

Esercizi su logaritmi e potenze

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \log_2 16 = 4 \quad (\text{valendo: } \log_2 2^4 = 4 \log_2 2 = 4 \cdot 1 (= 4))$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \log_2 a = 3 \quad \log_2 a = \underbrace{3 \cdot \log_2 2}_1 = \log_2 2^3, \log_2 a = \log_2 2^3 \\ a = 2^3 = 8$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \log_2 (8 \cdot 16 \cdot 64) = \begin{aligned} & \text{1}^{\circ} \text{ modo} \quad [\log_a (A \cdot B) = \log_a A + \log_a B] \\ & = \log_2 8 + \log_2 16 + \log_2 64 = 3 + 4 + 6 = 13 \end{aligned}$$

2° modo: uso proprietà potenze:

$$\log_2 (8 \cdot 16 \cdot 64) = \log_2 (2^3 \cdot 2^4 \cdot 2^6) = \log_2 2^{13} = 13$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \log_3 20 + \log_3 4 = \log_3 (20 \cdot 4) = \log_3 80$$

$$\log_3 20 - \log_3 4 = \log_3 (20 : 4) = \log_3 5$$

$$[\log_a (A:B) = \log_a A - \log_a B]$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \log_2 4 \cdot \log_2 8 = \log_2 a \quad [\log_a A \cdot \log_a B = \text{NULLA DI FURBO}]$$

$$\log_2 4 \cdot \log_2 8 = 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \quad \text{Devo risolvere } 6 = \log_2 a, a = 2^6 = 64$$

$$\log_2 a = 6 = \underbrace{6 \cdot \log_2 2}_1 = \log_2 2^6 \quad a = 2^6$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad 2^y = 9 \Rightarrow a = 9. \quad \text{Se uno non lo vede: pongo } y = \log_2 a$$

$$2^y = 9 \Rightarrow y = \log_2 9. \quad \text{Torno nella variabile } a:$$

$$\log_2 a = \log_2 9 \Rightarrow a = 9$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \log_2(2^a) = 9 \quad a \cdot \underbrace{\log_2 2}_1 = 9 \Rightarrow a = 9$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \log_2(\log_3 a) = 2 \quad \text{Pongo } y = \log_3 a$$

$$\log_2 y = 2, \quad y = 4 \quad \text{Tornando in } a: \log_3 a = 4 \Rightarrow a = 3^4 = 81$$

[$\log_3 a = 4 = 4 \log_3 3 = \log_3 3^4$]

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \text{Cambio di base:} \quad [\log_a c = \frac{\log_b c}{\log_b a} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{FORMULA DI CAMBIO} \\ \text{DI BASE} \end{matrix}]$$

$\log_a c = x$, cioè $a^x = c$. Risolvo premoltiplicando a dx e s^x i log in base b:

$$\log_b(a^x) = \log_b c, \quad x \log_b a = \log_b c, \quad x = \frac{\log_b c}{\log_b a}$$

Idea fondamentale: risolvere $a^x = c$ prima "in base a" poi "in base b"

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$$\textcircled{10} \quad \log_3 9 = \log_2 a \quad 2 = \log_2 a \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$\log_3 9 = \log_a 25 \quad 2 = \log_a 25$$

Passo dalla base a alla base 5

$$\log_a 25 = \frac{\log_5 25}{\log_5 a} = \frac{2}{\log_5 a} = 2 \Rightarrow \log_5 a = 1 \Rightarrow a = 5$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad \log_{125} 64 = \log_5 a \quad \text{Passo il primo log in base 5}$$

$$\log_{125} 64 = \frac{\log_5 64}{\log_5 125} = \frac{\log_5 64}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \log_5 64 = \log_5 64^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$= \log_5 2^{6 \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \log_5 4 \Rightarrow a = 4$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad \log_7 2^{1000} = \log_{49} 2^a$$

$$\log_{49} (2^a) = \frac{\log_7 (2^a)}{\log_7 49} = \frac{1}{2} \log_7 (2^a) = \log_7 2^{\frac{a}{2}}$$

$$2^{1000} = 2^{a/2} \Rightarrow a/2 = 1000 \Rightarrow a = 2000$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad \log_7 3 \cdot \log_8 49 = \log_2 a. \text{ Porto tutto in base 2:}$$

$$\log_7 3 = \frac{\log_2 3}{\log_2 7} ; \quad \log_8 49 = \frac{\log_2 49}{\log_2 8} = \frac{1}{3} \log_2 49 = \frac{2}{3} \log_2 7$$

$$\text{Moltiplico: } \log_7 3 \cdot \log_8 49 = \frac{\log_2 3}{\log_2 7} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \log_2 7 = \frac{2}{3} \log_2 3$$

$$\text{Voglio: } \frac{2}{3} \log_2 3 = \log_2 a ; \quad \log_2 3^{\frac{2}{3}} = \log_2 a ; \quad a = 3^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{9}$$

EQUAZIONI

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \log_2 (5x+3) = 3 ; \quad \log_2 (5x+3) = \log_2 8$$

$$5x+3 = 8 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \cancel{\log_2 (5x+3)} = \cancel{\log_2 (1-x)} \Rightarrow 5x+3 = 1-x \Rightarrow 6x = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{1 \text{ soluzione SI}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \cancel{\log_2 (2x+1)} = \cancel{\log_2 (3x+2)} \Rightarrow 2x+1 = 3x+2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{1 \text{ soluzione}}$$

ASSOLUTAMENTE NO

BISOGNA SEMPRE VERIFICARE CHE L'ARGOMENTO DEL
LOG SIA > 0

[~~$\log_a f(x) = \log_a g(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x)$~~ OK, ma bisogna
poi controllare che nei valori trovati di x si abbia $f(x) > 0$
dunque anche $g(x) > 0$]

[Caso particolare: $\log_a f(x) = \log_a A$, se $A > 0$ non serve
controllo]

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \cancel{\log_5(x^2+9) = 2 = \log_5 25} \quad x^2+9=25, \quad x^2=16, \quad x=\pm 4$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \cancel{\log_5(x^2+5) = \log_5(4x)} \quad x^2+5=4x \quad x^2-4x+5=0$$

$$x = 2 \pm \sqrt{4-5} \Rightarrow \text{NULLA} \quad (\text{nessuna radice reale per colpa dell'eq. di } 2^{\circ} \text{ grado})$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \cancel{\log_5(x^2-5) = \log_5(4x)} \quad x^2-5=4x, \quad x^2-4x-5=0$$

$$(x-5)(x+1)=0 \quad x = \begin{cases} 5 & \rightarrow \text{OK} \\ -1 & \rightarrow \text{NO} \end{cases} \quad \log_5 20 = \log_5 20 \quad \log_5(-4) = \log_5(-4)$$

L'unica soluzione dell'equazione è $x=5$.

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \log_2(x-1) + \log_2(x+1) = 3; \quad \log_2[(x-1)(x+1)] = 3$$

$$\cancel{\log_2(x^2-1) = 3 = \log_2 8} \quad x^2-1=8, \quad x^2=9, \quad x=\pm 3$$

Il controllo va fatto nell'eq. iniziale!!!

$$\text{Controllo } x=3; \quad \log_2 2 + \log_2 4 = 1+2=3 \quad \text{OK!}$$

$$\text{Controllo } x=-3 \quad \log_2(-4) + \log_2(-2) \quad \text{NON HA SENSO}$$

Quindi: UNICA SOLUZIONE $x=3$.

$$\textcircled{8} \quad 3\log_3 x + 2\log_3 x^2 = 21; \quad 3\log_3 x + 4\log_3 x = 21; \quad \log_3 x = 3 \quad x = 27$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad (\log_2(x+2))^2 + 3\log_2(x+2) = 4. \quad \text{Pongo } y = \log_2(x+2);$$

$$y^2 + 3y = 4; \quad y^2 + 3y - 4 = 0; \quad (y+4)(y-1) = 0$$

$$y = \begin{cases} -4 & \rightsquigarrow \log_2(x+2) = -4 = \log_2 \frac{1}{16} \rightsquigarrow x+2 = \frac{1}{16} \rightsquigarrow x = -\frac{31}{16} \\ 1 & \rightsquigarrow \log_2(x+2) = 1 = \log_2 2 \rightsquigarrow x+2 = 2 \rightsquigarrow x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$10 \quad \log_3(2x+5) = -3$$

$$-3 = \frac{-3 \log_3 3}{1} = \log_3 3^{-3} = \log_3 \frac{1}{27}$$

$$\log_3(2x+5) = \log_3 \frac{1}{27} \Rightarrow 2x+5 = \frac{1}{27} \Rightarrow \text{si risolve.}$$

$$11 \quad 3^x - 5 \cdot 3^x = 6 ; \quad 3^{2x} - 5 \cdot 3^x = 6 ; \quad \text{Pongo } y = 3^x ;$$

$$y^2 - 5y - 6 = 0 ; \quad (y-6)(y+1) = 0$$

$$y = \begin{cases} 6 & \rightsquigarrow 3^x = 6 \rightsquigarrow x = \log_3 6 = 1 + \log_3 2 \\ -1 & \rightsquigarrow 3^x = -1 \rightsquigarrow \text{NULLA} \end{cases}$$

$$12 \quad x^4 - 3x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \text{Voglio fattorizzare}$$

$$\text{Pongo } y = x^2 : \quad y^2 - 3y - 4 = (y-4)(y+1) \quad (\text{Radici: } 4, -1)$$

Torno in x :

$$x^4 - 3x^2 - 4 = (x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 1) = \underbrace{(x+2)}_{-2} \underbrace{(x-2)}_{2} \underbrace{(x^2+1)}_{\text{NULLA}}$$

Avere la fattorizzazione = avere le radici

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$$13 \quad x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 = 0 \quad \text{Voglio fattorizzare. Pongo } y = x^2$$

$$y^2 - 5y + 6 \quad (\text{Radici: } 3 \text{ e } 2)$$

$$= (y-3)(y-2)$$

Torno in x :

$$x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 = (x^2 - 3)^2 = (x+\sqrt{3})(x-\sqrt{3})(x+\sqrt{2})(x-\sqrt{2})$$

Radici dell'eq. iniziale: $x = \pm\sqrt{3}, \quad x = \pm\sqrt{2}$

$$14 \quad \underbrace{(x^2+2)}_{\text{NULLA}} \underbrace{(x^3+3)}_{\text{NULLA}} \underbrace{(x^4+4)}_{\text{NULLA}} = 0$$

$$x^3 = -3 \\ x = -\sqrt[3]{3}$$

Una soluzione

$$(x^2-2)(x^3-3)(x^4-4) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2 = 0 \rightsquigarrow x^2 = 2 \rightsquigarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$x^3 - 3 = 0 \rightsquigarrow x^3 = 3 \rightsquigarrow x = \sqrt[3]{3}$$

$$(x^4 - 4) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(x^2+2)}_{\text{NULLA}} \underbrace{(x^2-2)}_{\downarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$\text{Tre soluzioni: } x = \pm\sqrt{2}, x = \sqrt[3]{3}$$