

Aufgabe 1

<p>(a) $\log_{25} x = -\frac{1}{2}$ $x = 25^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{5}$ $\mathbf{L} = \{\frac{1}{5}\}$</p>	<p>$\log_{\sqrt{3}} x = 8$ $x = \sqrt{3}^8 = 3^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 8}$ $x = 3^4 = 81$ $\mathbf{L} = \{81\}$</p>	<p>$\log_{\sqrt{5}} x = 6$ $x = \sqrt{5}^6 = 5^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6}$ $x = 5^3 = 125$ $\mathbf{L} = \{125\}$</p>	<p>$\log_9 x = \frac{1}{4}$ $x = 9^{\frac{1}{4}} = 3^{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}}$ $x = 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$ $\mathbf{L} = \{\sqrt{3}\}$</p>	<p>(b) $\log_x 16 = 4$ $x^4 = 16 = 2^4$ $x = \pm 2$ $\mathbf{L} = \{2\}$</p>	<p>(c) $\log_x 27 = 3$; $x^3 = 27 = 3^3$ $x = 3$ $\mathbf{L} = \{3\}$</p>
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<p>(d) $\log_4 (5x - 1) = -1$ $5x - 1 = 4^{-1}$ $5x = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$ $x = \frac{1}{4}$ $\mathbf{L} = \{\frac{1}{4}\}$</p>	<p>(e) $\log_2 (x^2 - 1) = 4$ $x^2 - 1 = 2^4$ $x^2 = 17$ $x = \pm \sqrt{17}$ $\mathbf{L} = \{\pm \sqrt{17}\}$</p>	<p>(f) $\log_5 x^2 = 3$ $x^2 = 5^3 = 125$ $x = \pm \sqrt{125} = \pm 5\sqrt{5}$ $\mathbf{L} = \{\pm 5\sqrt{5}\}$</p>
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<p>(g) $\log_x (x + 6) = 2$ $x^2 = x + 6$ $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$ $x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 24}}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -2 \notin \mathbf{L} \end{cases}$ $\mathbf{L} = \{3\}$</p>	<p>(h) $\log_x (15 - 2x) = 2$ $x^2 = 15 - 2x$ $x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0$ $x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 60}}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -5 \notin \mathbf{L} \end{cases}$ $\mathbf{L} = \{3\}$</p>
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(i) $\log_x (32 - 4x^2) = 4$
 $x^4 = 32 - 4x^2$
 $x^4 + 4x^2 - 32 = 0$

Dies ist eine biquadratische Gleichung, also eine quadratische Gleichung für x^2 !

$$x^2 = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 128}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 12}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ -8 \end{cases}$$

Aus $x^2 = 4$ folgt $x_{1,2} = \pm 2$,
 aus $x^2 = -8$ folgt keine reelle Lösung.

Aufgabe 2

<p>(a) $2^x = 5$ $x \cdot \lg 2 = \lg 5$ $x = \frac{\lg 5}{\lg 2} \approx 2,3219$</p>	<p>(b) $3^x = 24$ $x \cdot \lg 3 = \lg 24$ $x = \frac{\lg 24}{\lg 3} \approx 2,8928$</p>
<p>(c) $4^x = \frac{1}{3}$ $x \cdot \lg 4 = \lg \frac{1}{3} = -\lg 3$ $x = -\frac{\lg 3}{\lg 4} \approx -0,7925$</p>	<p>(d) $2^{x+2} = 5$ $(x + 2) \cdot \lg 2 = \lg 5$ $x + 2 = \frac{\lg 5}{\lg 2}$ $x = \frac{\lg 5}{\lg 2} - 2 \approx 0,3219$</p>
<p>(e) $3^{4x} = 5$ $4x \cdot \lg 3 = \lg 5$ $x = \frac{\lg 5}{4 \cdot \lg 3} \approx 0,3662$</p>	<p>(f) $4^{2x+1} = 5$ $(2x + 1) \cdot \lg 4 = \lg 5$ $2x + 1 = \frac{\lg 5}{\lg 4}$ $2x = \frac{\lg 5}{\lg 4} - 1$ $x = \frac{\lg 5}{2 \cdot \lg 4} - \frac{1}{2} \approx 0,0805$</p>

Aufgabe 3

$$(a) \quad 3^{x-1} + 3^{x+2} = 84$$

$$\frac{3^x}{3} + 3^2 \cdot 3^x = 84 \quad | \cdot 3$$

$$3^x + 3^3 \cdot 3^x = 84 \cdot 3$$

$$28 \cdot 3^x = 84 \cdot 3 \quad | : 28$$

$$3^x = 9$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \{2\}$$

$$(b) \quad 2^{x-2} + 2^{x+2} = 34$$

$$\frac{2^x}{4} + 4 \cdot 2^x = 34 \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$2^x + 16 \cdot 2^x = 34 \cdot 4$$

$$17 \cdot 2^x = 34 \cdot 4 \quad | : 17$$

$$2^x = 8$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \{3\}$$

$$(c) \quad 2^{x+2} + 2^x = 40$$

$$2^x \cdot 2^2 + 2^x = 40$$

$$(4+1) \cdot 2^x = 40$$

$$5 \cdot 2^x = 40$$

$$2^x = 8 = 2^3$$

$$(d) \quad 2^{x+3} + 2^x = 144$$

$$8 \cdot 2^x + 2^x = 144$$

$$9 \cdot 2^x = 144$$

$$2^x = 16$$

$$x = 4$$

$$(e) \quad 4^{\frac{1}{2}x+2} - 2^{x+1} = 42$$

$$(2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}x+2} - 2^{x+1} = 42$$

$$2^{x+4} - 2^{x+1} = 42$$

$$2^x \cdot 2^4 - 2^x \cdot 2^1 = 42$$

$$16 \cdot 2^x - 2 \cdot 2^x = 42$$

$$14 \cdot 2^x = 42$$

$$2^x = 3 \quad | \lg$$

$$x \cdot \lg 2 = \lg 3$$

$$x = \frac{\lg 3}{\lg 2} \approx 1,585$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \{1,585\}$$

$$(f) \quad 4 \cdot 3^{2-x} + 2 \cdot 3^{1-x} = 7$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^x} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{3^x} = 7 \quad | \cdot 3^x$$

$$36 + 6 = 7 \cdot 3^x$$

$$7 \cdot 3^x = 62$$

$$3^x = 6 \quad | \lg$$

$$x \cdot \lg 3 = \lg 6$$

$$x = \frac{\lg 6}{\lg 3} \approx 1,631$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \{1,631\}$$

Aufgabe 4

$$(a) \quad 4 \cdot 2^{2x} - 35 \cdot 2^x + 24 = 0$$

$$4 \cdot (2^x)^2 - 35 \cdot 2^x + 24 = 0$$

$$2^x = \frac{35 \pm \sqrt{1225 - 384}}{8} = \frac{35 \pm 29}{8} = \left\{ \frac{8}{8} \right\}$$

Aus $2^x = \frac{8}{8}$ folgt $x \cdot \lg 2 = \lg 0,75 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\lg 0,75}{\lg 2} \approx -0,415$

Aus $2^x = 8$ folgt $x = 3$

$$\mathbf{L} = \{3; -0,415\}$$

$$(b) \quad 2^x + 4 = 32 \cdot 2^{-x} \quad | \cdot 2^x$$

$$(2^x)^2 + 4 \cdot 2^x - 32 = 0$$

$$2^x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 4 \cdot 32}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{144}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 12}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ -8 \end{cases}$$

Aus $2^x = 4$ folgt $x_1 = 2$

Aus $2^x = -8$ folgt $x_2 \notin \mathbf{R}$.

$$\mathbf{L} = \{2\}$$

$$(c) \quad 3^x + 6 \cdot 3^{-x} = 5 \quad | \cdot 3^x$$

$$3^{2x} - 5 \cdot 2^x + 6 = 0$$

$$3^x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

Aus $3^x = 3$ folgt $x_1 = 1$

Aus $3^x = 2$ folgt $x \cdot \lg 3 = \lg 2$, also $x_2 = \frac{\lg 2}{\lg 3} \approx 0,631$

$$\mathbf{L} = \{1; 0,631\}$$

$$(d) \quad 3^x + 6 = 27 \cdot 3^{-x} \quad | \cdot 3^x$$

$$3^{2x} + 6 \cdot 3^x - 27 = 0$$

$$3^x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 4 \cdot 27}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 12}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -9 \end{cases}$$

Aus $3^x = 3$ folgt $x_1 = 1$

Aus $3^x = -9$ folgt $x_2 \notin \mathbf{R}$.

$$\mathbf{L} = \{1\}$$

