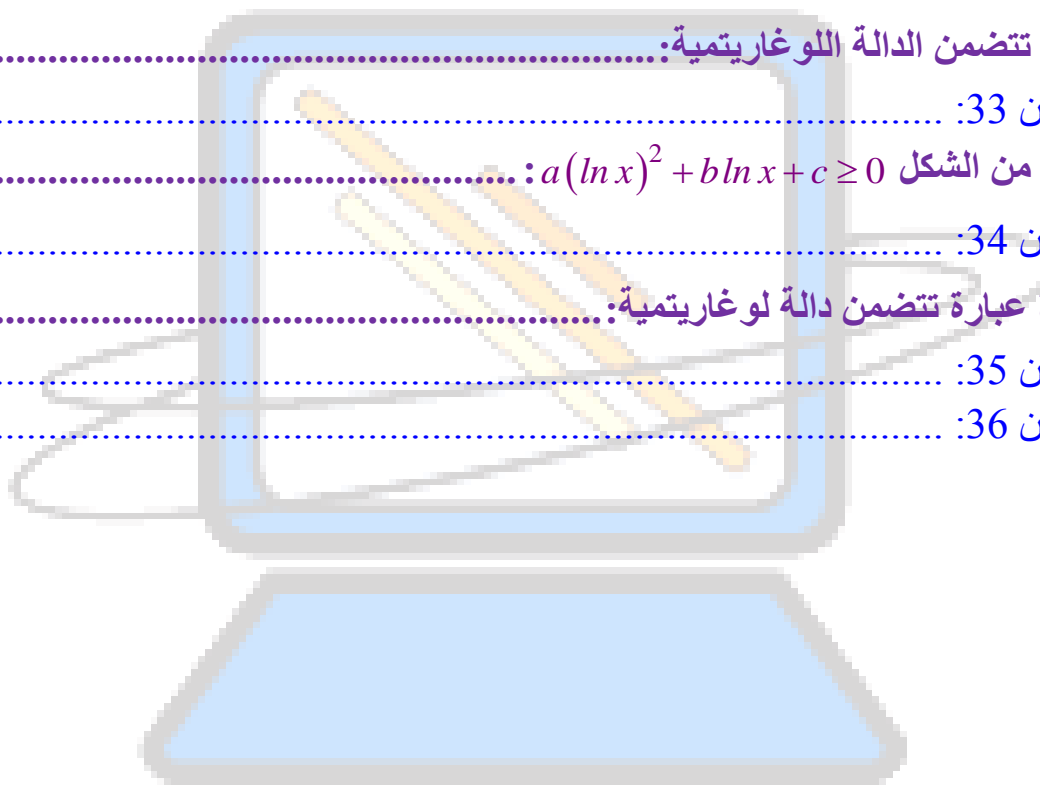


حلول تمارين درس الدوال اللوغاريتمية - الجزء 1-

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Latreche MIFA

إيجاد مجموعة تعريف $\ln(u(x))$:حل التمرين 1:

$$1) f(x) = \ln(2x-5) \Rightarrow 2x-5 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{5}{2} \quad D_f = \left] \frac{5}{2}; +\infty \right[.$$

$$2) f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{2+x}{2-x}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2+x}{2-x} > 0 \\ 2-x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2+x}{2-x} > 0 \\ x \neq 2 \end{cases} \quad D_f =]-2; 2[$$

x	$-\infty$	-2	2	$+\infty$
2+x	-	0	+	+
2-x	+	+	0	-
$\frac{2+x}{2-x}$	-	0	+	-

$$3) f(x) = \ln(x^2+1) \Rightarrow x^2+1 > 0 \quad (\forall x \in \mathbb{R}; x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; x^2+1 > 0) \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}.$$

$$4) f(x) = \ln(x^2-1) \Rightarrow x^2-1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+1)(x-1) > 0. \quad D_f =]-\infty; -1[\cup]1; +\infty[.$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
x+1	-	0	+	+
x-1	-	-	0	+
x^2-1	+	0	-	+

$$5) f(x) = \ln(x-1) + \ln(x-2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \\ x-2 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x > 2 \end{cases} \quad D_f =]2; +\infty[.$$

$$6) f(x) = \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+1 > 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > -1 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad D_f =]-1; 0[\cup]0; +\infty[.$$

$$7) f(x) = \ln(x^2-4x+3) \Rightarrow x^2-4x+3 > 0$$

$$\diamond \Delta = 4 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1; x_2 = 3.$$

$$\diamond x^2-4x+3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty; 1[\cup]3; +\infty[\quad D_f =]-\infty; 1[\cup]3; +\infty[.$$

$$8) f(x) = \ln(6x^2+4x+1) \Rightarrow 6x^2+4x+1 > 0$$

$$\diamond \begin{cases} \Delta = -8 < 0 \\ a = 6 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; 6x^2+4x+1 > 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}.$$

حل التمرين 2:

$$1) f(x) = \frac{1}{\ln x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \ln x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad D_f =]0; 1[\cup]1; +\infty[.$$

$$2) f(x) = \ln(x^2+2x+3) \Rightarrow x^2+2x+3 > 0$$

$$\diamond \begin{cases} \Delta = -8 < 0 \\ a = 1 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; x^2+2x+3 > 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}.$$

$$3) f(x) = x - \ln x \Rightarrow x > 0 \quad D_f =]0; +\infty[.$$



$$4) f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1+x > 0 \\ x^2 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > -1 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad D_f =]-1; 0[\cup]0; +\infty[.$$

$$5) f(x) = x + x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x + x \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x} > 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad D_f =]-\infty; -1[\cup]0; +\infty[.$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	0	$+\infty$
$x+1$	$-$	0	$+$	$+$
x	$-$	$-$	0	$+$
$\frac{x+1}{x}$	$+$	0	$-$	$+$

$$6) f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^4} \Rightarrow x > 0 \quad D_f =]0; +\infty[.$$

حل التمرين 3:

$$1) f(x) = \ln(4x-3) \Rightarrow 4x-3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{3}{4} \quad D_f = \left] \frac{3}{4}; +\infty \right[.$$

$$2) f(x) = \frac{\ln\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)}{x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + \frac{3}{2} > 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > -\frac{3}{2} \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad D_f = \left] -\frac{3}{2}; 0 \right[\cup]0; +\infty[.$$

$$3) f(x) = \ln\left(-x^2 - \frac{13}{2}x - 3\right) \Rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{13}{2}x - 3 > 0$$

$$\diamond \Delta = 121 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -6; x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\diamond -x^2 - \frac{13}{2}x - 3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \left] -6; -\frac{1}{2} \right[\quad D_f = \left] -6; -\frac{1}{2} \right[.$$

حل التمرين 4:

$$1) f(x) = \ln(x) + \ln(2-x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 2-x > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < 2 \end{cases} \quad D_f =]0; 2[.$$

$$2) f(x) = \ln(\ln x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \ln x > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x > 1 \quad D_f =]1; +\infty[.$$

$$3) f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln x + 1}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \ln x + 1 \neq 0 \\ \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln x + 1} \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad D_f = \left] 0; \frac{1}{e} \right[\cup]e; +\infty[.$$

x	0	$\frac{1}{e}$	e	$+\infty$
$\ln x - 1$	$-$	$-$	0	$+$
$\ln x + 1$	$-$	0	$+$	$+$
$\frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln x + 1}$	$+$	0	$-$	$+$



$$4) f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 3x - 4) \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x - 4 > 0$$

$$\diamond \Delta = 25 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -4 ; x_2 = 1$$

$$\diamond x^2 + 3x - 4 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty; -4[\cup]1; +\infty[\quad D_f =]-\infty; -4[\cup]1; +\infty[.$$

$$5) f(x) = \ln(4 - x^2) - \ln x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 - x^2 > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in]-2; 2[\\ x > 0 \end{cases} \quad D_f =]0; 2[.$$

$$6) f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{4 - x^2}{x}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{4 - x^2}{x} > 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad D_f =]-\infty; -2[\cup]0; 2[.$$

x	$-\infty$	-2	0	2	$+\infty$
$4 - x^2$	$-$	0	$+$	$+$	0
x	$-$	$-$	0	$+$	$+$
$\frac{4 - x^2}{x}$	$+$	0	$-$	$+$	0

$$7) f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 4) - \ln(-x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 4 > 0 \\ -x > 0 \end{cases} \quad D_f =]-\infty; -2[.$$

x	$-\infty$	-2	0	2	$+\infty$
$x^2 - 4$	$+$	0	$-$	$-$	0
$-x$	$+$	$+$	0	$-$	$-$

حل التمرين 5:

$$1) f(x) = 2\ln(x) - x \Rightarrow x > 0 \quad D_f =]0; +\infty[.$$

$$2) f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 4) \Rightarrow x^2 - 4 > 0 \quad D_f =]-\infty; -2[\cup]2; +\infty[.$$

$$3) f(x) = \ln(x^2) \Rightarrow x^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}^*.$$

$$4) f(x) = \ln(1 - 2x) \Rightarrow 1 - 2x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{1}{2} \quad D_f =]-\infty; \frac{1}{2}[.$$

$$5) f(x) = \ln(2x + 3) \Rightarrow 2x + 3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -\frac{3}{2} \quad D_f =]-\frac{3}{2}; +\infty[.$$

$$6) f(x) = \ln(2x^2 - x) \Rightarrow 2x^2 - x > 0$$

$$\diamond \Delta = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 ; x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\diamond 2x^2 - x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty; \frac{1}{2}[\cup]0; +\infty[\quad D_f =]-\infty; \frac{1}{2}[\cup]0; +\infty[.$$

استعمال الخصائص الجبرية لتبسيط عبارة:

حل التمرين 6:

$$1) A = \ln 9 - \ln 3 + 2\ln \sqrt{3} = \ln(3^2) - \ln 3 + 2\ln(3^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$= 2\ln 3 - \ln 3 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 = 2\ln 3 - \ln 3 - \ln 3 = 2\ln 3.$$



$$2) B = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \ln 4 = -\ln 2 + \ln(2^2) = -\ln 2 + 2\ln 2 = \ln 2.$$

$$3) C = \ln 7 + \ln 49 = \ln 7 + \ln(7^2) = \ln 7 + 2\ln 7 = 3\ln 7.$$

$$4) D = \ln\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) + \ln 25 = \ln 2 - \ln 5 + \ln(5^2) = \ln 2 - \ln 5 + 2\ln 5 = \ln 2 + \ln 5 = \ln 10.$$

$$5) E = 2\ln x - \ln(3x) = \ln x^2 - \ln(3x) = \ln\left(\frac{x^2}{3x}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{x}{3}\right).$$

$$6) F = \ln(x^2 + 2x + 1) - \ln(x + 1) = \ln(x + 1)^2 - \ln(x + 1) \\ = 2\ln(x + 1) - \ln(x + 1) = \ln(x + 1).$$

$$7) G = \ln(\sqrt{2x + 3}) + \ln(2x + 3)^3 = \ln(2x + 3)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \ln(2x + 3)^3 \\ = \frac{1}{2}\ln(2x + 3) + 3\ln(2x + 3) = \frac{7}{2}\ln(2x + 3).$$

$$8) H = 2\ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right) = 2\ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \ln 2 - \ln 3.$$

حل التمرين 7:

$$1) A = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{8}{3}\right) - \ln(2^3) = \ln\left(\frac{3}{2^2}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{2^3}{3}\right) - \ln(2^3) \\ = \ln 3 - \ln(2^2) + \ln(2^3) - \ln 3 - \ln(2^3) = -2\ln 2.$$

$$2) B = \ln(7^{-3}) + 2\ln 49 = -3\ln 7 + 2\ln(7^2) = -3\ln 7 + 4\ln 7 = \ln 7.$$

$$3) C = \ln\sqrt{135} + \ln\sqrt{75} - \ln\sqrt{15} - \ln\sqrt{27} = \ln(135^{\frac{1}{2}}) + \ln(75^{\frac{1}{2}}) - \ln(15^{\frac{1}{2}}) - \ln(27^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ = \frac{1}{2}\ln 135 + \frac{1}{2}\ln 75 - \frac{1}{2}\ln 15 - \frac{1}{2}\ln 27 = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{135}{27}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{75}{15}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\ln 5 + \frac{1}{2}\ln 5 = \ln 5.$$

حل التمرين 8:

$$1) A = \ln\left(\frac{81}{161051}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{3^4}{11^5}\right) = \ln(3^4) - \ln(11^5) = 4\ln 3 - 5\ln 11.$$

$$2) A = \ln(7503125) = \ln(5^5 \times 7^4) = \ln(5^5) + \ln(7^4) = 5\ln 5 + 4\ln 7.$$

(3)

$$a) A = -4\ln(3) + 5\ln(5) = -\ln(3^4) + \ln(5^5) = \ln\left(\frac{5^5}{3^4}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{3125}{81}\right).$$

$$b) B = 3\ln(5) + 4\ln(7) = \ln(5^3) + \ln(7^4) = \ln(5^3 \times 7^4) = \ln(300125).$$

$$c) C = \frac{1}{2}\ln(25) - 2\ln(2) = \ln(\sqrt{25}) - \ln(2^2) = \ln 5 - \ln 4 = \ln\left(\frac{5}{4}\right).$$



$$d) D = \ln(32) + \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \ln(2) = \ln(32) - \ln 3 - \ln(2) = \ln\left(\frac{32}{3 \times 2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{16}{3}\right).$$

حل التمرين 9:

$$1) A = \ln(x^{-2}y^3) = \ln(x^{-2}) + \ln(y^3) = -2\ln x + 3\ln y.$$

$$2) A = \ln(x^{-3}y^{-4}) = \ln(x^{-3}) + \ln(y^{-4}) = -3\ln x - 4\ln y.$$

$$3) A = -2\ln(x) - 4\ln(y) = \ln(x^{-2}) + \ln(y^{-4}) = \ln(x^{-2}y^{-4}).$$

$$4) A = -3\ln(x) - 5\ln(y) = \ln(x^{-3}) - \ln(y^5) = \ln\left(\frac{x^{-3}}{y^5}\right).$$

حل التمرين 10:

$$1) A = \ln 32 - 5\ln 4 + \ln \frac{1}{64} = \ln(2^5) - 5\ln(2^2) - \ln(2^6)$$

$$= 5\ln 2 - 10\ln 2 - 6\ln 2 = -11\ln 2.$$

$$2) B = 2\ln(e^3) - 5\ln\left(\frac{1}{e^4}\right) = 2\ln(e^3) + 5\ln(e^4) = 6\ln e + 20\ln e = 26.$$

$$3) 4\left(\frac{\ln \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 = 4\frac{(\ln \sqrt{x})^2}{x} = 4\frac{(\ln x^{\frac{1}{2}})^2}{x} = 4\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\ln x\right)^2}{x} = 4\frac{\frac{1}{4}(\ln x)^2}{x} = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x}.$$

(4)

$$a) \ln e^5 - 2\ln e^2 = 5\ln e - 4\ln e = \ln e = 1.$$

$$b) 3\ln e^{-3} + \frac{1}{2}\ln e^{10} = 3 \times (-3)\ln e + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 10\right)\ln e = -9\ln e + 5\ln e = -4\ln e = -4.$$

حل التمرين 11:

$$1) A = \ln(e^5) = 5\ln e = 5.$$

$$2) B = \ln(e^2 \sqrt{e}) = \ln\left(e^2 e^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \ln\left(e^{\frac{5}{2}}\right) = \frac{5}{2}\ln e = \frac{5}{2}.$$

$$3) C = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{e}}{4}\right) = \ln(\sqrt{e}) - \ln 4 = \ln\left(e^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \ln(2^2) = \frac{1}{2}\ln e - 2\ln 2 = \frac{1}{2} - 2\ln 2.$$

$$4) D = \ln\left(\frac{1}{e^2}\right)^3 = 3\ln\left(\frac{1}{e^2}\right) = -3\ln(e^2) = -6\ln e = -6.$$

$$5) E = \frac{1}{3}\ln(e^{27}) = \frac{27}{3}\ln e = 9\ln e = 9.$$

$$6) F = e^{2\ln 5} = e^{\ln 5^2} = 5^2 = 25.$$

$$7) G = e^{-\ln 3} = e^{\ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{3}.$$



$$8) H = e^{\ln(3) - \ln(2)} = e^{\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$9) I = \frac{e^{\ln(5) - \ln(3)}}{e^{\ln(5) + \ln(3)}} = \frac{e^{\ln\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)}}{e^{\ln(5 \times 3)}} = \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{5 \times 3} = \frac{\cancel{5}}{3} \times \frac{1}{\cancel{5} \times 3} = \frac{1}{9}.$$

حل التمرين 12:

$$1) A = 2 \ln 3 + \ln 2 + \ln \frac{1}{2} = \ln(3^2) + \cancel{\ln 2} - \cancel{\ln 2} = \ln 9.$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \ln 9 - 2 \ln 3 = \ln\left(9^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - 2 \ln 3 = \ln(\sqrt{9}) - 2 \ln 3 = \ln 3 - 2 \ln 3 = -\ln 3 = \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right).$$

$$a) \begin{cases} x = 3 \ln 2 = \ln(2^3) = \ln 8 \\ y = 2 \ln 3 = \ln(3^2) = \ln 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x < y.$$

$$b) \begin{cases} x = \ln 5 - \ln 2 = \ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \\ y = \ln 12 - \ln 5 = \ln\left(\frac{12}{5}\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > y.$$

(2)

حل التمرين 13:

$$\diamond A = \ln(e^{-5}) + 3e^{\ln 5} = -5 \ln e + 3 \times 5 = -5 + 15 = 10.$$

$$\diamond B = \frac{1}{2} \ln(e^{0.5}) - \ln(e^{-4}) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \ln e + 4 \ln e = \frac{1}{4} + 4 = \frac{17}{4}.$$

$$\diamond C = e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(8) + 1} = e^{\ln(\sqrt{8}) + \ln e} = e^{\ln(e\sqrt{8})} = e\sqrt{8} = 2e\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\diamond D = \frac{e^{2 + \ln 2}}{e^{1 - \ln 2}} = e^{2 + \ln 2 - (1 - \ln 2)} = e^{2 + \ln 2 - 1 + \ln 2} = e^{1 + 2 \ln 2} = e^{\ln e + \ln(2^2)} = e^{\ln(4e)} = 4e.$$

$$\diamond E = \frac{e^{2 \ln 3}}{e^{3 \ln 2}} = e^{2 \ln 3 - 3 \ln 2} = e^{\ln(3^2) - \ln(2^3)} = e^{\ln\left(\frac{3^2}{2^3}\right)} = e^{\ln\left(\frac{9}{8}\right)} = \frac{9}{8}.$$

حل التمرين 14:

$$\diamond A = \ln\left(\frac{e^5}{e^3}\right) = \ln(e^{5-3}) = \ln(e^2) = 2 \ln e = 2.$$

$$\diamond B = \ln \sqrt{e} - \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}\right) = \ln\left(e^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) + \ln\left(e^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 2 \ln\left(e^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \ln e = 1.$$

$$\diamond C = \ln\left(\frac{e^3}{5}\right) + \ln 5 = \ln(e^3) - \cancel{\ln 5} + \cancel{\ln 5} = 3 \ln e = 3.$$



$$\diamond D = 2\ln 7 - \ln\left(\frac{49}{e^3}\right) = \ln(7^2) - (\ln 49 - \ln(e^3)) = \ln 49 - \ln 49 + 3\ln e = 3.$$

$$\diamond E = e^{\ln 3 + 1} = e^{\ln 3 + \ln e} = e^{\ln(3e)} = 3e.$$

$$\diamond F = e^{\ln 3 - \ln 2} = e^{\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \diamond G &= 2\ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) + \ln(-2\sqrt{2} + 3) = \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 + \ln(-2\sqrt{2} + 3) \\ &= \ln(2 + 2\sqrt{2} + 1) + \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) = \ln(3 + 2\sqrt{2}) + \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) \\ &= \ln\left[(3 + 2\sqrt{2})(3 - 2\sqrt{2})\right] = \ln\left(3^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^2\right) = \ln(9 - 8) = \ln 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\diamond H = \ln(\sqrt{7}) + \ln\left(2\sqrt{7} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}\right) = \ln\left(\sqrt{7}\left(2\sqrt{7} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}\right)\right) = \ln(2 \times 7 + 3) = \ln 17.$$

حل التمرين 15:

a)

$$\begin{aligned} \diamond \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; e^x > 0 &\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; e^x + 1 > 0 \\ \diamond \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; e^{-x} > 0 &\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; 1 + e^{-x} > 0 \\ \diamond \ln(1 + e^{-x}) &= \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{e^x}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{e^x + 1}{e^x}\right) = \ln(e^x + 1) - \ln(e^x) \\ &= \ln(e^x + 1) - x \ln e = \ln(e^x + 1) - x. \end{aligned}$$

\diamond نستنتج أنه من أجل كل $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ، $\ln(e^x + 1) - x = \ln(1 + e^{-x})$.

b)

$$\diamond \ln\left(\frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e^x - 1 \neq 0 \\ \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} e^x \neq 1 \\ \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ e^x - 1 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x > 0.$$

$$\diamond \ln\left(\frac{1 + e^{-x}}{1 - e^{-x}}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x} \neq 0 \\ \frac{1 + e^{-x}}{1 - e^{-x}} > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -x \neq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-x} > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ e^{-x} < 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ -x < 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x > 0.$$

$$\diamond \ln\left(\frac{1 + e^{-x}}{1 - e^{-x}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{e^x}}{1 - \frac{1}{e^x}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\frac{e^x + 1}{e^x}}{\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}\right).$$

\diamond نستنتج أنه من أجل كل $x \in]0; +\infty[$ ، $\ln\left(\frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1 + e^{-x}}{1 - e^{-x}}\right)$.



حل التمرين 16:

$$1) f(x) = 2\ln x + \ln(1-x) - \ln 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 1-x > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < 1 \end{cases} \quad D_f =]0;1[.$$

$$2) \forall x \in D_f; f(x) = 2\ln x + \ln(1-x) - \ln 2 = \ln(x^2) + \ln(1-x) - \ln 2 = \ln\left(\frac{x^2(1-x)}{2}\right).$$

❖ نستنتج أنه من أجل كل $x \in]0;1[$ ، $f(x) = \ln[u(x)]$ مع كون: $u(x) = \frac{x^2(1-x)}{2}$.

حل معادلة من الشكل $\ln(u(x)) = \ln(v(x))$:

حل التمرين 17:

$$1) D = \left] \frac{4}{3}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2x+1) = \ln(3x-4) \Leftrightarrow 2x+1 = 3x-4 \Leftrightarrow x = 5. \quad S = \{5\}.$$

$$2) D =]-\infty; -1[\cup]1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2+1) = \ln(2x^2-2) \Leftrightarrow x^2+1 = 2x^2-2 \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = -\sqrt{3}; x_2 = \sqrt{3} \quad S = \{-\sqrt{3}; \sqrt{3}\}.$$

$$3) D =]-7; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x+7) = \ln 4 \Leftrightarrow x+7 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = -3. \quad S = \{-3\}.$$

$$4) D =]-\infty; -2[\cup \left] -\frac{1}{3}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{3x+1}{x+2}\right) = \ln 4. \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x+1}{x+2} = 4 \Leftrightarrow 3x+1 = 4x+8 \Leftrightarrow x = -7. \quad S = \{-7\}.$$

$$5) D = \left] -\frac{1}{3}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(3x+1) + \ln(2x+1) = \ln(x+1) \\ \Leftrightarrow \ln[(3x+1)(2x+1)] = \ln(x+1) \Leftrightarrow \ln[6x^2+5x+1] = \ln(x+1) \Leftrightarrow 6x^2+5x+1 = x+1 \\ \Leftrightarrow 6x^2+4x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(6x+4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0; x = -\frac{2}{3} \notin D. \quad S = \{0\}.$$

$$6) D =]1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2-1) - \ln(x+1) = \ln 3 \Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x+1}\right) = \ln 3 \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2-1}{x+1} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2-1-3(x+1)}{x+1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2-3x-4}{x+1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2-3x-4 = 0. \\ \Delta = 25 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -1 \notin D; x_2 = 4. \quad S = \{4\}.$$

$$7) D =]1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \frac{1}{2}\ln(x-1) = \ln 6 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln 6 \\ \Leftrightarrow \ln(\sqrt{x-1}) = \ln 6 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x-1} = 6 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 6^2 \Leftrightarrow x = 37. \quad S = \{37\}.$$

$$8) D =]-3; -2[\cup]-2; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \frac{1}{\ln(x+3)} = \frac{1}{\ln 5} \Leftrightarrow \ln(x+3) = \ln 5 \\ \Leftrightarrow x+3 = 5 \Leftrightarrow x = 2. \quad S = \{2\}.$$



حل التمرين 18:

$$1) D = \left] -\frac{2}{5}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2+5x) = \ln(x+6) \Leftrightarrow 2+5x = x+6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 1. \quad S = \{1\}.$$

$$2) D =]3; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x-1) + \ln(x-3) = \ln 3 \Leftrightarrow \ln[(x-1)(x-3)] = \ln 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln[x^2 - 4x + 3] = \ln 3 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = 3 \Leftrightarrow x(x-4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \notin D ; x = 4$$

$$S = \{4\}.$$

$$3) D =]1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x-1) = \ln(2x-1) \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 2x-1 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \notin D \quad S = \emptyset.$$

$$4) x \in D \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 \neq 0 \\ 2x-1 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow D = \left] \frac{1}{2}; 1 \right[\cup]1; +\infty[.$$

$$\forall x \in D; \ln(|x-1|) = \ln(2x-1) \Leftrightarrow |x-1| = 2x-1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 = 2x-1 \\ 1-x = 2x-1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \notin D \\ x = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \quad S = \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \right\}.$$

$$5) x \in D \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 \neq 0 \\ 2x-1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{1}{2}; 1 \right\}.$$

$$\forall x \in D; \ln(|x-1|) = \ln(|2x-1|) \Leftrightarrow |x-1| = |2x-1|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 = 2x-1 \\ 1-x = 2x-1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \quad S = \left\{ 0; \frac{2}{3} \right\}.$$

$$6) D =]32; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x-2) + \ln(x-32) = 6\ln 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln[(x-2)(x-32)] = \ln(2^6)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln[x^2 - 34x - 64] = \ln(64) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 34x - 64 = 64 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 34x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x-34) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \notin D ; x = 34. \quad S = \{34\}.$$

$$7) x \in D \Leftrightarrow (x-2)(x-32) > 0 \Leftrightarrow D =]-\infty; 2[\cup]32; +\infty[.$$

$$\forall x \in D; \ln[(x-2)(x-32)] = 6\ln 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln[x^2 - 34x - 64] = \ln(64)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 34x - 64 = 64 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 34x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-34) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 ; x = 34$$

$$S = \{0; 34\}.$$

$$8) D = \left] \frac{9}{4}; \frac{7}{2} \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(7-2x) - \ln(4x-9) = -\ln 3 \Leftrightarrow \ln(7-2x) + \ln 3 = \ln(4x-9)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln[3(7-2x)] = \ln(4x-9) \Leftrightarrow \ln(21-6x) = \ln(4x-9)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 21-6x = 4x-9 \Leftrightarrow x = 3. \quad S = \{3\}.$$

$$9) D =]1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2 - 1) = \ln(4x-1) - 2\ln 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x^2 - 1) + \ln(2^2) = \ln(4x - 1) \Leftrightarrow \ln[4(x^2 - 1)] = \ln(4x - 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 4 = 4x - 1 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 64 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \notin D ; x_2 = \frac{3}{2}. \quad S = \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}.$$

$$10) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; e^{1+\ln x} = \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow e^{\ln e + \ln x} = \ln 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{\ln(ex)} = \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow ex = \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\ln 2}{e} \quad S = \left\{ \frac{\ln 2}{e} \right\}.$$

حل التمرين 19:

$$1) D = \left] -1; \frac{1}{2} \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(1+x) = \ln(1-2x) \Leftrightarrow 1+x = 1-2x \Leftrightarrow x = 0. \quad S = \{0\}.$$

$$2) D = \left] -3; 3 \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(3+x) + \ln(3-x) = \ln 5 \Leftrightarrow \ln[(3+x)(3-x)] = \ln 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x^2 - 9) = \ln 5 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 9 = 5 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 14$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = -\sqrt{14} \notin D ; x_2 = \sqrt{14} \notin D. \quad S = \emptyset.$$

$$3) D = \left] -1; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(3+x) - \ln(x+13) + \ln(x+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(3+x) + \ln(x+1) = \ln(x+13) \Leftrightarrow \ln[(3+x)(x+1)] = \ln(x+13)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x^2 + 4x + 3) = \ln(x+13) \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x + 3 = x + 13 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 49 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -5 \notin D ; x_2 = 2. \quad S = \{2\}.$$

$$4) D = \left] -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{2} \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2x+1) = \ln(3-2x) \Leftrightarrow 2x+1 = 3-2x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}.$$

$$5) D = \left] -2; -\frac{1}{2} \right[\cup \left] \frac{1}{2}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(4x^2 - 1) = \ln(x+2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 1 = x + 2 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - x - 3 = 0. \quad \Delta = 49 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{3}{4} ; x_2 = 1$$

$$S = \left\{ -\frac{3}{4}; 1 \right\}.$$

$$6) D = \left] \frac{1}{2}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2x-1) + \ln(2x+1) = \ln(x+2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln[(2x-1)(2x+1)] = \ln(x+2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(4x^2 - 1) = \ln(x+2) \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 1 = x + 2 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 49 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{3}{4} \notin D ; x_2 = 1. \quad S = \{1\}.$$

$$7) D =]1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x-1) - \ln(3x+4) = \ln(5x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x-1) = \ln(5x) + \ln(3x+4) \Leftrightarrow \ln(x-1) = \ln[(5x)(3x+4)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x-1) = \ln(15x^2 + 20x) \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 15x^2 + 20x \Leftrightarrow 15x^2 + 19x + 1 = 0.$$

$$\Delta = 301 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-19 - \sqrt{301}}{30} \notin D ; x_2 = \frac{-19 + \sqrt{301}}{30} \notin D. \quad S = \emptyset.$$

$$8) D =]4; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; 2\ln(x-4) = \ln x - 2\ln 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x-4)^2 = \ln x - \ln 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x-4)^2 = \ln\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow (x-4)^2 = \frac{x}{4} \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 33x + 64 = 0.$$

$$\Delta = 65 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{33 - \sqrt{65}}{8} \notin D ; x_2 = \frac{33 + \sqrt{65}}{8} \quad S = \left\{ \frac{33 + \sqrt{65}}{8} \right\}.$$

$$9) D =]-1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x+4) + \ln(x+1) = \ln 6 \Leftrightarrow \ln[(x+4)(x+1)] = \ln 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+4)(x+1) = 6 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 33 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{33}}{2} \notin D ; x_2 = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{33}}{2} \quad S = \left\{ \frac{-5 + \sqrt{33}}{2} \right\}.$$

$$10) D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-4; -1\}.$$

$$\forall x \in D; \ln(|x+4|) + \ln(|x+1|) = \ln 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln[|x+4| \times |x+1|] = \ln 6 \Leftrightarrow |x+4| \times |x+1| = 6 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (x+4)(x+1) = 6 \\ (x+4)(x+1) = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0 \\ x^2 + 5x + 10 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta_1 = 33 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{33}}{2} ; x_2 = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{33}}{2} \\ \Delta_2 < 0 \Rightarrow S = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{-5 - \sqrt{33}}{2}, \frac{-5 + \sqrt{33}}{2} \right\}.$$

حل التمرين 20:

$$1) D = \left] -\frac{3}{2}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2x+3) = \ln 7 \Leftrightarrow 2x+3 = 7 \Leftrightarrow x = 2. \quad S = \{2\}.$$

$$D = \left] \sqrt{5}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2 - 5) = \ln(7x - 15) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 5 = 7x - 15$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0. \quad \Delta = 9 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 2 \notin D ; x_2 = 5 \quad S = \{5\}.$$

$$2) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) = \ln x \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{x} = x \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x - \sqrt{2})(x + \sqrt{2}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\sqrt{2} \notin D ; x = \sqrt{2}. \quad S = \{\sqrt{2}\}.$$

$$3) D =]3; 4[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2 - 4x + 3) = \ln(-x^2 + 6x - 8)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = -x^2 + 6x - 8 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 10x + 11 = 0.$$

$$\Delta = 12 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{5 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \notin D ; x_2 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{3}}{2}. \quad S = \left\{ \frac{5 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \right\}.$$

$$4) D =]-2; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x+3) + \ln(x+2) = \ln(x+11)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln[(x+3)(x+2)] = \ln(x+11) \Leftrightarrow (x+3)(x+2) = x+11$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5x + 6 = x + 11 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 36 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -5 \notin D ; x_2 = 1. \quad S = \{1\}.$$

$$5) D =]-11; -3[\cup]-2; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2 + 5x + 6) = \ln(x+11)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5x + 6 = x + 11 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0. \quad \Delta = 36 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -5 ; x_2 = 1$$

$$S = \{-5; 1\}.$$

حل التمرين 21:

$$1) A(x) = (x-1)(x+1)(x-2) = (x^2 - 1)(x-2) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2.$$

(2)

$$a) D = \left] \sqrt[3]{-2}; -\frac{1}{2} \right[\cup]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^3 + 2) = \ln(2x^2 + x) \Leftrightarrow x^3 + 2 = 2x^2 + x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+1)(x-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 ; x = -1 ; x = 2.$$

$$S = \{-1; 1; 2\}.$$

$$b) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; |x| > 0 ; \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; x^2 > 0 ; \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; |x|^3 > 0 \Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\ln(|x|^3 + 2) = \ln(2x^2 + |x|).$$

$$\text{نضع: } \begin{cases} X = |x| \\ X \geq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ فنحصل على } \ln(X^3 + 2) = \ln(2X^2 + X)$$

❖ من خلال السؤال السابق تحصلنا على $X = 1 ; X = -1 ; X = 2$. وبما أن $X \geq 0$ فإن $X = -1$ غير مقبولة.

$$\text{❖ } \begin{cases} X = |x| = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 ; x = -1 \\ X = |x| = 2 \Rightarrow x = 2 ; x = -2 \end{cases} \quad S = \{-1; -2; 1; 2\}.$$

$$c) D =]-\sqrt{3}; 1[\cup]\sqrt{3}; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 3) = \ln(x^2 - 2x + 1).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 3 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \Leftrightarrow x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+1)(x-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \notin D ; x = -1 ; x = 2.$$

$$S = \{-1; 2\}.$$

$$d) D =]-\infty; 1[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 3) = 2\ln(1-x)$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 3 = 1 - 2x + x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+1)(x-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \notin D ; x = -1 ; x = 2 \notin D. \quad S = \{-1\}.$$



حل التمرين 22:

$$1) D = \left] -\frac{11}{5}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(5x+11) = 2 + \ln 5 \Leftrightarrow \ln(5x+11) = \ln(e^2) + \ln 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(5x+11) = \ln(5e^2) \Leftrightarrow 5x+11 = 5e^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5e^2 - 11}{5} = e^2 - \frac{11}{5}.$$

$$S = \left\{ e^2 - \frac{11}{5} \right\}.$$

$$2) D = \left] -\infty; \frac{7}{2} \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(7-2x) = \ln 2 - 4 \Leftrightarrow \ln(7-2x) = \ln 2 + \ln(e^{-4})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(7-2x) = \ln(2e^{-4}) \Leftrightarrow \ln(7-2x) = \ln\left(\frac{2}{e^4}\right) \Leftrightarrow 7-2x = \frac{2}{e^4} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{e^4}.$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{e^4} \right\}.$$

حل معادلة من الشكل $\ln(u(x)) = k$

حل التمرين 23:

$$1) D = \left] -6; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2x+12) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln(2x+12) = \ln e$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x+12 = e \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{e-12}{2}. \quad S = \left\{ \frac{e-12}{2} \right\}.$$

$$2) D = \left] -\infty; 4 \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(4-x) = 4 \Leftrightarrow \ln(4-x) = \ln(e^4)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4-x = e^4 \Leftrightarrow x = 4 - e^4. \quad S = \{4 - e^4\}.$$

$$3) D = \left] -\infty; \frac{1}{3} \right[\cup \left] \frac{1}{3}; \frac{2}{3} \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \frac{1}{\ln(2-3x)} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \ln(2-3x) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2-3x = e^{\frac{1}{3}} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2 - e^{\frac{1}{3}}}{3}. \quad S = \left\{ \frac{2 - e^{\frac{1}{3}}}{3} \right\}.$$

$$4) D = \left] -\infty; -1 \right[\cup \left] 1; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2 - 1) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x^2 - 1) = \ln(e^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 = e^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = e^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{e^2 + 1}; x = -\sqrt{e^2 + 1}. \quad S = \left\{ -\sqrt{e^2 + 1}; \sqrt{e^2 + 1} \right\}.$$

$$5) D = \left] -\infty; -2 \right[\cup \left] 1; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right) = \ln(e^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+2}{x-1} = e^2 \Leftrightarrow x+2 = e^2(x-1) \Leftrightarrow x - e^2x = -2 - e^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(1 - e^2) = -2 - e^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-2 - e^2}{1 - e^2} = \frac{2 + e^2}{e^2 - 1}. \quad S = \left\{ \frac{2 + e^2}{e^2 - 1} \right\}.$$

$$6) D = \left] -\infty; -1 \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(-x-1) = -3 \Leftrightarrow \ln(-x-1) = \ln(e^{-3})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x-1 = e^{-3} \Leftrightarrow x = -e^{-3} - 1. \quad S = \{-e^{-3} - 1\}.$$

حل التمرين 24:

$$1) D = \left] \frac{5}{2}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2x-5) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln(2x-5) = \ln e \Leftrightarrow 2x-5 = e \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{e+5}{2}.$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{e+5}{2} \right\}.$$

$$2) D = \left] \frac{1}{2}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2x-1) = 3 \Leftrightarrow \ln(2x-1) = \ln(e^3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x-1 = e^3 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{e^3+1}{2}. \quad S = \left\{ \frac{e^3+1}{2} \right\}.$$

$$3) D =]1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} = e \Leftrightarrow x-1 = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-1 = e^{-1} \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-1} + 1. \quad S = \{e^{-1} + 1\}.$$

$$4) D = \mathbb{R}^*. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2) = 4 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = e^4 \Leftrightarrow x = e^2 ; x = -e^2. \quad S = \{-e^2; e^2\}.$$

$$5) D = \left] -\infty; \frac{1}{2} \right[\cup]1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{x-1}{2x-1}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1}{2x-1} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-1 = 2x-1 \Leftrightarrow x = 0. \quad S = \{0\}.$$

$$6) D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{1}{2}; 1 \right\}. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\left|\frac{x-1}{2x-1}\right|\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left|\frac{x-1}{2x-1}\right| = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1}{2x-1} = 1 ; \frac{x-1}{2x-1} = -1.$$

$$\diamond \frac{x-1}{2x-1} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 2x-1 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$\diamond \frac{x-1}{2x-1} = -1 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 1-2x \Leftrightarrow 3x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}. \quad S = \left\{ 0; \frac{2}{3} \right\}.$$

حل معادلة تتضمن الدالة اللوغاريتمية:

حل التمرين 25:

$$1) D = \left] -\frac{5}{8}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; (x-2)\ln(8x+5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-2 = 0 ; \ln(8x+5) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2 ; 8x+5 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 2 ; x = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad S = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}; 0 \right\}.$$

$$2) D =]3; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; x^2 \ln(x-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 0 ; \ln(x-3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \notin D ; x-3 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 4. \quad S = \{4\}.$$

$$3) D =]-1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (x+1)\ln(x+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x+1 = 0 ; \ln(x+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -1 \notin D ; x+1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 0. \quad S = \{0\}.$$

$$4) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x - 2)(\ln x + 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x - 2 = 0 ; \ln x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x = 2 ; \ln x = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = e^2 ; x = e^{-2}. \quad S = \{e^{-2}; e^2\}.$$



$$5) D =]-\infty; 3[. \quad \forall x \in D; x \ln(3-x) + 3 \ln(3-x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+3) \ln(3-x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+3=0 ; \ln(3-x)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=-3 ; 3-x=1 \Leftrightarrow x=2 ; x=2. \quad S = \{-3; 2\}.$$

$$6) D =]-4; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; 2 \ln(\sqrt{x+4}) + x^2 \ln(x+4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(\sqrt{x+4})^2 + x^2 \ln(x+4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x+4) + x^2 \ln(x+4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (1+x^2) \ln(x+4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1+x^2=0 ; \ln(x+4)=0 \Leftrightarrow x^2=-1 (\forall x \in \mathbb{R}; x^2 > 0) ; x+4=1 \Leftrightarrow x=-3$$

$$S = \{-3\}.$$

$$7) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1. \quad S = \{1\}.$$

$$8) D =]0; e[\cup]e; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x - 1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-1}$$

$$S = \{e^{-1}\}.$$

$$9) D =]-3; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (x+5) \ln(x+3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x+5=0 ; \ln(x+3)=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=-5 \notin D ; x+3=1 \Leftrightarrow x=-2. \quad S = \{-2\}.$$

$$10) D = \left] -\infty; \frac{3-3\sqrt{5}}{2} \right[\cup \left] \frac{3+3\sqrt{5}}{2}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; (5-x) \ln(x^2 - 3x - 9) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5-x=0 ; \ln(x^2 - 3x - 9) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=5 ; x^2 - 3x - 9 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x=5 ; x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0.$$

$$\Delta = 49 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -2 ; x_2 = 5. \quad S = \{-2; 5\}.$$

حل معادلة من الشكل $a(\ln x)^2 + b \ln x + c = 0$

حل التمرين 26:

$$1) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 + 6 \ln x + 9 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 + 6X + 9 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow X_0 = -3. \quad X = \ln x = -3 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-3}. \quad S = \{e^{-3}\}.$$

$$2) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 - 3 \ln x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 - 3X + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = 1 ; X_2 = 2. \quad \begin{cases} X = \ln x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = e \\ X = \ln x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = e^2 \end{cases} \quad S = \{e; e^2\}.$$

$$3) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; 2(\ln x)^2 + \ln x + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ 2X^2 + X + 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = -23 < 0. \quad S = \emptyset.$$

$$4) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 + 2 \ln x - 35 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 + 2X - 35 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 144 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -7 ; X_2 = 5. \begin{cases} X = \ln x = -7 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-7} \\ X = \ln x = 5 \Leftrightarrow x = e^5 \end{cases} . \quad S = \{e^{-7}; e^5\}.$$

$$5) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 - \sqrt{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 - \sqrt{2}X - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 4 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{2} ; X_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{2}.$$

$$\begin{cases} X = \ln x = \frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{2}} \\ X = \ln x = \frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{2}} \end{cases} . \quad S = \left\{ e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{2}} ; e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{2}} \right\}.$$

$$6) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 + 9 \ln x + 18 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 + 9X + 18 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 9 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -6 ; X_2 = -3. \begin{cases} X = \ln x = -6 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-6} \\ X = \ln x = -3 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-3} \end{cases} . \quad S = \{e^{-6}; e^{-3}\}.$$

$$7) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 + \ln x - 20 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 + X - 20 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 81 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -5 ; X_2 = 4. \begin{cases} X = \ln x = -5 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-5} \\ X = \ln x = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = e^4 \end{cases} . \quad S = \{e^{-5}; e^4\}.$$

$$8) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; -3(\ln x)^2 + 19 \ln x + 14 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ -3X^2 + 19X + 14 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 529 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = 7 ; X_2 = -\frac{2}{3}. \begin{cases} X = \ln x = 7 \Leftrightarrow x = e^7 \\ X = \ln x = -\frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-\frac{2}{3}} \end{cases} . \quad S = \{e^{-\frac{2}{3}}; e^7\}.$$

حل التمرين 27:

$$1) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 - \ln x - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 - X - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 25 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -2 ; X_2 = 3. \begin{cases} X = \ln x = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-2} \\ X = \ln x = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = e^3 \end{cases} . \quad S = \{e^{-2}; e^3\}.$$

$$2) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 + \ln x - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 + X - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 25 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -3 ; X_2 = 2. \begin{cases} X = \ln x = -3 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-3} \\ X = \ln x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = e^2 \end{cases} . \quad S = \{e^{-3}; e^2\}.$$



$$3) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 - 4\ln x - 77 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 - 4X - 77 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 324 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -7 ; X_2 = 11. \quad \begin{cases} X = \ln x = -7 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-7} \\ X = \ln x = 11 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{11} \end{cases} . \quad S = \{e^{-7}; e^{11}\}.$$

$$4) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 - 2\ln x - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 - 2X - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 16 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -1 ; X_2 = 3. \quad \begin{cases} X = \ln x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-1} \\ X = \ln x = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = e^3 \end{cases} . \quad S = \{e^{-1}; e^3\}.$$

$$5) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad (\ln x)^3 + 2(\ln x)^2 - \ln x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^3 + 2X^2 - X - 2 = 0 \quad (1) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow (X - 1)(X^2 + 3X + 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = 1 ; X^2 + 3X + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -2 ; X_2 = -1. \quad \begin{cases} X = \ln x = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-2} \\ X = \ln x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-1} \\ X = \ln x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = e \end{cases} . \quad S = \{e^{-2}; e^{-1}; e\}.$$

$$6) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad 2(\ln x)^3 + 5(\ln x)^2 + \ln x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ 2X^3 + 5X^2 + X - 2 = 0 \quad (1) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow (X + 1)(2X^2 + 3X - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = -1 ; 2X^2 + 3X - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -2 ; X_2 = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \begin{cases} X = \ln x = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-2} \\ X = \ln x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-1} \\ X = \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e} \end{cases} . \quad S = \{e^{-2}; e^{-1}; \sqrt{e}\}.$$

حل متراجحة من الشكل $\ln(u(x)) \geq \ln(v(x))$

حل التمرين 28:

$$1) D =]1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x-1) < \ln(7x+3) \Leftrightarrow x-1 < 7x+3 \Leftrightarrow x > -\frac{2}{3}.$$

$$S =]1; +\infty[.$$

$$2) D = \left] -\frac{12}{7}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(7x+12) < \ln 3 \Leftrightarrow 7x+12 < 3 \Leftrightarrow x < -\frac{9}{7}.$$

$$S = \left] -\frac{12}{7}; -\frac{9}{7} \right[.$$

$$3) D = \left] -\infty; \frac{9}{2} \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(9-2x) < 2\ln 4 \Leftrightarrow \ln(9-2x) < \ln(4^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9 - 2x < 16 \Leftrightarrow x > -\frac{7}{2}. \quad S = \left] -\frac{7}{2}; \frac{9}{2} \right[.$$

$$4) D =]-1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x+4) > 2\ln(x+1) \Leftrightarrow \ln(x+4) > \ln(x+1)^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow x+4 > (x+1)^2 \Leftrightarrow x+4 > x^2 + 2x + 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 3 < 0.$$

$$\Delta = 13 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{13}}{2} \notin D; \quad x_2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}. \quad S = \left] -1; \frac{-1 + \sqrt{13}}{2} \right[.$$

$$5) D = \left] \frac{1}{3}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x+2) + \ln x > \ln(3x-1) \Leftrightarrow \ln[x(x+2)] > \ln(3x-1) \\ \Leftrightarrow x(x+2) > 3x-1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x > 3x-1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x + 1 > 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = -3 < 0 \\ a = 1 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; x^2 - x + 1 > 0. \quad S = \left] \frac{1}{3}; +\infty \right[.$$

$$6) D = \left] \frac{1}{3}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(3x^2 - x) < \ln x + \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln(3x^2 - x) < \ln(2x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - x < 2x \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 3x < 0 \quad \Delta = 9 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \notin D; \quad x_2 = 1. \quad S = \left] \frac{1}{3}; 1 \right[.$$

$$7) D =]-\infty; -2[\cup]-1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{x+2}{x+1}\right) > \ln 4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+2}{x+1} > 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+2}{x+1} - 4 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+2-4x-4}{x+1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-3x-2}{x+1} > 0. \quad S = \left] -1; -\frac{2}{3} \right[.$$

x	$-\infty$	-2	-1	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$+\infty$
$-3x-2$	+			+ 0	-
$x+1$	-			+	+
$\frac{-3x-2}{x+1}$	-			+ 0	-

$$8) D =]-\infty; -\sqrt{3}[\cup]\sqrt{3}; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2 - 3) > \ln 5 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3 > 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 8 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - 2\sqrt{2})(x + 2\sqrt{2}) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty; -2\sqrt{2}[\cup]2\sqrt{2}; +\infty[.$$

$$S = \left] -\infty; -2\sqrt{2}[\cup]2\sqrt{2}; +\infty \right[.$$

حل التمرين 29:

$$1) D = \left] \frac{1}{2}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2x-1) - \ln(2x+1) \leq \ln(x+2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(2x-1) \leq \ln(x+2) + \ln(2x+1) \Leftrightarrow \ln(2x-1) \leq \ln[(x+2)(2x+1)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x-1 \leq (x+2)(2x+1) \Leftrightarrow 2x-1 \leq 2x^2 + 5x + 2 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 3x + 3 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = -15 < 0 \\ a = 2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}; 2x^2 + 3x + 3 > 0. \quad S = \left] \frac{1}{2}; +\infty \right[.$$

$$2) D = \left] -\frac{20}{3}; -\frac{27}{8} \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(-8x-27) < \ln(3x+20) \Leftrightarrow -8x-27 < 3x+20$$



$$\Leftrightarrow 11x + 47 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -\frac{47}{11}. \quad S = \left] -\frac{47}{11}; -\frac{27}{8} \right[.$$

$$3) D =]0; 1[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(3x) > \ln(4-4x) \Leftrightarrow 3x > 4-4x \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{4}{7}. \quad S = \left] \frac{4}{7}; 1 \right[.$$

$$4) D =]2; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(4x-8) \leq \ln 3 \Leftrightarrow 4x-8 \leq 3 \Leftrightarrow x \leq \frac{11}{4}. \quad S = \left] 2; \frac{11}{4} \right[.$$

$$5) D =]-2; 0[\cup]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x+2) \leq \ln x^2 \Leftrightarrow x+2 \leq x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 2 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -1; x_2 = 2. \quad S =]-2; -1[\cup]2; +\infty[.$$

$$6) D =]2; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x-2) \geq \ln(2x-1) \Leftrightarrow x-2 \geq 2x-1 \Leftrightarrow x \leq -1. \quad S = \emptyset.$$

$$7) D =]1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2-1) \leq \ln(4x-1) - 2\ln 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x^2-1) \leq \ln\left(\frac{4x-1}{4}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2-1 \leq x - \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - \frac{3}{4} \leq 0. \quad \Delta = 4 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \notin D; x_2 = \frac{3}{2}. \quad S = \left] 1; \frac{3}{2} \right[.$$

$$8) D =]-\infty; -1[\cup]2; 3[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2-x-2) < 2\ln(3-x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x^2-x-2) < \ln(3-x)^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2-x-2 < (3-x)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2-x-2 < x^2-6x+9 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{11}{5}. \quad S =]-\infty; -1[\cup]2; \frac{11}{5}[.$$

$$9) D = \left] -\frac{2}{5}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2+5x) \leq \ln(x+6) \Leftrightarrow 2+5x \leq x+6 \Leftrightarrow x \leq 1.$$

$$S = \left] -\frac{2}{5}; 1 \right[.$$

$$10) D =]3; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x-1) + \ln(x-3) < \ln 3 \Leftrightarrow \ln[(x-1)(x-3)] < \ln 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x-3) < 3 \Leftrightarrow x^2-4x < 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-4) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 4. \quad S =]3; 4[.$$

حل متراجحة من الشكل $\ln(u(x)) \geq k$

حل التمرين 30:

$$1) D =]5; +\infty[. \quad \ln(x-5) < 4 \Leftrightarrow x-5 < e^4 \Leftrightarrow x < e^4 + 5 \Leftrightarrow x \in \left] -\infty; e^4 + 5 \right[.$$

$$S = \left] 5; e^4 + 5 \right[.$$

$$2) D = \left] -\infty; \frac{2}{9} \right[. \quad \ln(2-9x) > 3 \Leftrightarrow 2-9x > e^3 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{2-e^3}{9} \Leftrightarrow x \in \left] -\infty; \frac{2-e^3}{9} \right[.$$

$$S = \left] -\infty; \frac{2-e^3}{9} \right[.$$

$$3) D = \left] -\infty; \frac{-1-\sqrt{17}}{2} \right[\cup \left] \frac{-1+\sqrt{17}}{2}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2+x-4) > 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2+x-4 > e^2$$



$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 4 - e^2 > 0 \quad \Delta = 17 + 4e^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{17 + 4e^2}}{2}; \quad x_2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{17 + 4e^2}}{2}$$

$$S = \left] -\infty; \frac{-1 - \sqrt{17 + 4e^2}}{2} \right[\cup \left] \frac{-1 + \sqrt{17 + 4e^2}}{2}; +\infty \right[.$$

$$4) D = \mathbb{R}. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2 + 2) < 7 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2 < e^7 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2 - e^7 < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{e^7 - 2} > x > \sqrt{e^7 - 2}. \quad S = \left] -\sqrt{e^7 - 2}; \sqrt{e^7 - 2} \right[.$$

$$5) D = \left] -\sqrt{3}; \sqrt{3} \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(3 - x^2) > 5 \Leftrightarrow 3 - x^2 > e^5 \Leftrightarrow x^2 < 3 - e^5 < 0.$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}; x^2 \geq 0. \quad S = \emptyset.$$

$$6) D = \left] -\infty; -1 \right[\cup \left] 2; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-2}\right) < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{x-2} < e \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{x-2} - e < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1 - e(x-2)}{x-2} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x(1-e) + 1 + 2e}{x-2} < 0. \quad S = \left] -\infty; -1 \right[\cup \left] \frac{1+2e}{e-1}; +\infty \right[.$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	2	$\frac{1+2e}{e-1}$	$+\infty$
$x(1-e) + 1 + 2e$	+			0	-
$x-2$	-			+	+
$\frac{x(1-e) + 1 + 2e}{x-2}$	-			0	-

$$7) D = \left] -2; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{3}{2+x}\right) > \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{2+x} > e^{\frac{1}{3}} \Leftrightarrow 2+x < \frac{3}{e^{\frac{1}{3}}} \Leftrightarrow x < 3e^{-\frac{1}{3}} - 2.$$

$$S = \left] -2; 3e^{-\frac{1}{3}} - 2 \right[.$$

$$8) D = \left] -\infty; -1 \right[\cup \left] -\frac{1}{2}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2x^2 + 3x + 1) < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 3x + 1 < e \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 3x + 1 - e < 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 8e > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{1 + 8e}}{4}; \quad x_2 = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{1 + 8e}}{4}.$$

$$S = \left] \frac{-3 - \sqrt{1 + 8e}}{4}; -1 \right[\cup \left] -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{-3 + \sqrt{1 + 8e}}{4} \right[.$$

حل التمرين 31:

$$1) D = \left] 2; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(4x - 8) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x - 8 > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{9}{4}. \quad S = \left] \frac{9}{4}; +\infty \right[.$$

$$2) D = \left] 2; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(4x - 8) > 1 \Leftrightarrow 4x - 8 > e \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{e+8}{4}. \quad S = \left] \frac{e+8}{4}; +\infty \right[.$$

$$3) D = \left] 0; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln x > 2 \Leftrightarrow x > e^2. \quad S = \left] e^2; +\infty \right[.$$

$$4) D = \left] \frac{5}{2}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2x - 5) \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow 2x - 5 \geq e \Leftrightarrow x \geq \frac{e+5}{2}. \quad S = \left] \frac{e+5}{2}; +\infty \right[.$$

$$5) D = \left] -\infty; \frac{41}{8} \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; -12 \ln(-8x+41) > -40 \Leftrightarrow \ln(-8x+41) < \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -8x+41 < e^{\frac{10}{3}} \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{41 - e^{\frac{10}{3}}}{8}. \quad S = \left] \frac{41 - e^{\frac{10}{3}}}{8}; \frac{41}{8} \right[.$$

$$6) D = \left] 2 - \sqrt{10}; 2 + \sqrt{10} \right[. \quad \ln(-x^2 + 4x + 6) < 0 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 + 4x + 6 < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x^2 + 4x + 5 < 0. \quad \Delta = 36 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 5; x_2 = -1.$$

$$S = \left] 2 - \sqrt{10}; -1 \right[\cup \left] 5; 2 + \sqrt{10} \right[.$$

$$7) D = \left] 0; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; 2 \ln x - 1 < 5 \Leftrightarrow 2 \ln x < 6 \Leftrightarrow \ln x < 3 \Leftrightarrow x < e^3. \quad S = \left] 0; e^3 \right[.$$

$$8) D = \left] \frac{3}{2}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{2x-3}{5x+1}\right) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-3}{5x+1} < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-3}{5x+1} - 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-3x-4}{5x+1} < 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x+4 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -\frac{4}{3}.$$

$$S = \left] \frac{3}{2}; +\infty \right[.$$

حل التمرين 32:

$$1) D = \left] -\frac{3}{2}; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(2x+3) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x+3 > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > -1. \quad S = \left] -1; +\infty \right[.$$

$$2) D = \left] -\infty; -\frac{1}{2} \right[\cup \left] 0; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{1}{x} + 2\right) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} + 2 > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1+x}{x} > 0. \quad S = \left] -\infty; -1 \right[\cup \left] 0; +\infty \right[.$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$+\infty$
$1+x$	$-$	0	$+$		$+$
x	$-$		$-$		$+$
$\frac{1+x}{x}$	$+$		$-$		$+$

$$3) D = \left] -\infty; 0 \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{-3}{x}\right) > 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3}{x} > 1 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3}{x} - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-3-x}{x} > 0$$

x	$-\infty$	-3	0
$-3-x$	$+$	0	$-$
x	$-$		$-$
$\frac{-3-x}{x}$	$-$	0	$+$

$$S = \left] -3; 0 \right[.$$

حل متراجعة تتضمن الدالة اللوغاريتمية:

حل التمرين 33:

$$D = \left] 0; +\infty \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (\ln x)^2 > 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln x > 1; \ln x < -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > e; x < e^{-1}.$$

$$S = \left] 0; e^{-1} \right[\cup \left] e; +\infty \right[.$$



$$4) D =]0; e^2[\cup]e^2; +\infty[. \quad \frac{1 + \ln x}{2 - \ln x} > 0. \quad S =]e^{-1}; e^2[.$$

x	0	e^{-1}	e^2	$+\infty$
$1 + \ln x$	-	0	+	+
$2 - \ln x$	+		+	-
$\frac{1 + \ln x}{2 - \ln x}$	-	0	+	-

$$5) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \frac{2(1 + \ln x)}{x} > 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 + \ln x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > e^{-1}. \quad S =]e^{-1}; +\infty[.$$

$$6) D =]-2; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (x-3)\ln(x+2) > 0. \quad S =]-2; -1[\cup]3; +\infty[.$$

x	-2	-1	3	$+\infty$
$\ln(x+2)$	-	0	+	+
$x-3$	-		-	0
$(x-3)\ln(x+2)$	+	0	-	0

حل متراجحة من الشكل : $a(\ln x)^2 + b \ln x + c \geq 0$

حل التمرين 34:

$$1) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 - \ln x - 6 < 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 - X - 6 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 25 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -2; X_2 = 3. \quad X^2 - X - 6 < 0 \Leftrightarrow X \in]-2; 3[$$

$$\begin{cases} X = \ln x = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-2} \\ X = \ln x = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = e^3 \end{cases} \quad X \in]-2; 3[\Leftrightarrow x \in]e^{-2}; e^3[. \quad S =]e^{-2}; e^3[.$$

$$2) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x)^2 + \ln x - 6 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 + X - 6 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 25 > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -3; X_2 = 2. \quad X^2 + X - 6 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow X \in [-3; 2]$$

$$\begin{cases} X = \ln x = -3 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-3} \\ X = \ln x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = e^2 \end{cases} \quad X \in [-3; 2] \Leftrightarrow x \in [e^{-3}; e^2]. \quad S = [e^{-3}; e^2].$$

$$3) D =]0; 1[\cup]1; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln x - \frac{1}{\ln x} > \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow (\ln x)^2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln x - 1 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \ln x \\ X^2 - \frac{3}{2}X - 1 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \Delta = \frac{25}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -\frac{1}{2}; X_2 = 2.$$

$$\begin{cases} X = \ln x = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}. \\ X = \ln x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = e^2 \end{cases} \quad X^2 - \frac{3}{2}X - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow X \in]-\infty; -\frac{1}{2}[\cup]2; +\infty[.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty; \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}[\cup]e^2; +\infty[. \quad S =]0; \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}[\cup]e^2; +\infty[.$$



$$4) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(x^2) - (\ln x)^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\ln x - (\ln x)^2 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x(2 - \ln x) > 0. \quad S =]1; e^2[.$$

x	0	1	e^2	$+\infty$
$\ln x$	-	0	+	+
$2 - \ln x$	+		+	0
$\ln x(2 - \ln x)$	-	0	+	0

دراسة إشارة عبارة تتضمن دالة لوغاريتمية:

حل التمرين 35:

$$\diamond D_A =]0; +\infty[. \quad A(x) = \ln x(\ln x + 1)$$

x	0	1	e^{-1}	$+\infty$
$\ln x$	-	0	+	+
$\ln x + 1$	-		-	0
$\ln x(\ln x + 1)$	+	0	-	0

$$A(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]0; 1] \cup [e^{-1}; +\infty[\quad A(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]1; e^{-1}[.$$

$$\diamond D_B =]-\infty; 1[. \quad B(x) = 2x \ln(1-x)$$

x	$-\infty$	0	1
$2x$	-	0	+
$\ln(1-x)$	+	0	-
$2x \ln(1-x)$	-	0	-

$$B(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty; 0[\cup]0; 1[\quad B(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0.$$

$$\diamond D_C =]-1; +\infty[. \quad C(x) = -x^2 \ln(x+1)$$

x	-1	0	$+\infty$
$-x^2$	-	0	-
$\ln(x+1)$	-	0	+
$-x^2 \ln(x+1)$	+	0	-

$$C(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-1; 0[\quad C(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]0; +\infty[.$$

حل التمرين 36:

$$1) D =]-\infty; \frac{7}{4}[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(7-4x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 7-4x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}.$$

x	$-\infty$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{7}{4}$
$\ln(7-4x)$	+	0	-

$$\diamond \ln(7-4x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty; \frac{3}{2}[.$$

$$\diamond \ln(7-4x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]\frac{3}{2}; \frac{7}{4}[.$$

$$2) D =]-\sqrt{3}; \sqrt{3}[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(3-x^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3-x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\sqrt{2} ; x = \sqrt{2}.$$

x	$-\sqrt{3}$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	
$\ln(3-x^2)$	-	0	+	0	-

$$\diamond \ln(3-x^2) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in [-\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2}].$$

$$\diamond \ln(3-x^2) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\sqrt{3}; -\sqrt{2}[\cup]\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{3}[.$$

$$3) D =]-\infty; -\frac{5}{2}[\cup]\frac{3}{2}; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(x^2 + x - \frac{15}{4}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - \frac{15}{4} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - \frac{19}{4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = \frac{-1-\sqrt{20}}{2} ; x_2 = \frac{-1+\sqrt{20}}{2}.$$

x	$-\infty$	$\frac{-1-\sqrt{20}}{2}$	$-\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{20}}{2}$	$+\infty$	
$\ln\left(x^2+x-\frac{15}{4}\right)$	+	0	-		-	0	+

$$\diamond \ln\left(x^2 + x - \frac{15}{4}\right) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \left] -\infty; \frac{-1-\sqrt{20}}{2} \right] \cup \left] \frac{-1+\sqrt{20}}{2}; +\infty \right[.$$

$$\diamond \ln\left(x^2 + x - \frac{15}{4}\right) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \left] \frac{-1-\sqrt{20}}{2}; -\frac{5}{2} \right[\cup \left] \frac{3}{2}; \frac{-1+\sqrt{20}}{2} \right[.$$

$$4) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{3}{x}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{x} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 3.$$

x	0	3	$+\infty$	
$\ln\left(\frac{3}{x}\right)$		+	0	-

$$\diamond \ln\left(\frac{3}{x}\right) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]0; 3]. \quad \ln\left(\frac{3}{x}\right) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]3; +\infty[.$$

$$5) D =]-\infty; 2[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(\sqrt{2-x}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2-x} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1.$$

x	$-\infty$	1	2
$\ln(\sqrt{2-x})$	+	0	-

$$\diamond \ln(\sqrt{2-x}) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty; 1]. \quad \ln(\sqrt{2-x}) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]1; 2[.$$

$$6) D =]0; +\infty[. \quad \forall x \in D; (\ln x - 1)(\ln x + 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = 1 ; \ln x = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = e ; x = e^{-2}.$$

x	0	e^{-2}	e	$+\infty$		
$\ln x + 2$		-	0	+		
$\ln x - 1$		-	-	0		
$(\ln x - 1)(\ln x + 2)$		+	0	-	0	+

$$\diamond (\ln x - 1)(\ln x + 2) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]0; e^{-2}] \cup [e; +\infty[.$$

$$\diamond (\ln x - 1)(\ln x + 2) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]e^{-2}; e[.$$

$$7) D = \left] -1; \frac{1}{3} \right[. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln\left(\frac{1-3x}{2x+2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-3x}{2x+2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-3x}{2x+2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1-3x-2x-2}{2x+2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-1-5x}{2x+2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -1-5x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{5}.$$

x	-1	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
$-1-5x$	0	$+$	$-$
$2x+2$	0	$+$	$+$
$\frac{-1-5x}{2x+2}$	0	$+$	$-$

$$\diamond \ln\left(\frac{1-3x}{2x+2}\right) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \left] -1; \frac{1}{5} \right[. \quad \ln\left(\frac{1-3x}{2x+2}\right) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \left] \frac{1}{5}; \frac{1}{3} \right[.$$

$$8) D =] \ln 5; +\infty [. \quad \forall x \in D; \ln(e^x - 5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x - 5 = 1 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 6 \Leftrightarrow x = \ln 6.$$

x	$\ln 5$	$\ln 6$	$+\infty$
$\ln(e^x - 5)$	$-$	0	$+$

$$\diamond \ln(e^x - 5) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in [\ln 6; +\infty[. \quad \ln(e^x - 5) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in] \ln 5; \ln 6[.$$

تَمَّ بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ وَتَوْفِيقِهِ

Latreche MIFA