

$$\log_a x = b. \quad a > 0, a \neq 1,$$

$$x = a^b.$$

$$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y, \quad (1)$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y, \quad (2)$$

$$\log_a x^\alpha = \alpha \log_a x, \quad (3)$$

$$\log_{a^\beta} x = \frac{1}{\beta} \log_a x, \quad (4)$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}, \quad (5)$$

$$(\quad a > 0, a \neq 1, b > 0, b \neq 1, x > 0, y > 0, \alpha \in R, \beta \in R).$$

(5):

$$\log_a x = \frac{1}{\log_x a}. \quad (5')$$

$$1. \quad \log_4 x + \log_{\frac{1}{16}} x + \log_8 x^3 = 5.$$

$$(4), \quad 2. \quad > 0. \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_2 x - \frac{1}{4} \log_2 x + \log_2 x = 5,$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \log_2 x = 5, \quad \log_2 x = 4, \quad x = 16. \quad \blacklozenge$$

$$f(\log_a x) = 0. \quad (6)$$

$$(6), \quad y = \log_a x$$

$$f(y) = 0, \quad \log_a x = y.$$

(6).

$$2. \quad (\log_x 9x^2) \cdot \log_3^2 x = 4.$$

$$, \quad x \neq 1.$$

3,

$$\frac{\log_3 9x^2}{\log_3 x} \cdot \log_3^2 x = 4,$$

$$(2x^2 + 3x - 5)(x + 7) = 0,$$

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = -\frac{5}{2}, x_3 = -7.$$

$x_1 = 1. \blacklozenge$

$$f(x) = g(x), \quad f(x) > 0. \tag{10}$$

x_0

$$(10), \quad \log f(x_0) = \log g(x_0),$$

$$(10), \quad \log f(x) = \log g(x),$$

$$(10).$$

6.

$$\log_8(7x^2 - 5x - 6) = 2 \log_4 \sqrt[3]{3x - 1}.$$

2,

$$\log_2(7x^2 - 5x - 6) = \log_2(3x - 1),$$

$$7x^2 - 5x - 6 = 3x - 1, \quad 3x - 1 > 0.$$

$$x_1 = \frac{4 + \sqrt{51}}{7}, \quad x_2 = \frac{4 - \sqrt{51}}{7}$$

$$3x_2 - 1 < 0,$$

$$x = \frac{4 + \sqrt{51}}{7}. \blacklozenge$$

5,

: “

$$2 \log_{(x+1)}(x^2 + x - 6) = 4, \quad x^2 + x - 6 = (x+1)^2$$

$$x = -7.$$

$$x = -7$$

$$.” \quad x = 1$$

$$\log_a x^2 = 2 \log_a x$$

$$x > 0.$$

$$x^2 + x - 6$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\log_a x^2 = 2 \log_a |x|,$$

$$x \neq 0.$$

$$\log_2((x+1)(x-3)) = 2 \log_4(x+8) - \log_{\frac{1}{2}}((x+1)(x-5)),$$

$$\log_2(x+1) + \log_2(x-3) = \log_2(x+8) + \log_2(x+1) + \log_2(x-5),$$

$$\log_2(x-3) = \log_2((x+8)(x-5)). \tag{11}$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 37 = 0, \quad x_1 = -1 + \sqrt{38},$$

$$x_2 = -1 - \sqrt{38}. \quad (11)$$

$$x = -1 + \sqrt{38}.$$

$$? \quad \log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$x > 0 \text{ i } y > 0.$$

$$x = -1 - \sqrt{38},$$

$$\log_2(x+1)(x-3) = \log_2(x+8)(x+1)(x-5), \quad x+8 > 0,$$

$$(x+1)(x-3) = (x+8)(x+1)(x-5), \quad x+8 > 0, \quad (x+1)(x-3) > 0.$$

$$-1 - \sqrt{38}, -1 + \sqrt{38}.$$

$$\log_a u^2 = 2 \log_a u \text{ i } \log_a uv = \log_a u + \log_a v \text{ “}$$

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$$7. \quad \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1) - \log_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}(7-x) = 1.$$

2

$$2 \log_2(7-x) = 1 + \log_2(x-1) + \log_2(x+1),$$

$$(7-x)^2 = 2(x^2-1) \quad \dots \quad x^2 + 14x - 51 = 0. \quad -$$

$$x_1 = 3, \quad x_2 = -17.$$

$$x = 3,$$

$$x = 3$$

$$8. \quad \log_{2x} x + \log_{8x^2} x = 0.$$

“ ”.

$$\frac{1}{1+\log_x 2} + \frac{1}{2+3\log_x 2} = 0.$$

$$y = \log_x 2$$

$$\frac{1}{1+y} + \frac{1}{2+3y} = 0,$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\log_x 2 = -\frac{3}{4}, \text{ t.e. } x = 2^{-\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{2}}.$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{2}}$$

$$x = 1$$

?

$$x = 1 \quad (6)$$

$$x > 0, x \neq 1.$$

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$$2. \quad \frac{\log_2 x}{1 + \log_2 x} + \frac{\log_2 x}{2 + 3 \log_2 x} = 0, \quad y = \log_2 x$$

$$\frac{y}{1+y} + \frac{y}{2+3y} = 0, \quad y_1 = 0, \quad y_2 = -\frac{4}{3},$$

$$9. \quad \log_5(x+3) = 3-x.$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\log_5(x+3)$$

$$3-x$$

$$10. \quad (x+1)\log_3^2 x + 4x\log_3 x - 16 = 0.$$

$$y = \log_3 x$$

$$(x+1)y^2 + 4xy - 16 = 0, \quad y = \frac{4}{x+1}, \text{ ili } y = -4.$$

$$\log_3 x = \frac{4}{x+1}, \quad \log_3 x = -4.$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x > 0,$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 2x^3 = \log_2(x^2 + 1) - \log_2 x.$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\log_2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right), \quad x + \frac{1}{x} > 2, \text{ za } x > 0, \quad \log_2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \leq 1.$$

$$, \quad 3x^2 - 2x^3 \geq 1 \text{ za } x > 0. \quad x = 1 \quad \log_2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1$$

$$3x^2 - 2x^3 = 1 \text{ za } x = 1$$

$$x = 1. \quad \blacklozenge$$

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1. $\log_4 x + \log_2 x + 2\log_{16} x = 5$
 2. $\log_{16}(x^2 - 2x - 3)^2 - 2\log_{16}(x^2 + x - 2) = \frac{1}{2}$
 3. $\left[(\log_2 x)^2 + 2\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right] (3\log_8 x - 1) = 2(\log_2 \frac{x}{2}) \log_2 x^2$
 4. $\log_{(3-4x^2)}(9 - 16x^2) = 2 + \frac{1}{\log_2(3-4x^2)}$
 5. $(\log_3 \frac{3}{x}) \log_2 x - \log_3 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2} + \log_2 \sqrt{x}$
 6. $3 + \frac{1}{\log_{32} \frac{x}{2}} = \log_{\frac{x}{2}} \left(\frac{75x}{4} - \frac{11}{x} \right)$
 7. $\log_{(2x+1)}(5 + 8x - 4x^2) + \log_{(5-2x)}(1 + 4x + 4x^2) = 4$
 8. $0,5 \log(2x - 1) + \log \sqrt{x - 9} = 1$
 9. $x^2 \log_6 \sqrt{5x^2 - 2x - 3} - x \log_{\frac{1}{6}}(5x^2 - 2x - 3) = x^2 + 2x$
 10. $\log_2^2 x + (x - 1) \log_2 x = 6 - 2x$
 11. $3^x = 10 - \log_2 x$