

1. Escribe en forma de potencia de exponente fraccionario y simplifica: (1,5 puntos)

$$\text{a)} \frac{\sqrt[6]{x^4} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{x^{-1}}}$$

$$\text{b)} \left( \frac{\sqrt[3]{a^5}}{\sqrt{a}} \right)^{12/7}$$

2. Calcula el valor de  $x$  en cada caso, utilizando la definición de logaritmo: (1 punto)

$$\text{a)} \log_2 64 = x$$

$$\text{b)} \log_x 64 = 3$$

3. Calcula, utilizando la definición de logaritmo: (1 punto)

$$\log_2 \frac{1}{8} + \log_3 \sqrt{27} - \ln 1$$

4. Calcula y simplifica al máximo las siguientes expresiones: (2,25 puntos)

$$\text{a)} \sqrt{18} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{45}{10}}$$

$$\text{b)} \sqrt{98} - 2\sqrt{18}$$

$$\text{c)} \frac{\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

5. Simplifica aplicando las propiedades de las potencias: (1,25 puntos)

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{27} \cdot \sqrt[3]{9} \cdot \left( \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{3}} \right)^5}{\sqrt[3]{81}}$$

6. Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones: (3 puntos)

$$\text{a)} \frac{2^{4x-1}}{2^{3x+2}} = 16 \quad \text{b)} \log x^2 + \log 4 = -2$$

$$\text{c)} \log(x-3)^2 + \log 4 = \log x$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt[6]{x^4} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{x^{-1}}} = \frac{x^{4/6} \cdot x^{2/3}}{x^{-1/3}} = x^{4/6 + 2/3 - (-1/3)} = x^{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} = x^{5/3}$$

$$= \boxed{\sqrt[3]{x^5} = x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{b}) \quad \left( \frac{\sqrt[3]{a^5}}{\sqrt{a}} \right)^{12/7} = \left( \frac{a^{5/3}}{a^{1/2}} \right)^{12/7} = \left( a^{5/3 - 1/2} \right)^{12/7} = \left( a^{\frac{10}{6} - \frac{3}{6}} \right)^{12/7} =$$

$$= \left( a^{\frac{7}{6}} \right)^{12/7} = a^{\frac{7}{6} \cdot \frac{12}{7}} = \boxed{a^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{a}) \quad \log_2 64 = \textcircled{6} \quad \textcircled{b}) \quad \log_{\cancel{4}} 64 = 3$$

porque  $2^6 = 64$

porque  $4^3 = 64$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \log_2 \frac{1}{8} + \log_3 \sqrt{27} - \ln 1 = \log_2 1 - \log_2 8 + \frac{1}{2} \log_3 27$$

$$- \ln 1 = 0 - 3 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 - 0 = -3 + \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{6}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = \boxed{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \textcircled{a}) \quad \sqrt{18} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{45}{10}} = \sqrt{\frac{18 \cdot 45}{10}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 5}} = \sqrt{3^4} = 3^2 = \boxed{9}$$

$$\textcircled{b}) \quad \sqrt{98} - 2\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 7^2} - 2\sqrt{2 \cdot 3^2} = 7\sqrt{2} - 2 \cdot 3\sqrt{2} = 7\sqrt{2} - 6\sqrt{2} = \boxed{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{c}) \quad \frac{\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4 \cdot \sqrt{3^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{18} + 9\sqrt{3}}{4 \cdot 3} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3^2 \cdot 2} + 3 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} + 3 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 3} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2} + 3}{4}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{\sqrt[4]{27} \cdot \sqrt[3]{9} \cdot (\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{3}})^5}{\sqrt[12]{81}} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{3^3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3^2} \cdot \sqrt[6]{3^5}}{\sqrt[6]{3^4}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[12]{(3^3)^3 \cdot (3^2)^4 \cdot (3^5)^2}}{\sqrt[12]{(3^4)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt[12]{3^9 \cdot 3^8 \cdot 3^{10}}}{\sqrt[12]{3^8}} = \sqrt[12]{3^{19}} = \boxed{3 \sqrt[12]{3^7}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \textcircled{a} \quad \frac{2^{4x-1}}{2^{3x+2}} = 16; \quad 2^{4x-1-3x-2} = 2^4; \quad 2^{x-3} = 2^4;$$

$$x-3=4; \quad \boxed{x=7}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \log x^2 + \log 4 = -2 \log(x^2 \cdot 4) = \log 10^{-2};$$

$$\log 4x^2 = \log \frac{1}{100}; \quad 4x^2 = \frac{1}{100}; \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{400};$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{400}} = \pm \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\text{Comprobación: } x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{20}} \Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{400} + \log 4 = \log 1 - \log 400 + \log 4 \\ = \log 1 - \log 4 - \log 100 + \log 4 = 0 - 2 = -2$$

$$x = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{20}} \Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{400} + \log 4 \text{ de lo mismo.}$$

Nombra con solución.

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \log(x-3)^2 + \log 4 = \log x; \quad \log(x-3)^2 \cdot 4 = \log x;$$

$$(x-3)^2 \cdot 4 = x; \quad (x^2 + 9 - 6x) \cdot 4 = x; \quad 4x^2 + 36 - 24x - x = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 25x + 36 = 0; \quad x = \frac{25 \pm \sqrt{625 - 576}}{8} = \frac{25 \pm 7}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{18} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\text{Si } x=4 \Rightarrow \log 1^2 + \log 4 = \log 4 \text{ cierto} \Rightarrow \boxed{x=4} \text{ solución.}$$

$$\text{Si } x = \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow \log \left(\frac{9}{4} - 3\right)^2 + \log 4 = \log \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right)^2 + \log 4 = \log \frac{9}{16} \cdot 4 = \log \frac{9}{4} + \log 4$$