

Equazioni esponenziali

37. $2^{5x+2} + 2^{5x+8} - 32^{x+1} = 912$

$2^{5x} \cdot 2^2 + 2^{5x} \cdot 2^8 - 32^x \cdot 32 = 912$ *pongo* $2^{5x} = t$

$4t + 256t - 32t = 912 \Rightarrow 228t = 912$

$t = 4 \Rightarrow 2^{5x} = 2^2 \Rightarrow 5x = 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{5}$

38. $5^{1+\sqrt{x}} + 5^{1-\sqrt{x}} = 10$

$5 \cdot 5^{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{5}{5^{\sqrt{x}}} = 10$ *pongo* $5^{\sqrt{x}} = t$

$5t + \frac{5}{t} = 10 \Rightarrow 5t^2 - 10t + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - 2t + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (t-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1 \Rightarrow 5^{\sqrt{x}} = 5^0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

39. $\frac{5^{4x-1}}{5^{x-1}} - \frac{5^{3x}}{5^{x-1}} - \frac{5^{1-x}}{5^{1-2x}} + 5 = 0$

$5^{3x} - 5^{2x+1} - 5^x + 5 = 0$ *pongo* $5^x = t$

$t^3 - 5t^2 - t + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2(t-5) - 1(t-5) = 0$

$(t-5)(t^2-1) = 0 \Rightarrow (t-5)(t-1)(t+1) = 0$

$t = 5 \Rightarrow 5^x = 5^1 \Rightarrow x = 1$

$t = 1 \Rightarrow 5^x = 5^0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$t = -1 \Rightarrow 5^x = -1 \Rightarrow \text{imp.}$

40. $50 \left(\frac{4}{25}\right)^x - 133 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^x + 20 = 0$

$50 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2x} - 133 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^x + 20 = 0$ *pongo* $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^x = t$

$50t^2 - 133t + 20 = 0 \Rightarrow t_{1,2} = \frac{133 \pm 117}{100} = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{25} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$

$t = \frac{4}{25} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^x = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \Rightarrow x = 2$

$t = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^x = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{-1} \Rightarrow x = -1$

$$41. \quad 4 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{2x} + 15 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{-x} = 19$$

$$4 \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^x \right)^2 + 15 \frac{1}{\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^x} = 19 \quad \text{pongo } \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^x = t$$

$$4t^2 + \frac{15}{t} = 19 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 4t^3 - 19t + 15 = 0$$

Applicando la regola di Ruffini: $(t - 1)(4t^2 + 4t - 15) = 0$

$$t = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^x = \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 0$$

$$4t^2 + 4t - 15 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad t_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 60}}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$t = \frac{3}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^x = \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 1$$

$$t = -\frac{5}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^x = -\frac{5}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{imp.}$$

$$42. \quad 5 \cdot 3^{x-1} - 3 \frac{5^{2x-1}}{5^x} = 0$$

$$5 \cdot 3^{x-1} = 3 \cdot 5^{x-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{5 \cdot 3^{x-1}}{3 \cdot 5^{x-1}} = \frac{3 \cdot 5^{x-1}}{3 \cdot 5^{x-1}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{5}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^{x-1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^{x-2} = \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x - 2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 2$$

$$43. \quad 3 \cdot 3^{2x} + 7^{2x+1} = 3^{2x+2} + 7^{2x}$$

$$3 \cdot 3^{2x} - 3^2 \cdot 3^{2x} + 7^{2x} \cdot 7^1 - 7^{2x} = 0$$

$$3^{2x} (3 - 9) + 7^{2x} (7 - 1) = 0$$

$$-6 \cdot 3^{2x} + 6 \cdot 7^{2x} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 7^{2x} = 3^{2x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{7^{2x}}{3^{2x}} = \frac{3^{2x}}{3^{2x}} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{7}{3} \right)^{2x} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{7}{3} \right)^{2x} = \left(\frac{7}{3} \right)^0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 0$$

44. $e^{2x} + e^x - 2 = 0$

Pongo: $e^x = t \Rightarrow t^2 + t - 2 = 0$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

$t = 1 \Rightarrow e^x = e^0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$t = -2 \Rightarrow e^x = -2 \Rightarrow \text{imp.}$

45. $e^{2x} + e^{\frac{7}{3}} = e^{2+x} + e^{\frac{3x+1}{3}}$

$(e^x)^2 + e^{\frac{7}{3}} - e^2 \cdot e^x - e^x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$ pongo $e^x = t$

$t^2 + e^{\frac{7}{3}} - e^2 t - e^{\frac{1}{3}} t = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - t(e^2 + e^{\frac{1}{3}}) + e^{\frac{7}{3}} = 0$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{e^2 + e^{\frac{1}{3}} \pm \sqrt{e^4 + e^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2e^{\frac{7}{3}} - e^{\frac{7}{3}}}}{2} = \frac{e^2 + e^{\frac{1}{3}} \pm (e^2 - e^{\frac{1}{3}})}{2} = \begin{cases} e^2 \\ e^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{cases}$$

$t = e^2 \Rightarrow e^x = e^2 \Rightarrow x = 2$

$t = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow e^x = e^{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$

46. $e^{2x} + 3e^x - 4 = 0$

Pongo: $e^x = t \Rightarrow t^2 + 3t - 4 = 0$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -4 \end{cases}$$

$t = 1 \Rightarrow e^x = e^0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$t = -4 \Rightarrow e^x = -4 \Rightarrow \text{imp.}$

47. $e^{\frac{3x+8}{2}} - e^{\frac{x+2}{2}} + e^{x+3} - 1 = 0$

$e^{\frac{3}{2}x+4} - e^{\frac{1}{2}x+1} + e^{x+3} - 1 = 0$

$e^{\frac{3}{2}x} \cdot e^4 - e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot e + e^x \cdot e^3 - 1 = 0$ pongo $e^{\frac{1}{2}x} = t$

$e^4 t^3 - e t + e^3 t^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow e^3 t^2 (et + 1) - (et + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (et + 1)(e^3 t^2 - 1) = 0$

$et + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow e^{\frac{1}{2}x} = -e^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{imp.}$

$e^3 t^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{1}{e^3} \Rightarrow e^x = e^{-3} \Rightarrow x = -3$