

## 2. Logarytmy

### Logarytmy

**2.1.** a)  $7^{\log_7 2 - \frac{1}{3}}, 10^{\log_4 9}, \sqrt{9^{\log_3 \frac{10}{\sqrt{4}}}}, \sqrt{25^{\frac{1}{\log_3 5}} + 49^{\frac{1}{\log_4 7}}}, 36^{\log_6 5 - \frac{1}{4}}, 2^{5 - \frac{1}{3} \log_2 27}$ .

*Wskazówka:*

a)  $10^{\log_4 9} = \frac{9}{4}, (\sqrt{9}) \log_3 \frac{10}{\sqrt{4}} = 3^{\log_3 5}, 7^{\log_7 2 - \frac{1}{3}} = 7^{\log_7 2} \cdot 7^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{7}}$

b)  $36^{\log_6 5 - \frac{1}{4}} = 36^{\log_6 5} \cdot 36^{-\frac{1}{4}} = 6^{\log_6 25} \cdot \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{6}}, 2^{5 - \frac{1}{3} \log_2 27} = 2^5 \cdot 2^{-\frac{1}{3} \log_2 27} = 32 \cdot 2^{\log_2 \frac{1}{3}}$ ,

$$\sqrt{25^{\frac{1}{\log_3 5}} + 49^{\frac{1}{\log_4 7}}} = \sqrt{5^{2 \log_3 3} + 7^{2 \log_4 7}} = \sqrt{9 + 16}.$$

**2.2.** a) 0, b) 0, c) 1, d) -1, e)  $\frac{1}{2}$ , f)  $4 + \log_2 9$ .

*Wskazówka:*

c)  $\log 5 \cdot \log 20 + (\log 2)^2 = \log 5 \cdot (\log 5 + 2 \log 2) + (\log 2)^2 = (\log 5)^2 + 2 \log 2 \cdot \log 5 + (\log 2)^2 = (\log 5 + \log 2)^2$ .

**2.3.** a)  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , b) 3, c) 27, d) 5.

*Wskazówka:* Zauważ, że:

c)  $10^{1-\log 5} = 10 \cdot 10^{\log \frac{1}{5}}$ ,

d)  $\sqrt{8^{2 \log_8 13} - 6^{2 \log_6 12}} = \sqrt{8^{\log_8 169} - 6^{\log_6 144}} = \sqrt{169 - 144}$ .

**2.4.** a)  $a \in R^+; 0$ , b)  $a \in R^+ \setminus \{1\}, b \in R^+ \setminus \{1\}; 0$ ,

c)  $a \in R^+ \setminus \{1\}, b \in R^+ \setminus \{1\}; \log_b a$ , d)  $n \in N^+; \log(n+1)$ .

*Wskazówka:*

a)  $2^{\frac{\log a}{2 \log \sqrt{2}}} = 2^{\frac{\log a}{\log 2}} = 2^{\log_2 a} = a$  oraz  $a^{1 + \frac{1}{\log_4 a^2}} = a \cdot a^{\frac{1}{\log_4 a^2}} = a \cdot a^{\log_{a^2} 4} = a \cdot a^{\log_a 2} = a \cdot 2$ ,

b)  $\log_b^4 a + \log_a^4 b + 2 = (\log_b^2 a + \log_a^2 b)^2 - 2 \cdot \log_b^2 a \cdot \log_a^2 b + 2 = (\log_b^2 a + \log_a^2 b)^2$ ,

c)  $\frac{\log_b(\log_b a)}{\log_b a} = \log_a(\log_b a)$ , e)  $64^{\log_8 13} - 36^{\log_6 12} = 8^{\log_8 13^2} - 6^{\log_6 12^2}$ .

**2.5.** a)  $\frac{2a+b}{2}$ ,      b)  $\frac{3a-b+5}{a-b+1}$ .

*Wskazówka:*

a)  $\log_{25} 48 = \frac{\log_5 48}{\log_5 25} = \frac{\log_5(4^2 \cdot 3)}{\log_5 5^2} = \frac{2\log_5 4 + \log_5 3}{2\log_5 5}$ ,

b)  $\log_2 360 = \frac{\log_3 360}{\log_3 2} = \frac{\log_3(2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5)}{\log_3 2}$  oraz

- $\log_3 15 = b$ , skąd  $\log_3 5 = b - 1$

- $\log_3 20 = a$ , czyli  $2\log_3 2 + \log_3 5 = a$ , więc  $2\log_3 b - 1 = a$ , skąd  $\log_3 2 = \frac{a-b+1}{2}$ .

Zatem  $\log_2 360 = \frac{3\log_3 2 + 2 + \log_3 5}{\log_3 2}$ .

**2.6.** a)  $\frac{2a-2}{2-a}$ ,      b)  $\frac{4a}{1-a}$ ,      c)  $\frac{2-4a}{3a-6}$ .

*Wskazówka:* Zauważ, że:

a)  $\log_{49} 16 = \frac{\log_7 2^4}{\log_7 7^2} = \frac{4\log_7 2}{2} = 2\log_7 2$ . Z równości  $\log_{14} 28 = a$  wyznacz  $\log_7 2$ ,

czyli  $\log_{14} 28 = \frac{\log_7(7 \cdot 4)}{\log_7(7 \cdot 2)} = \frac{\log_7 7 + \log_7 2^2}{\log_7 7 + \log_7 2} = \frac{1+2\log_7 2}{1+\log_7 2} = a$ , skąd  $\log_7 2 = \frac{a-1}{2-a}$ .

b)  $\log_{12} 2 = \frac{\log_3 2}{2\log_3 2 + 1} = a$ , skąd  $\log_3 2 = \frac{a}{1-2a}$  oraz  $\log_6 16 = \frac{\log_3 2^4}{\log_3(2 \cdot 3)} = \frac{4\log_3 2}{\log_3 2 + 1}$ ,

c)  $\log_{12} 18 = \frac{\log_9(2 \cdot 9)}{\log_9(2^2 \cdot 3)} = \frac{1+\log_9 2}{2\log_9 2 + \frac{1}{2}} = a$ , skąd  $\log_9 2 = \frac{\frac{1}{2}a-1}{1-2a}$  oraz  $\log_8 9 = \frac{1}{\log_9 2^3} = \frac{1}{3\log_9 2}$ .

**2.7.**  $a^{-b} = 8^{-2} = \frac{1}{64}$ .

*Wskazówka:*  $5^{\frac{\log_{100} 3}{\log 3}} = 5^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $3^{\frac{\log_{100} 5}{\log 5}} = 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{36-16\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt[4]{(4-2\sqrt{5})^2} = \sqrt{4-2\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{2\sqrt{5}-4}$ .

**2.8.** *Wskazówka:*  $\frac{4+1}{\log\left(2-\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot (-2)\right)-1} = \frac{5}{\log 1-1} = \frac{5}{-1}$ .

**2.9.** *Wskazówka:* Zauważ, że  $(\log_3 5)^{-1} + (\log_7 5)^{-1} = \log_5 3 + \log_5 7 = \log_5 21$  i  $\log_5 5 < \log_5 21 < \log_5 25$ .

**2.10.** *Wskazówka:* Zauważ, że  $\frac{2}{\log_{(\pi+a)} 10} = 2 \log(\pi+a)$ . Nierówność zapisz w postaci:

$[\log(\pi a)]^2 + [\log(\pi+a)-1]^2 \geq 0$ . Suma kwadratów dwóch liczb jest nieujemna. *cnw.*

**2.11.** *Wskazówka:* a)  $\log_{\sqrt[3]{2}} 5 = 3 \log_2 5$  i  $\log_{125} 8 = \frac{3}{3 \log_2 5}$ , b)  $\frac{1}{\log_2 7} = \log_7 2$  i  $\frac{1}{\log_3 7} = \log_7 3$ .

**2.12.** *Wskazówka:*  $\log_2 a = 1$ , więc  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  oraz  $\log_4 b = -1$ , więc  $b = \frac{1}{4}$  i  $\log_9 c = -1$ , więc  $c = \frac{1}{9}$ .

$$\text{Zatem } \sqrt{abc} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 9}} = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}, \text{ czyli } \sqrt{abc} < 0,2.$$

**2.13.** *Wskazówka:*  $\frac{1}{\log_3 5} + \frac{1}{\log_2 5} = \log_5 3 + \log_5 2$ .

**2.14.** *Wskazówka:*  $16^{\log_2 3} = 2^{4 \cdot \log_2 3} = 2^{\log_2 3^4} = 81$ ,  $25^{-\log_{\frac{1}{5}} 3} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{-2 \left(-\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 3\right)} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 3^2} = 9$ .

**2.15.** *Wskazówka:*

Skorzystaj z wzoru  $\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a}$  i zastąp wszystkie logarytmy, logarytmem o podstawie 2.