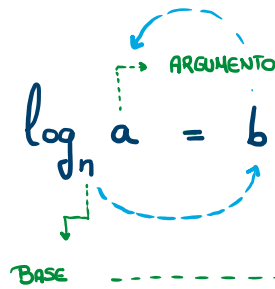


Ecuaciones (3) - Logarítmicas

DEFINICIÓN DE LOGARTMO :



$$2^3 = 8 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \log_2 8 = 3$$

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

(LOGARTMO DECIMAL)

$$\ln a = \log_e a \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad L(a)$$

(LOGARTMO NEPERIANO)

EJEMPLOS :

$$\log_3 27 = x \quad ; \quad 3^x = 27 \quad ; \quad \cancel{3^x} = \cancel{3^3}$$

$x = 3$

$$\log_5 \frac{\sqrt[3]{625}}{25^2} = x \quad ; \quad 5^x = \frac{\sqrt[3]{625}}{25^2} \quad ; \quad 5^x = \frac{\sqrt[3]{5^4}}{(5^2)^2}$$

$$5^x = \frac{5^{4/3}}{5^4} \quad ; \quad 5^x = 5^{\frac{4}{3}-4}$$

$$\cancel{5^x} = \cancel{5^{-8/3}} \quad ; \quad x = -8/3$$

PROPIEDADES :

- $\log_n n = 1$
- $\log_n 1 = 0$
- $\log_n 0 = \cancel{A}$
- $\log_n (-a) = \cancel{A}$

$$\cdot \log_n A + \log_n B = \log_n (A \cdot B)$$

$$\cdot \log_n A - \log_n B = \log_n \left(\frac{A}{B}\right)$$

$$\cdot n \cdot \log A = \log A^n$$

• ECUACIONES LOGARÍTMICAS

$$\log(2x-3) + \log(3x-2) = 2 - \log 25$$

1) AGRUPAMOS LOGARITMOS EN UNO DE LOS DOS MIEMBROS DE LA ECUACIÓN. TÉRMINOS INDEPENDIENTES AL OTRO LADO.

$$\log(2x-3) + \log(3x-2) + \log 25 = 2$$

2) UNIFICAMOS LOGARITMOS APLICANDO PROPIEDADES.

$$\log(2x-3) \cdot (3x-2) \cdot 25 = 2$$

3) ELIMINAMOS EL LOGARITMO APLICANDO LA DEFINICIÓN DE LOGARITMO.

$$\log_{10} (2x-3) \cdot (3x-2) \cdot 25 = 2$$

$$10^2 = (2x-3) \cdot (3x-2) \cdot 25 \quad ; \quad 100 = (2x-3) \cdot (3x-2) \cdot 25$$

$$\frac{100}{25} = (2x-3) \cdot (3x-2) \quad ; \quad 4 = 6x^2 - 13x + 6$$

$$0 = 6x^2 - 13x + 2$$

$$x = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{169 - 48}}{12} = \frac{13 \pm 11}{12} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \quad \checkmark \\ x = \frac{1}{6} \quad \times \end{cases}$$

$$2\log(5x+4) - 2\log 2 = \log(x+4)$$

$$\log(5x+4)^2 - \log 2^2 = \log(x+4) ;$$

$$+ \log(5x+4)^2 - \log 4 - \log(x+4) = 0 ;$$

$$\log \frac{(5x+4)^2}{4} - \log(x+4) = 0 ;$$

$$\log \frac{(5x+4)^2}{4(x+4)} = 0 ;$$

$$\log_{10} \frac{(5x+4)^2}{4(x+4)} = 0 ;$$

$$10^0 = \frac{(5x+4)^2}{4(x+4)} ; \quad 1 = \frac{(5x+4)^2}{4(x+4)} ;$$

$$4(x+4) = (5x+4)^2 ; \quad \dots$$

TAREA

a) $\log x + \log 50 = \log 100$

c) $\log x = 1 + \log(22 - x)$

e) $\log x + \log 20 = 3$

b) $\log x^3 = \log 6 + 2 \log x$

d) $2 \log x - \log(x - 16) = 2$

f) $3 \log x + 2 \log x^2 = \log 128$

$$3 \log x + 2 \log x^2 = \log 128 ;$$

$$\log x^3 + \log x^4 = \log 128 ;$$

$$\log (x^3 \cdot x^4) = \log 128 ;$$

$$\log (x^7) = \log 128 ;$$

$$\log (x^7) = \log 128 ;$$

$$x^7 = 128 ; \quad \frac{4}{x} = \frac{4}{2} ;$$

$$x = \sqrt[7]{128} ; \quad x = 2$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\log (x^7) - \log 128 = 0 ;$$

$$\log_{10} \frac{x^7}{128} = 0 ;$$

$$\frac{x^7}{128} = 1 ;$$

$$x^7 = 128$$

$$x = \sqrt[7]{128}$$

$$x = 2$$

$$c) \log x = 1 + \log (22-x) ;$$

$$\log x - \log (22-x) = 1 ; \quad \log_{10} \frac{x}{22-x} = 1 ; \quad 10 = \frac{x}{(22-x)} ;$$

$$10(22-x) = x ; \quad 220 - 10x = x ; \quad 220 = 11x ; \quad x = \frac{220}{11}$$

$$x = 20$$

$$d) 2\log x - \log (x-16) = 2 ;$$

$$\log x^2 - \log (x-16) = 2 ; \quad \log_{10} \frac{x^2}{x-16} = 2 ; \quad 100 = \frac{x^2}{x-16} ;$$

$$100(x-16) = x^2 ; \quad 100x - 1600 - x^2 = 0 ;$$

$$-x^2 + 100x - 1600 = 0$$

a b c

$$x = \frac{-100 \pm \sqrt{10000 - 6400}}{-2} = \frac{-100 \pm 60}{-2} = \begin{cases} x = 20 & \checkmark \\ x = 80 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$