$l_{2}(22-x) = -1 + l_{2}(x)$ log(22 - x) - log(x) = -1 $-7 \quad \log_{10} 10^7 = 7 \cdot \log_{10$

$$log_{4} = 2 + log_{7}$$

$$log_{4} = 1$$

$$log_{4} = 1$$

$$log_{10} = 0$$





2 00



$$10.(22-x) = 1.x$$

$$220 - 10X = X$$

$$220 = 11 \times j \times = \frac{220}{11} j \times = \frac{220}{21}$$

 $3\log \times = 2\log \times + \log 3$ $3\log x - 2\log x = \log 3$



 $\log x^2 - \log x^2 = \log 3$

 $\log \frac{x^3}{x^4} = \log 3$



χ = 3

log(x+3) + log(x) = log(4x) $los[(x+3)\cdot X] = los(4x)$ χ^2 + 3× = 4× x² - × $\overline{}$ 0 $\chi = \mathcal{O}$ X (x-1) -0 (F.C)

 $\log 3 + \log (11 - x^3)$ log (s-x) $\log 3 + \log (11 - x^{5}) = 2 \cdot \log(5 - x)$ $\log 3 \cdot (11 - x^2) = \log (5 - x)^2$





$$-3x^{5} - x^{2} + 10x + 8 = 0$$

$$-3x^{2} + 2x + 8 = 0$$

$$+ 3x^{2} + 2x + 8 = 0$$

$$+ 2x^{2} + 2x + 8 = 0$$

$$+ 2x^{2} + 2x + 8 = 0$$

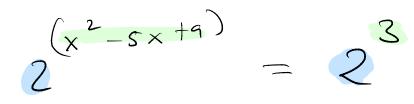
$$+ 2x^{2} + 2x^{2} + 8 = 0$$

$$+ 2x^{2} + 2x^{2} + 8 = 0$$



Sol $\int \frac{x=-1}{x=-4/3} \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$ $x=-\frac{1}{x} \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$

 $(x^{2}-5x+q) \cdot \log 2 + \log 125 = 3 = \log 10^{3}$ = $\log 2 (x^{2}-5x+q) + \log 125 = \log 10^{3}$ $\Rightarrow \log_2 (x^2 - 5x + 9) = \log_1 (0^3 - \log_1 25)$ $2^{(x^{2}-5x+1)} = 8$ $Ecuación exponental
<math display="block">\begin{bmatrix} x^{2}-5x+1 \\ x^{2} \end{bmatrix} = 8$ $-D \log 2^{(x^2-5x+a)} = \log \frac{1000}{125}$





$$\chi^{2} - 5\chi + 9 = 3$$

$$\chi^{2} - 5\chi + 6 = 3$$

$$\chi = 2 - \nu$$

$$\chi = 2 - \nu$$

$$\chi = 2 - \nu$$

