আছে]

(ঘ) $2^{2x+1} \cdot 2^{3y+1} = 8$

$$2^{x+2} \cdot 2^{y+2} = 16$$

$$\text{সমাধান: } 2^{2x+1} \cdot 2^{3y+1} = 8 \text{ (i)}$$

$$2^{x+2} \cdot 2^{y+2} = 16 \text{ (ii)}$$

(i) নং থেকে পাই,

$$2^{2x+1} \cdot 2^{3y+1} = 8$$

$$\text{বা, } 2^{2x+1+3y+1} = 2^3$$

$$\text{বা, } 2^{2x+3y+2} = 2^3$$

$$\text{বা, } 2x+3y+2 = 3$$

$$\therefore 2x+3y-1 = 0 \text{ (iii)}$$

(ii) নং থেকে পাই,

$$2^{x+2} \cdot 2^{y+2} = 16$$

$$\text{বা, } 2^{x+2+y+2} = 2^4$$

$$\text{বা, } x+y+4 = 4$$

$$\text{বা, } x+y = 0$$

$$\therefore x = -y \text{ (iv)}$$

(iv) নং থেকে x এর মান (iii) নং এ বসিয়ে পাই,

$$-2y + 3y - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore y = 1$$

(iv) নং $y = 1$ বসিয়ে পাই,

$$\therefore x = -1$$

$$\therefore \text{নির্ণেয় সমাধান, } (x, y) = (-1, 1)$$