

$$d) \log_2 X (2 \cdot \log_2 X - 3) = 2 \rightarrow \text{substit. } u = x^{\log_2} (t)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{considerando } \log_2 X = K \rightarrow K(2 \cdot K - 3) = 2 \rightarrow 2K^2 - 3K - 2 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) \rightarrow \Delta = 9 + 16 \rightarrow \Delta = 25$$

$$K = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4} \rightarrow K_1 = 2 \rightarrow K_2 = -2/4 = -1/2$$

$$\text{Se } \log_2 X = K, \text{ então:}$$

$$\log_2 X = 2 \rightarrow X = 2^2 \rightarrow X = 4$$

$$\log_2 X = -1/2 \rightarrow X = 2^{-1/2} \rightarrow$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2^{1/2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$S = \left\{ 4, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right\}_{//}$$

$$e) 2 \cdot \log_4^2 X + 2 = 5 \cdot \log_4 X$$

$$\text{considerando } \log_4 X = K \rightarrow 2 \cdot (\log_4 X)^2 + 2 = 5 \cdot \log_4 X \rightarrow$$

$$2 \cdot K^2 + 2 = 5 \cdot K \rightarrow 2K^2 - 5K + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 9$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 16 \rightarrow \Delta = 9 \rightarrow K = \frac{5 \pm 3}{4} \rightarrow K_1 = 2$$

$$K_2 = 1/2 \rightarrow 1/2$$

$$\text{como } \log_4 X = K \text{ então:}$$

$$\log_4 X = 2 \rightarrow X = 4^2 \rightarrow X = 16$$

$$\log_4 X = 1/2 \rightarrow X = 4^{1/2}$$

$$X = \sqrt{4} \rightarrow X = 2$$

$$S = \{ 2, 16 \}_{//}$$