

Элементарная алгебра

№1. Написать ур-ние параболы с точками $(x; y)$:
 $(1; 2), (3; 10), (5; 1)$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = a + b + c \\ 10 = a \cdot 3^2 + b \cdot 3 + c \\ 1 = a \cdot 5^2 + b \cdot 5 + c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 2 - a - b \\ 9a + 3b + c = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$9a + 3b + c = 10$$

$$9a + 3b - a - b = 8$$

$$8a + 2b = 8 : 2$$

$$4a + b = 4$$

$$b = 4 - 4a$$

$$b = 4 + 4 \cdot \frac{17}{8} = 4 + \frac{17}{2}$$

$$b = 12,5 = 12 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$c = 2 - a - b$$

$$c = 2 + 2,125 - 12,5 = -8,375 = -8 \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b + c = 2 \\ 9a + 3b + c = 10 \\ 25a + 5b + c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 2 - a - b \\ 25a + 5b + c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$25a + 5b + c = 1$$

$$25a + 5b + 2 - a - b = 1$$

$$24a + 4b = -1$$

$$24a + 4(4 - 4a) = -1$$

$$24a + 16 - 16a = -1$$

$$8a = -17$$

$$a = -17/8 = -2,125 = -2 \frac{1}{8}$$

Ответ: $y = -2,125x^2 + 12,5x - 8,375$

№2.

Огурцы 100 кг $\frac{1}{3}$ месяц

Воды 99%

огурцы - ?

Воды 98%

Сухая часть

$$m = 100 - 0,99 \cdot 100 = 1(\text{кг})$$

$\frac{1}{3}$ месяц

$$x = 0,98x + m$$

$$x = 0,98x + 1$$

$$x - 0,98x = 1$$

$$0,02x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{0,02} = 50(\text{кг})$$

Ответ: всего было 50 кг огурцов

N3.

1) $2^x = 256$

$x = \log_2 256$

$x = 8$

2) $2^x = 300$

$x = \log_2 300 = \log_2 (4 \cdot 75) = \log_2 4 + \log_2 75 = 2 + \log_2 75 = 2 + 6,23 = 8,23$

3) $\log_8 2^{8x-4} = 4$

$8^4 = 2^{8x-4}$

$(2^3)^4 = 2^{8x-4}$

$2^{3 \cdot 4} = 2^{8x-4}$

$12 = 8x - 4$

$8x = 12 + 4$

$x = \frac{16}{8} = 2$

Ombem: $x = 2$

4) $3 \log_9 (5x-5) = 5$

$a \log_b c = c \log_b a$

$(5x-5) \log_9 3 = 5$

$(5x-5)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5$

$\sqrt{5x-5} = 5$

$5x-5 = 25$

$5x = 30$

$x = 6$

Ombem: $x = 6$

5) $x(\log_3 x + 1) = 9$

$a \log_a b = b$

$x \log_3 x + x = 9$

$\log_a b = c$

$a^c = b$

$\log_x 9 = \log_3 x + 1$

$\log_x 9 - \log_3 x = 1$

$\frac{1}{\log_9 x} - \log_3 x = 1$

$1 - \log_9 x \cdot \log_3 x = \log_9 x$

$1 = \log_9 x (1 + \log_3 x)$

$1 = \frac{1}{2} \log_3 x \cdot \log_3 x + \frac{1}{2} \log_3 x$

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

N4.

$\log_4 16 = 2$

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

$\log_{25} 5 = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5$

$\log_3 \sqrt{27} = \log_3 (27)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \log_3 27 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 = 1,5$

$\log_2 12 - \log_2 3 = \log_2 \frac{12}{3} = \log_2 4 = 2$

$\log_6 12 + \log_6 3 = \log_6 (12 \cdot 3) = \log_6 36 = 2$

$e^{\ln 5} = 5$

$a \log_a b = b$

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

$\log_a b = \frac{\log_d b}{\log_d a}$

$\log_4 32 + \log_{0,1} 10 = \log_{2^2} 2^5 + \log_{10^{-1}} 10^{-1} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{-1} = 2,5 - 1 = 1,5$

$9 \log_3 \sqrt{9} = \sqrt{9} \log_3 9 = \sqrt{9} \cdot 2 = 5$

$a \log_a b = b \log_a a$

N3(5) →

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

$(\log_3 x)^2 + \log_3 x - 2 = 0$

$\text{nyet } \log_3 x = y$

$y^2 + y - 2 = 0$

$D = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - 4 \cdot (-2) = 1 + 8 = 9$

$y_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} = -2; 1$

$\log_3 x_1 = 1$

$x_1 = 3$

$\log_3 x_2 = -2$

$x_2 = 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9}$

$(x_1; x_2) = (3; \frac{1}{9})$