

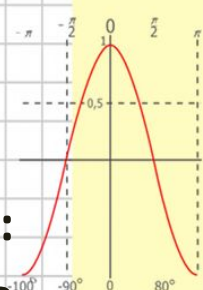
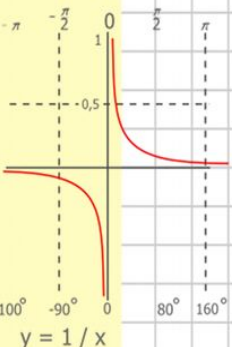
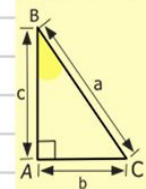
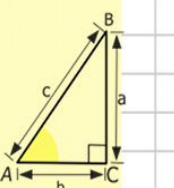
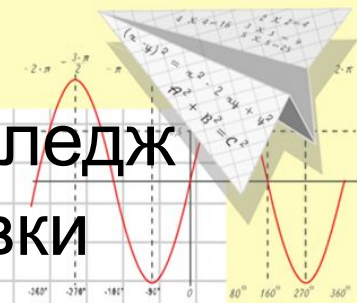
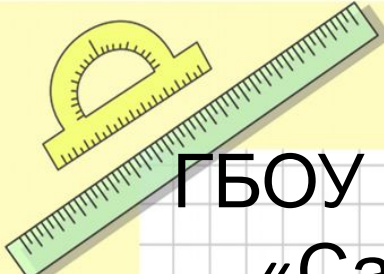
# Математик

ГБОУ СПО Пожарно-спасательный колледж  
«Санкт-Петербургские центр подготовки  
спасателей»

## Методы решения показательных уравнений

Преподаватель математики:  
Мисяр Наталья Николаевна

Санкт-Петербург



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

$$y = \cos x$$
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

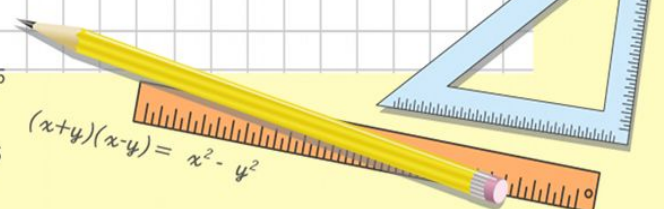
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$



$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$



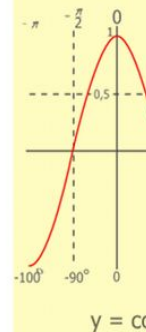
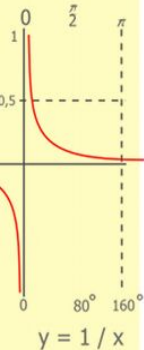
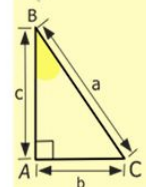
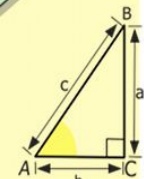
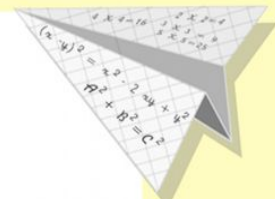
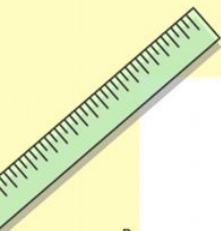
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

# Показательные уравнения

Определения

Простейшие уравнения

Способы решения сложных уравнений



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

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$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



# Определение

Уравнение, в котором переменная содержится в показателе степени, называется **показательным**.

## Примеры

:

$$5^x = 1$$

$$49^{x+0,5} \cdot 7^{x-2} = 1$$

$$2^x$$

$$x = 3^{0,5x}$$

$$3^x + 3^{3-x} =$$

$$12$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

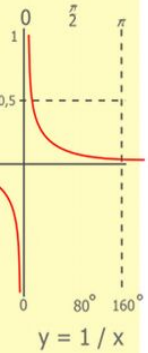
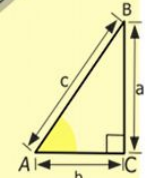
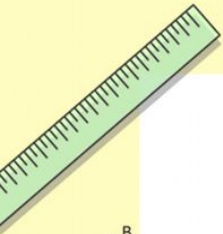
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$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

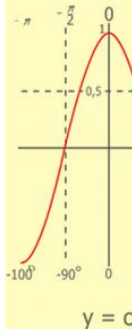
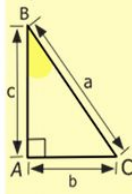
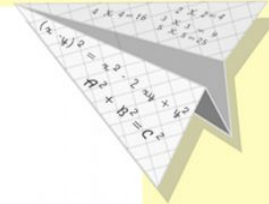
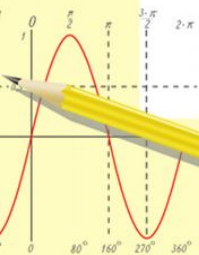
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

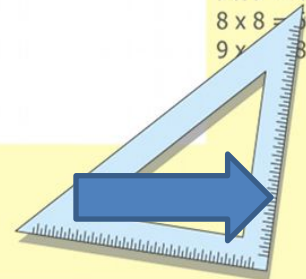
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



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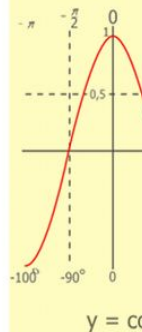
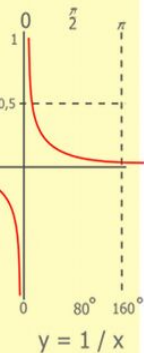
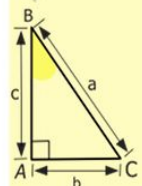
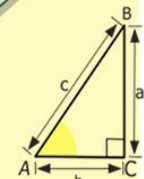
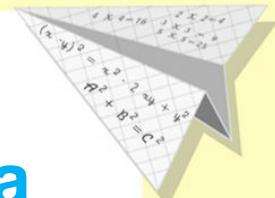
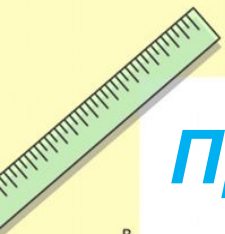


Простейшим показательным уравнением является уравнение вида

$$a^x = a^b, \text{ где } a > 0, a \neq 1.$$

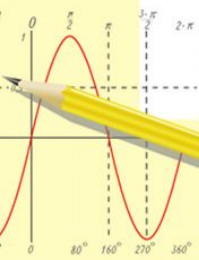
Простейшее показательное уравнение решается с использованием свойств степени.

$$a^x = a^b \Leftrightarrow x = b$$



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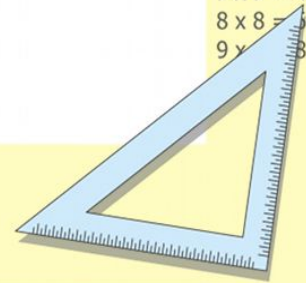
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$1) a^0 = 1$$

$$2) a^1 = a$$

$$3) a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$4) \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}; \text{ zde } a \neq 0$$

$$5) (a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$$

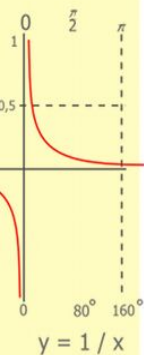
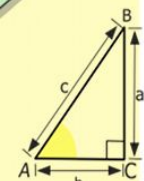
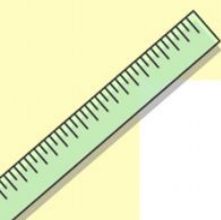
$$6) (ab)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$$

$$7) \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}; \text{ zde } b \neq 0$$

$$8) a^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n = \frac{1}{a^n}; \text{ zde } a \neq 0$$

$$9) \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^{-n}} = a^n; \text{ zde } a \neq 0$$

$$10) \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n = \frac{b^n}{a^n}; \text{ zde } a \neq 0 \text{ u } b \neq 0.$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



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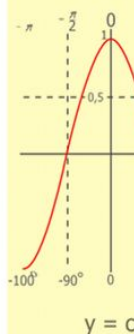
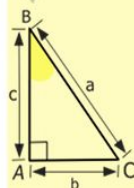
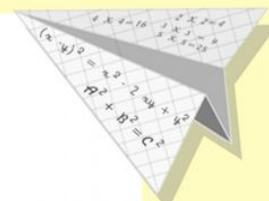


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

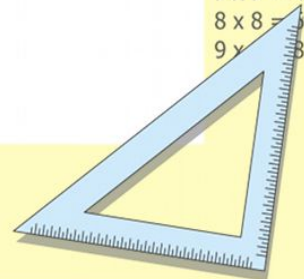
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



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# Решить уравнения:

1.  $9^{3x} = 27$

2.  $5^{7x-9} = 5^{11-3x}$

3.  $25 \cdot 5^x = 1$

4.  $5^{x+2} = 125$

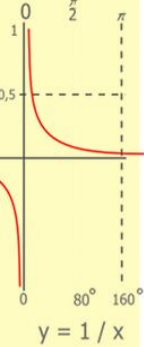
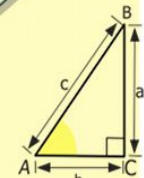
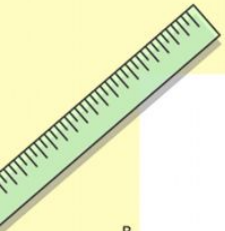
5.  $4^x = \frac{1}{256}$

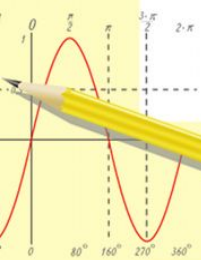
$$9^{2x} = \frac{1}{27}$$

$$9^{2x} = \frac{1}{27} \Rightarrow 3^{4x} = \frac{3^0}{3^3} \Rightarrow 3^{4x} = 3^{0-3} \Rightarrow 3^{4x} = 3^{-3}$$

$$4x = -3 \Rightarrow x = -3/4 = -0,75$$

Ответ: -0,75



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$


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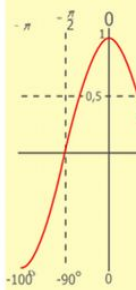
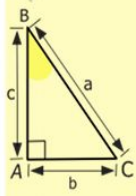
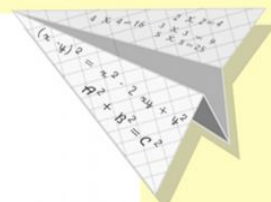
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

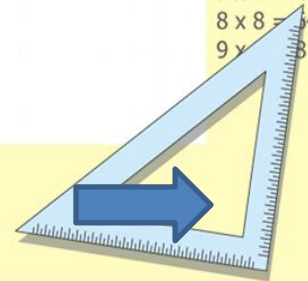
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$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



y = co

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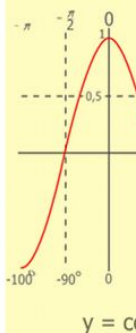
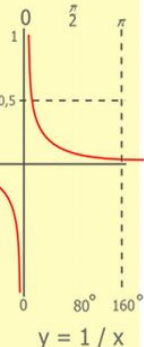
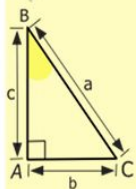
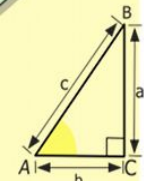
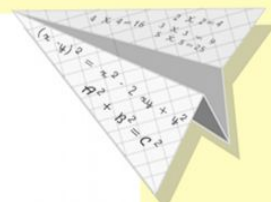
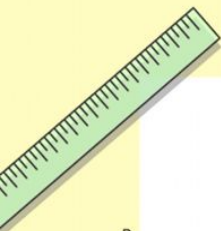
Деление на показательную функцию

Графический метод

**СПОСОБЫ РЕШЕНИЯ СЛОЖНЫХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫХ УРАВНЕНИЙ**

Замена переменной

Вынесение за скобки наименьшего общего множителя



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

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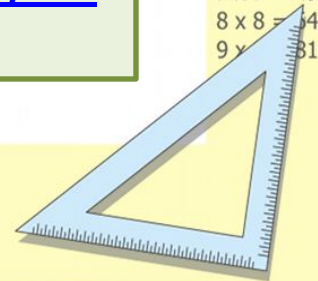
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$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



# Метод замены переменной

Показательное уравнение сводится к решению квадратного.

Способы замены используют, если:

- a) основания степеней одинаковы;
- b) показатель одной из степеней в 2 раза больше, чем другой. Например:  $9^x - 8 \cdot 3^x = 9$ ;
- c) коэффициенты перед переменной противоположны. Например:  $2^{2-x} - 2^{x-1} = 1$ .

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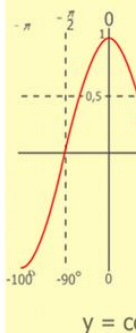
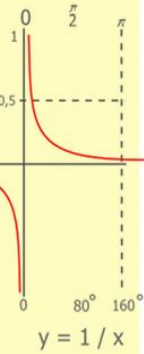
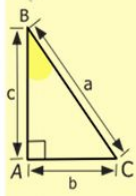
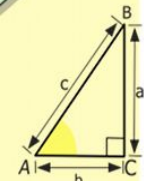
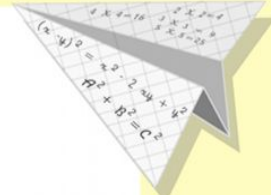
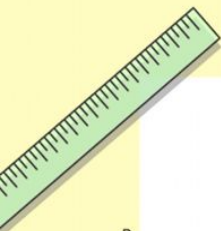
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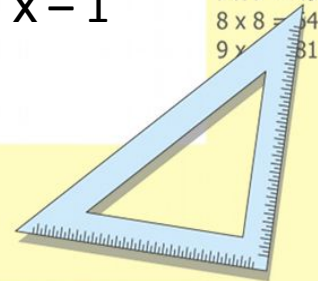
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

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- 9 x 9 = 81





# Решим

# уравнения $2^{2-x} - 2^{x-1} = 1$

$$9^x - 8 \cdot 3^x = 9$$

$$3^{2x} - 8 \cdot 3^x - 9 = 0$$

$$3^x = t, (t \neq 0)$$

$$t^2 - 8 \cdot t - 9 = 0$$

$$D = 64 + 36 = 100$$

$$t_1 = \frac{8 + 10}{2} = 9$$

$$t_2 = \frac{8 - 10}{2} = -1,$$

$$3^x = 9$$

$$3^x = 3^2$$

$$x = 2$$

Ответ :  $x = 2$

$$2^2 \cdot 2^{-x} - 2^x \cdot 2^{-1} = 1$$

$$\frac{4}{2^x} - \frac{2^x}{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$2^x = t, (t \neq 0)$$

$$\frac{4}{t} - \frac{t}{2} - 1 = 0 / \cdot (-2t)$$

$$t^2 + 2t - 8 = 0$$

$$D = 4 + 32 = 36$$

$$t_1 = \frac{-2 + 6}{2} = 2$$

$$t_2 = \frac{-2 - 6}{2} = -4$$

$$2^x = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

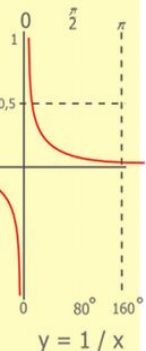
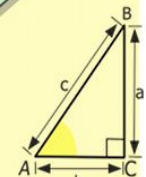
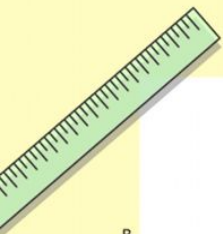
Ответ :  $x = 1$

$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

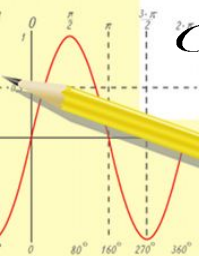
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



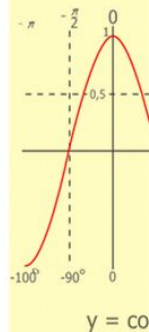
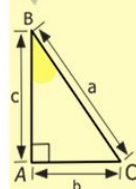
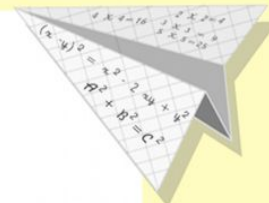
$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 2\ 5\ 00 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105\ 000 \end{array}$$



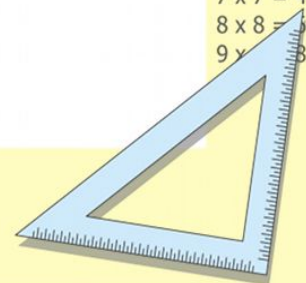
$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



# Решить самостоятельно:

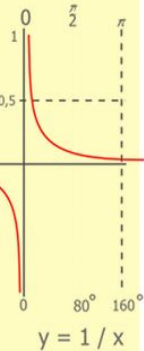
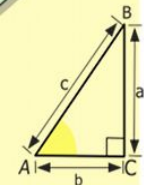
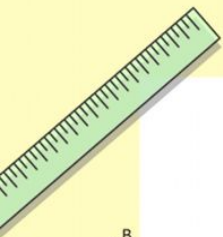
$$3^{2x} - 24 \cdot 3^x - 81 = 0$$

$$4^{2x} - 3 \cdot 4^x - 4 = 0$$

$$2^{2x} - 14 \cdot 2^x - 32 = 0$$

$$6^{2x} - 35 \cdot 6^x - 36 = 0$$

A)  $x=2$ ; B)  $x=3$ ; C)  $x=1$ ; D)  $x=3$ ; E)  $x=4$ .



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

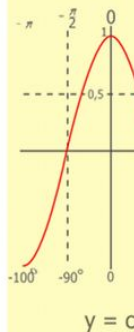
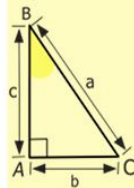
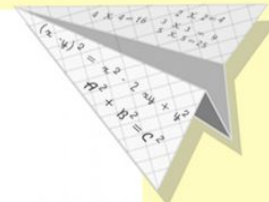


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

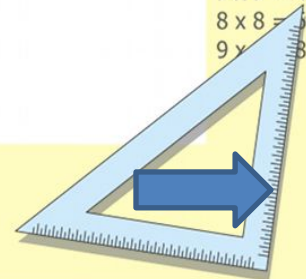
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$y = \cos$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81

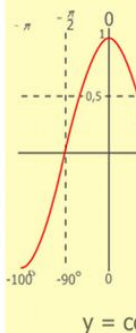
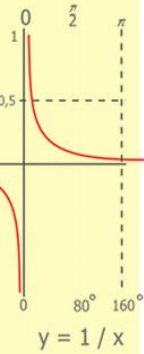
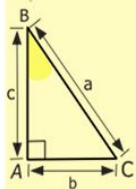
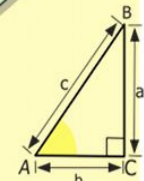
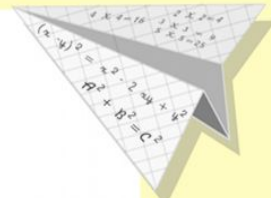
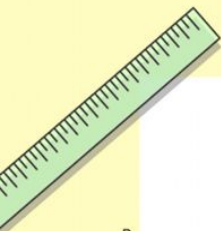


# Метод вынесения наименьшего общего множителя за скобки.

Этот метод используется, если соблюдаются два условия:

- основания степеней одинаковые;
- коэффициенты перед переменной одинаковые.

Например:  $2^{x+1} - 4 \cdot 2^{x-2} = 32$



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

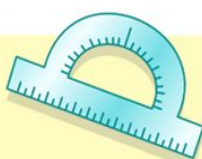
- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x}{70}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



# Решим

## уравнения:

$$2^{x+1} - 2^{x+3} = -12 \quad 3 \cdot 5^{x-2} + 5^{x-1} = 200$$

$$2^{x+1} \cdot (1 - 2^2) = -12$$

$$2^{x+1} \cdot (-3) = -12$$

$$2^{x+1} = 4$$

$$2^{x+1} = 2^2$$

$$x + 1 = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

Ответ :  $x = 1$

$$5^{x-2} \cdot (3 + 5) = 200$$

$$5^{x-2} \cdot 8 = 200$$

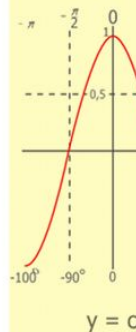
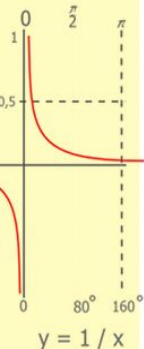
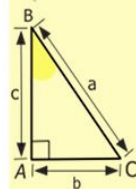
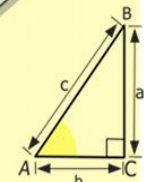
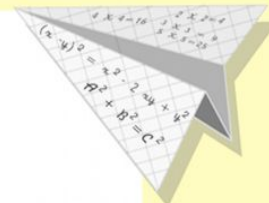
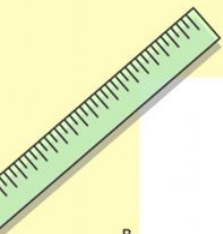
$$5^{x-2} = 25$$

$$5^{x-2} = 5^2$$

$$x - 2 = 2$$

$$x = 4$$

Ответ :  $x = 4$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

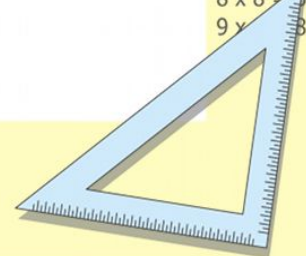


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



# Примеры:

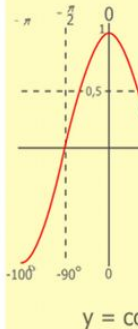
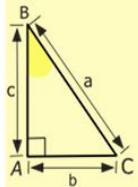
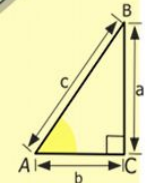
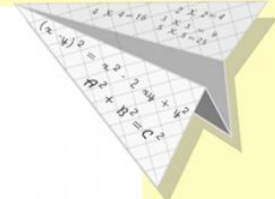
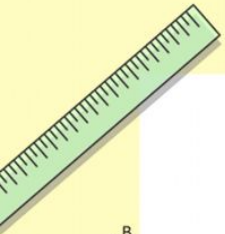
$$4^{x+2} - 4^{x+5} = -252$$

$$2^{3x+2} - 2^{3x-2} - 2^{3x-1} = 208$$

$$2^{3x+2} + 3 \cdot 2^{3x-2} - 5 \cdot 2^{3x+1} = -336$$

$$3^{x+1} + 2^{2x+1} = -20 \cdot 2^{2x} + 3^{x+2}$$

$$5^{x-1} - 3 \cdot 5^{x+1} = -370$$



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

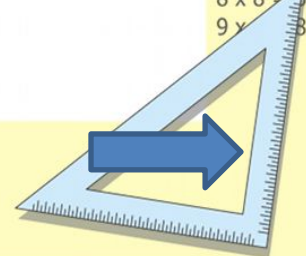
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



# Деление на показательную функцию

Этот способ используется, если основания степеней разные:

а) в уравнении вида  $a^x = b^x$  делим на  $b^x$

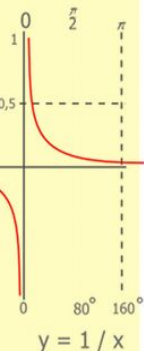
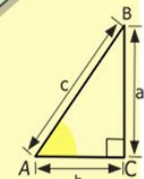
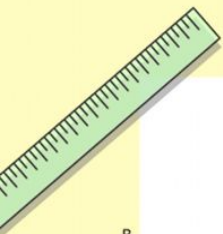
Например:  $4^x = 7^x \mid : 7^x$

б) в уравнении  $A a^{2x} + B (ab)^x + C b^{2x} = 0$

делим на  $b^{2x}$ .

Например:

$$3 \cdot 25^x - 8 \cdot 15^x + 5 \cdot 9^x = 0 \mid : 9^x$$



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

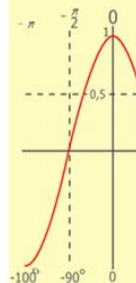
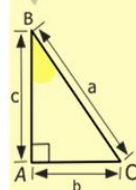
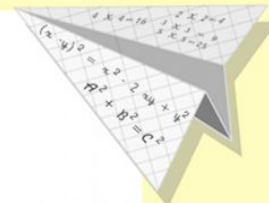


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

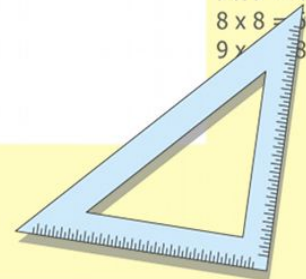
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$y = \cos$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



# Решим уравнения:

$$3 \cdot 25^x - 8 \cdot 15^x + 5 \cdot 9^x = 0 : 9^x$$

$$D = 64 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 4 = 2^2$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 5^{2x}}{3^{2x}} - \frac{8 \cdot 5^x \cdot 3^x}{3^{2x}} + 5 = 0$$

$$t_1 = \frac{8+2}{6} = \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3}; \quad t_2 = \frac{8-2}{6} = 1.$$

$$3 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{2x} - 8 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x + 5 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = 1$$

$$t = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x \quad (t > 0)$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$3t^2 - 8t + 5 = 0$$

Ответ: 0;

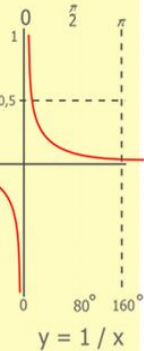
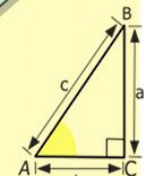
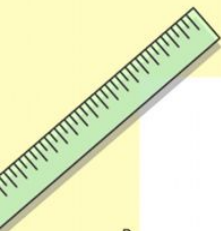
1

$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



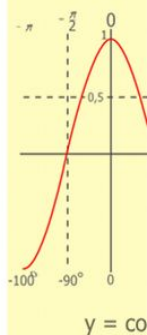
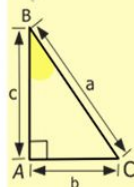
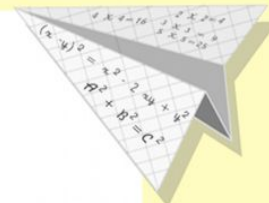
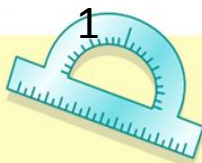
$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



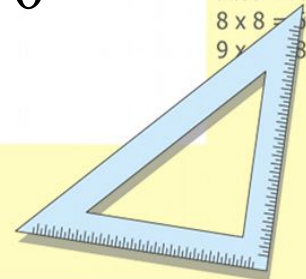
$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



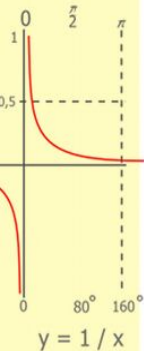
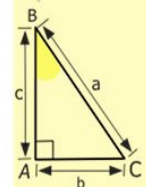
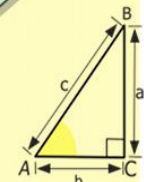
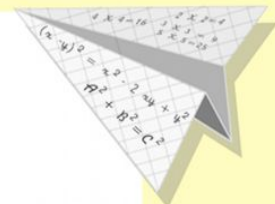
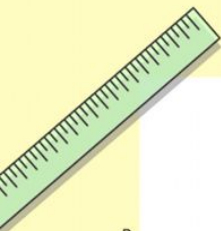
# Примеры:

$$3 \cdot 4^x + 2 \cdot 9^x = 5 \cdot 6^x$$

$$7 \cdot 4^{x^2} - 9 \cdot 14^{x^2} + 2 \cdot 49^{x^2} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x$$

$$3^x \cdot 7^{x+2} = 49 \cdot 4^x$$



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
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- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

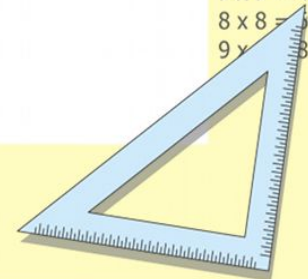
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$





# Графический метод

Метод основан на использовании графических иллюстраций, или каких-либо свойств функций.

- Решите уравнение  $4^x = 5 - x$

Построим в одной системе координат графики функций

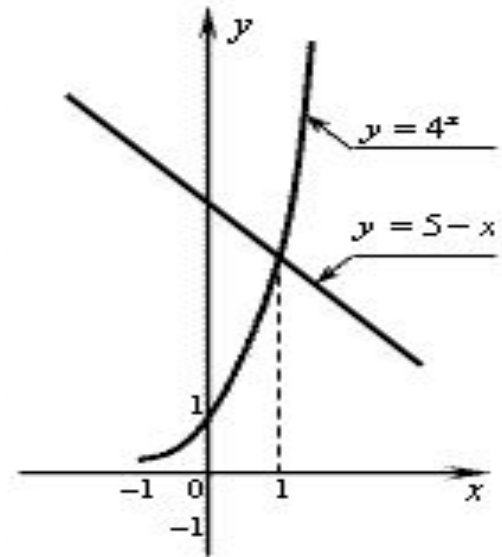
$$y = 4^x \text{ и } y = 5 - x.$$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	1/16	1/4	1	4	16

x	0	1
y	5	4

Они пересекаются в одной точке (1; 4).

Ответ: 1.



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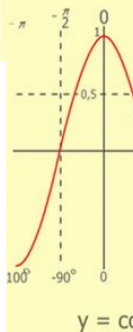
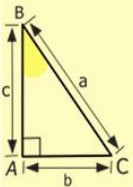
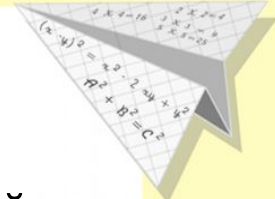
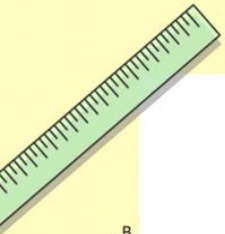
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

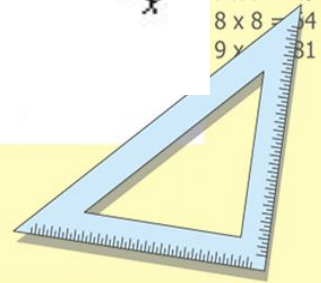
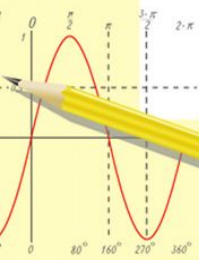
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



# Домашнее задание

## Вариант I

Решите уравнение:  $4^{x-4} = 0,5$

Найти корень уравнения:  $\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^{x^2+27(x-1)} = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{-9x^2}$

Решите уравнение  $5^x - 5^{3-x} = 20$

Решите уравнение:  $\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^{-2x+3} + 49^{x-1} + 7^{2x-1} = 399$

Решите уравнение  $4 \cdot 9^x + 12^x - 3 \cdot 16^x = 0$

## Вариант II

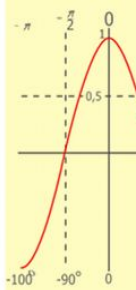
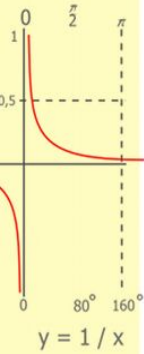
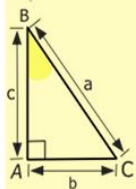
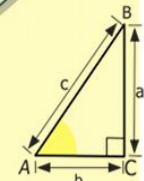
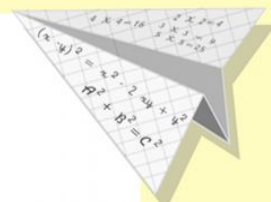
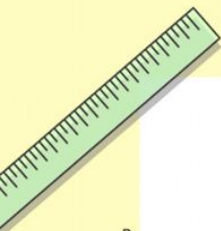
Решите уравнение  $(3,5)^{x-5} = \left(\frac{4}{49}\right)^2$

Решите уравнение:  $\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{16}{5}\right)^x = 2\sqrt{2}$

Решите уравнение  $5^x - 24 = 5^{2-x}$

Решите уравнение  $6 \cdot 9^{0,5x-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{x-6} = 56$

Решите уравнение  $9^x + 6^x = 2 \cdot 4^x$



$$\begin{array}{r} 12500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 8400 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

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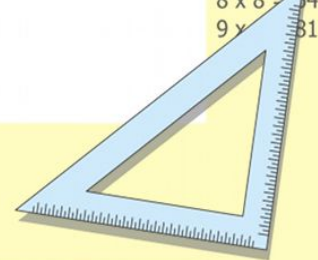
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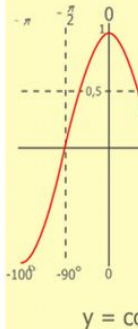
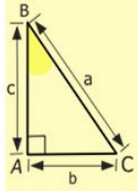
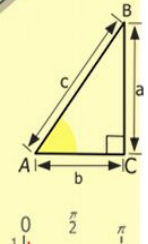
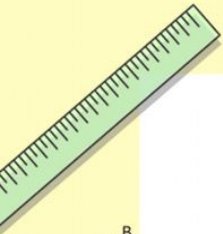
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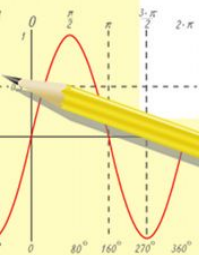
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**Классен Светлана Викторовна**
4. <http://www.uztest.ru/> - Ким Наталья Анатольевна



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

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