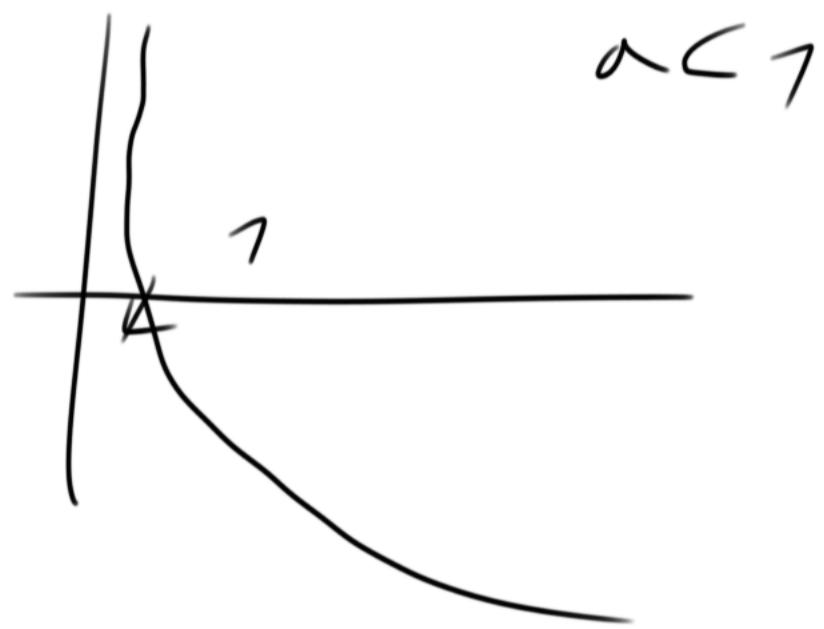
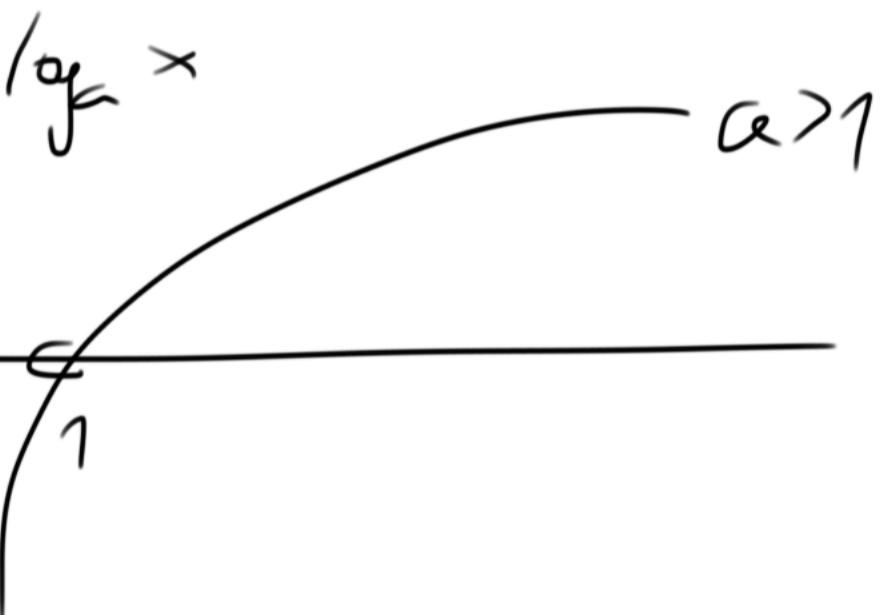
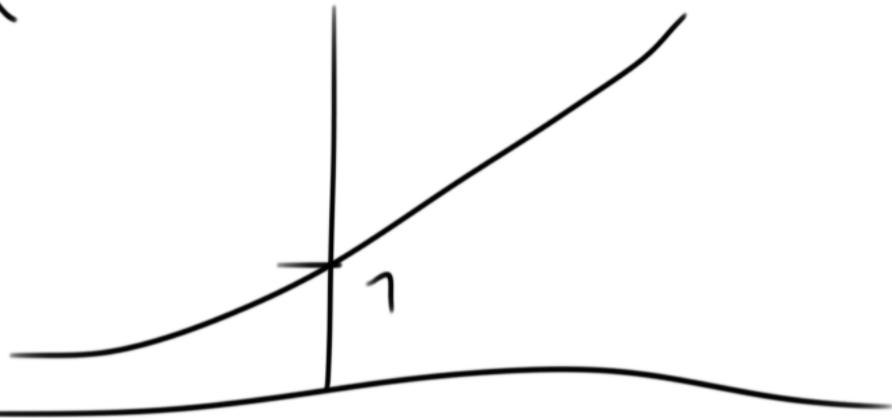


Exponentials w/ a log. fcc

$a^x$

$a > 1$

$a < 1$



$$a^0 = 1$$

$$\log_a \frac{1}{a} = 0$$

$a^x > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$D_f = (0, \infty)$$

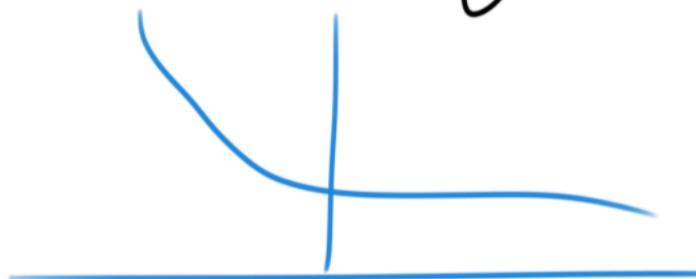
$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$K_f = \mathbb{R}$$

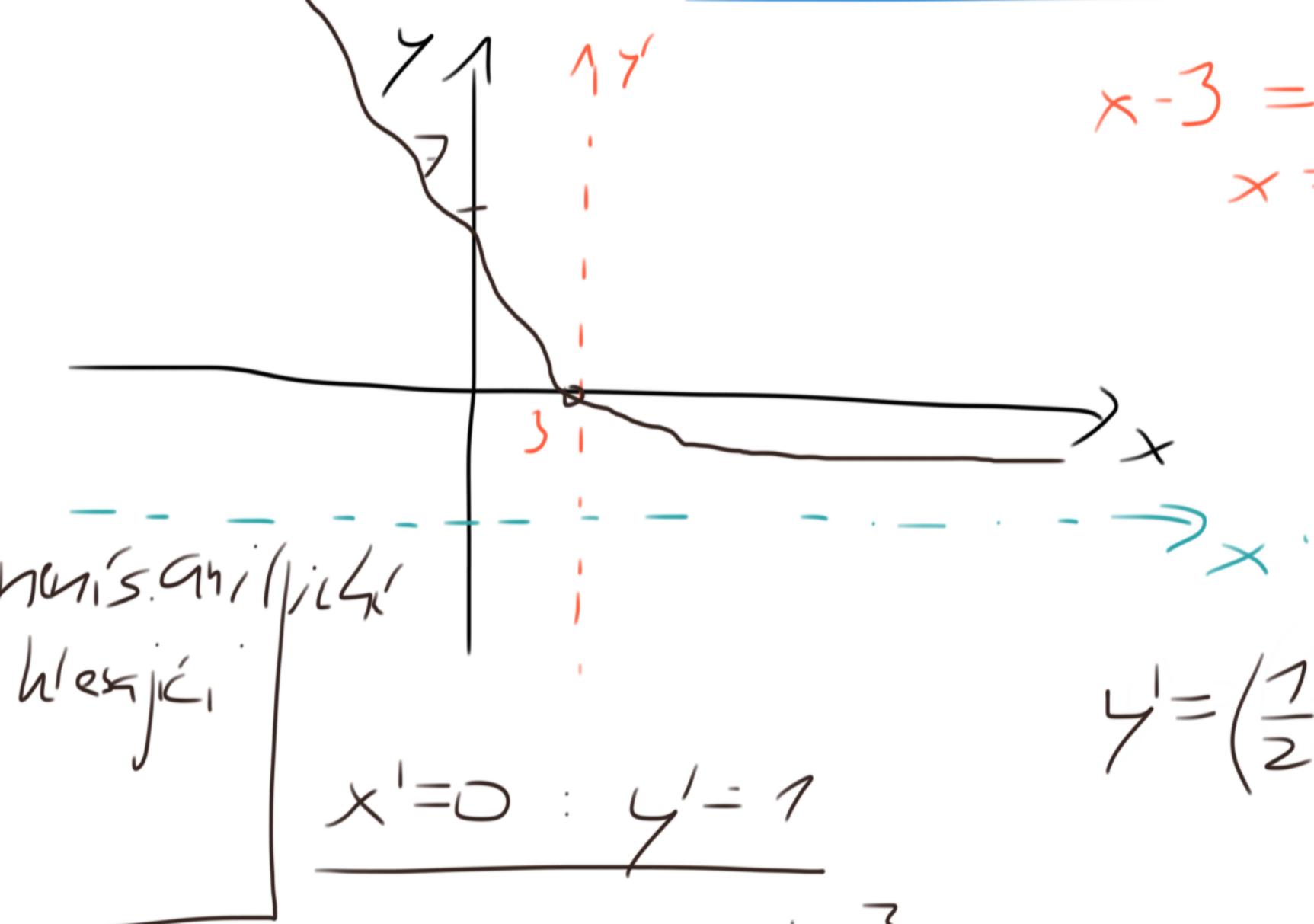
desmos.com

$$f: y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-3} - 1 \quad \text{graf}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$



$$x-3=0 \\ x=3$$



průs. s y:  $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-3} - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$

$$0 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-3} - 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-3} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$y = \log_2(x+4) + 1$$

$$a = 2 > 1$$

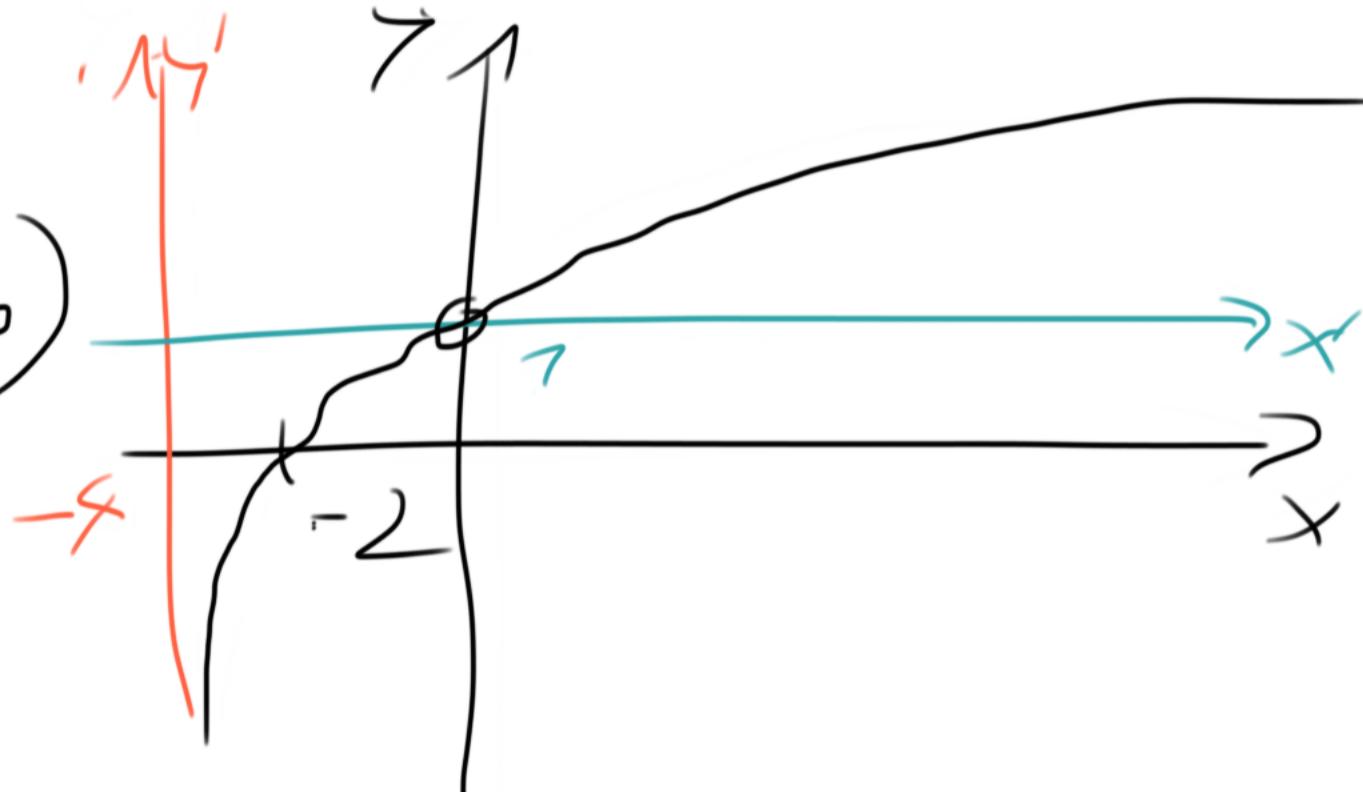


$$x+4 > 0$$

$$x > -4$$

$$D_f = (-4, \infty)$$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}$$



prv. s y

$$x=0: y = \log_2(0+4) + 1$$

$$= \log_2 4 - 1$$

$$= 2 - 1 = 1$$

prv. s x

$$0 = \log_2(x+4) - 1$$

$$1 = \log_2(x+4)$$

$$\log_2 2 = \log_2(x+4)$$

$$2 = x+4$$

$$x = -2$$

$$2^x \cdot 8^x = 2^x \cdot (2^3)^x = 2^x \cdot 2^{3x} = \underline{2^{4x}}$$

$$\frac{a^r \cdot a^s = a^{r+s}}{(a^r)^s = a^{rs}}$$


---

$$\log_a x = r \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a^r = x$$

$$\log_a(x \cdot y) = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

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

$$\log_a x^r = r \cdot \log_a x$$

$$\log_b x = \frac{\log_a x}{\log_a b}$$

Kyprófe

$$q = \boxed{2} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} q = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} &= -2 \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{3} \\ &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

---

$$\log_8 \sqrt[3]{2} \quad \sqrt[3]{2} = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} = (8^{\frac{1}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 8^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$8 = 2^3 \Rightarrow 2 = \sqrt[3]{8} = 8^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\log_8 \sqrt[3]{2} = \log_8 8^{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

---

$$\log_{10} 125 = \log_{10} (5 \cdot 25) = \underbrace{\log_{10} 5}_{1} + \log_{10} 25$$

$$= 1 + \log_{10} 5^2 = 1 + 2 = 3$$

hjälte  $x$ :

$$\log_3 x = 4 \quad \underline{x = 3^4 = 81}$$

$$\log_a x = s \Leftrightarrow a^s = x$$
$$a = 3$$
$$s = 4 \quad x = a^s$$

$$\left[ \log_5 x = 0 \right] \Rightarrow x = 5^0 = 1$$

$$\log x = -\frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{10^{-\frac{3}{5}}}_{= \sqrt[5]{0,001}}$$

$$\log = \log_{10}$$

$$x = 10^{-\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{1}{10^{\frac{3}{5}}} \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{10^3}}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{5}} x = -1 \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{\frac{1}{5}^{-1} = 5}$$

$$\log_a 27 = 3$$

$$a^3 = \underbrace{27}_{3^3} = 3 \cdot 9 = 3^3$$

$$a^3 = 3^3$$

$$a = 3$$

---

$$\log_a 4 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{4}} = 4 \quad / \quad ^4$$

$$a = 4^4$$

$$a = 256$$

---

$$\log_a \sqrt{8} = 3$$

$$a^3 = \sqrt{8} \quad / \quad ^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$a = (\sqrt{8})^{\frac{1}{3}} = (\sqrt[3]{2^3})^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\boxed{a = \sqrt[3]{2}}$$

vyjádřit pomocí log a, log b, log c ...

$$\log \frac{a^2 b^3}{100 \sqrt{c}} = \log(a^2 \cdot b^3) - \log(100 \cdot \sqrt{c})$$

$$= \cancel{\log a^2} + \cancel{\log b^3} - \underbrace{\log 100}_{\log 10^2} - \cancel{\log \sqrt{c}} \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$$

$$= 2 \log a + 3 \log b - 2 \cancel{\log 10} - \frac{1}{2} \log c$$

$$= 2 \log a + 3 \log b - \frac{1}{2} \log c - 2$$

Teste ne  $\sqrt{R}$

$$1) 2^{3x-1} \cdot 4 = 8^{x+1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$$

$$3x+1 = 2x+3$$

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

$$\underline{x=2}$$

$$2^{3x+1} = 2^{3x+3} \cdot 2^{-x}$$

$$2^{3x+1} = 2^{2x+3}$$

$$2) \frac{3^x}{2 \cdot 3^{\sqrt{3}}} = 4,5 \quad | \cdot 2 \cdot 3^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$3^x = 9 \cdot 3^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$3^x = 3^2 \cdot 3^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$3^x = 3^{\sqrt{3}+2}$$

$$\boxed{x = \sqrt{3} + 2}$$

$$3) 3^x + 3^{x+1} = 108$$

$$\begin{cases} a^{f(x)} = b^{g(x)} \\ a = b \end{cases}$$

$$3^x + 3^{x+1} = 3 \cdot 36$$

$$3^x + 3^{x+1} = 3^3 \cdot 2^2$$

$$x + x+1 = 3+2$$

~~X~~

$$3^x + 3^x \cdot 3 = 3^3 \cdot 2^2$$

$$3^x \underbrace{(1+3)}_4 = 3^3 \cdot 2^2$$

$$3^x = 3^3$$

$$\boxed{x = 3}$$

$$4) 3^x \cdot 3^{x+7} = 7 \cdot 4^x \cdot 4^{x+1}$$
$$3^x(1+3) = 4^x(7-4)$$

$$3^x \cdot 4 = 4^x \cdot 3 \quad | : 3^x$$

$$\frac{4}{3} = \frac{4^x}{3^x}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^x$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$5) 3^x = 10 \quad | \cdot \log_3(\dots)$$

$$\log_3 3^x = \log_3 10$$
$$x = \log_3 10$$

$$2^x \cdot 3^x = 6$$

$$6^x = 6$$

$$x = 1$$

$$6) 2^x \cdot 3^{x-7} = 6$$

$$2^x \cdot 3^x \cdot 3^{-7} = 6$$

$$6^x = 18 \quad | \log_6$$

$$\boxed{x = \log_6 18}$$

$$\exists) \quad 4^x - 6 \cdot 4^x + 8 = 0$$

$$y = 4^x$$

$$y^2 - 6y + 8 = 0$$

$$(y-4)(y-2) = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = 4, 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 4^{x_1} = 4 \\ x_1 = 1 \end{cases} \quad 4^{x_2} = 2 / \log_2$$

$$\log_2 4^{x_2} = \log_2 2$$

$$x_2 \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4^x - 2 \cdot 4^x - 8 = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = 4, -2$$

$$y = 4^x$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 1}$$

$$y^2 - 2y - 8 = 0$$

$$4^{x_2} = -2$$

$$(y-4)(y+2) = 0$$

$$a^x > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

## Logarithmische

$$\log_2(x+1) = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_2 z &= 3 \\ z &= 2^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\log_2(x+1) = \log_2 8 \quad 8 = z$$

$$\begin{cases} x+1 = 8 \\ x = ? \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} LS &= \log_2(7+1) \\ &= \log_2 8 \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$LS = RS \quad \checkmark$$

$$4 \cdot \log_3(2x-1) = 12$$

$$\log_3(2x-1) = J$$

$$\log_3(2x-1) = \log_3 27$$

$$J^3 = 27$$

$$2x-1 = 27$$

$$x = 14?$$

$$\log x = \underbrace{2 \log 5}_{\text{red line}} + \log 4$$

$$\log x = \log 25 + \log 4$$

$$\log x = \log 100 \quad \log 100 = 2$$

$$x = 100$$

---

$$\frac{\log_3 x}{1 + \log_3 2} = 2 \quad / (1 + \log_3 \dots)$$

$$\log_3 x = 2 + \underbrace{\log_3(2)}_{\text{blue circle}}$$

$$\log_3 9$$

$$\log_3 x = \log_3 9 + \log_3 4$$

$$\log_3 x = \log_3 36$$

$$\boxed{x = 36}$$

$$\log_8 \sqrt{x+30} + \log_8 \sqrt{x} = 7$$

$$x+30 > 0$$

$$\log_8 \sqrt{x} = \log_8 x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \log_8 x$$

$$x > 0$$

$$x > -30$$

$$\boxed{x > 0}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_8(x+30) + \frac{1}{2} \log_8 x = 7 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$\log_8 [x \cdot (x+30)] = 2$$

$$\log_8 64$$

$$\log_8 [x^2 - 30x] = \log_8 64$$

$$x^2 + 30x - 64 = 0$$

$$(x+32)(x-2) = 0$$

$$-2 \cdot 32 = -64$$

$$32x - 2x = 30x$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -32} \quad \boxed{x_2 = 2}$$

$$\log_2^2 x + 2 \log_2 x - 3 = 0$$

$$y = \log_2 x$$

$$y^2 + 2y - 3 = 0$$

$$(y+3) \cdot (y-1) = 0$$

$$y_1 = -3 \quad y_2 = 1$$

$$\log_2 x_1 = -3$$

-3

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\log_2 x_2 = 1$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$\log x^5 - \log x^4 + \log x^3 = 12$$

$$\log \frac{x^5 \cdot x^3}{x^4} = 12$$

$$\log x^4 = 12$$

$$\log x^4 = \log 10^{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^4 &= 10^{12} \\ x &= 10^3 \end{aligned}$$