Departamento de Matemáticas 1º Bachillerato



9 - Ecuaciones exponenciales y logarítmicas

 $1.\ p027e04$ - Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones exponenciales:

(a) $10^{3-x} = 1$

Sol: [3]

(b) $5^{x+3} = 125$

Sol: [0]

(c) $5^{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{125}$

Sol: [-2, 2]

(d) $5^{x^2-5x+6} = 1$

Sol: [2, 3]

(e) $2^{1-x} = \frac{1}{8}$

Sol: [4]

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

Sol: [-1]

(g) $9^{x-1} = 3^{x+1}$

Sol: [3]

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

Sol: $\left[-\frac{2}{3} \right]$

(i) $8^{x-1} = 4^{3x+1}$

Sol: $\left[-\frac{5}{3} \right]$

(j) $5^{-x} = 0.04$

Sol: [2]

(k) $10^x \cdot 10^{-2x+7} = 100$

Sol: [5]

(1) $(3^x)^2 \cdot 3^x = 9^3$

Sol: [2]

(m) $\sqrt{2 \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot \sqrt{2}}} = 2^x$

Sol: $\left[\frac{7}{8}\right]$

 $2.\,$ p
028e05 - Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones exponenciales:

(a) $3^{x+1} + 3^x + 3^{x-1} = 117$

Sol: [3]

(b) $3^x + 3^{x-1} + 3^{x-2} + 3^{x-3} + 3^{x-4} = 363$

Sol: [5]

(c) $2^{3x} - \frac{3}{2^{3x+2}} + 1 = 0$

Sol: $\left[-\frac{1}{3} \right]$

(d) $3^{x-1} + 3^{2-x} = 4$

Sol: [1, 2]

(e) $2^{x+1} + 4^x = 80$

Sol: [3]

(f) $2^{2x} - 3 \cdot 2^{x+1} + 8 = 0$

Sol: [1, 2]

(g) $3^{2x-3} + 1 = 4 \cdot 3^{x-2}$

Sol: [1, 2]

(h) $2^{2x} - 10 \cdot 2^x + 16 = 0$

Sol: [1, 3]

(i) $16^x - 4^x = 240$

Sol: [2]

(j) $9^x - 6 \cdot 3^{x+1} + 81 = 0$

Sol: [2]

(k) $3^{x+2} + 9^{x+1} = 810$

Sol: [2]

(l) $5^{x-1} = 2 + \frac{3}{5^{x-2}}$

Sol: [2]

m) $3^{x+1} + 3^{x-2} = \frac{15}{3^{x-1}} + \frac{247}{3^{x-2}}$

Sol: [3]

(n) $4^{2x} + 16 \cdot 4^{-2x} - 10 = 0$

Sol: $\left[\frac{\log\left(\sqrt{2}\right)}{\log\left(4\right)}, \frac{\log\left(2\sqrt{2}\right)}{\log\left(4\right)}\right]$

3. p028e06 - Resuelve los siguientes sistemas:

(a) $\begin{cases} 3^x = 3^y \\ 4^x \cdot 4^y = 256 \end{cases}$

Sol: $[\{x:2, y:2\}]$

(c) $\begin{cases} 5^x = 5^y \cdot 625 \\ 2^x \cdot 2^y = 256 \end{cases}$

Sol: $[\{x:6, y:2\}]$

(b) $\begin{cases} 2^{x+2y} = 32\\ 2^{3x-5y} = 16 \end{cases}$

Sol: $[\{x:3, y:1\}]$

(d) $\begin{cases} 2^x + 2^y = 24\\ 2^{x+y} = 128 \end{cases}$

Sol: $[\{x:3, y:4\}, \{x:4, y:3\}]$

4. p028e07 - Calcula:

 $(a) \quad \log 100$

Sol: 2

Sol: 4

Sol: 4

Sol: −1

501: 2

 $\log_2(1024)$

(h) log 1000000

 $(k) \log 0.01$

(b) $\log_5(625)$

Sol: 10

Sol: 6

Sol: -2

Sol: 4

(f) $\log 1000$

(i) $\log(10^6)$

(1) $\log 0.001$

(c) $\log_2(32)$

Sol: 3

Sol: 6

Sol: 5

(g) log 10000

(j) $\log 0.1$

Sol: -3

(d) $\log_3(81)$

(m) log 0,000001

	Sol: -6		Sol: 4		Sol: 2		Sol: 6
(n)	$\log_5(625)$	(\tilde{n})	$\log_2(4)$	(o)	$\log_2(64)$		
5. p028e07b - Calcula (continuación):							
(a)	$\log_2(\frac{1}{2})$		Sol: $\frac{3}{2}$		Sol: -1		Sol: 0
	Sol: -1	(e)	$\log_3(3)$	(i)	$\log_3(\frac{1}{9})$	(m)	$\log_{0,01}(10^{-3})$
(b)	$\log_2(\frac{1}{4})$		Sol: 1		Sol: -2		Sol: $\frac{3}{2}$
	Sol: -2	(f)	$\log_3(27)$	(j)	$\log_3 \sqrt[3]{3}$	(n)	$\log_{\frac{1}{40}}(7)$
(c)	$\log_2(\sqrt{2})$		Sol: 3		Sol: $\frac{1}{3}$		Sol: $-\frac{1}{2}$
	Sol: $\frac{1}{2}$	(g)	$\log_3(27)$	(k)	$\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(81)$	$(ilde{ m n})$	$\log_{\frac{1}{5}}(\frac{1}{25})^{\frac{1}{5}}$
	. 5		Sol: 3		Sol: -4		3
(d)	$\log_2(\sqrt{8})$	(h)	$\log_3(\frac{1}{3})$	(1)	$\log_{0,8}(1)$		Sol: $\sqrt[5]{2}$