

Exercices supplémentaires

Exponentielles - Logarithmes

Problème 1

Résoudre les équations ci-dessous :

a) $3^x = 18$

b) $5^{3x} = 63$

c) $8 \cdot 2^x = 4^{3x+5}$

d) $29^{\frac{1}{2}x} = 76$

e) $29^{\frac{3}{5}x} = 73$

f) $e^{x+1} = 2$

g) $e^{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

h) $4^{2x} = 3^{x-1}$

i) $3^{x+1} = \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{x-2}$

j) $2^{x+1} \cdot 3^x = 5$

Problème 2

Résoudre les équations suivantes :

a) $\log(x) + \log(5) = 1$

b) $\log(9x) + \log(x) = 4$

c) $\log_8(x+1) - \log_8(x) = \log_8(4)$

d) $\log_6(x-3) + \log_6(x+2) = 1$

e) $\log_3(2x-5) - \log_3(x^2+4x+4) = -2$

f) $\log_2(2) + \log_2(x+2) - \log_2(3x-5) = 3$

g) $\log_5(4) + \log_5(2x-3) = 20$

h) $\ln(x+1) + \ln(x-1) = 1$

i) $\ln(x+1) = -1$

j) $\log(4x-1) - 2\log(x) = \log(3)$

Problème 1

$$j) 2^{x+1} \cdot 3^x = 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(2^{x+1} \cdot 3^x) = \ln(5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(2^{x+1}) + \ln(3^x) = \ln(5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)\ln(2) + x\ln(3) = \ln(5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x\ln(2) + \ln(2) + x\ln(3) = \ln(5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(\ln(2) + \ln(3)) = \ln(5) - \ln(2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\ln(5) - \ln(2)}{\ln(2) + \ln(3)} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\ln(2 \cdot 3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\ln(6)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \log_6\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

Probleme 2

$$a) \log(x) + \log(5) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log(5x) = \log(10) \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 5x = 10 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 2$$

* Vérification:

$$\log(2) + \log(5) = \log(2 \cdot 5) = \log(10) = 1 = 1 \quad \checkmark \text{ OK}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \{ 2 \}$$

$$b) \log(9x) + \log(x) = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log(9x \cdot x) = \log(10^4) \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 9x^2 = 10^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{10^4}{9} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \pm \frac{100}{3}$$

$$x = -\frac{100}{3} < 0 \quad \hat{=} \text{ éliminer } \Rightarrow$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{100}{3} \right\}$$

$$c) \log_8(x+1) - \log_8(x) = \log_8(4)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_8\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right) = \log_8(4) \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \frac{x+1}{x} = 4 \quad ; \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x+1 = 4x \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 4x - x = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3x = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{3}$$

* Vérification:

$$\begin{aligned} \log_8\left(\frac{1}{3} + 1\right) - \log_8\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) &= \log_8\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) - \log_8\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \\ &= \log_8\left(\frac{4 \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}}\right) = \log_8\left(\frac{4}{\cancel{3}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{3}}{1}\right) = \log_8(4) = \log_8(4) \quad \checkmark \text{ OK} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$d) \log_6(x-3) + \log_6(x+2) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_6((x-3)(x+2)) = \log_6(6) \Leftrightarrow (x-3)(x+2) = 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3x - 6 - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 12 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+3)(x-4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -3, \quad x_2 = 4$$

* Vérification :

$$i) x_1 = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_6(-3-3) + \log_6(-3+2) = \log_6(-6) + \log_6(-1)$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 < 0 < 0

$\Rightarrow x_1 = -3$ à éliminer

$$ii) x_2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_6(4-3) + \log_6(4+2) = \underbrace{\log_6(1)}_{=0} + \log_6(6) = 1 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \{4\}$$

$$e) \log_3 (2x-5) - \log_3 (x^2+4x+4) = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_3 \left(\frac{2x-5}{x^2+4x+4} \right) = \log_3 (3)^{-2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-5}{x^2+4x+4} = 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-5}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{1}{9} \quad ; \quad x \neq -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9(2x-5) = x^2+4x+4 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 18x-45 = x^2+4x+4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 18x + 4x + 4 + 45 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 14x + 49 = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad (x-7)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 7$$

* verification:

$$\log_3 (2 \cdot 7 - 5) - \log_3 (7^2 + 4 \cdot 7 + 4) = \log_3 (9) - \log_3 (81)$$

$$= \log_3 \left(\frac{9}{81} \right) = \log_3 \left(\frac{1}{9} \right) = \log_3 (3^{-2}) = -2 \quad \checkmark \text{ ok}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \{ 7 \}$$

$$f) \log_2(2) + \log_2(x+2) - \log_2(3x-5) = 3$$

$$\underbrace{\log_2(2)}_1 + \log_2(x+2) - \log_2(3x-5) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2\left(\frac{x+2}{3x-5}\right) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \log_2\left(\frac{x+2}{3x-5}\right) = \log_2(2^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+2}{3x-5} = 2^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x+2 = 4(3x-5)$$

$$x \neq \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+2 = 12x-20 \Rightarrow 11x = 22 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

* Verifikation:

$$\log_2(2) + \log_2(2+2) - \log_2(3 \cdot 2 - 5) = 1 + \log_2(4) - \log_2(1)$$

$$= 1 + \log_2(2)^2 - 0 = 1 + 2 = 3 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \{2\}$$

$$g) \log_5(4) + \log_5(2x-3) = 20$$

condition: $2x-3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \text{ED} =]\frac{3}{2}; +\infty[$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_5(4 \cdot (2x-3)) = \log_5(5^{20})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4(2x-3) = 5^{20} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 8x - 12 = 5^{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x = 5^{20} + 12 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{5^{20} + 12}{8} \in \text{ED}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \left\{ \frac{5^{20} + 12}{8} \right\}$$

$$h) \ln(x+1) + \ln(x-1) = 1 \quad (*)$$

Cette équation est définie pour $x > -1$ et $x > 1$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ED} =]1; +\infty[$$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow \ln[(x+1)(x-1)] = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \ln(x^2-1) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^1 = x^2 - 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x^2 = e + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -\sqrt{e+1} \quad \text{à éliminer car } \notin \text{ED}$$

$$x_2 = \sqrt{e+1} \in \text{ED}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \left\{ \sqrt{e+1} \right\}$$

$$i) \ln(x+1) = -1 \quad (*)$$

Cette équation est définie pour $x > -1 \rightarrow \text{ED} =]-1; +\infty[$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow x+1 = e^{-1}$$
$$\Rightarrow x = e^{-1} - 1 = -1 + e^{-1} = -1 + \frac{1}{e}$$

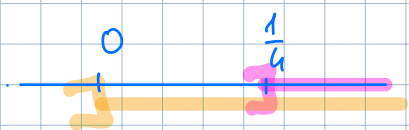
$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1-e}{e} \in \text{ED}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \left\{ \frac{1-e}{e} \right\}$$

$$j) \log(4x-1) - 2 \log(x) = \log(3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log(4x-1) - \log(x)^2 = \log(3)$$

condition: $4x-1 > 0$ et $x^2 > 0$



$$\Rightarrow \text{ED} = \left] \frac{1}{4}; +\infty \right[$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log\left(\frac{4x-1}{x^2}\right) = \log(3) \Leftrightarrow \frac{4x-1}{x^2} = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x-1 = 3x^2 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_1, x_2 \in \text{ED}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}; 1 \right\}$$