

2.9.23 Logaritmické rovnice V

Př. 1: Vyřeš rovnici $0,5^{\log_3 x} + 4 = 4 \cdot 0,5^{\log_3 x+1}$.

$$0,5^{\log_3 x} + 4 = 4 \cdot 0,5^{\log_3 x} \cdot 0,5^1$$

$$0,5^{\log_3 x} + 4 = 2 \cdot 0,5^{\log_3 x}$$

Substitute: $a = 0,5^{\log_3 x}$ $a + 4 = 2a$ $a = 4$

$$a = 0,5^{\log_3 x} = 4 \qquad 0,5^{\log_3 x} = 0,5^{-2} \qquad \log_3 x = -2$$

$$\log_3 x = \log_3 3^{-2} \qquad x = \frac{1}{9} \qquad K = \left\{ \frac{1}{9} \right\}$$

Př. 2: Vyřeš rovnici $3 \cdot 4^{\log x} - 25 \cdot 2^{\log x} + 8 = 0$.

$$4^{\log x} = (2^2)^{\log x} = (2^{\log x})^2 \qquad 3 \cdot 4^{\log x} - 25 \cdot 2^{\log x} + 8 = 0 \qquad 3 \cdot (2^{\log x})^2 - 25 \cdot 2^{\log x} + 8 = 0$$

Substitute: $y = 2^{\log x}$ $3y^2 - 25y + 8 = 0$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(-25) \pm \sqrt{(-25)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 8}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{25 \pm 23}{6}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{25 + 23}{6} = 8 \qquad y_2 = \frac{25 - 23}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Návrat k původní proměnné:

$$y_1 = 2^{\log x_1} = 8$$

$$2^{\log x_1} = 2^3$$

$$\log x_1 = 3$$

$$\log x_1 = \log 10^3$$

$$x_1 = 1000$$

$$y_2 = 2^{\log x_2} = \frac{1}{3} \qquad 2^{\log x_2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\log_2 2^{\log x_2} = \log_2 \frac{1}{3} \qquad \log x_2 \cdot \log_2 2 = \log_2 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\log x_2 \cdot 1 = -\log_2 3 \qquad \log x_2 = \log 10^{-\log_2 3}$$

$$x_2 = 10^{-\log_2 3}$$

$$K = \{1000; 10^{-\log_2 3}\}$$

Př. 3: Vyřeš rovnici $x + \log_3(3^x + 6) = 3$.

$$\log_3 3^x + \log_3(3^x + 6) = 3 \qquad \log_3 [3^x(3^x + 6)] = \log_3 3^3 \qquad 3^x(3^x + 6) = 27$$

Substitute: $y = 3^x$ $y(y+6) = 27$ $y^2 + 6y - 27 = 0$ $(y+9)(y-3) = 0$

$$y_1 = -9 \qquad y_2 = 3$$

$$y_1 = 3^{x_1} = -9 \text{ nejde} \qquad y_2 = 3^{x_2} = 3 \qquad 3^{x_2} = 3^1 \qquad x_2 = 1$$

$$K = \{1\}$$

Př. 4: Vyřeš soustavu rovnic:
$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 12 \\ \log_4 x + \log_4 y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_4 x + \log_4 y = 2 \qquad \log_4 xy = \log_4 4^2 \qquad xy = 16$$

Z první rovnice vyjádříme y : $2x + y = 12 \Rightarrow y = 12 - 2x$.

Dosadíme do druhé rovnice: $xy = x(12 - 2x) = 16$. $12x - 2x^2 = 16 \quad /:2$

$$6x - x^2 - 8 = 0 \qquad x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0 \qquad (x-4)(x-2) = 0$$

- $x_1 = 4 \Rightarrow y_1 = 12 - 2x_1 = 12 - 2 \cdot 4 = 4$
- $x_2 = 2 \Rightarrow y_2 = 12 - 2x_2 = 12 - 2 \cdot 2 = 8$

$$K = \{[4;4]; [2;8]\}$$

Př. 5: Vyřeš soustavu rovnic:
$$\begin{cases} \log x^2 + \log y^3 = 5 \\ \log xy = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$2\log x + 3\log y = 5$$

$$\log x + \log y = 3$$

Substitute: $a = \log x$, $b = \log y$

$$2a + 3b = 5$$

$$2a + 3b = 5$$

$$\underline{a + b = 3}$$

$$\underline{[1] - 2[2]}$$

$$b = -1$$

dopočteme a : $2a + 3b = 2a + 3(-1) = 5 \Rightarrow 2a = 8 \Rightarrow a = 4$

$$a = 4 = \log x \Rightarrow \log 10^4 = \log x \Rightarrow x = 10000$$

$$b = -1 = \log y \Rightarrow \log 10^{-1} = \log y \Rightarrow y = 0,1$$

$$K = \{[10000;0,1]\}$$

Př. 6: Vyřeš soustavu rovnic:
$$\begin{cases} \log_2^2 2x - \log_2 x^2 + \log_2 y = 9 \\ 3\log x^2 + \log y^2 = \log y + \log x^4 \end{cases}$$

$$3\log x^2 + \log y^2 = \log y + \log x^4$$

$$\log(x^2)^3 + \log y^2 = \log x^4 y \quad \log x^6 y^2 = \log y x^4$$

$$x^6 y^2 = y x^4$$

$$y = x^{-2}$$

Dosadíme do první rovnice:

$$\log_2^2 2x - \log_2 x^2 + \log_2 x^{-2} = 9$$

$$(\log_2 2x)^2 - \log_2 x^2 + \log_2 x^{-2} = 9$$

$$(\log_2 2 + \log_2 x)^2 - 2\log_2 x - 2\log_2 x = 9$$

$$(1 + \log_2 x)^2 - 2\log_2 x - 2\log_2 x = 9$$

Substitute: $a = \log_2 x$

$$(1+a)^2 - 2a - 2a = 9$$

$$1 + 2a + a^2 - 2a - 2a = 9$$

$$a^2 - 2a - 8 = 0$$

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

$$a_1 = 4$$

$$a_2 = -2$$

$$a_1 = \log_2 x_1 = 4 \quad \log_2 x_1 = \log_2 2^4$$

$$a_2 = \log_2 x_2 = -2 \quad \log_2 x_2 = \log_2 2^{-2}$$

$$x_1 = 16 \quad y_1 = x_1^{-2} = 16^{-2} = \frac{1}{256}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y_2 = x_2^{-2} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-2} = 16$$

$$K = \left\{ \left[16; \frac{1}{256} \right]; \left[\frac{1}{4}; 16 \right] \right\}$$

Př. 7: Petáková:

strana 37, cvičení 24 d)

strana 37, cvičení 23 a), e)

strana 36, cvičení 21 b), c), d)

strana 37, cvičení 22 c), d), e)