

# EQUAÇÕES E INEQUAÇÕES LOGARÍTMICAS

## EQUAÇÕES LOGARÍTMICAS

$$\text{i) } \log_9 (x-3)^2 = 2 \cdot \log_3 (x-1) - \log_3 x$$

$$\text{ii) } \log_2 x + \log_5 (x-1) = 0$$

ESTRATÉGIA: colocar na mesma base

$$\log_c x = \log_c y \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad x = y$$



## EXEMPLO 01

Resolva a equação:

$$\log_9 (x-3)^2 = 2 \cdot \log_3 (x-1) - \log_3 x$$

R :

i) Condições de existência  $\begin{matrix} x > 0 \\ x > 1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \boxed{x > 1}$

$$\text{ii) } \log_9 (x-3)^2 = 2 \cdot \log_3 (x-1) - \log_3 x$$

$$2 \cdot \log_9 (x-3) = \log_3 (x-1)^2 - \log_3 x$$

$$\log_{9^{1/2}} (x-3) = \log_3 \left[ \frac{(x-1)^2}{x} \right] \therefore \log_{\textcircled{3}} (x-3) = \log_{\textcircled{3}} \left[ \frac{(x-1)^2}{x} \right]$$

$$(x-3) = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x} \therefore \cancel{x^2 - 3x} = \cancel{x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

$$-x = 1 \therefore \boxed{\cancel{x = -1}}$$

R : não tem solução



## EXEMPLO 02

Resolva o sistema :

$$\begin{cases} \log_2 x + \log_2 y = 1 \\ \log_3 x - 3 \log_3 y = -\log_3 32 \end{cases}$$

R :

i)  $\log_2(x \cdot y) = 1 \quad \therefore 2^1 = x \cdot y \quad \therefore \boxed{x = \frac{2}{y}}$

ii)  $\log_3 x - \log_3 y^3 = \log_3 32^{-1}$

$$\log_3(x/y^3) = \log_3 32^{-1} \quad \therefore \boxed{\frac{x}{y^3} = \frac{1}{32}}$$

$$32x = y^3 \quad \therefore 32 \cdot \frac{2}{y} = y^3 \quad \therefore y^4 = 2^6$$

$$y = (2^6)^{1/4} = 2^{3/2}$$

$$x = 2/2^{3/2} = 2^{-1/2}$$

R:

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

e

$$y = \sqrt{8}$$



# INEQUAÇÕES LOGARÍTMICAS

$$i) \log_9 (x-3)^2 > 2 \cdot \log_5 (x-1)$$

$$ii) \log_2 x \leq \log_7 (x-2)$$

ESTRATÉGIA: colocar na mesma base

$$a > 1$$

$$a^x > a^y \iff x > y$$

$$a^x < a^y \iff x < y$$

$$\log_a x > \log_a y \iff x > y$$

$$\log_a x < \log_a y \iff x < y$$

$$0 < a < 1$$

$$a^x > a^y \iff x < y$$

$$a^x < a^y \iff x > y$$

$$\log_a x > \log_a y \iff x < y$$

$$\log_a x < \log_a y \iff x > y$$



## EXEMPLO 01

Resolva a inequação:  $\log_3(x-1) + \log_3(x-2) \leq 1$

R :

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{i) } x-1 > 0 \quad \therefore x > 1 \\ \quad x-2 > 0 \quad \therefore x > 2 \end{array} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} x-1 > 0 \\ x-2 > 0 \end{array}} \right\} \boxed{x > 2}$$

$$\text{ii) } \log_3(x-1) + \log_3(x-2) \leq 1$$

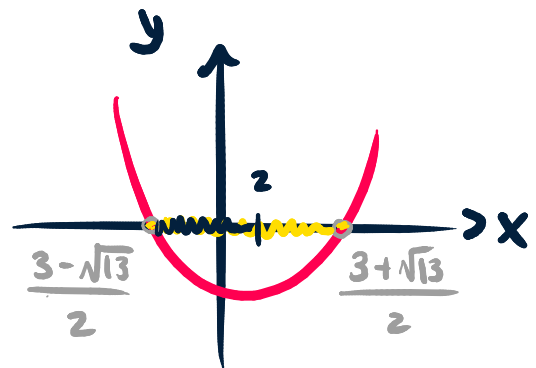
$$\log_3[(x-1)(x-2)] \leq \log_3 3$$

$$(x-1)(x-2) \leq 3 \quad \therefore x^2 - 2x - x + 2 \leq 3$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 1 \leq 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = 13$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$$



$$S: x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 2 < x \leq \frac{3+\sqrt{13}}{2}$$



## EXEMPLO 02

Resolva a inequação:  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(10-2x) \geq 2$

R :

$$i) 10-2x > 0 \quad \therefore 2x < 10 \quad \therefore \boxed{x < 5}$$

$$ii) \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(10-2x) \geq \log_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$10-2x \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore 10 - \frac{1}{4} \leq 2x$$

$$x \geq 5 - \frac{1}{8} \quad \therefore x \geq \frac{39}{8}$$

$$S: x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \frac{39}{8} \leq x < 5$$

