$$\left(\sqrt[6]{4}\right)^{-3} - \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt[6]{2^2}\right)^{-3} - \left(\frac{5}{5^{1/2}}\right)^2 = \left[\left(2^2\right)^{1/3}\right]^{-3} - \frac{5^2}{\left(5^{1/2}\right)^2}$$

$$= 2^{2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-3)} - \frac{25}{5^{1/2 \cdot 2}} = 2^{-1} - \frac{25}{5} = \frac{1}{2} - 5 = \frac{1 - 10}{2} = \frac{-9}{2}$$

Logaritmos

$$2^{x} = 2^{5} \implies x = 5$$

$$2^{x} = 3 \implies x = \log_{2} 3$$

$$log_{\alpha}x = y \Leftrightarrow \alpha' = x$$

•
$$log_a 1 = y \Leftrightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow y = 0$$
 : $log_a 1 = 0$

•
$$\log_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x}}) = \mathbf{y} \iff \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x}} \implies \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}$$
 : $\log_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x}}) = \mathbf{x}$
$$\log_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x}}) = \mathbf{y} \iff \log_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x}}) = \mathbf{y}$$

$$\log_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x}}) = \mathbf{y} \iff \log_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x}}) = \mathbf{y}$$

•
$$a = a = x$$
 $a = x$

$$a = x$$

•
$$log_a(xy) = log_a x + log_a y$$

 $log_6(8.7) = log_6 8 + log_6 7$

$$log_{6}(8.7) = log_{6}8 + log_{6}7$$
1)
 $log_{6}56$

•
$$\log_a\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_{12}\left(\frac{22}{57}\right) = \log_{13}22 - \log_{13}57$$

•
$$\log_a(x^9) = y \cdot \log_a x$$

 $\log_{15}(18^9) = 69 \cdot \log_{15} 18$

•
$$\log_y x = \frac{\log_a x}{\log_a y}$$

$$\log_2 9 = \frac{\log_4 9}{\log_4 2}$$

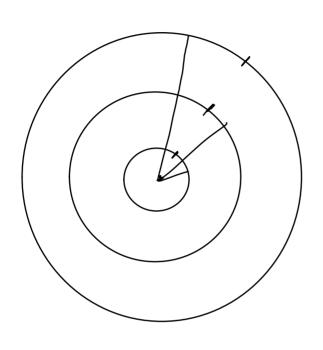
 $\begin{pmatrix} m & n & m+n \\ a \cdot a & = a \end{pmatrix}$

In $x = log_e x$ 1

log. natural

, e ≈ 2,718281828459045

Eulir



$$\frac{C}{2r} = constante = TT$$