

Riješi sam:

Da bi mogao da započneš rješavanje nonograma prvo moraš da riješiš zadatke koji slijede. Rješenja zadataka ćeš iskoristiti za postavljanje početne pozicije za rješavanje nonograma. U mreži koja se nalazi poslije zadataka umjesto brojeva stoje oznake a_1, a_2, \dots koje označavaju zadatak čije rješenje treba da upišeš kod druge prazne mreže na mjesto na kojem je stajala odgovarajuća oznaka zadatka u prvoj mreži. (Npr. na mjesto a_1 potrebno je staviti rješenje 1. zadatka iz grupe A). Kada u drugu mrežu ubaciš sve odgovarajuće brojeve, nonogram je spreman za rješavanje.

Možeš da počneš.....

A

1. $\frac{\log_{0.5} 125}{\log_{0.5} 5}$
2. $\log_2 27 - 2\log_2 3 + \log_2 \frac{2}{3}$
3. $\left| \log_{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}} 27 \right|$

B

1. Rješenje jednačine $\log_{x-1}(x + 11) = 2$
2. $\log_{12} 4 + \log_{12} 36$
3. $3^{\log_{3\sqrt{3}} 8}$
4. Rješenje jednačine $\log_5 2 + \log_5 x + 2\log_5 \sqrt{x-1} = \log_5(5x - 3)$

C

1. $\left| \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 54 - \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 2 \right|$
2. $2\log_6 2 + \log_6 9$
3. Rješenje jednačine $\log_2(x + 1) + \log_2 x = 1$
4. $2^{\log_2 5}$
5. $3^{2\log_3 2}$

D

1. $0.8(1 + 9^{\log_3 8})^{\log_{65} 5}$
2. $(\log_3 7 + \log_7 3 + 2)(\log_3 7 - \log_{21} 7) \log_7 3 - \log_3 7$
3. $\log 250 - \log 25$
4. Rješenje jednačine $\log_x 81 = 4$
5. $\sqrt{-2 \log_3 \frac{1}{9}}$

E

1. Rješenje jednačine $\log^4 x + \log^2 x^2 = 5, x \in \mathbb{Z}$
2. $\left| \log_2 \log_2 \sqrt[4]{\sqrt{2}} \right|$

F

1. $\sqrt{\log_2^2 128}$

G

1. $-\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 8$

2. Rješenje jednačine $3 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2x - \frac{15}{8}) = 0$

3. $-\log_{\frac{7}{9}} \sqrt{\frac{81}{49}}$

H

1. Rješenje jednačine $\log(x^2 - 4x + 4) + \log \sqrt{x - 2} = 0$

2. Rješenje jednačine $\log_7 x = 0$

3. Rješenje jednačine $\log_2(4 \cdot 3^x - 6) - \log_2(9^x - 6) = 1$

4. $\frac{\log 8 + \log 18}{\log 4 + \log 3}$

I

1. $\log_2 16$

2. $\log 4 + \log 25$

J

1. $\pi^{\log_{\pi} 2}$

2. $\sqrt{\log_3 81}$

3. $\left| 2 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{27} \cdot \log_3 16 \right|$

RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA

A

$$1. \frac{\log_{0,5} 125}{\log_{0,5} 5} = \frac{3 \log_{0,5} 5}{\log_{0,5} 5} = 3$$

$$2. \log_2 27 - 2 \log_2 3 + \log_2 \frac{2}{3} =$$

$$\log_2 \left(3^3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \right) = -\log_2 9 = \log_2 18 - \log_2 9 = \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$3. \left| \log_{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}} 27 \right| = \left| \log_{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-3} \right| = |-6| = 6$$

B

$$1. \log_{x-1}(x+11)=2, \quad D = (1,2) \cup (2,+\infty)$$

$$(x-1)^2 = x+11$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -2 \notin D, \quad x_2 = 5$$

$$2. \log_{12} 4 + \log_{12} 36 = \log_{12} 4 \cdot 36 = \log_{12} 144 = 2$$

$$3. 3^{\log_3 \sqrt{3} 8} = 3^{\frac{2}{3} \log_3 8} = 3^{\log_3 (2^3)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 4$$

$$4. \log_5 2 + \log_5 x + 2 \log_5 \sqrt{x-1} = \log_5 (5x-3) \quad D = (1,+\infty)$$

$$\log_5 2x(x-1) = \log_5 (5x-3)$$

$$2x^2 - 2x = 5x - 3$$

$$2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0 \quad x_1 = 3, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \notin D$$

C

1. $\left| \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 54 - \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 2 \right| = \left| \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 27 \right| = 3$
2. $2\log_6 2 + \log_6 9 = \log_6 4 \cdot 9 = \log_6 36 = 2$
3. $\log_2(x+1) + \log_2 x = 1, \quad D = (0, +\infty)$
 $\log_2 x(x+1) = 1$
 $x^2 + x = 2$
 $x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \quad x_1 = -2 \notin D, \quad x_2 = 1$
4. $2^{\log_2 5} = 5$
5. $3^{2\log_3 2} = 4$

D

1. $0,8(1 + 9^{\log_3 8})^{\log_{65} 5} = 0,8(1 + 3^{2\log_3 8})^{\log_{65} 5} = 0,8(1 + 64)^{\log_{65} 5} =$
 $0,8 \cdot 65^{\log_{65} 5} = 0,8 \cdot 5 = 4$
2. $(\log_3 7 + \log_7 3 + 2)(\log_3 7 - \log_{21} 7) \log_7 3 - \log_3 7 =$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{\log_7 3} + \log_7 3 + 2 \right) \left(\frac{1}{\log_7 3} - \frac{1}{1 + \log_7 3} \right) \log_7 3 - \frac{1}{\log_7 3}, \quad t = \log_7 3$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{t} + t + 2 \right) \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) t - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{(t+1)^2}{t} \cdot \frac{(1+t-t)}{t(t+1)} t - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{t+1}{t} - \frac{1}{t} = 1$
3. $\log 250 - \log 25 = \log 10 = 1$
4. $\log_x 81 = 4, \quad D = (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $x^4 = 81$
 $x = 3$
5. $\sqrt{-2 \log_3 \frac{1}{9}} = \sqrt{\log_3 \left(\frac{1}{9} \right)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\log_3 81} = \sqrt{4} = 2$

E

1. $\log^4 x + \log^2 x^2 = 5, x \in \mathbb{Z}, x > 0$

$$\log^4 x + (\log x^2)^2 = 5$$

$$\log^4 x + 4 \log^2 x = 5 \quad \log^2 x = t$$

$$t^2 + 4t - 5 = 0$$

$$t_1 = -5, t_2 = 1$$

$$\log^2 x = 1 \quad \log x = 1 \vee \log x = -1$$

$$x = 10 \quad x = \frac{1}{10} \notin N$$

2. $|\log_2 \log_2 \sqrt[4]{\sqrt{2}}| = |\log_2 \log_2 2^{\frac{1}{8}}| = |\log_2 \frac{1}{8}| = 3$

F

1. $\sqrt{\log_2^2 128} = \log_2 128 = 7$

G

1. $-\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 8 = 3$

2. $3 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2x - \frac{15}{8}) = 0$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(2x - \frac{15}{8}\right) = 3; \quad 2x - \frac{15}{8} = \frac{1}{8} \quad x = 1$$

3. $-\log_{\frac{7}{9}} \sqrt{\frac{81}{49}} = -\log_{\frac{7}{9}} \frac{9}{7} = 1$

H

$$1. \log(x^2 - 4x + 4) + \log\sqrt{x-2} = 0; \quad D = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\log(x-2)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x-2} = 0$$

$$\log(x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}} = 0$$

$$x-2 = 1 \quad x = 3$$

$$2. \log_7 x = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$3. \log_2(4 \cdot 3^x - 6) - \log_2(9^x - 6) = 1 \quad 4 \cdot 3^x - 6 > 0 \wedge 9^x - 6 > 0$$

$$\log_2 \frac{4 \cdot 3^x - 6}{9^x - 6} = 1$$

$$4 \cdot 3^x - 6 = 2 \cdot 9^x - 12$$

$$(3^x)^2 - 2 \cdot 3^x - 3 = 0 \quad \text{smjena: } 3^x = t$$

$$t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0 \quad t_1 = 3, \quad t_2 = -1 < 0$$

$$3^x = 3$$

$$x = 1$$

$$4. \frac{\log 8 + \log 18}{\log 4 + \log 3} = \frac{\log 144}{\log 12} = 2$$

I

$$1. \log_2 16 = 4$$

$$2. \log 4 + \log 25 = 2$$

