

25. $2 \log_a (x + 4) = \log_a (2 - x)$

$$c.a.: \begin{cases} x + 4 > 0 \\ 2 - x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -4 \\ x < 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -4 < x < 2$$

$$\log_a (x + 4)^2 = \log_a (2 - x) \Rightarrow x^2 + 8x + 16 = 2 - x$$

$$x^2 + 9x + 14 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 56}}{2} \begin{cases} -7 \text{ non acc} \\ -2 \end{cases} \quad \boxed{x = -2}$$

26. $\log_a \sqrt{x - 3} = \frac{1}{2} \log_a (3x - 4)$

$$c.a.: \begin{cases} x - 3 > 0 \\ 3x - 4 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 3 \\ x > \frac{4}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 3$$

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

$$\log_a (x - 3) = \log_a (3x - 4) \Rightarrow x - 3 = 3x - 4$$

$$x - 3x = -4 + 3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ non acc.} \Rightarrow \text{imp.}$$

27. $2 \log_a \sqrt{3x} = \log_a (x^2 - 4)$

$$c.a.: \begin{cases} 3x > 0 \\ x^2 - 4 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < -2 \vee x > 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 2$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log_a 3x = \log_a (x^2 - 4) \Rightarrow \log_a 3x = \log_a (x^2 - 4)$$

$$3x = x^2 - 4 \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 16}}{2} \begin{cases} 4 \\ -1 \text{ non acc.} \end{cases} \quad \boxed{x = 4}$$

28. $\frac{\log_a (10 - x)}{\log_a (4 - x)} = 2$

$$c.a.: \begin{cases} 10 - x > 0 \\ 4 - x > 0 \\ \log_a (4 - x) \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 10 \\ x < 4 \\ 4 - x \neq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 10 \\ x < 4 \\ x \neq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x < 4 \wedge x \neq 3$$

$$\log_a (10 - x) = 2 \log_a (4 - x) \Rightarrow \log_a (10 - x) = \log_a (4 - x)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$10 - x = 16 - 8x + x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 24}}{2} \begin{cases} 6 \text{ non acc.} \\ 1 \end{cases} \quad \boxed{x = 1}$$

$$29. \quad \log_a |3x - 1| = \log_a |x|$$

$$c.a.: \begin{cases} 3x - 1 \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq \frac{1}{3} \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3x - 1 = \pm x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - 1 = x \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \\ 3x - 1 = -x \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}; x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$30. \quad 3 \log_2 (x + 2) - 3 \log_2 (2x - 1) + \log_2 4 - \log_3 9 = 0$$

$$c.a.: \begin{cases} x + 2 > 0 \\ 2x - 1 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -2 \\ x > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3 \log_2 (x + 2) = 3 \log_2 (2x - 1) - 2 + 2$$

$$\log_2 (x + 2) = \log_2 (2x - 1) \Rightarrow x + 2 = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$31. \quad \log_a (x - 5) + \log_a (x - 7) + \log_a 3 = 0$$

$$c.a.: \begin{cases} x - 5 > 0 \\ x - 7 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 5 \\ x > 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 7$$

$$\log_a 3(x - 5)(x - 7) = \log_a 1$$

$$3(x^2 - 12x + 35) = 1 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 36x + 105 = 1 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 36x + 104 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{324 - 312}}{3} = \frac{18 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{18 - 2\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \text{non acc. per c.a.} \quad x = \frac{18 + 2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$32. \quad 2 \log_a x + \log_a (x^2 + 1) = \log_a (3 - x^2)$$

$$c.a.: \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 3 - x^2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < x < \sqrt{3}$$

$$\log_a x^2 + \log_a (x^2 + 1) = \log_a (3 - x^2)$$

$$\log_a x^2 (x^2 + 1) = \log_a (3 - x^2) \Rightarrow x^4 + x^2 = 3 - x^2 \Rightarrow x^4 + 2x^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 3}}{1} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -3 \text{ non acc.} \end{cases} \quad x = 1$$

33. $2 \log_a (x - 1) + \log_a (x - 2) = \log_a (x^2 - 3x + 2)$

$$c.a.: \begin{cases} x - 1 > 0 \\ x - 2 > 0 \\ x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x > 2 \\ x < 1 \vee x > 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 2$$

$$\log_a (x - 1)^2 (x - 2) = \log_a (x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

$$(x - 1)^2 (x - 2) = (x - 1) (x - 2) \Rightarrow x - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ non acc.}$$

imp.

34. $\ln (x + 2) - \ln x = 2 \ln \frac{1}{2}$

$$c.a.: \begin{cases} x + 2 > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -2 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 0$$

$$\ln (x + 2) = \ln x + \ln \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \ln (x + 2) = \ln \frac{1}{4} x \Rightarrow x + 2 = \frac{1}{4} x$$

$$4x + 8 = x \Rightarrow 3x = -8 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{8}{3} \text{ non acc.}$$

imp.

35. $\log_2 (x + 2x^2) - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4} = 1$

$$c.a.: x + 2x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x < -\frac{1}{2} \vee x > 0$$

$$\log_2 (x + 2x^2) - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow \log_2 (x + 2x^2) = 3 \Rightarrow \log_2 (x + 2x^2) = \log_2 8 \Rightarrow$$

$$x + 2x^2 = 8 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 64}}{4}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{65}}{4}$$

36. $\log_5 (x - 2) + \log_5 (x^2 - 25) - \log_5 (x - 5) = 1$

$$c.a.: \begin{cases} x - 2 > 0 \\ x^2 - 25 > 0 \\ x - 5 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 2 \\ x < -5 \vee x > 5 \\ x > 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 5$$

$$\log_5 (x - 2) + \log_5 \frac{x^2 - 25}{x - 5} = \log_5 5 \Rightarrow \log_5 (x - 2) + \log_5 (x + 5) = \log_5 5 \Rightarrow$$

$$\log_5 (x - 2) (x + 5) = \log_5 5 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x - 10 = 5 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x - 15 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 60}}{2} \text{ non accettabili per c.a.} \Rightarrow \text{imp.}$$