$$\begin{pmatrix}
121 & | -1 \\
3101 & | -9 \\
511 & | -25
\end{pmatrix}
\Rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
-4 & 10 & | +24 \\
-4 & 10 & | +24 \\
-4 & 10 & | +24 \\
5 & 11 & | -25
\end{pmatrix}
\Rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & | -\frac{200}{34} \\
+ \frac{15}{34} \\
- 4 & 10 & | +24 \\
5 & 11 & | -25
\end{pmatrix}
\Rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & | -\frac{200}{34} \\
+ \frac{15}{34} \\
- 34
\end{pmatrix}
\Rightarrow$$

Buarros yp - e neutros napasoros: 34x2-200x +16y+134 =0

Dycol X-Macca cyxoro b-ba baypyax, y-macca begin a \mp -marked reacce ouppyob.

Torga gra nephoro by beninbanue: $(X+Y_1=\frac{2}{100}\frac{1}{2}) = X=1 \text{ Ki}$

Die broposo bybennbanne:

2,5100

 $\begin{cases} X + y_2 = 72 \\ y_2 = \frac{98}{100} = 7 \end{cases} = 7 \cdot 100 + 98 = 2 = 100 = 22 \\ X = 1$ $\begin{cases} 22 = 50 \text{ K} \end{cases}$

Other: Uper recen organi becure 50 kg.

(3) 1)
$$2^{x} = 256$$
 $x = 8$
2) $2^{x} = 300$ $x = \log_{2} 300 = \log_{2} 75 + 2$
3) $\log_{2} 2^{3x-4} = 4 \times 5$

3)
$$\log_8 2^{3x-4} = 4 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{x = 2}{4/3} \log_9(5x-5) = 5$$

$$\frac{x > 1}{3} \log_3(5x-5) = 5$$

5)
$$\chi \log_{3}x + 1 = 9$$
 $\chi > 0$
 $\chi \log_{3}x + 1 = \log_{3}x$
 $\log_{3}x + 1 = \log_{3}x$
 $\log_{3}x + 1 = \log_{3}x$
 $\chi = 0$
 $\chi = 0$

(4) 6)
$$\log_{4} 16 = 2$$

7) $\log_{5} \frac{1}{25} = -2$
8) $\log_{25} 5 = \frac{1}{2}$
3) $\log_{3} \sqrt{24} = \frac{3}{2}$
10) $\log_{2} 12 - \log_{2} 3 = \log_{2} 4 = 2$
11) $\log_{6} 12 + \log_{6} 3 = \log_{6} 36 = 2$
12) $e^{2.5} = 5$
13) $\frac{\log_{2} 225}{\log_{2} 15} = \log_{15} 225 = 2$
14) $\log_{4} 32 + \log_{6} 10 = \log_{4} 32 - 1 = \log_{4} \frac{32}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$
15) $g^{\log_{4} \sqrt{5}} = 3^{\log_{4} 5} = 5$