

អនុគមន៍លោការីត

ជាទូទៅ

បើគេមាន $a^x = y$ នោះ $x = \log_a y, y > 0, a > 0, a \neq 1$ ហើយ $f(x) = a^x$ មានអនុគមន៍ប្រាស $f^{-1}(x) = \log_a x$ ជាអនុគមន៍លោការីតគោល a នៃ x ។

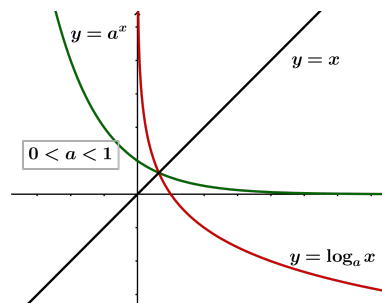
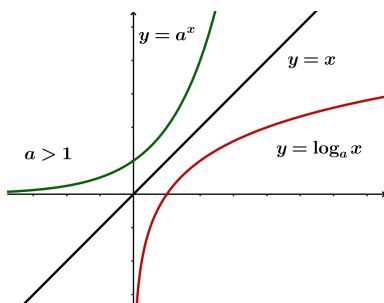
លក្ខណៈនៃលោការីត

ចំពោះគ្រប់ចំនួនវិជ្ជមាន x, y និង a, b ដែល $a, b \neq 1$ គេបាន៖

- ◆ $\log_a(xy) = \log_a x + \log_a y$
- ◆ $\log_a\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a x - \log_a y$
- ◆ $\log_a x^n = n \log_a x$
- ◆ $\log_a x = \frac{1}{\log_x a}$
- ◆ $\log_a a = 1$
- ◆ $\log_a 1 = 0$
- ◆ $\log_a a^x = x$
- ◆ $a^{\log_a x} = x$
- ◆ $\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$

ក្រាបនៃអនុគមន៍លោការីត

- ◆ បើ $a > 1$ ក្រាបកើនពីឆ្វេងទៅស្តាំ គេថា $y = \log_a x$ ជាអនុគមន៍កើន
 - ករណី $0 < x < 1$ តម្លៃ $y = \log_a x < 0$
 - ករណី $x > 1$ តម្លៃ $y = \log_a x > 0$
- ◆ បើ $0 < a < 1$ ក្រាបចុះពីឆ្វេងទៅស្តាំ គេថា $y = \log_a x$ ជាអនុគមន៍ចុះ
 - ករណី $0 < x < 1$ តម្លៃ $y = \log_a x > 0$
 - ករណី $x > 1$ តម្លៃ $y = \log_a x < 0$
- ◆ អនុគមន៍ $y = \log_a x$ មានក្រាបកាត់តាមចំនុចដែលមានកូអរដោនេ $(1, 0)$ ជានិច្ច។
- ◆ អនុគមន៍ $y = \log_a x$ មានន័យចំពោះ $x > 0$ ជានិច្ច។
- ◆ អនុគមន៍ $y = \log_a x$ និង $y = a^x$ មានក្រាបឆ្លុះគ្នាជៀបនឹងបន្ទាត់ $y = x$ ។



សមីការនិងវិសមីការលោការីត

- ◆ បើ $a > 0, a \neq 1$ នោះសមីការ $\log_a x = \log_a y$ គេបាន $x = y$ ។
- ◆ បើ $a > 1$ នោះវិសមីការ $\log_a f(x) < \log_a g(x)$ សមមូល $\begin{cases} f(x) > 0 \\ f(x) < g(x) \end{cases}$ ។
- ◆ បើ $0 < a < 1$ នោះវិសមីការ $\log_a f(x) < \log_a g(x)$ សមមូល $\begin{cases} g(x) > 0 \\ f(x) > g(x) \end{cases}$ ។

I បម្លែងជាទម្រង់លោការីត

$$1 \quad 3^4 = 81$$

$$2 \quad 4^3 = 64$$

$$3 \quad 8^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2$$

$$4 \quad 100^2 = 10000$$

$$5 \quad 2^{-5} = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$6 \quad 125^{\frac{1}{3}} = 5$$

$$7 \quad 8^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$8 \quad 10^4 = 10000$$

$$9 \quad 5^{-2} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$10 \quad x^{-a} = y$$

$$11 \quad 8^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2$$

$$12 \quad 4^{-3} = \frac{1}{64}$$

$$13 \quad A = k^r$$

$$14 \quad 16^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2$$

$$15 \quad 10^{0.3010} = 2$$

II សម្រួល

$$1 \quad \log_3 27$$

$$2 \quad \log_5 125$$

$$3 \quad \log_4 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4 \quad \log_4 16$$

$$5 \quad \log_2 \frac{1}{16}$$

$$6 \quad \log_{\frac{1}{5}} 25$$

$$7 \quad \log_{27} 3$$

$$8 \quad \log 10000$$

$$9 \quad \log_3 9^2$$

$$10 \quad \log_{\frac{1}{9}} 3$$

$$11 \quad \log_2 16 + \log_2 4$$

$$12 \quad \log_4 \sqrt{16} - \log_4 4$$

$$13 \quad 2((\log 100) - 1)$$

$$14 \quad \log_{\sqrt{51}} 51^2$$

$$15 \quad \log_3 18 + \log_3 \frac{3}{2}$$

$$16 \quad \log 20 + \log 50$$

$$17 \quad \ln e^2 + \ln e^3$$

$$18 \quad \log e^2 + \log e^{-2}$$

$$19 \quad \log 200 + \log 5 - \log 100$$

$$20 \quad 7^{\log_{343} 27}$$

III ដោះស្រាយសមីការខាងក្រោម៖

$$1 \quad \log_3 x = 3$$

$$2 \quad \log_x 16 = 2$$

$$3 \quad \log x + \log(x+9) = 1$$

$$4 \quad \log x - \log 3 = \log 4 - \log(x+4)$$

$$5 \quad \ln(2x+1) - \ln(x-1) = \ln x$$

$$6 \quad \log(4+x)^5 = 5$$

$$7 \quad \log \sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt{\log x}$$

$$8 \quad \log_4(x+3) + \log_4(x-3) = 2$$

$$9 \quad \log_5 \sqrt{x^2+1} = 1$$

$$10 \quad \log_3 5 + \log_3 x = \log_3 10$$

$$11 \quad \log \sqrt[3]{x^2} + \log \sqrt[3]{x^4} = \log 2^{-3}$$

$$12 \quad \log_4 x + 35 = 38$$

$$13 \quad 2\log_6(3x-27) = 3$$

$$14 \quad \log(2x-26) + 18 = 22$$

$$15 \quad 5\log_3(9x+63) - 39 = -14$$

$$16 \quad -4\log_2(8x-24) + 56 = 28$$

$$17 \quad \log_4 8x + 13 = 17$$

$$18 \quad \log_5(3+x) - \log_5 x = 2$$

$$19 \quad \log_3 x^2 - \log 9x = 2$$

$$20 \quad \ln(3+x) - \ln x = 2\ln 2$$

$$21 \quad \log(x^2-3) = 2\log(x-1)$$

$$22 \quad \log_2 x + \log_2 x^2 = 15$$

$$23 \quad \log_7(13x-46) = \log_7 4x$$

$$24 \quad \ln(18x-46) = \ln(5x+32)$$

$$25 \quad \log_3(1-x) = \log_3(x-16-x^2)$$

$$26 \quad \frac{\log x}{\log x + 1} = -1$$

$$27 \quad \frac{\log_2(9-2^x)}{3-x} = 1$$

$$28 \quad \log_3[1 + \log_3(2^x-7)] = 1$$

$$29 \quad \log_{5-x}(x^2-2x+65) = 2$$

$$30 \quad (\log_3 x)^2 - \log_3 x^3 + 2 = 0$$

$$31 \quad \log x + \frac{1}{\log x} = 2$$

$$32 \quad \frac{\log(35-x^3)}{\log(5-x)} = 3$$

$$33 \quad \log_7 x + \log_x 7 = 2.5$$

$$34 \quad x^{1+\log x} = 10x$$

$$35 \quad \log^2 x - 3\log x = \log x^2 - 4$$

$$36 \quad \log_{16} x + \log_4 x + \log_2 x = 7$$

$$37 \quad \log \left(64 \sqrt[24]{2^{x^2-40x}} \right) = 0$$

$$\boxed{38} \quad \frac{2 \log x}{\log(5x-4)} = 1$$

$$\boxed{39} \quad \log_7 2 + \log_{49} x = \log_{\frac{1}{7}\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\boxed{40} \quad \log_4(x+12) \times \log_x 2 = 1$$

$$\boxed{41} \quad 5^{\log x} = 50 - x^{\log 5}$$

$$\boxed{42} \quad \log_x 4 + \log_x 2 = 1$$

$$\boxed{43} \quad \log_2(4 \times 3^x - 6) - \log_2(9^x - 6) = 1$$

$$\boxed{44} \quad \log(\log x) + \log(\log x^3 - 2) = 0$$

$$\boxed{45} \quad \log_7(2^x - 1) + \log_7(2^x - 7) = 1$$

$$\boxed{46} \quad \log(3x-1) - \log(3x+1) = \log 16$$

$$\boxed{47} \quad \log(3x^2+1) - \log(3+x) = \log(3x-2)$$

$$\boxed{48} \quad 3\sqrt{\log x} + 2\log \sqrt{x^{-1}} = 2$$

$$\boxed{49} \quad x^{\log_4 3} + 3^{\log_4 x} = 18$$

$$\boxed{50} \quad 3 \log 2 - \log(x-1) = \log(x+1) - \log x$$

IV ដោះស្រាយវិសមីការខាងក្រោម៖

$$\boxed{1} \quad \log_2 x > 8$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad \log_{\frac{1}{3}} a < 0$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad \log(x^2 - 6) > \log x$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad \log_5(x^2 - 6) > \log_5 x$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x < 0$$

$$\boxed{6} \quad \log_x 27 \geq 3$$

$$\boxed{7} \quad \log_2 2x \leq \log_4(x+3)$$

$$\boxed{8} \quad \log_3(3x-5) \geq \log_3(x+7)$$

$$\boxed{9} \quad \log_{0.5} x^2 < \log_{0.5} 3x$$

$$\boxed{10} \quad \log_5 12 < \log_5(5x-3)$$

$$\boxed{11} \quad \log(x^2 - 2x + 3) \geq 0$$

$$\boxed{12} \quad \log_8(3x-1) < \log_8(x+5)$$

V 1 សម្រួលកន្សោម $\frac{1}{\log_2 \log_2 \log_2 256}$

2 បង្ហាញថា $\log_3 810 = 4 + \log_3 10$

VI បង្ហាញថាបើ $f(x) = \log_a x$ នោះ $f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$ ។

VII គណនា p បើ $\log_{xyz} x + \log_{xyz} y + \log_{xyz} z = \log_{10} p$ ។

VIII គណនា

$$\boxed{1} \quad \log \frac{3}{8} + \log \frac{45}{8} - \log \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad \log 10 + \log 100 + \log 1000 + \dots + \log 10000000000$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad \log_b a + \log_{b^2} a^2 + \log_{b^3} a^3 + \dots + \log_{b^n} a^n$$

IX បង្ហាញថា $\frac{1}{\log_a abc} + \frac{1}{\log_b abc} + \frac{1}{\log_c abc} = 1$

X 1 បើ $x^2 + y^2 = 23xy$, ចូរបង្ហាញថា $2 \log(x+y) = 2 \log 5 + \log x + \log y$ ។

2 បើ $p^2 + q^2 = 14pq$, ចូរបង្ហាញថា $\log \frac{p+q}{4} = \frac{1}{2}(\log p + \log q)$ ។

3 បើ $\log_{10} 2 = 0.3010, \log_{10} 3 = 0.4771$, ចូររកតម្លៃនៃ $\log_{10} 135$ ។

4 បើ $\frac{\log a}{b-c} = \frac{\log b}{c-a} = \frac{\log c}{a-b}$, ចូរបង្ហាញថា $a^a b^b c^c = 1$