

ULTERIORI ESERCIZI su **ESPONENZIALE - LOGARITMO**

1) ES. N° 152-153 delle DISPENSE pag. 140

2) Completate (giustificando con le proprietà utilizzate dove serve) :

$$3^x = \frac{1}{27} \Leftrightarrow \dots$$

$$e^{4x^2-12} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \dots$$

$$\log_2(-1) = \dots$$

$$\log_{10} x = -1 \Leftrightarrow \dots$$

$$(\log e^3)^{-2} = \dots$$

$$\log_5 \frac{1}{9} + 5 \log_5 3 = \dots$$

$$\left[ 4 \cdot (e^2)^{-\log 3} - \frac{1}{3} \right]^{-2} = \dots$$

# SOLUZIONE ESERCIZIO N.2)

$$3^x = \frac{1}{27} \quad \text{Def. di esponenziale} \quad \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = -3}$$

$$e^{4x^2 - 12} = 1 \quad e^0 = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \dots \quad 4x^2 - 12 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \pm\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\log_2(-1) = \boxed{\dots} \quad \log_2 x e^{-x} \quad \text{def se } x > 0 \quad \log_{10} x = -1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{10}} \quad \text{per def di logaritmo}$$

$$(\log e^3)^{-2} = (3)^{-2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{9}} \quad \log_2 e^x = x \forall x \quad \log_5 \frac{1}{9} + 5 \log_5 3 = \boxed{3 \log_5 3} \quad (\text{vedi sotto})$$

$$\left[ 4 \cdot (e^2)^{-\log 3} - \frac{1}{3} \right]^{-2} = 81 \quad \text{vedi sotto}$$

$$\log_5 \frac{1}{9} + 5 \log_5 3 = \log_5 3^{-2} + 5 \log_5 3 = -2 \log_5 3 + 5 \log_5 3 = 3 \log_5 3$$

$\log_a^n = n \log_a$

oppure

$$\log_5 \frac{1}{9} + 5 \log_5 3 = \log_5 \frac{1}{9} + \log_5 3^5 = \log_5 3^{5 \cdot \frac{1}{9}} = \log_5 3^3 = 3 \log_5 3$$

$m \log_a = \log_a a^m$        $\log_a a + \log_a b = \log_a (a \cdot b)$   
 $a > 0$        $a > 0 \quad b > 0$

$$\left[ 4 (e^2)^{-\log 3} - \frac{1}{3} \right]^{-2} \xrightarrow{\uparrow} \left[ 4 e^{-2 \log 3} - \frac{1}{3} \right]^{-2} \xrightarrow{\uparrow} \left[ 4 e^{\log \frac{1}{9}} - \frac{1}{3} \right]^{-2} \xrightarrow{\uparrow} \left[ \frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{3} \right]^{-2}$$

$(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$        $m \log_a = \log_a a^m$        $e^{\log x} = x \quad \forall x > 0$   
 $a > 0$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{9} \right]^{-2} = 81$$