

Aufgabe 1

<p>(a) <math>\log_{25} x = -\frac{1}{2}</math>  <math>x = 25^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{5}</math>  <math>\mathbf{L} = \{\frac{1}{5}\}</math></p>	<p><math>\log_{\sqrt{3}} x = 8</math>  <math>x = \sqrt{3}^8 = 3^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 8}</math>  <math>x = 3^4 = 81</math>  <math>\mathbf{L} = \{81\}</math></p>	<p><math>\log_{\sqrt{5}} x = 6</math>  <math>x = \sqrt{5}^6 = 5^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6}</math>  <math>x = 5^3 = 125</math>  <math>\mathbf{L} = \{125\}</math></p>	<p><math>\log_9 x = \frac{1}{4}</math>  <math>x = 9^{\frac{1}{4}} = 3^{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}}</math>  <math>x = 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}</math>  <math>\mathbf{L} = \{\sqrt{3}\}</math></p>	<p>(b) <math>\log_x 16 = 4</math>  <math>x^4 = 16 = 2^4</math>  <math>x = \pm 2</math>  <math>\mathbf{L} = \{2\}</math></p>	<p>(c) <math>\log_x 27 = 3</math>;  <math>x^3 = 27 = 3^3</math>  <math>x = 3</math>  <math>\mathbf{L} = \{3\}</math></p>
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<p>(d) <math>\log_4 (5x - 1) = -1</math>  <math>5x - 1 = 4^{-1}</math>  <math>5x = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}</math>  <math>x = \frac{1}{4}</math>  <math>\mathbf{L} = \{\frac{1}{4}\}</math></p>	<p>(e) <math>\log_2 (x^2 - 1) = 4</math>  <math>x^2 - 1 = 2^4</math>  <math>x^2 = 17</math>  <math>x = \pm \sqrt{17}</math>  <math>\mathbf{L} = \{\pm \sqrt{17}\}</math></p>	<p>(f) <math>\log_5 x^2 = 3</math>  <math>x^2 = 5^3 = 125</math>  <math>x = \pm \sqrt{125} = \pm 5\sqrt{5}</math>  <math>\mathbf{L} = \{\pm 5\sqrt{5}\}</math></p>
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<p>(g) <math>\log_x (x + 6) = 2</math>  <math>x^2 = x + 6</math>  <math>x^2 - x - 6 = 0</math>  <math>x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 24}}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -2 \notin \mathbf{L} \end{cases}</math>  <math>\mathbf{L} = \{3\}</math></p>	<p>(h) <math>\log_x (15 - 2x) = 2</math>  <math>x^2 = 15 - 2x</math>  <math>x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0</math>  <math>x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 60}}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -5 \notin \mathbf{L} \end{cases}</math>  <math>\mathbf{L} = \{3\}</math></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) <math>2^x = 5</math>  <math>x \cdot \lg 2 = \lg 5</math>  <math>x = \frac{\lg 5}{\lg 2} \approx 2,3219</math></p>	<p>(b) <math>3^x = 24</math>  <math>x \cdot \lg 3 = \lg 24</math>  <math>x = \frac{\lg 24}{\lg 3} \approx 2,8928</math></p>
<p>(c) <math>4^x = \frac{1}{3}</math>  <math>x \cdot \lg 4 = \lg \frac{1}{3} = -\lg 3</math>  <math>x = -\frac{\lg 3}{\lg 4} \approx -0,7925</math></p>	<p>(d) <math>2^{x+2} = 5</math>  <math>(x + 2) \cdot \lg 2 = \lg 5</math>  <math>x + 2 = \frac{\lg 5}{\lg 2}</math>  <math>x = \frac{\lg 5}{\lg 2} - 2 \approx 0,3219</math></p>
<p>(e) <math>3^{4x} = 5</math>  <math>4x \cdot \lg 3 = \lg 5</math>  <math>x = \frac{\lg 5}{4 \cdot \lg 3} \approx 0,3662</math></p>	<p>(f) <math>4^{2x+1} = 5</math>  <math>(2x + 1) \cdot \lg 4 = \lg 5</math>  <math>2x + 1 = \frac{\lg 5}{\lg 4}</math>  <math>2x = \frac{\lg 5}{\lg 4} - 1</math>  <math>x = \frac{\lg 5}{2 \cdot \lg 4} - \frac{1}{2} \approx 0,0805</math></p>

### Aufgabe 3

(a)  $3^{x-1} + 3^{x+2} = 84$   
 $\frac{3^x}{3} + 3^2 \cdot 3^x = 84 \quad | \cdot 3$   
 $3^x + 3^3 \cdot 3^x = 84 \cdot 3$   
 $28 \cdot 3^x = 84 \cdot 3 \quad | : 28$   
 $3^x = 9$

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

(b)  $2^{x-2} + 2^{x+2} = 34$   
 $\frac{2^x}{4} + 4 \cdot 2^x = 34 \quad | \cdot 4$   
 $2^x + 16 \cdot 2^x = 34 \cdot 4$   
 $17 \cdot 2^x = 34 \cdot 4 \quad | : 17$   
 $2^x = 8$

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

(c)  $2^{x+2} + 2^x = 40$   
 $2^x \cdot 2^2 + 2^x = 40$   
 $(4+1) \cdot 2^x = 40$   
 $5 \cdot 2^x = 40$   
 $2^x = 8 = 2^3$

(d)  $2^{x+3} + 2^x = 144$   
 $8 \cdot 2^x + 2^x = 144$   
 $9 \cdot 2^x = 144$   
 $2^x = 16$   
 $x = 4$

(e)  $4^{\frac{1}{2}x+2} - 2^{x+1} = 42$   
 $(2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}x+2} - 2^{x+1} = 42$   
 $2^{x+4} - 2^{x+1} = 42$   
 $2^x \cdot 2^4 - 2^x \cdot 2^1 = 42$   
 $16 \cdot 2^x - 2 \cdot 2^x = 42$   
 $14 \cdot 2^x = 42$   
 $2^x = 3 \quad | \lg$   
 $x \cdot \lg 2 = \lg 3$   
 $x = \frac{\lg 3}{\lg 2} \approx 1,585$

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

(f)  $4 \cdot 3^{2-x} + 2 \cdot 3^{1-x} = 7$   
 $4 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^x} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{3^x} = 7 \quad | \cdot 3^x$   
 $36 + 6 = 7 \cdot 3^x$   
 $7 \cdot 3^x = 62$   
 $3^x = 6 \quad | \lg$   
 $x \cdot \lg 3 = \lg 6$   
 $x = \frac{\lg 6}{\lg 3} \approx 1,631$   
 $\mathbf{L} = \{1,631\}$

### Aufgabe 4

(a)  $4 \cdot 2^{2x} - 35 \cdot 2^x + 24 = 0$   
 $4 \cdot (2^x)^2 - 35 \cdot 2^x + 24 = 0$   
 $2^x = \frac{35 \pm \sqrt{1225 - 384}}{8} = \frac{35 \pm 29}{8} = \left\{ \frac{8}{8} \right\}$   
 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)  $2^x + 4 = 32 \cdot 2^{-x} \quad | \cdot 2^x$   
 $(2^x)^2 + 4 \cdot 2^x - 32 = 0$

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

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

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

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

(c)  $3^x + 6 \cdot 3^{-x} = 5 \quad | \cdot 3^x$   
 $3^{2x} - 5 \cdot 2^x + 6 = 0$   
 $3^x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ 2 \end{cases}$

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)  $3^x + 6 = 27 \cdot 3^{-x} \quad | \cdot 3^x$   
 $3^{2x} + 6 \cdot 3^x - 27 = 0$   
 $3^x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 4 \cdot 27}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 12}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -9 \end{cases}$

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

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

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

