

## Problemas de Matemáticas 4º de ESO

### Logaritmos

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Resuelve las siguientes expresiones logarítmicas:

1.  $\log(2x) = -1$

**Solución:**

$$2x = 10^{-1} \implies \frac{1}{20}$$

2.  $\log x^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

**Solución:**

$$x^2 = 10^{\frac{1}{2}} \implies x = \sqrt{10^{\frac{1}{2}}} = (10^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 10^{\frac{1}{4}}$$
$$x = \sqrt[4]{10}$$

3.  $\log(3x) = 2$

**Solución:**

$$3x = 10^2 \implies x = \frac{100}{3}$$

4.  $\log x = -1$

**Solución:**

$$x = 10^{-1} = \frac{1}{10}$$

5.  $\log x = \frac{3}{2}$

**Solución:**

$$x = 10^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{10^3} = 10\sqrt{10}$$

6.  $\log(3x^2) = -2$

**Solución:**

$$3x^2 = 10^{-2} \implies x^2 = \frac{1}{300}$$
$$x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{300}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{300}} = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{10(\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{30}$$

7.  $\log x + \log 50 = \log 100$

**Solución:**

$$\log(x \cdot 50) = \log 1000$$
$$50x = 1000 \implies x = 20$$

8.  $\log x = 1 + \log(22 - x)$

**Solución:**

$$\log x = \log 10 + \log(22 - x) \implies \log x = \log 10(22 - x)$$
$$x = 10(22 - x) \implies x = 220 - 10x \implies 11x = 220 \implies x = \frac{220}{11} = 20$$

9.  $2 \log x - \log(x - 16) = 2$

**Solución:**

$$\log x^2 - \log(x - 16) = \log 100 \implies \log \frac{x^2}{x - 16} = \log 100$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x - 16} = 100 \implies x^2 = 100(x - 16) \implies x^2 = 100x - 1600 \implies$$

$$x^2 - 100x + 1600 = 0 \implies x = 80, \quad x = 20$$

10.  $\log x^3 = \log 6 + 2 \log x$

**Solución:**

$$\log x^3 = \log 6 + \log x^2 \implies \log x^3 = \log(6x^2)$$

$$x^3 = 6x^2 \implies x^3 - 6x^2 = 0 \implies x^2(x - 6) = 0 \implies x = 0, \quad x = 6$$

La solución  $x = 0$  no es válida.

11.  $3 \log x + 2 \log x^2 = \log 128$

**Solución:**

$$\log x^3 + \log x^4 = \log 128 \implies \log x^7 = \log 128$$

$$x^7 = 128 \implies x^7 = 2^7 \implies x = 2$$

12.  $5 \log(2x) = 20$

**Solución:**

$$\log(2x) = 4 \implies 2x = 10^4 = 10000 \implies x = 5000$$

13.  $\log\left(\frac{2x - 4}{5}\right) = 2$

**Solución:**

$$\log\left(\frac{2x - 4}{5}\right) = \log 100$$

$$\frac{2x - 4}{5} = 100 \implies 2x - 4 = 500 \implies 2x = 504 \implies x = 252$$

14.  $\log(7x + 15) - \log 5 = 1$

**Solución:**

$$\log \frac{7x + 15}{5} = \log 10$$

$$\frac{7x + 15}{5} = 10 \implies 7x + 15 = 50 \implies 7x = 35 \implies x = 5$$

15.  $\log \frac{x}{2} = 1 + \log(21 - x)$

**Solución:**

$$\log \frac{x}{2} = \log 10 + \log(21 - x) \implies \log \frac{x}{2} = \log 10(21 - x)$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = 10(21 - x) \implies x = 20(21 - x) \implies x = 420 - 20x \implies$$

$$21x = 420 \implies x = 20$$

16.  $\log \frac{10}{x} = 2 - 2 \log x$

**Solución:**

$$\log \frac{10}{x} = \log 100 - \log x^2 \implies \log \frac{10}{x} = \log \frac{100}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{10}{x} = \frac{100}{x^2} \implies 10x^2 = 100x \implies 10x^2 - 100x = 0$$

$$\implies 10x(x - 10) = 0 \implies x = 0, x = 10$$

La solución  $x = 0$  no es válida.

17.  $2 \log x - \log(x^2 - 2x + 6) = 0$

**Solución:**

$$\log x^2 = \log(x^2 - 2x + 6)$$

$$x^2 = x^2 - 2x + 6 \implies x = 3$$

18.  $\log(2x - 3) + \log(3x - 2) = 2 - \log 25$

**Solución:**

$$\log(2x - 3) \cdot (3x - 2) = \log 100 - \log 25 \implies \log(2x - 3) \cdot (3x - 2) = \log \frac{100}{25}$$

$$(2x - 3) \cdot (3x - 2) = \frac{100}{25} \implies 6x^2 - 13x + 2 = 0 \implies x = 2, x = \frac{1}{6}$$

La solución  $x = \frac{1}{6}$  no es válida.

19.  $\log x + \log 20 = 3$

**Solución:**

$$\log(20x) = \log 1000$$

$$20x = 1000 \implies x = 50$$

20.  $2 \log x = \log(10 - 3x)$

**Solución:**

$$\log x^2 = \log(10 - 3x)$$

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$$x^2 = 10 - 3x \implies x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0 \implies x = -5, x = 2$$

La solución  $x = -5$  no es válida.

21.  $3 \log(5x) = -9$

**Solución:**

$$\log(5x) = -\frac{9}{3} = -3 \implies 5x = 10^{-3} \implies x = \frac{1}{5000} = 0,0002$$

22.  $\log(x + 1)^2 = 2$

**Solución:**

$$(x + 1)^2 = 10^2 \implies x^2 + 2x - 99 = 0 \implies x = 9, \quad x = -11$$