

# EQUAZIONI LOGARITMICHE

①  $2 \log_{\frac{2}{3}} x + \log_{\frac{2}{3}} 3 = \log_{\frac{2}{3}} (5x-2)$   $S = \{\frac{2}{3}; 1\}$

②  $\log_5 x = 2$   $\log_4 x = \frac{1}{2}$

⑨  $2^x = 3$

③  $\log_2 (x-4) = 0$   $[5]$

⑩  $2^x \cdot 3^x = 2$

④  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} (x^2-8) = -3$   $[\pm 4]$

⑤  $\log x - \log (x+1) = \log 2 - \log 5$   $[\frac{2}{3}]$

⑥  $\log_2 8x - 2 \log_2 x = 3$   $[1]$

⑦  $\log_2 (x^2+1) = 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x$

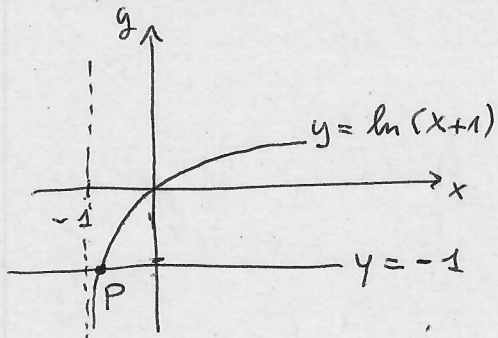
[1] 

FORMULA CAMBIAMENTO DI BASE	$\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a}$
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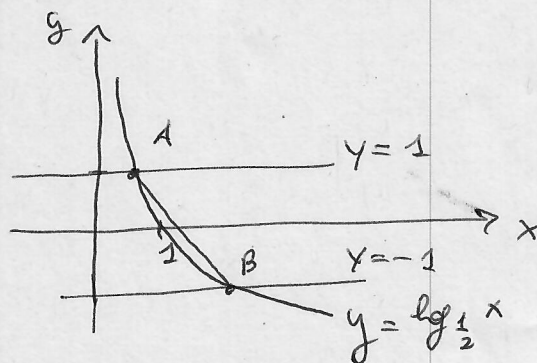
⑧  $\log (x^2-x-6) - \log (x-3) = 0$

[impossibile]

DETERMINA L'ASCISSA DI P



TROVA LA MISURA DI AB



TRACCIA IL GRAFICO DELLE SEGUENTI FUNZIONI

$y = \log_2 (x+2)$   $y = 3 - \log_2 x$

TROVA POI IL LORO PUNTO DI INTERSEZIONE

DISUGUAGLIAMENTI LOGARITMICHE

INSERISCI  $>$ ,  $<$

①  $\log_3 7 - \log_3 5$   $\log_{1,5} 12 \dots \log_{1,5} 2$   $\log_6 4 \dots \log_6 14$

②  $\log_3 x > 2$   $[x > 9]$  ③  $\log (9-x) \leq \log 12$   $[x \leq -3]$

④  $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} (x+1) > \log_{\frac{1}{3}} (4x)$   $(x > \frac{1}{3})$  ⑤  $\log_5 (\frac{2-x}{x+3}) < \log_5 4$   $[-2 < x < 2]$

⑥  $\log_3 x^2 - \log_3 x < 3$   $[0 < x < 27]$  ⑦  $\log_2 (x-1) + \log_2 (x+4) \geq \log_2 (2x-1) + 1$   $[x \geq 2]$