پاسخنامه تشریحی

پوشا بانشان

(۱)

$f(x) = a^{Ax+B}$ $\quad y = x^2$ $\quad (1,1)$ $\quad (3,9)$

نقطه برخورد با محور y: $(0,y)$

$(1,1) \to (1)^2 = a^{A+B} \Rightarrow a^0 \Rightarrow A+B=0$

$(3,9) \to (3)^2 = a^{3A+B} \Rightarrow a^{3A+B} = 9$

$2A = 2 \Rightarrow A = 1$

$\Rightarrow B = -1$

$f(x) = a^{x-1} \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$

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(۲)

$\log_2(2^x + 15) = x + 2$

$2^{x+2} = 2^x + 15$

$\underbrace{2^{x+2}}_{8 \times 2^x} - 2^x + 15 = 0$

$(2^x - 3)(2^x - 5) = 0 \Rightarrow 2^x = 3 \Rightarrow \log_2^{2^x} = \log_2^3$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \log_2^3}$

$\Rightarrow 2^x = 5 \Rightarrow \log_2^{2^x} = \log_2^5 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \log_2^5}$

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(۳)

$\left(\log_{12}^3\right)^2 + \log_{12}^{(12)^2} + \log_{12}^{3 \times 4} = 2 + \left(\log_{12}^3\right)^2 = 2 + \frac{1}{\left(1 + \log_3^2\right)^2}$

$\log_{12}^{2^2 \times 3} = \log_{12}^3 + 2\log_{12}^2$

$\log_{12}^{3 \times 4} = \log_{12}^{3 \times 2^2} = 2\log_{12}^3 + 2\log_{12}^2$

$\Rightarrow 2\left(\log_{12}^3 + \log_{12}^2\right) = 2$

$\log_{12}^3 = \frac{1}{\log_3^2 + \log_3^4} = \frac{1}{1 + \log_3^2}$

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(۴)

$\log(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 2\log(1-x)$

$= 2\log(x-1) + 2\log(1-x) = \log(x-1)^2 + \log(1-x)^2$

$= \log^{-(x-1)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow \log^{(1-x)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow 2\log^{1-x} = 2 \Rightarrow \log_{10}^{1-x} = 1$

$1 - x = 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -9}$

$\log_2^9 = 2$

حل تمرین سری ۲

(۵)

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{4\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}} = ?$$

$$\log_{2^{-1}} 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \log_{2^{-1}} 2^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\log_{x-2}(x^2+2x+3) + \log_{x-2}(x+4) = 2$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4(1)(-3) = 16 > 0$$

دو ریشه دارد

$$\log_{x-2}(x+4)(x^2+2x+3) = 2 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x+4)(x^2+2x+3) = (x-2)^2$$

$$x-2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \quad \text{(غ ق ق)}$$

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

$$x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 4x^2 + 8x + 12 = x - 2$$

$$x^3 + 6x^2 + 10x + 14 = 0$$

$$x^3 = -14 \Rightarrow x = -\sqrt[3]{14}$$

⑦

$$\log(x-2) - \log\frac{1}{(x-2)^2} = 2$$

$$\log(x-2) + \log(x-2)^2 = 2$$

$$\log(x-2)^3 = 2$$

$$(x-2)^3 = 10^2$$

$$x-2 = \sqrt[3]{100}$$

$$x = 2 + \sqrt[3]{100}$$

⑧

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-2) = -3$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x(x-2) = -3$$

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

$$x^2 - 2x = 8$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

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

$$x = 4, \quad x = -2$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 4 + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(4-2) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 4(4-2) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 8 = -3$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(-2) + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(-2-2) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(-2)(-4) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 8 = -3$$

$$x = 4, \quad x = -2$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(-2) \quad \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(-4)$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 8 = -3$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 8 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3} = -3$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 8 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2^3 = 3\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2 = 3(-1)

⑦

$\log_{12}^{6} = \frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow \log_{12}^{2} = \frac{a}{b}$

$\log_{12}^{18} = \log_{12}^{2\times 9} = 2\log_{12}^{3} = \frac{2}{\log_{3}^{12}} = \frac{2}{\log_{3}^{3\times 4}} = \frac{2}{1+2\log_{3}^{2}} = \frac{2}{1+\frac{2a}{b}} = \frac{2b}{b+2a}$

⑧

$\log_{3}^{2} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \log_{3}^{4} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log_{3}^{12} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\log_{12}^{36} = \log_{12}^{3} + \log_{12}^{12} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$

$\log_{12}^{16} = \frac{1}{\log_{16}^{12}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\log_{3}^{12}}{\log_{3}^{16}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{4}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

$\log_{12}^{4} = \frac{1}{\log_{4}^{12}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\log_{3}^{12}}{\log_{3}^{4}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{1}} = \frac{1}{2}$

⑨

$\log_{2}^{3} = 0.7 \Rightarrow \log_{3}^{2} = \frac{1}{0.7} = \frac{10}{7} \Rightarrow \log_{3}^{4} = \frac{1}{\frac{10}{7}} = \frac{7}{10} \Rightarrow \log_{4}^{3} = \frac{10}{7}$

$\log_{4}^{3} = 0.7 \quad \log_{12}^{36} = \log_{12}^{3} + \log_{12}^{12} = \frac{7}{10} + \frac{10}{7} = \frac{149}{70}$

$\log_{12}^{2} = \frac{1}{\log_{2}^{12}} = \frac{1}{2\log_{2}^{2} + \log_{2}^{3}} = \frac{1}{2+\log_{2}^{3}} = \frac{1}{2+\frac{7}{10}} = \frac{1}{\frac{27}{10}} = \frac{10}{27}$

$\log_{12}^{4} = \frac{1}{\log_{4}^{12}} = \frac{1}{2\log_{4}^{2} + \log_{4}^{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{10}{7}+1} = \frac{1}{\frac{17}{7}} = \frac{7}{17}$

⑩

$(a\log_{3}^{2})x^{2} + ax + b\log_{3}^{2} = 0 \quad (-1) \quad (\sqrt{2})^{\frac{b}{a}}$

$a\log_{3}^{2} + a + b\log_{3}^{2} = 0$

$a(\log_{3}^{2} + 1) + b\log_{3}^{2} = 0 \xrightarrow{\div a} \log_{3}^{2} + 1 + \frac{b}{a}\log_{3}^{2} = 0$

$\frac{\log_{3}^{2} + 1}{\log_{3}^{2}} + \frac{b}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\log_{3}^{2} + 1}{-\log_{3}^{2}} = \frac{1-\log_{3}^{2}}{\log_{3}^{2}}$

$\Rightarrow 2^{\frac{\log_{2}^{5}}{\log_{2}^{3}}} \quad (\sqrt{2})^{\frac{\log_{3}^{2}+1}{-\log_{3}^{2}}} = \log_{10}^{10} - \log_{3}^{2}$

$= 2^{\frac{\log_{2}^{5}}{\log_{2}^{3}}} = 2^{\log_{3}^{5}} \quad 2^{-1} = \sqrt{3} = \frac{\log_{10}^{5}}{\log_{10}^{3}} = \log_{3}^{5}$