

Logaritmos y radicales

Ejercicio 1. *Racionalizar los denominadores:*

$$\diamond \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{45}}$$

$$\diamond \frac{3}{4 - \sqrt{7}}$$

$$\diamond \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{7}}$$

$$\diamond \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}}$$

Ejercicio 2. *Calcular los siguientes logaritmos:*

$$\diamond \log_{25} \frac{1}{125}$$

$$\diamond \log_3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\diamond \log_2 \left(\sqrt[3]{16} \sqrt[4]{8} \right)$$

$$\diamond \log_8 \frac{4}{\sqrt[5]{16}}$$

Ejercicio 3. *Simplificar expresando como un solo logaritmo:*

$$\diamond 2\log_a 7 - 2\log_a a + 2\log_a 3$$

$$\diamond 5\log_a a + \frac{1}{3}\log_a 27 + \log_a 2$$

$$\diamond \log_a 5 + \frac{1}{2}\log_a 16 - \log_a 2$$

$$\diamond \frac{1}{4}\log_a 81 + 3\log_a \frac{1}{4} - 2\log_a \frac{3}{4}$$

Ejercicio 4. *En las siguientes igualdades, despejar x y obtener un valor aproximado con tres cifras decimales:*

$$\diamond 7^{-3x} = 15$$

$$\diamond 3^{-5x^2} = 1$$

Ejercicio 5. *Resolver las ecuaciones:*

$$\diamond \log(x+3) - \log(3x-2) = \log 7$$

$$\diamond \frac{35}{3^x} = 3^x - 2$$

Soluciones

Ejercicio 1. Solución:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{45}} &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{9 \cdot 5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{4 - \sqrt{7}} &= \frac{3 \cdot (4 + \sqrt{7})}{(4 - \sqrt{7})(4 + \sqrt{7})} = \frac{3 \cdot (4 + \sqrt{7})}{16 - 7} = \frac{3 \cdot (4 + \sqrt{7})}{16 - 7} = \frac{3 \cdot (4 + \sqrt{7})}{9} = \frac{4 + \sqrt{7}}{3} \\ \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{7}} &= \frac{7\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{7})}{(\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{7})} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{7})}{8 - 7} = 7\sqrt{16} + 7\sqrt{14} = 28 + 7\sqrt{14} \\ \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} &= \frac{(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})} = \frac{5 + 3 - 2\sqrt{15}}{5 - 3} = \frac{8 - 2\sqrt{15}}{2} = 4 - \sqrt{15}\end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 2. Solución:

$$\begin{aligned}\log_{25} \frac{1}{125} &= \log_{25} 1 - \log_{25} 125 = 0 - \frac{\log_5 25}{\log_5 125} = -\frac{2}{3} \\ \log_3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} &= \log_3 1 - \log_3 \sqrt{3} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \log_2 \left(\sqrt[3]{16} \sqrt[4]{8} \right) &= \log_2 \sqrt[3]{16} + \log_2 \sqrt[4]{8} = \frac{1}{3} \log_2 16 + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 8 = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{25}{12} \\ \log_8 \frac{4}{\sqrt[5]{16}} &= \log_8 4 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \log_8 16 = \frac{\log_2 4}{\log_2 8} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{\log_2 16}{\log_2 8} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{15} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}\end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 3. Solución:

$$\begin{aligned}2 \log_a 7 - 2 \log_a a + 2 \log_a 3 &= \log_a \frac{7^2 \cdot 3^2}{a^2} = \log_a \frac{441}{a^2} \\ \log_a 5 + \frac{1}{2} \log_a 16 - \log_a 2 &= \log_a \frac{5\sqrt{16}}{2} = \log_a 10 \\ 5 \log_a a + \frac{1}{3} \log_a 27 + \log_a 2 &= \log_a \left(a^5 \sqrt[3]{27} \cdot 2 \right) = \log_a (6a^5) \\ \frac{1}{4} \log_a 81 + 3 \log_a \frac{1}{4} - 2 \log_a \frac{3}{4} &= \log_a \frac{\sqrt[4]{81} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2} = \log_a \frac{3 \cdot 4^2}{3^2 \cdot 4^3} = \log_a \frac{1}{12}\end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 4. Solución:

$$\begin{aligned}\diamond 7^{-3x} = 15 &\implies -3x = \log_7 15 \implies x = -\frac{1}{3} \log_7 15 = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\ln 15}{\ln 7} \simeq -0,464 \\ \diamond 3^{-5x^2} = 1 &\implies -5x^2 = \log_3 1 = 0 \implies x = 0\end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 5. Solución:

$$\diamond \log(x+3) - \log(3x-2) = \log 7 \implies \log \frac{x+3}{3x-2} = \log 7 \implies \frac{x+3}{3x-2} = 7$$

Resolviendo esta ecuación:

$$x+3 = 7 \cdot (3x-2) \implies x+3 = 21x-14 \implies x = \frac{17}{20}$$

$$\diamond \frac{35}{3^x} = 3^x - 2 \implies 35 = 3^{2x} - 2 \cdot 3^x \implies 3^{2x} - 2 \cdot 3^x - 35 = 0$$

Ésta es una ecuación de segundo grado en 3^x . Despejando:

$$3^x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 140}}{2} \implies \begin{cases} 3^x = 7 & \implies x = \log_3 7 \\ 3^x = -5 & \text{no tiene solución} \end{cases}$$