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• $a > 0, \mu \neq 1, a_1, a_2 > 0$:

$$\log (a_1 \cdot a_2) = \log a_1 + \log a_2$$

(10)

• $\log a = x \Leftrightarrow a = \mu^x$:

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• $S_n = \alpha_1 \frac{\lambda^n - 1}{\lambda - 1}$:

• $6^{-3}, 3^{-1}, +1$:

• $f(x) = \log_a x$:

• $\log_a \frac{1}{\alpha} = -\log_a \alpha$:

(15)

2

• $5^2 = 25$:

(8)

• $3^{3x-1} = 9^{x+1}$:

(10)

• $2 - 2 \log 5 = \log 4$

μ : $\frac{1}{3} \log 27 + 1$ $\log 18 - 2 \log 3 + 1$
 $\log 2 \cong 0,3$ $\log 3 \cong 0,48$ (7)

3

$f(x) = \frac{\ln(3x - 11)}{\ln(x - 5)}$
 μ : $f(x) = 2$
 $x > 6$, : $f(x) > 1$ (12)

: $\log^3 x + 2 \log^2 x = \log(100x)$ (7)

: $\left(\frac{2004}{2005}\right)^{x^2-3x} < \left(\frac{2005}{2004}\right)^{6-2x}$ (6)

4

$0 < \mu < 100$ $\mu_1 = \log_{100} \mu$ $100 = \log_{\mu} 100$
 $\mu \cdot 100 = 100$
 $\mu \in \mathbb{N}^*$: $\alpha_v = 4\alpha_2 - 3\alpha_1$ (12)

μ : $f(x) = \sqrt{x \cdot [\log^2(x+2) - \log(x+2)]}$ (8)

$\mu \in \mathbb{N}^*$
 μ : $2004 = \beta_{1998}$
 $\mu = \alpha_{v+6}$ $\mu \in \mathbb{N}^*$ (5)