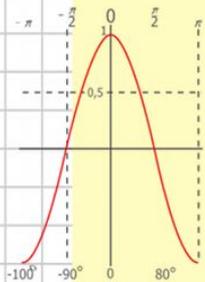
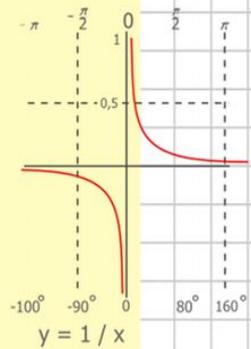
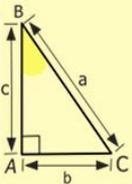
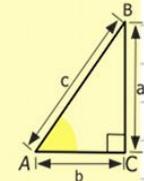
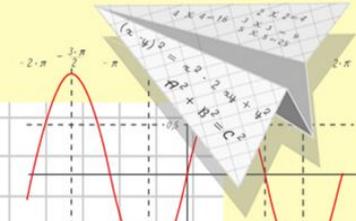
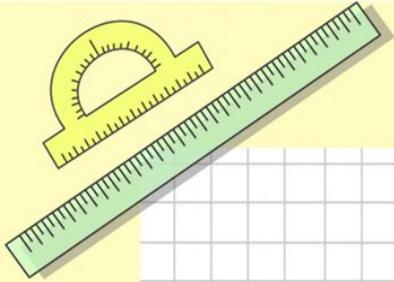


Математик

а

Логарифмические уравнения и методы их решения



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

$y = \cos x$

$2 \times 2 = 4$
 $3 \times 3 = 9$
 $4 \times 4 = 16$
 $5 \times 5 = 25$
 $6 \times 6 = 36$
 $7 \times 7 = 49$
 $8 \times 8 = 64$

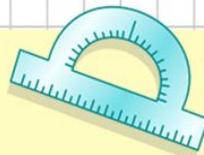


$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

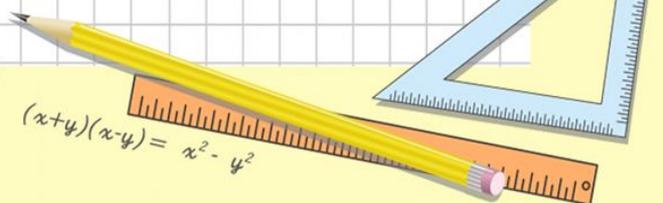
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$



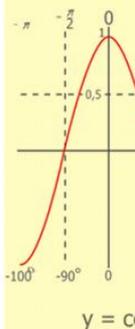
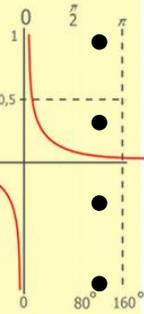
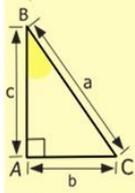
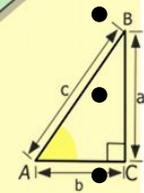
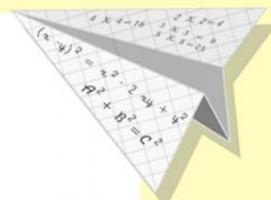
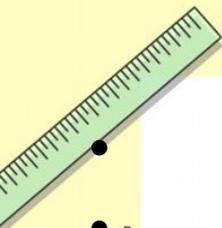
$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$



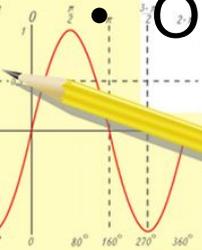
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$y = 1/x$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 2 = 4$
 $3 \times 3 = 9$
 $4 \times 4 = 16$
 $5 \times 5 = 25$
 $6 \times 6 = 36$
 $7 \times 7 = 49$
 $8 \times 8 = 64$
 $9 \times 9 = 81$



1 $\log_4 16$ **2** $\log_3 27$ **3** $\log_2 64$ **4** $\log_3 81$ **5** $\log_2 32$
A

B $\log_{25} 125$ $2^{\log_2 7}$ $\lg 0,001$ $\log_{27} 3$ $\log_{121} 11$

C $8^{\log_8 15 + \log_8 3}$ $\lg 0,01$ $5^{\log_5 3 - \log_5 6}$ $\log_2 128$ $\log_{81} 27$

Д $-\lg 0,1$ $3^{1/2 \log_3 144}$ $3/\lg 1000$ $\log_4 1/256$ $7^{\log_7 0,6 - \log_7 3}$

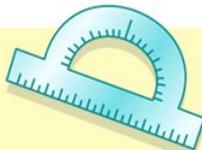
• -3 5 3 0,5 0,2 1 0,75

• О Ж Д Н Р П Е

$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

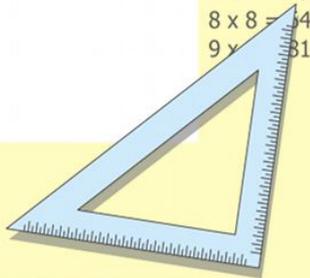
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



«Изобретение логарифмов, сократив работу астронома, продлило ему жизнь»

Лаплас

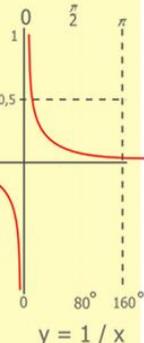
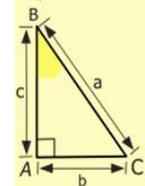
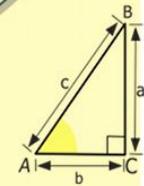
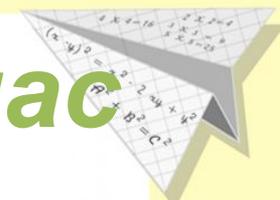
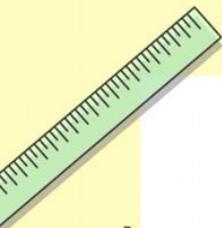
Джон Непер – 1613 год – изобретение логарифма

1614 год – изобретение логарифмической таблицы

Генри Бригс – 1624 год – создание таблиц логарифмов

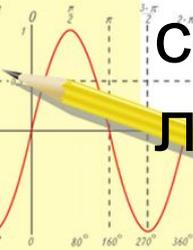
1703 год – перевод таблиц на русский язык

Л. Магницкий – 1716 год – издание семизначных логарифмических таблиц



$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 5\ 00 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 21\ 0 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105\ 0\ 00 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



$$\sin B = \sin C$$

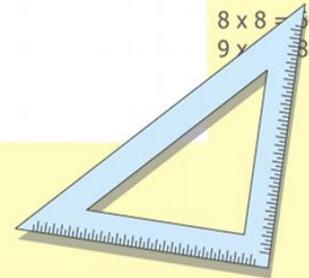
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90 = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$
$$\frac{x}{70}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



• 1. Какие из выражений имеют смысл?

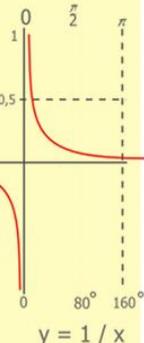
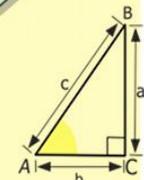
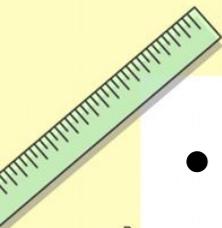
$$\log_2(3 - 2\sqrt{2}), \sqrt{\log_2 \frac{1}{16}}, \sqrt{\log_4 0.5^0}$$

$$\log_3 \log_2 16, \log_5(-x^2)$$

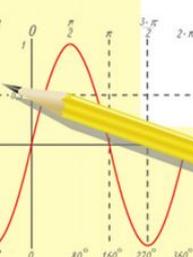
2. Выяснить, при каких значениях x существует логарифм:

а) $\log_2(4 - x)$ б) $\log_3(x^2 + 9)$

в) $\log_3 \frac{1}{1-2x}$ г) $\log_2(11 - x^2)$



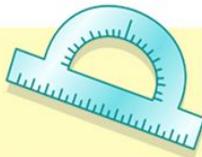
$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

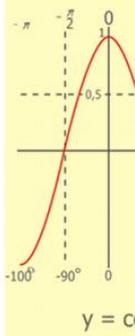
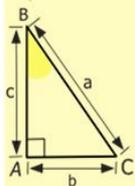
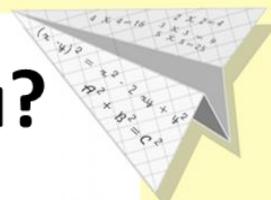
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



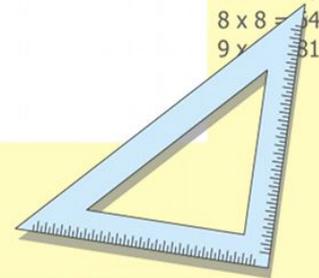
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Решите уравнение:

а) $2^x = 3$

е) $\lg x = 0$

б) $3^{\log_3 x} = 5$

ж) $\ln(x + 1) + \ln(x - 1) = \ln 3$

в) $7^{\log_7 x^2} = 36$

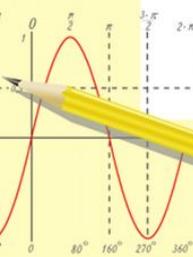
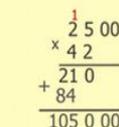
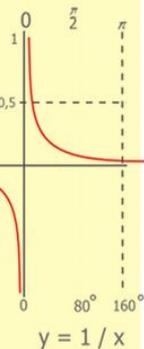
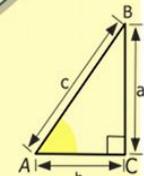
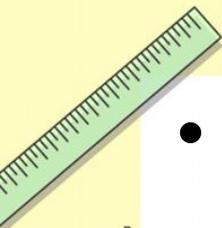
з) $\log_3 x = 5\log_3 2 - 2\log_3 2$

г) $\log_2(x - 4) = 3$

и) $\log_2(\log_3 x) = 1$

д) $\lg(2x + 1) = \lg x$

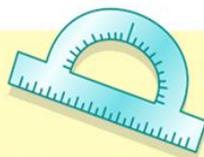
к) $\log_a(\log_3(\log_2 x)) = 0$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

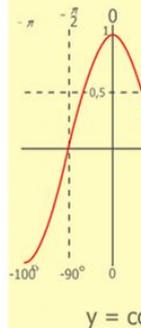
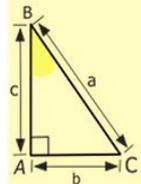
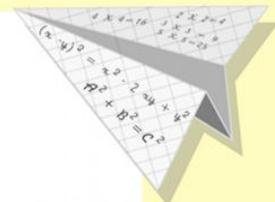
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



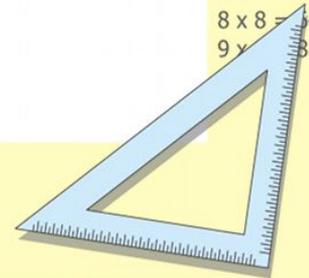
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



| |
|------------|
| 2 x 2 = 4 |
| 3 x 3 = 9 |
| 4 x 4 = 16 |
| 5 x 5 = 25 |
| 6 x 6 = 36 |
| 7 x 7 = 49 |
| 8 x 8 = 64 |
| 9 x 9 = 81 |



• Ответы:

а) $\log_2 3$

е) 1

б) 5

ж) 2

в) -6;6

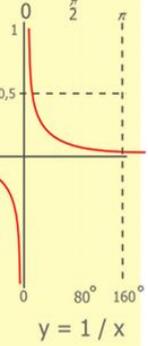
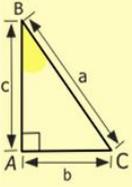
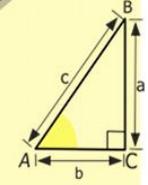
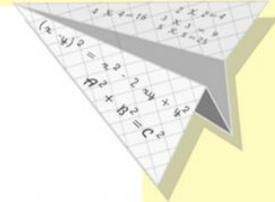
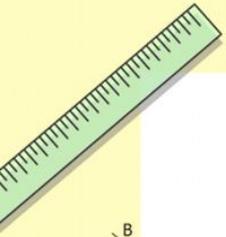
з) 8

г) 12

и) 9

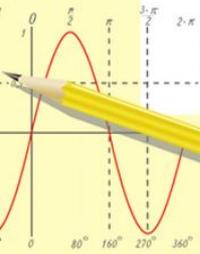
д) -1

к) 8



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 8400 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

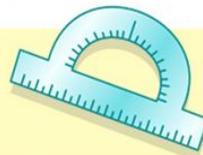
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

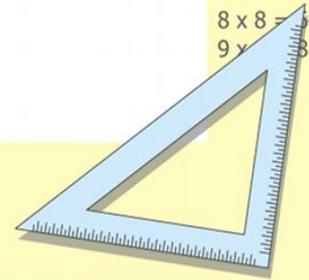
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



Решите уравнение

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

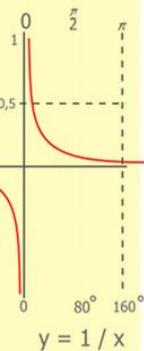
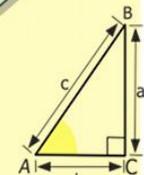
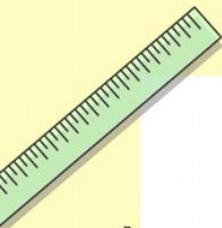
б) $2\lg(x - 1) = \frac{1}{2}\lg x^5 - \lg\sqrt{x}$

в) $2\log_2^2 x + 5\log_2 x - 3 = 0$

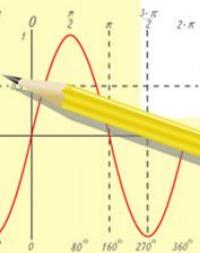
г) $x^{\lg x - 2} = 1000$

д) $\log_2 x + \log_x 2 = 2$

е) $\log_{1/5} x = x - 6$



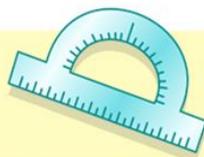
$\frac{1}{2} 5 00$
 $\times 4 2$
 $\hline 21 0$
 $+ 84$
 $\hline 105 0 00$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

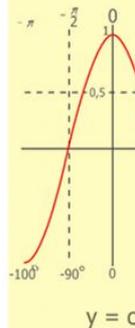
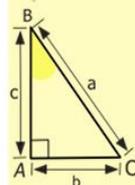
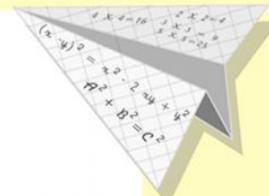


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

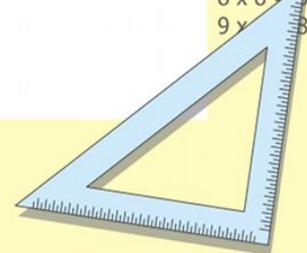
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$y = \cos$

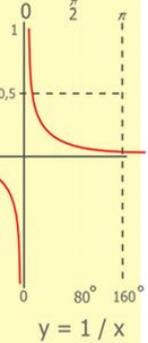
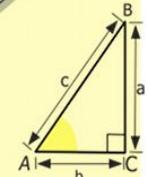
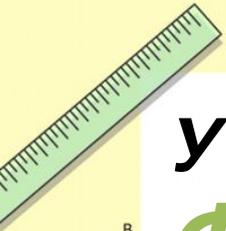
- $2 \times 2 = 4$
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- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



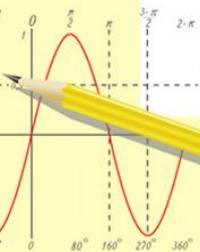
У великого геометра древности
Фалеса спросили:

- Что есть больше всего?
- **Пространство**, - ответил учёный
- Что мудрее всего?
- **Время**,
- Что приятнее всего?
- **Достичь желаемого!**

**Желаем Вам удачи в достижении
Желаемого!!!**



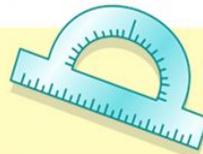
$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

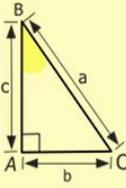
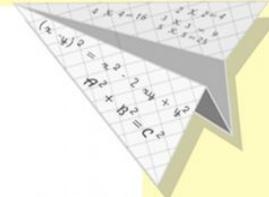
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$

