

Logarytmy

sobota, 6 grudnia 2025

14:00

$$a \in (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty), b > 0$$

$$\log_a b = c \Leftrightarrow a^c = b$$

Idea: $a^m = a^n$
 $\updownarrow$
 $m = n$
 Tzn. Fajnie byłoby mieć tę samą podstawę.

$$\log_3 27 = 3 \quad \log_2 8 = 3 \text{ bo } 2^3 = 8$$

$$\log_4 16 = 2$$

$$\log_{10} 1000 = 3$$

$$\log_3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = -1$$

$$\log_2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -2$$

$$\log_4 8 = x$$

$$4^x = 8^1$$

$$(2^2)^x = 2^3$$

$$2^{2x} = 2^3$$

$$2x = 3, x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\log_{27} 9 = x$$

$$27^x = 9$$

$$(3^3)^x = 3^2$$

$$3^{3x} = 3^2, 3x = 2, x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{8}}(16) = x$$

$$\sqrt{8}^x = 16$$

$$\left(8^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^x = 16$$

$$8^{\frac{1}{2}x} = 16$$

$$(2^3)^{\frac{1}{2}x} = 2^4$$

$$2^{\frac{3}{2}x} = 2^4$$

$$\frac{3}{2}x = 4 \quad / \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\sqrt[k]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{k}}$$

- Dla dowolnych liczb rzeczywistych $x > 0, y > 0$ oraz r prawdziwe są równości:

$$\log_a(x \cdot y) = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x^r = r \cdot \log_a x$$

$$\log_a \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

Wzór na zmianę podstawy logarytmu:

jeżeli $a > 0, a \neq 1, b > 0, b \neq 1$ oraz $c > 0$, to:

$$\log_b c = \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b}$$

W szczególności:

$$\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a}$$

Zapisy $\log x$ oraz $\lg x$ oznaczają $\log_{10} x$.

Uwaga:

~~$$\log_2 x^2 = 2 \log_2 x$$~~

BARDZO ZŁE!

$$x \neq 0$$

$$\log_2(x^2) = 2 \cdot \log_2 |x|$$

OK

Oblicz wartość: $\log_4 36 - 2\log_4 3 = \log_4 36 - \log_4 (3^2) =$
 $= \log_4 4 = 1$

$\log_{17} 1 = 0$
 $17^0 = 1$

$\log_{\frac{2}{3}} 4 - 2\log_{\frac{2}{3}} 3 = \log_{\frac{2}{3}} 4 - \log_{\frac{2}{3}} 9 = \log_{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{4}{9} = 2$ bo $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$

$3\log_5 10 - \log_5 8 = \log_5 (1000) - \log_5 8 = \log_5 \frac{1000}{8} = \log_5 125 = 3$

$\log_6 2 + \frac{1}{\log_3 6} = \log_6 2 + \log_6 3 = \log_6 (2 \cdot 3) = \log_6 6 = 1$

$\log_4 18 - \log_2 3 = \frac{\log_2 18}{\log_2 4} - \log_2 3 =$

$\log_b c = \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b}$
 $= \frac{\log_2 18}{2} - \log_2 3 =$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \log_2 18 - \log_2 3 = \log_2 \sqrt{18} - \log_2 3 =$

$= \log_2 \frac{\sqrt{18}}{3} = \log_2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = \log_2 \sqrt{2} =$

$= \log_2 (2^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\log_4 7 \cdot \log_7 16 = \frac{\log_7 7}{\log_7 4} \cdot \log_7 16$

$\log_b c = \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b}$

$$\log_b c = \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\log_7 4} \cdot \log_7 16 = \frac{\log_7 16}{\log_7 4} =$$

$$= \frac{\log_7 (4^2)}{\log_7 4} = \frac{2 \log_7 4}{\log_7 4} = 2 //$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} \log_4 7 \cdot \log_7 16 = \frac{\log_7 7}{\log_7 4} \cdot \log_7 16 =$$

$$= \frac{\log_7 16}{\log_7 4} = \log_4 16 = 2 //$$

$$\log_b c = \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{III}} \log_4 7 \cdot \log_7 16 = \log_4 7 \cdot \frac{\log_4 16}{\log_4 7} =$$

$$= \log_4 16 = 2 //$$

Kombinujemy: próbujemy mieć 'podobne' podstawy, korzystamy ze wzorów
Na kartce ze wzorami (czasami mechanicznie).

Jak chcemy dobrze przećwiczyć wzory na logarytmy, to szukajmy i rozwiązujmy
takiego typu zadania:

Wiemy, że $\log_2 3 = a$ i $\log_2 5 = b$.

Wyznacz wartości poniższej liaby
w zależności od a i b .

$$(a) \log_2 9 = \log_2 (3^2) = 2 \cdot \log_2 3 = 2a //$$

$$(b) \log_2 100 = \log_2 10^2 = 2 \log_2 10 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \log_2 100 &= \log_2 10^2 = 2 \log_2 10 = \\ &= 2 \cdot \log_2 (2 \cdot 5) = 2 (\log_2 2 + \log_2 5) = \\ &= 2(1+b) \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \log_2 (30) = \log_2 (2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5) = \log_2 2 + \log_2 3 + \log_2 5 = 1+a+b$$

$$(d) \log_2 (2^4) = \log_2 (2^3 \cdot 2) = \log_2 (2^3) + \log_2 2 = 3+1=4$$

$$(e) \log_3 4 = \frac{\log_2 4}{\log_2 3} = \frac{2}{a}$$

$$(f) \log_5 10 = \frac{\log_2 10}{\log_2 5} = \frac{\log_2 (2 \cdot 5)}{\log_2 5} = \frac{\log_2 2 + \log_2 5}{\log_2 5} = \frac{1+b}{b}$$

$$(g) \log_3 5 = \frac{\log_2 5}{\log_2 3} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (h) \log_{15} 20 &= \frac{\log_2 20}{\log_2 15} = \frac{\log_2 (2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5)}{\log_2 (3 \cdot 5)} = \frac{\log_2 2 + \log_2 2 + \log_2 5}{\log_2 3 + \log_2 5} \\ &= \frac{1+1+b}{a+b} = \frac{2+b}{a+b} \end{aligned}$$

Udowodnij, że $(a \neq 1, a > 0, c \neq 1, c > 0, b > 0, d > 0)$

$$\log_a b \cdot \log_c d = \log_a d \cdot \log_c b$$

$$\log_a b \cdot \log_c d = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a} \cdot \frac{\log_a d}{\log_a c}$$

Koniec

$$\text{bo } \log_a c = \frac{1}{\log_c a}$$

Najwyżej mykles!

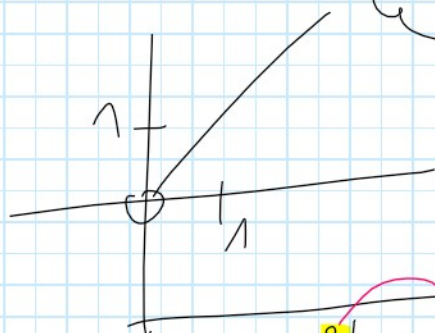
Uwaga: myślenie.

$$(a) \boxed{f(x) = 2^{\log_2 x}}$$

$$\textcircled{1}: \underline{x > 0}$$

$$f(x) = x$$

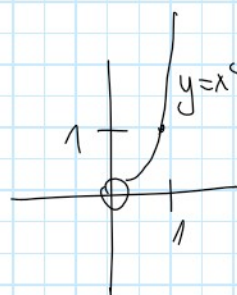
$$\{ a^{\log_a b} = b \}$$



$$(b) \boxed{f(x) = 2^{2 \log_2 x}}$$

$$\underline{x > 0}$$

$$f(x) = 2^{\log_2(x^2)} = x^2$$



$$(c) \boxed{f(x) = 4^{\log_2 x}}$$

$$\underline{x > 0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (2^2)^{\log_2 x} = 2^{2 \log_2 x} = \\ &= 2^{\log_2(x^2)} = x^2 \end{aligned}$$

↗ lub ze zmianą podstawu logarytmu