# ৪৪তম বিসিএস লিখিত প্রস্তুতি

লেকচার # ১২

## 💶 সূচক ও লগারিদম

## CLASS WORK

সূচক ও লগারিদম

০১.  $p = xy^{a-1}$ ,  $q = xy^{b-1}$ ,  $r = xy^{c-1}$  হলে,

[৪০তম বিসিএস]

$$(\Phi) \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^c \times \left(\frac{q}{r}\right)^a \times \left(\frac{r}{p}\right)^b = \Phi$$
ত?

(খ) প্রমাণ করুন :  $logp^{b-c} + logq^{c-a} + logr^{a-b} = 0$ 

০২. সমাধান করুন:  $4x - 3(2^{x+2}) + 25 = 0$ 

[৩৮তম বিসিএস]

০৩.  $a = xy^{p-1}, b = xy^{q-1}, c = xy^{r-1}$  হলে, প্রমাণ করুন যে,  $a^{q-r}, b^{r-p}, c^{p-q}=1$ 

[৩৮তম বিসিএস] [৩৭তম বিসিএস]

০৪.  $a^x=b,\,b^y=c$  এবং  $c^z=a$  হলে xyz এর মান নির্ণয় করুন।

তি তেম বিসিএস

০৫.  $\log_{2\sqrt{5}} 400$  এর মান কত?

০৬. সমাধান করুন:

 $(\overline{\Phi}) 2^x + 2^{1-x} = 3$ 

[৩৭তম বিসিএস]

$$(\forall) \log_x \left(\frac{1}{16}\right) = -2$$

(গ) 
$$\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^{x+1} = \left(\sqrt[3]{3}\right)^{2x-1}$$

০৭. যদি  $\dfrac{loga}{q-r}=\dfrac{logb}{r-p}=\dfrac{logc}{p-q}$  হয়, তাহলে প্রমাণ করুন যে,  $a^{q+r}\,b^{r+p}\,c^{p+q}$ =1.

[৩৫তম বিসিএস]

ob.  $\log 360 = 3\log 2 + 2\log 3 + \log 5$ 

## STUDY (Self) সূচক ও লগারিদম

০৯. সমাধান করণন:  $8y^x - y^{2x} = 16$ ,  $2^x = y^2$ ;

[৩২তম বিসিএস]

[২২তম বিসিএস]

১০. সরল করেন: 
$$\frac{\left(p+\frac{1}{q}\right)^m\left(p-\frac{1}{q}\right)^m}{\left(q+\frac{1}{p}\right)^m\left(q-\frac{1}{p}\right)^m}$$

১১. সরল করুন:  $a-\{a^{-1}+(b^{-1}-a)^{-1}\}^{-1}$  যেখানে  $a,\,b\neq 0$  এবং  $ab\neq 1$  [২০ তম বিসিএস]

১২. সরল করুন:  $p - [p^{-1} + (t^{-1} - p)^{-1}]^{-1}$ 

[১৮তম বিসিএস]

$$\text{30. } \left\{ \frac{X^{(a-b)^2}}{X^{-3ab}} \right\}^{a-b} \left\{ \frac{X^{(b-c)^2}}{X^{-3bc}} \right\}^{b-c} \left\{ \frac{X^{(c-a)^2}}{X^{-3ca}} \right\}^{c-a} = \text{50?}$$

[১৮তম বিসিএস]

১৪. 
$$\left(\frac{X^p}{X^q}\right)^{p^2+pq+q^2} \times \left(\frac{X^q}{X^r}\right)^{q^2+qr+r^2} \times \left(\frac{X^r}{X^p}\right)^{r^2+rp+p^2} =$$
কত?

[১৭তম বিসিএস]

$$3^{m+1} + \frac{9^{m+1}}{(3^m)^{m-1}} + \frac{9^{m+1}}{(3^{m-1})^{m+1}} = ?$$

[১৭তম বিসিএস]

১৬. নিমূলিখিত সম্পর্কটি প্রমাণ করুন: 
$$\left(\dfrac{a^p}{a^q}\right)^{p+q} imes \left(\dfrac{a^q}{a^r}\right)^{q+r} imes \left(\dfrac{a^r}{a^p}\right)^{r+p}=1$$

[১৩তম বিসিএস]

$$\text{3.2}^{\text{n}} - 4.2^{\text{n-2}} \\ \frac{3.2^{\text{n}} - 4.2^{\text{n-2}}}{2^{\text{n}} - 2^{\text{n}} \div 2^{\text{1}}}$$

$$\text{Ro.} \frac{\left(p^2 - \frac{1}{q^2}\right)^p \left(p - \frac{1}{q}\right)^{q-p}}{\left(q^2 - \frac{1}{p^2}\right) \left(q + \frac{1}{p}\right)^{p-q}}$$

২১. দেখাও যে, 
$$\left(rac{x^{
m p}}{x^{
m q}}
ight)^{
m p+q}. \left(rac{x^{
m q}}{x^{
m r}}
ight)^{
m q+r}. \left(rac{x^{
m r}}{x^{
m p}}
ight)^{
m r+p}=1$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} << \cdot \left( \frac{x^p}{x^q} \right)^{p^2 + qr + r^2} \cdot \left( \frac{x^q}{x^r} \right)^{q^2 + qr + r^2} \cdot \left( \frac{x^r}{x^p} \right)^{r^2 + rp + p^2} = 1 \end{array} \right|$$

২৩. যদি 
$$\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{x}\sqrt{\mathbf{x}}} = \left(\mathbf{X}\sqrt{\mathbf{X}}\right)^{\!\!\mathbf{x}}$$
হয়, তবে  $\mathbf{x}$  এর মান নির্ণয় করুন।

২৪. সমাধান করুন: 
$$4^x - 3.2^{x+2} + 2^5 = 0$$

২৫. (ক) প্রমাণ করুন যে, 
$$\log_a \left(\prod_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log_a X_i$$

$$89. \log \frac{50}{147} = \log 2 + 2 \log 5 - \log 3 - 2 \log 7$$

২৭. সরল করণন: 
$$7 \log \frac{10}{9} - 2 \log \frac{25}{24} + 3 \log \frac{81}{80}$$

২৮. সরল করুন: 
$$\log 5 + 16 \log \frac{16}{15} + 12 \log \frac{25}{24} + 7 \log \frac{81}{80}$$

રજ્ઞ. 
$$\log_{\sqrt{a}} b \times \log_{\sqrt{b}} c \times \log_{\sqrt{c}} a = 8$$

৩০. যদি 
$$\frac{\log_{k}(1+x)}{\log_{k}x}=2$$
 হয়, তবে দেখান যে, D =  $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 

৩১. দেখান যে, 
$$\log \frac{x-\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x+\sqrt{x^2-1}}=2\log\!\left(\!x-\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)$$

৩২. যদি 
$$a^{\text{3-x}}\,b^{\text{5x}}$$
 =  $a^{\text{5+x}}\,b^{\text{3x}}$  হয় , তবে দেখান যে ,  $x\,\text{log}_k\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$  =  $log_k\,a$ 

[৩৮তম বিসিএস]

# STUDENT & STUDY

 $\text{os} \mid \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{X}^{(\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b})^2}}{\mathbf{X}^{-3\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}}} \right\}^{(\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b})^2} \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{X}^{(\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{c})^2}}{\mathbf{X}^{-3\mathbf{b}\mathbf{c}}} \right\}^{(\mathbf{u}-\mathbf{c})} \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{X}^{(\mathbf{c}-\mathbf{a})^2}}{\mathbf{X}^{-3\mathbf{c}\mathbf{a}}} \right\}^{(\mathbf{c}-\mathbf{a})} = \mathbf{abs};$ 

সূচক

সমাধান: 
$$\left\{\frac{\mathbf{X}^{(\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b})^2}}{\mathbf{X}^{-3\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}}}\right\}^{(\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b})} \left\{\frac{\mathbf{X}^{(\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{c})^2}}{\mathbf{X}^{-3\mathbf{b}\mathbf{c}}}\right\}^{(\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{c})} \left\{\frac{\mathbf{X}^{(\mathbf{c}-\mathbf{a})^2}}{\mathbf{X}^{-3\mathbf{c}\mathbf{a}}}\right\}^{(\mathbf{c}-\mathbf{a})}$$

$$= \left(x^{a^2 2ab+b^2+3ab}\right)^{(a b)} \left(x^{b^2 2bc+c^2+3bc}\right)^{(b c)}$$
$$= \left(x^{c^2 2c+a^2+3ca}\right)^{(c a)}$$

$$= X^{(a^2+ab+b^2)(a\ b)} \cdot X^{(b^2+bc+c^2)(b\ c)} \cdot X^{(c^2+ca+a^2)(c\ a)}$$

$$= \mathbf{x}^{a^3-b^3}.\mathbf{x}^{b^3-c^3}.\mathbf{x}^{c^3-a^3} = \mathbf{x}^{a^3-b^3+b^3-c^3+c^3-a^3}$$

$$= x^0 = 1$$
 (Answer)

০২ | 
$$\mathbf{p} - [\mathbf{p}^{-1} + (\mathbf{t}^{-1} - \mathbf{p})^{-1}]^{-1} = \overline{\Phi}$$
ত? (১৮তম BCS)

সমাধান:  $\mathbf{P}^{-[\mathbf{p}^{-1}+(\mathbf{t}^{-1}-\mathbf{p})^{-1}]^{-1}}$ 

$$= p - \left[\frac{1}{p} + \left(\frac{1}{t} - p\right)^{-1}\right]^{-1} = p - \left[\frac{1}{p} + \left(\frac{1 - pt}{t}\right)^{-1}\right]^{-1}$$

$$= p - \left\lceil \frac{1}{p} + \frac{t}{1 - pt} \right\rceil^{-1} = p - \left\lceil \frac{1 - pt + pt}{p(1 - pt)} \right\rceil^{-1}$$

$$= p - \left[ \frac{1}{p(1-pt)} \right]^{-1} = p - \frac{p(1-pt)}{1}$$

$$= p - p (1 - pt) = p(1 - 1 + pt) = p.pt$$

 $= p^2t$  (Answer)

০৩। লিখিত সম্পর্কটি প্রমাণ করুন :  $\left(\dfrac{a^p}{b^q}\right)^{r+q} \left(\dfrac{a^q}{b^r}\right)^{q+r} \left(\dfrac{a^r}{b^p}\right)^{r+p} = 1$   $= a-a+a^2b$  (Ans.)

সমাধান: 
$$\left(\frac{a^p}{a^q}\right)^{p+q} \times \left(\frac{a^q}{a^r}\right)^{q+r} \times \left(\frac{a^r}{a^p}\right)^{r+p}$$

$$= a^{(p-q)(p+q)} \times a^{(q-r)(q+r)} \times a^{(r-p)(r+p)}$$

= 
$$a^{p^2-q^2} \times a^{q^2-r^2} \times a^{r^2-p^2} = a^{p^2-q^2+q^2-r^2+r^2-p^2} = a^0$$
  
= 1 (প্রমাণিত)

০৪। সরল করুন :  $\,\{(x+y)^{\text{-}1}\!-(x-y)^{\text{-}1}\}\ \div\ 2y\ (x^2-y^2)^{\text{-}1}\,$ 

সমাধান: 
$$\{(x+y)^{-1}-(x-y)^{-1}\}\div 2y\ (x^2-y^2)^{-1}$$

$$=\left\{\frac{1}{x+y}-\frac{1}{x-y}\right\} \div 2y\!\!\left(\frac{1}{x^2-y^2}\right)$$

$$=\frac{x-y-x-y}{x^2-y^2}\div\frac{2y}{x^2-y^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2y}{x^2 - y^2} \times \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2y}$$

০৫। সরল করুন : 
$$\mathbf{a} - \{\mathbf{a}^{\text{-1}} + (\mathbf{b}^{\text{-1}} - \mathbf{a})^{\text{-1}}\}^{\text{-1}}$$
 (২০তম ও ১১তম  $BCS$ )

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= a - \frac{a(1-ab)}{1}$$

$$=$$
  $a-a+a^2b$ 

$$=$$
  $a^2b$  (Ans)

০৬। 
$$\frac{\mathbf{a}^2 + \mathbf{b}^2 - \mathbf{a}^{-2} - \mathbf{b}^{-2}}{\mathbf{a}^2 \mathbf{b}^2 - \mathbf{a}^{-2} \mathbf{b}^{-2}} + \frac{\left(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{a}^{-1}\right)\left(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b}^{-1}\right)}{\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a}^{-1}\mathbf{b}^{-1}} = \overline{\bullet \bullet}$$
?

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

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

$$= \frac{\frac{a^4b^2 + a^2b^4 - b^2 - a^2}{a^2b^2}}{\frac{a^4b^4 - 1}{a^2b^2}} + \frac{\left(\frac{a^2 - 1}{a}\right)\left(\frac{b^2 - 1}{b}\right)}{\frac{a^2b^2 + 1}{ab}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{a^2b^2 + 1}{a^2b^2 + 1} = 1 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$= \frac{a^2b^2 + 1}{a^2b^2 + 1} = 1 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$= x^{(p-q)(p^2 + pq + q^2)} \times x^{(q-r)(q^2 + qr + r^2)} \times x^{(r-p)(r^2 + rp + p^2)}$$

$$= x^{p^3 - q^3} \times x^{q^3 - r^3} \times x^{r^3 - p^3}$$

$$= x^{p^3 - q^3 + q^3 - r^3 + r^3 - p^3}$$

$$= x^{0}$$

$$= 1 \text{ (Ans)}$$

$$ob \ 1 \frac{3^{m+1}}{(3^m)^{m-1}} + \frac{9^{m+1}}{(3^{m-1})^{m+1}} = \mathbf{FOP}$$

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

$$= \frac{3^{m+1}}{3^{m^2 - m}} \div 3^{2m - m^2 + 3} = 3^{2m - m^2 + 1 - 2m + m^2 - 3}$$

 $=3^{-2}=\frac{1}{2^2}=\frac{1}{9}$  (Ans)

বা, x - 6 = 0 ∴ x = 6

১৩।  $2^{2x} - 3$ .  $2^{x+2} = -32$  হলে নিচের কোনটি x এর সঠিক মান?

সমাধান: 
$$2^{2x} - 3$$
,  $2^{x+2} = -32$ 

বা, 
$$2^x$$
,  $2^x - 3$ ,  $2^x$ ,  $2^2 = -32$ 

$$\overline{a}$$
,  $a^2 - 12a + 32 = 0$ 

বা, 
$$a^2 - 8a - 4a + 32 = 0$$

$$4$$
,  $a(a-8)-4(a-8)=0$ 

$$\P$$
,  $(a-8)(a-4)=0$ 

$$a - 8 = 0$$

বা, 
$$a = 8$$
 বা,  $2^x = 2^3$  [a এর মান বসিয়ে ]

$$\therefore x = 3$$

বা, 
$$a = 4$$
 বা,  $2^x = 4$  [ a এর মান বসিয়ে ]

বা. 
$$2^x = 2^2$$

$$\therefore x = 2$$

১৪। 
$$(\sqrt{3})^{x+5} = (\sqrt[3]{3})^{2x+5}$$
 হলে  $\mathbf{x}$  এর মান কত?

### সমাধান: $(\sqrt{3})^{x+5} = (\sqrt[3]{3})^{2x+5}$

$$\underbrace{3^{\frac{1}{2}(x+5)}}_{=3^{\frac{1}{3}(2x+5)}} = \underbrace{3^{\frac{1}{3}(2x+5)}}_{=3^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\frac{x+5}{2} = \frac{2x+5}{3}$$

বা, 
$$4x + 10 = 3x + 15$$
 [ বজ্রগুণন করে ]

$$4x - 3x = 15 - 10$$



# STUDENT & STUDY

### o১। x এর মান নির্ণয় করুন।

i) 
$$\log_{10} x = 2$$
 ii)  $\log_{10} x = -2$  iii)  $\log_x 400 = 4$ 

#### সমাধান:

(i) 
$$log_{10}x = 2$$

$$log_{10}x = 2$$

তাহলে. 
$$10^2 = x$$

বা, 
$$x = 100$$
 Ans.

### (ii) $\log_{10} x = -2$

$$\log_{10} x = -2$$

তাহলে, 
$$10^{-2} = x$$
 বা,  $x = 10^{-2}$ 

বা, 
$$x = \frac{1}{100}$$
 Ans.

### (iii) $\log_{x} 400 = 4$

দেওয়া আছে, 
$$\log_x 400 = 4$$

∴ 
$$x^4 = 400$$
 বা,  $x^4 = (2\sqrt{5})^4$ 

$$\therefore x = (2\sqrt{5})$$
 Ans.

০২। সরল করুন:  $\log_5 \sqrt[3]{5} + \log_5 \sqrt[3]{5}$   $\sqrt{5} + \log_{12} \sqrt{12}$ 

### সমাধান:

$$\log_5 \sqrt[3]{5} + \log_5 \left(\sqrt[3]{5}\right) \sqrt{5} + \log_{12} \sqrt{12}$$

$$= \log_5 5^{\frac{1}{3}} + \log_5 5^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 5^{\frac{1}{2}} + \log_{12} 12^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \log_5 5^{\frac{1}{3}} + \log_5 5^{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}} + \log_{12} 12^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

### লগারিদম

$$= \frac{1}{3}\log_5 5 + \log_5 5^{\frac{2+3}{6}} + \frac{1}{2}\log_{12} 12$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\log_5 5 + \log_5 5^{\frac{5}{6}} + \frac{1}{2}\log_{12} 12$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\log_5 5 + \frac{5}{6}\log_5 5 + \frac{1}{2}\log_{12} 12$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{5}{6} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \qquad [\because \log_a a = 1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2+5+3}{6} = \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3} \text{ Ans.}$$

০৩ । সরল করুন: 
$$\log_5 \sqrt[3]{5} + \log_5 \left(\sqrt[3]{5}\right) - \log_{2\sqrt{5}} 400$$
.

#### সমাধান:

$$\log_5 \sqrt[3]{5} + \log_5 \left(\sqrt[3]{5}\right) - \log_{2\sqrt{5}} 400.$$

$$= \log_5 5^{\frac{1}{3}} + \log_5 5^{\frac{1}{3}} - \log_{2\sqrt{5}} \left(2\sqrt{5}\right)^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \log_5 5 + \frac{1}{3} \log_5 5 - 4 \log_{2\sqrt{5}} 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \qquad [\because \log_a a = 1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - 4 = \frac{2}{3} - 4 = \frac{2 - 12}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \text{ Ans.}$$

০৪। সরল করুন:

$$\log \frac{16}{15} + 12 \log \frac{25}{24} + 7 \log \frac{81}{80} - \log 5.$$

সমাধান: 
$$\log \frac{16}{15} + 12 \log \frac{25}{24} + 7 \log \frac{81}{80}$$
 log5

$$= \log \left(\frac{2^4}{3.5}\right)^{16} + \log \left(\frac{5^2}{2^3.3}\right)^{12} + \log \left(\frac{3^4}{2^4.5}\right)^4 - \log 5$$

$$= \log \frac{2^{64}}{3^{16} \cdot 5^{16}} + \log \frac{5^{24}}{2^{36} \cdot 3^{12}} + \log \frac{3^{28}}{2^{28} \cdot 5^7} - \log 5$$

$$= \log \left\{ \frac{2^{64}}{3^{16}.5^{16}} \times \frac{5^{24}}{2^{36}.3^{12}} \times \frac{3^{28}}{2^{28}.5^{7}} \div 5 \right\}$$

$$= \log \left\{ \frac{2^{64}}{3^{16}.5^{16}} \times \frac{5^{24}}{2^{36}.3^{12}} \times \frac{3^{28}}{2^{28}.5^7} \times \frac{1}{5} \right\}$$

$$= \log \left\{ \frac{2^{64} \times 3^{28} \times 5^{24}}{2^{64} \div 3^{28} \times 5^{24}} \right\}$$

= log 1

= 0 Ans.

০৫। সরল করুন: 
$$rac{\log\sqrt{125} + \log 8 - \log\sqrt{100}}{\log 2}$$
.

সমাধান : 
$$\frac{\log \sqrt{125} + \log 8 - \log \sqrt{100}}{\log 2}$$

$$= \frac{\log 5\sqrt{5} + \log 8 - \log 10}{\log 2}$$

$$= \frac{\log \left(5\sqrt{5} \times 8 \div 10\right)}{\log 2}$$

$$= \frac{\log\left(5\sqrt{5}\times8\times\frac{1}{10}\right)}{\log 2}$$

$$= \frac{\log 4\sqrt{5}}{\log 2} \text{ Ans.}$$

০৬। সরল করুন: 
$$3\log\frac{36}{25} + \log\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^3 - 2\log\frac{16}{125}$$
.

সমাধান: 
$$3\log\frac{36}{25} + \log\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^3 - 2\log\frac{16}{125}$$
.

$$= \log \left\{ \left( \frac{36}{25} \right)^3 \times \left( \frac{2}{3^2} \right)^3 \div \left( \frac{2^4}{5^3} \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$= \log \left\{ \left( \frac{2^2 \cdot 3^2}{5^2} \right)^3 \times \frac{2^3}{3^6} \div \left( \frac{2^8}{5^6} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \log \left\{ \left( \frac{2^6.3^6.2^3.5^6}{5^6.3^6.2^8} \right) \right\} =$$

$$=\log\left(\frac{2^9}{2^8}\right)=\log\left(2^{9-8}\right):$$

$$= \log\left(2^{9-8}\right)$$

$$= \log 2^1 = \log 2.$$

০৭। সরল করুন:

$$log\frac{a^{3}b^{3}}{c^{3}} + log\frac{b^{3}c^{3}}{d^{3}} + log\frac{c^{3}d^{3}}{a^{3}} - 3logb^{2}c$$

সমাধান: 
$$\log \frac{a^3b^3}{c^3} + \log \frac{b^3c^3}{d^3} + \log \frac{c^3d^2}{a^3} - 3\log b^2c$$

$$= \log \left( \frac{a^3 b^3}{c^3} \times \frac{b^3 c^3}{d^3} \times \frac{c^3 d^3}{a^3} \right) - 3 \log b^2 c$$

$$= \log b^6 c^3 - 3 \log b^2 c$$

$$= \log (b^2c)^3 - 3 \log b^2c$$

$$= 3 \log b^2 c - 3 \log b^2 c$$

= 0 Ans.

০৮ । 
$$\log_2 \sqrt{6} + \log_2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \overline{\Phi}$$
ত?

সমাধান: 
$$\log_2 \sqrt{6} + \log_2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \log_2 \sqrt{2 \times 3} + \log_2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= \log_2 \sqrt{2} + \log_2 \sqrt{3} + \log_2 \sqrt{2} - \log_2 \sqrt{3}$$

= 
$$2 \log_2 \sqrt{2} = 2 \log_2 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \log_2 2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$$