

## Lösungen Logarithmus IV

### Ergebnisse:

E1 Ergebnisse	
a) $\log_3(x) = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = 27$	b) $\log_x(3) = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$
c) $\log_2(5) = x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\ln(5)}{\ln(2)} \approx 2,322$	d) $\log_4(x-1) = -1,5 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{9}{8}$
e) $\log_x(3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \{ \}$	f) $\lg(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{10}$
g) $\ln(x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{e}$	h) $\lg(2x) = 0,5 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{10} \approx 1,581$
i) $\log_x(4) = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = 64$	j) $\log_4(x) + \log_4(2) = \log_4(12) \Leftrightarrow x = 6$
k) $\log_3(x) - \log_3(5) = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = 135$	l) $\log_5(12) = x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\ln(12)}{\ln(5)} \approx 1,544$

E2 Ergebnisse	
a) $\log(xy) = \log(x) + \log(y)$	b) $\log\left(\frac{1}{ab}\right) = -\log(a) - \log(b)$
c) $\log(3x-3) - \log(x-1) = \log(3)$	d) $\log(\sqrt{2xy}) = \frac{1}{2}[\log(2) + \log(x) + \log(y)]$
e) $\ln(u) + 2\ln(v) = \ln(uv^2)$	f) $-\lg\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) = \lg(u)$
g) $\lg(x) - \lg(y) + \frac{1}{2}\lg(z) = \lg\left(\frac{x\sqrt{z}}{y}\right)$	h) $\ln(e^2) - 3\ln\left(\frac{e}{2}\right) = 3\ln(2) - 1$
i) $\ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) = \ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x)$	j) $\log(x^3) - \log(x) = 2\log(x)$
k) $\lg(uv) + \lg\left(\frac{1}{v^2}\right) = \lg(u) - \lg(v)$	l) $\log(\sqrt{x}) + 1,5\log(x) = 2\log(x)$

<b>E3</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>
a)	$\ln(2e^2) + \ln\left(\frac{e}{2}\right) = 3$
b)	$\ln\left(\frac{4}{3}u\right) - \ln\left(\frac{4}{u}\right) = 2\ln(u) - \ln(3); u > 0$
c)	$\ln(1-x^2) - \ln(1+x) = \ln(1-x)$
d)	$\ln(x) - \ln(4) + \ln\left(\frac{4y}{x}\right) = \ln(y)$
e)	$\ln\left(\frac{1}{a^2}\right) - \ln(2a) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = -2\ln(a) - \ln(2)$
f)	$\ln\left(\frac{1+x}{2+x}\right) - \ln(x+1) = -\ln(2+x)$

<b>E4</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>				
a)	$\log_3(4) = \frac{\ln(4)}{\ln(3)} \quad (W)$	b)	$\log_3(4) = \frac{\lg(3)}{\lg(4)} \quad (F)$	c)	$\log_3(4) = \frac{\lg(4)}{\lg(3)} \quad (W)$

<b>E5</b>	<b>Ergebnis</b>
$\ln(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{2}\ln(x) = \frac{1}{8}$	$\ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\ln(x) = -\frac{1}{4}$
$\ln(x^2) = 2\ln(x) = \frac{1}{2}$	$\ln^2(x) = (\ln x)^2 = \frac{1}{16}$

<b>E6</b>	<b>Ergebnis</b>
$\lg(4000) = \lg(4 \cdot 1000) = \lg(4) + 3$	1. Logarithmengesetz
$\lg(0,25) = \lg(1) - \lg(4) = -\lg(4)$	2. Logarithmengesetz

<b>E7</b>	<b>Ergebnis</b>					
$e^{2\ln(u)}$	$e^{\ln\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)}$	$\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{\ln(u)}{2}}$	$e^{\frac{\ln(u)}{3}}$	$2e^{\ln(u^2)}$	$e^{\ln(u)-1}$	$e^{\ln(t-1)}$
$u^2$	$\frac{u}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{u}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{u}}$	$2u^2$	$u \cdot e^{-1}$	$u-1$

**Ausführliche Lösungen:**

A1	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	a) Definition: $\log_a(b) = c \Leftrightarrow a^c = b$ $\log_3(x) = 3$ $\Leftrightarrow 3^3 = x$ $\Leftrightarrow x = 27$	b) $\log_x(3) = -2 \Leftrightarrow x^{-2} = 3$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = 3 \mid \cdot x^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 = 3x^2 \mid : 3$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} = x^2 \mid \sqrt{\quad} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} =  x $ $ x  = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow x_{1/2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$ $x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$ da $x > 0$ (Definition)
A1	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	c) $\log_2(5) = x \Leftrightarrow 2^x = 5 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(2^x) = \ln(5)$ $\Leftrightarrow x \cdot \ln(2) = \ln(5) \mid : \ln(2)$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\ln(5)}{\ln(2)} \approx 2,322$	d) $\log_4(x-1) = -1,5 \Leftrightarrow 4^{-\frac{3}{2}} = x-1$ $\Leftrightarrow x-1 = \frac{1}{4^{\frac{3}{2}}} \mid +1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{(2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + 1$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{(2^3)} + 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{8}{8} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{9}{8}$
A1	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	e) $\log_x(3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^0 = 3$ (Widerspruch) denn $x^0 = 1$ $\Rightarrow x = \{ \}$	f) $\lg(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 10^{-\frac{1}{2}} = x$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10}} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{10} \sqrt{10}$
A1	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	g) $\ln(x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow e^{-1} = x$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{e} \approx 0,368$	h) $\lg(2x) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 10^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2x \mid : 2$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{\frac{1}{2}} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{10} \approx 1,581$
A1	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	i) $\log_x(4) = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow x^{\frac{1}{3}} = 4 \mid ^3$ $\Leftrightarrow x = 4^3 \Leftrightarrow x = 64$	j) $\log_4(x) + \log_4(2) = \log_4(12)$ $\Leftrightarrow \log_4(2x) = \log_4(12)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2x = 12 \mid : 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 6$

A1	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	k) $\log_3(x) - \log_3(5) = 3$ $\Leftrightarrow \log_3\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) = 3 \Leftrightarrow 3^3 = \frac{x}{5} \mid \cdot 5$ $\Leftrightarrow 5 \cdot 3^3 = x \Leftrightarrow x = 135$	l) $\log_5(12) = x \Leftrightarrow 5^x = 12 \mid \ln(\quad)$ $\Leftrightarrow \ln(5^x) = \ln(12)$ $\Leftrightarrow x \cdot \ln(5) = \ln(12) \mid : \ln(5)$ $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\ln(12)}{\ln(5)} \approx 1,544$

A2	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	a) $\log(xy) = \log(x) + \log(y)$	b) $\log\left(\frac{1}{ab}\right) = \log(1) - \log(ab)$ $= -[\log(a) + \log(b)]$

A2	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	c) $\log(3x-3) - \log(x-1)$ $= \log\left(\frac{3x-3}{x-1}\right) = \log\left[\frac{3(x-1)}{x-1}\right]$ $= \log(3)$	d) $\log(\sqrt{2xy}) = \log\left[(2xy)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]$ $= \frac{1}{2}[\log(2) + \log(x) + \log(y)]$

A2	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	e) $\ln(u) + 2\ln(v) = \ln(u) + \ln(v^2)$ $= \ln(uv^2)$	f) $-\lg\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) = -[\lg(1) - \lg(u)]$ $= -[0 - \lg(u)] = \lg(u)$

A2	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	g) $\lg(x) - \lg(y) + \frac{1}{2}\lg(z)$ $= \lg\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \lg\left(z^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \lg\left(\frac{x\sqrt{z}}{y}\right)$	h) $\ln(e^2) - 3\ln\left(\frac{e}{2}\right) = 2\ln(e) - 3[\ln(e) - \ln(2)]$ $= 2 \cdot 1 - 3[1 - \ln(2)] = 2 - 3 + 3\ln(2)$ $= 3\ln(2) - 1$

A2	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	i) $\ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)$ $= \ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x)$	j) $\log(x^3) - \log(x) = \log\left(\frac{x^3}{x}\right)$ $= \log(x^2) = 2\log(x)$

A2	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	k) $\lg(uv) + \lg\left(\frac{1}{v^2}\right) = \lg\left(uv \cdot \frac{1}{v^2}\right)$ $= \lg\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \lg(u) - \lg(v)$	l) $\log(\sqrt{x}) + 1,5 \log(x) = \log\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) + \frac{3}{2} \log(x)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \log(x) + \frac{3}{2} \log(x) = 2 \log(x)$

A3	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	a) $\ln(2e^2) + \ln\left(\frac{e}{2}\right)$ $= \ln(2) + \ln(e^2) + \ln(e) - \ln(2)$ $= 2\ln(e) + \ln(e)$ $= 2 + 1 = 3$	b) $\ln\left(\frac{4}{3}u\right) - \ln\left(\frac{4}{u}\right); u > 0$ $= \ln\left(\frac{4u}{3}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{4}{u}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{4u \cdot u}{3 \cdot 4}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{u^2}{3}\right)$ $= \ln(u^2) - \ln(3) = 2\ln(u) - \ln(3)$

A3	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	c) $\ln(1-x^2) - \ln(1+x)$ $= \ln\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x}\right) = \ln\left[\frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{1+x}\right]$ $= \ln(1-x)$	d) $\ln(x) - \ln(4) + \ln\left(\frac{4y}{x}\right)$ $= \ln\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{4y}{x}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{x}{4} \cdot \frac{4y}{x}\right) = \ln(y)$

A3	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	e) $\ln\left(\frac{1}{a^2}\right) - \ln(2a) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)$ $= \ln\left(\frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2a} \cdot a\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2a^2}\right)$ $= \ln(1) - \ln(2a^2) = -[\ln(2) + 2\ln(a)]$ $= -2\ln(a) - \ln(2)$	f) $\ln\left(\frac{1+x}{2+x}\right) - \ln(x+1)$ $= \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{2+x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2+x}\right)$ $= \ln(1) - \ln(2+x)$ $= \ln(2+x)$

A4	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	a) $\log_3(4) = \frac{\ln(4)}{\ln(3)}$ ist <b>wahr</b> , denn $\log_a(b) = \frac{\ln(b)}{\ln(a)}$	
	b) $\log_3(4) = \frac{\lg(3)}{\lg(4)}$ ist <b>falsch</b> , denn $\log_a(b) = \frac{\lg(b)}{\lg(a)}$	
	c) $\log_3(4) = \frac{\lg(4)}{\lg(3)}$ ist <b>wahr</b> , denn $\log_a(b) = \frac{\lg(b)}{\lg(a)}$	

A5	Ausführliche Lösungen
	$\ln(x) = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{1}{4}} = x$
	$x = e^{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow \ln(\sqrt{x}) = \ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \ln\left[\left(e^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right] = \ln\left(e^{\frac{1}{8}}\right) = \frac{1}{8}\ln(e) = \frac{1}{8}$
	$x = e^{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{4}}}\right) = \ln\left(e^{-\frac{1}{4}}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}\ln(e) = -\frac{1}{4}$
	$x = e^{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow \ln(x^2) = \ln\left[\left(e^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^2\right] = \ln\left(e^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\ln(e) = \frac{1}{2}$
$x = e^{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow \ln^2(x) = \ln(x) \cdot \ln(x) = \ln\left(e^{\frac{1}{4}}\right) \cdot \ln\left(e^{\frac{1}{4}}\right) = \frac{1}{4}\ln(e) \cdot \frac{1}{4}\ln(e) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$	
A6	Ausführliche Lösung
	$\lg(4) \approx 0,602 \Rightarrow \lg(4000) = \lg(4 \cdot 1000) = \lg(4 \cdot 10^3) = \lg(4) + 3\lg(10) = \lg(4) + 3$
	$\lg(0,25) = \lg\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \lg(1) - \lg(4) = -\lg(4)$
A7	Ausführliche Lösungen
	$e^{2\ln(u)} = e^{\ln(u^2)} = u^2$ wegen $e^{\ln(b)} = b$
	$e^{\ln\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)} = \frac{u}{2}$ wegen $e^{\ln(b)} = b$
	$\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{\ln(u)}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}\ln(u)} = \frac{1}{2}e^{\ln\left(u^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)} = \frac{1}{2}u^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{u}$
	$e^{\frac{\ln(u)}{3}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}\ln(u)} = e^{-\ln(u^{\frac{1}{3}})} = \frac{1}{e^{\ln(u^{\frac{1}{3}})}} = \frac{1}{u^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{u}}$
	$2e^{\ln(u^2)} = 2u^2$
	$e^{\ln(u)-1} = e^{\ln(u)} \cdot e^{-1} = u \cdot e^{-1}$
$e^{\ln(u-1)} = u-1$	