

EKSPONENCIJALNE JEDNAČINE

Jednačine u kojima se nepoznata javlja i kao izložilac (eksponent) nekog stepena nazivaju se eksponencijalne jednačine.

Pošto je eksponencijalna funkcija bijektivno preslikavanje ("1-1" i "na") možemo upotrebljavati:

$$a^{f(x)} = a^{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x)$$

Ovo znači da kada na obe strane napravimo iste osnove, osnove kao "skratimo" i uporedjujemo eksponente.

Evo nekoliko primera:

1) Reši jednačine

a) $4^x = 2^{\frac{x+1}{x}}$

b) $8^{x+1} = 16 \cdot 2^{x-2}$

v) $16^{\frac{1}{x}} = 4^{\frac{x}{2}}$

g) $16 \cdot 2^{5x+2} = 2^{x^2}$

d) $9^{-3x} = \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{x+3}$

dj) $(x^2 + 1)^{2x-3} = 1$

e) $9^{x^2-3x+5} = 3^6$

Rešenja:

a) $4^x = 2^{\frac{x+1}{x}}$

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{x+1}{x}$$

Kad napravimo iste osnove i njih "skratimo"!

$$2x^2 = x+1$$

$$2x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4}$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Rešenja su $x_1 = 1$ i $x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } 8^{x+1} &= 16 \cdot 2^{x-2} \\
 (2^3)^{x+1} &= 2^4 \cdot 2^{x-2} \\
 2^{3x+3} &= 2^{4+x-2} \\
 2^{3x+3} &= 2^{x+2} \\
 3x+3 &= x+2 \\
 3x-x &= 2-3 \\
 2x &= -1 \\
 x &= -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{v) } 16^{\frac{1}{x}} &= 4^{\frac{x}{2}} & \frac{4}{x} &= x \\
 (2^4)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= (2^2)^{\frac{x}{2}} & x^2 &= 4 \\
 2^{4 \cdot \frac{1}{x}} &= 2^{\frac{x}{2}} & x &= \pm\sqrt{4} \\
 2^{\frac{4}{x}} &= 2^x & x_1 &= 2 \\
 & & x_2 &= -2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{g) } 16 \cdot 2^{5x+2} &= 2^{x^2} & x^2 &= 5x+6 \\
 2^4 \cdot 2^{5x+2} &= 2^{x^2} & x^2 - 5x - 6 &= 0 \\
 2^{4+5x+2} &= 2^{x^2} & x_{1,2} &= \frac{5 \pm 7}{2} \\
 2^{5x+6} &= 2^{x^2} & x_1 &= 6 \\
 & & x_2 &= -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d) } 9^{-3x} &= \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{x+3} & \text{Pazi: } \frac{1}{27} &= \frac{1}{3^3} = 3^{-3} & -6x &= -3x-9 \\
 (3^2)^{-3x} &= (3^{-3})^{x+3} & & & -6x+3x &= -9 \\
 3^{-6x} &= 3^{-3x-9} & & & -3x &= -9 \\
 & & & & x &= 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d) } (x^2 + 1)^{2x-3} = 1$$

Pošto znamo da je $a^0 = 1$, jedno rešenje će nam dati

$$2x - 3 = 0$$

$$2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

Drugo rešenje će biti ako je $x^2 + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ jer važi $a^{f(x)} = b^{f(x)} \Leftrightarrow a = b$

tj. $(x^2 + 1)^{2x-3} = 1^{2x-3}$ pa je $x^2 + 1 = 1$ to jest $x = 0$

$$e) 9^{x^2-3x+5} = 3^6$$

$$(3^2)^{x^2-3x+5} = 3^6$$

$$3^{2x^2-6x+10} = 3^6$$

$$2x^2 - 6x + 10 = 6$$

$$2x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0 / : 2$$

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

2) Rešiti jednačine:

$$a) 2^{x+3} - 7 \cdot 2^x - 16 = 0$$

$$b) 3^{x-1} - 4 \cdot 3^x + 33 = 0$$

$$v) 2 \cdot 3^{x+1} - 4 \cdot 3^{x-2} = 450$$

$$g) 2^{3x-2} - 2^{3x-3} - 2^{3x-4} = 16$$

$$d) 2^{x-1} - 2^{x-3} = 3^{x-2} - 3^{x-3}$$

Rešenja:

Ovde ćemo koristiti pravila za stepenovanje:

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

$$a^{m-n} = \frac{a^m}{a^n}$$

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

$$a) 2^{x+3} - 7 \cdot 2^x - 16 = 0$$

$$2^x \cdot 2^3 - 7 \cdot 2^x - 16 = 0 \rightarrow \text{Najbolje da uzmemo smenu } 2^x = t$$

$$t \cdot 8 - 7 \cdot t - 16 = 0$$

$$8t - 7t = 16$$

$$t = 16 \rightarrow \text{Vratimo se u smenu } 2^x = t$$

$$2^x = 16$$

$$2^x = 2^4$$

$$x = 4$$

$$\text{b) } 3^{x-1} - 4 \cdot 3^x + 33 = 0$$

$$\frac{3^x}{3} - 4 \cdot 3^x + 33 = 0 \rightarrow \text{Smena } 3^x = t$$

$$\frac{t}{3} - 4t + 33 = 0 \rightarrow \text{Pomnožimo sve sa 3}$$

$$t - 12t + 99 = 0$$

$$-11t = -99$$

$$t = 9$$

$$3^x = 9$$

$$3^x = 3^2$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\text{v) } 2 \cdot 3^{x+1} - 4 \cdot 3^{x-2} = 450$$

$$2 \cdot 3^x \cdot 3^1 - 4 \frac{3^x}{3^2} = 450 \rightarrow \text{Smena } 3^x = t$$

$$6 \cdot t - 4 \frac{t}{9} = 450$$

$$6t - \frac{4t}{9} = 450 \rightarrow \text{Pomnožimo sve sa 9}$$

$$54t - 4t = 4050$$

$$50t = 4050$$

$$t = \frac{4050}{50}$$

$$t = 81$$

$$3^x = 81 \rightarrow \text{pazi } 81 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 3^4$$

$$3^x = 3^4$$

$$x = 4$$

$$\text{g) } 2^{3x-2} - 2^{3x-3} - 2^{3x-4} = 16$$

$$\frac{2^{3x}}{2^2} - \frac{2^{3x}}{2^3} - \frac{2^{3x}}{2^4} = 16 \rightarrow \text{smena } 2^{3x} = t$$

$$\frac{t}{4} - \frac{t}{8} - \frac{t}{16} = 16 \rightarrow \text{sve pomnožimo sa 16}$$

$$4t - 2t - t = 256$$

$$t = 256$$

$$2^{3x} = 2^8$$

$$3x = 8$$

$$x = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$d) 2^{x-1} - 2^{x-3} = 3^{x-2} - 3^{x-3}$$

$$\frac{2^x}{2} - \frac{2^x}{2^3} = \frac{3^x}{3^2} - \frac{3^x}{3^3}$$

$$\frac{2^x}{2} - \frac{2^x}{8} = \frac{3^x}{9} - \frac{3^x}{27} \rightarrow \text{zajednički za levu stranu je 8 a za desnu 27}$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot 2^x - 2^x}{8} = \frac{3 \cdot 3^x - 3^x}{27}$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 2^x}{8} = \frac{2 \cdot 3^x}{27} \rightarrow \text{Pomnožimo unakrsno}$$

$$3 \cdot 2^x \cdot 27 = 2 \cdot 3^x \cdot 8$$

$$2^x \cdot 81 = 3^x \cdot 16 / \text{podelimo sa } 3^x \text{ i sa } 81$$

$$\frac{2^x}{3^x} = \frac{16}{81}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4$$

$$\boxed{x = 4}$$

A mogli smo da razmišljamo i ovako:

$$2^x \cdot 81 = 3^x \cdot 16$$

$$2^x \cdot 3^4 = 3^x \cdot 2^4$$

Očigledno je $x = 4$

3) Reši jednačine:

a) $4^x - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0$

b) $16^x - 4^x - 2 = 0$

v) $5^x - 5^{3-x} = 20$

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

d) $(11^x - 11)^2 = 11^x + 99$

Rešenja:

a) $4^x - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0$

$$4^x - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \text{Pošto je } 4^x = (2^2)^x = 2^{2x} \text{ uzećemo smenu } 2^x = t \text{ pa će onda biti } 4^x = t^2$$

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

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$t_1 = 4$$

$$t_2 = 1$$

Vratimo se sad u smenu:

$$2^x = 4$$

$$2^x = 2^2$$

$$x = 2$$

ili $2^x = 1$

$$x = 0$$

$$b) 16^x - 4^x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{smena je } 4^x = t \text{ pa je } 16^x = 4^{2x} = t^2$$

$$t^2 - t - 2 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$t_1 = 2$$

$$t_2 = -1$$

Vratimo se u smenu:

$$4^x = 2$$

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

$$2x = 1 \quad \text{ili} \quad 4^x = -1 \quad \text{a ovde nema rešenja jer je } y = a^x \text{ uvek pozitivna!}$$

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

$$v) 5^x - 5^{3-x} = 20$$

$$5^x - \frac{5^3}{5^x} = 20 \rightarrow \text{smena } 5^x = t$$

$$t - \frac{125}{t} = 20 \rightarrow \text{celu jednačinu pomnožimo sa } t$$

$$t^2 - 125 = 20t$$

$$t^2 - 20t - 125 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{20 \pm 30}{2}$$

$$t_1 = 25$$

$$t_2 = -5$$

Pa je $5^x = 25$ ili $5^x = -5$ Nema rešenja

$$5^x = 5^2$$

$$x = 2$$

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

$$\frac{5^{2x}}{5^3} = 2 \cdot \frac{5^x}{5^2} + 3 \rightarrow \text{smena } 5^x = t$$

$$\frac{t^2}{125} = \frac{2t}{25} + 3 \rightarrow \text{sve pomnožimo sa } 125$$

$$t^2 = 10t + 375$$

$$t^2 - 10t - 375 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{10 \pm 40}{2}$$

$$t_1 = 25$$

$$t_2 = -15$$

Vratimo se u smenu:

$$5^x = 25$$

$$5^x = 5^2 \quad \text{ili} \quad 5^x = -15 \quad \text{nema rešenja} \quad 5^x > 0$$

$$x = 2$$

d) $(11^x - 11)^2 = 11^x + 99 \rightarrow$ Ovde ćemo odmah uzeti smenu $11^x = t$

$$(t - 11)^2 = t + 99$$

$$t^2 - 22t + 121 - t - 99 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 23t + 22 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{23 \pm 21}{2}$$

$$t_1 = 22$$

$$t_2 = 1$$

Vratimo se u smenu:

$$11^x = 22$$

$$x = \log_{11} 22$$

ili

$$11^x = 1$$

$$x = 0$$

4) Rešiti jednačine:

a) $4^{\sqrt{x-2}} + 16 = 10 \cdot 2^{\sqrt{x-2}}$

b) $4^{x+\sqrt{x^2-2}} - 5 \cdot 2^{x-1+\sqrt{x^2-2}} = 6$

v) $\left(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}\right)^x + \left(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}\right)^x = 4$

Rešenja

- a) Najpre odredimo oblast definisanosti, pošto je u zadatku data korena funkcija, to je $x - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 2$

Uzećemo smenu $2^{\sqrt{x-2}} = t \Rightarrow 4^{\sqrt{x-2}} = t^2$

$$t^2 + 16 = 10t$$

$$t^2 - 10t + 16 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{10 \pm 6}{2}$$

$$t_1 = 8$$

$$t_2 = 2$$

Vratimo se u smenu :

$$\begin{array}{ll}
2^{\sqrt{x-2}} = 8 & \text{ili} & 2^{\sqrt{x-2}} = 2 \\
2^{\sqrt{x-2}} = 2^3 & & \sqrt{x-2} = 1 \\
\sqrt{x-2} = 3 \rightarrow \text{kvadriramo} & & x-2 = 1 \\
x-2 = 9 & & x = 3 \\
x = 11 & &
\end{array}$$

Kako za oba rešenja važi $x \geq 2$ to su oba rešenja "dobra"

b) $4^{x+\sqrt{x^2-2}} - 5 \cdot 2^{x-1+\sqrt{x^2-2}} = 6$

$$(2^2)^{x+\sqrt{x^2-2}} - 5 \cdot 2^{x+\sqrt{x^2-2}-1} = 6$$

$$2^{2(x+\sqrt{x^2-2})} - 5 \cdot \frac{2^{x+\sqrt{x^2-2}}}{2^1} = 6$$

Smena $2^{x+\sqrt{x^2-2}} = t$

$$t^2 - \frac{5t}{2} = 6 \text{ pomnožimo sa } 2$$

$$2t^2 - 5t - 12 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{121}}{4} = \frac{5 \pm 11}{4}$$

$$t_1 = 4$$

$$t_2 = -\frac{6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \text{nije rešenje}$$

Vratimo se u smenu:

$$2^{x+\sqrt{x^2-2}} = 4$$

$$2^{x+\sqrt{x^2-2}} = 2^2$$

$$x + \sqrt{x^2-2} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-2} = 2-x \rightarrow \text{uslovi } 2-x \geq 0 \text{ pa je } -x \geq -2 \text{ tj } x \leq 2 \text{ i } x^2-2 \geq 0$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}, \infty)$$

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

$$x^2-2 = 4-4x+x^2$$

$$4x = 4+2$$

$$4x = 6$$

$$x = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5$$

$$x = 1,5 \rightarrow \text{Zadovoljava uslove}$$

$$v) \left(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}\right)^x + \left(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}\right)^x = 4$$

pogledajmo prvo jednu stvar:

$$2-\sqrt{3} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{1} \cdot \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2^2 - \sqrt{3}^2}{2+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4-3}{2+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}}$$

Dakle, zadatak možemo zapisati i ovako:

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

smena $\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}^x = t$

$$t + \frac{1}{t} = 4 \rightarrow \text{pomnožimo sve sa } t$$

$$t^2 + 1 = 4t$$

$$t^2 - 4t + 1 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2(2 \pm \sqrt{3})}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$t_1 = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$t_2 = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

Vratimo se u smenu:

$$\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}^x = t, \text{ dakle}$$

$$\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}^x = 2 + \sqrt{3} \quad \text{ili} \quad \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}^x = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

Kako važi $\sqrt[n]{a^n} = a^{\frac{n}{n}}$ tj. $\sqrt[2]{a^x} = a^{\frac{x}{2}}$ imamo:

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

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

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

ili

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

$$\left(2 + \sqrt{3}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}} = \left(2 + \sqrt{3}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = -1$$

$$\boxed{x = -2}$$

5) Reši jednačine:

$$a) 20^x - 6 \cdot 5^x + 10^x = 0$$

$$b) 6 \cdot 9^x - 13 \cdot 6^x + 6 \cdot 4^x = 0$$

a) $20^x - 6 \cdot 5^x + 10^x = 0 \rightarrow$ iskoristićemo da je $(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$

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

$5^x \cdot 4^x - 6 \cdot 5^x + 5^x \cdot 2^x = 0 \rightarrow$ izvucimo 5^x kao zajednički ispred zagrade !

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

$$5^x = 0 \quad \vee \quad 4^x + 2^x - 6 = 0$$

$$t^2 + t - 6 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2}$$

$$t_1 = 2$$

$$t_2 = -3$$

pa je $2^x = 2$ \vee $2^x = -3$ nema rešenja
 $\boxed{x=1}$

b) $6 \cdot 9^x - 13 \cdot 6^x + 6 \cdot 4^x = 0$

$6 \cdot 3^{2x} - 13 \cdot 3^x \cdot 2^x + 6 \cdot 2^{2x} = 0 \rightarrow$ celu jednačinu podelimo sa 2^{2x}

$$6 \cdot \frac{3^{2x}}{2^{2x}} - 13 \cdot \frac{3^x}{2^x} + 6 = 0$$

$$6 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2x} - 13 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x + 6 = 0$$

Smena: $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = t$

$$6t^2 - 13t + 6 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{13 \pm 5}{12}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{18}{12} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{ili} \quad \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{x=-1}$$

6) Grafički rešiti sledeće jednačine

a) $2^x - 5 + \frac{x}{2} = 0$ b) $3^x - \frac{x}{2} - 8 = 0$

a) Najpre ćemo razdvojiti funkcije, eksponencijalnu na levu a ostalo na desnu stranu:

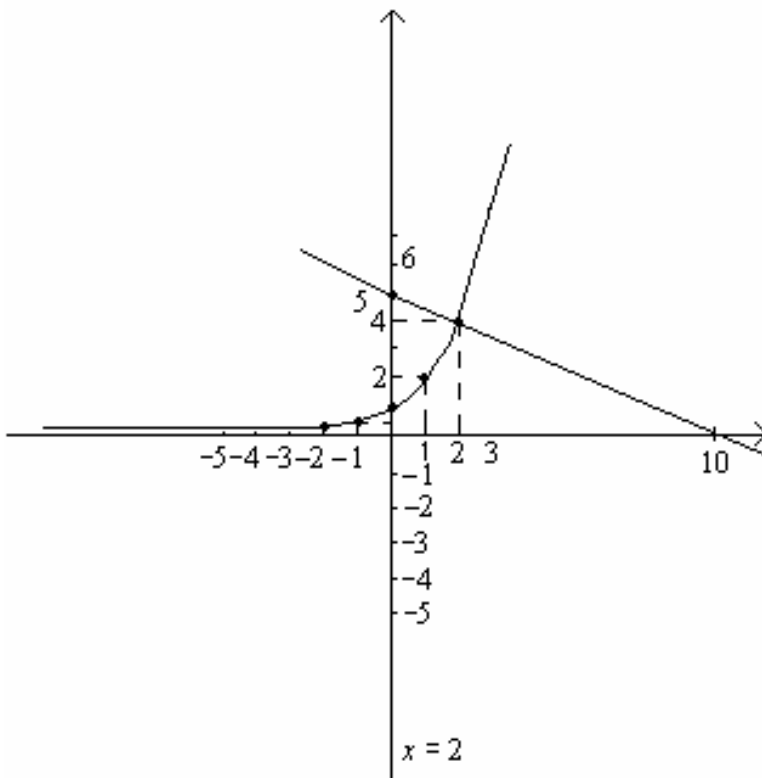
$$2^x = 5 - \frac{x}{2}$$

Nacrtaćemo funkcije $y = 2^x$ i $y = -\frac{x}{2} + 5$ i njihov presek će nam dati rešenje.

$y = 2^x$							
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	8

$y = -\frac{x}{2} + 5$			
x	0	10	2
y	5	0	4

Na grafiku bi to izgledalo ovako:



Rešenje je $x = 2$

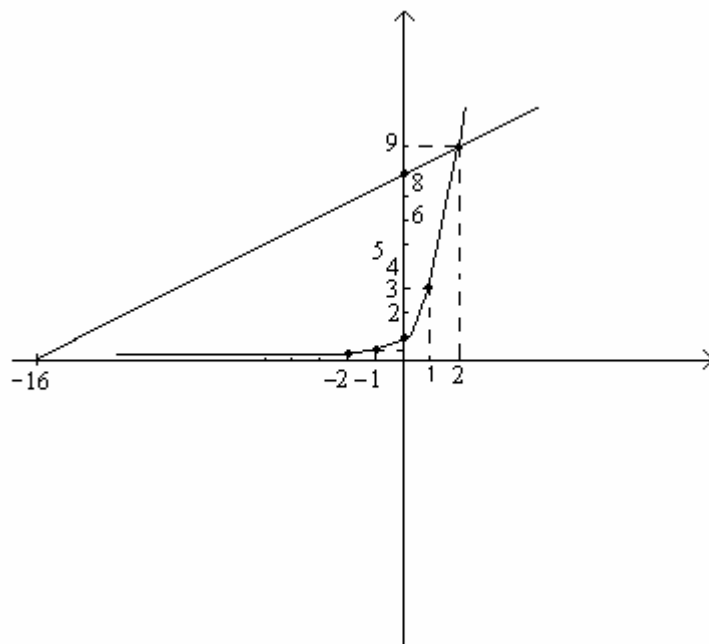
$$b) 3^x - \frac{x}{2} - 8 = 0$$

$$3^x = \frac{x}{2} + 8$$

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

$y = \frac{x}{2} + 8$			
x	0	-16	2
y	8	0	9

Na grafiku bi bilo:



Dakle, rešenje je $x = 2$.

Da li ovde ima još jedno rešenje?

DA, ali njega teško možemo naći baš precizno....(naučićemo kasnije i to)