



I. Exprimer en fonction de $\ln 2$, $\ln 3$, $\ln 5$

- $$\begin{array}{ll} 1^\circ. \ln 12 = 2 \ln 2 + \ln 3 & 2^\circ. \ln 18 = \ln 2 + 2 \ln 3 \\ 3^\circ. \ln 96 = 5 \ln 2 + \ln 3 & 4^\circ. \ln 15 = \ln 3 + \ln 5 \\ 5^\circ. \ln 24 = 3 \ln 2 + \ln 3 & 6^\circ. \ln 120 = 3 \ln 2 + \ln 3 + \ln 5 \\ 7^\circ. \ln 432 = 4 \ln 2 + 3 \ln 3 & 8^\circ. \ln \frac{128}{243} = 7 \ln 2 - 5 \ln 3 \\ 9^\circ. \ln \frac{192}{108} = 4 \ln 2 - 2 \ln 3 & \\ 10^\circ. \ln(2 - \sqrt{3}) + \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) = 0 & \\ 11^\circ. \ln \sqrt{125} = \frac{3}{2} \ln 5 & \end{array}$$

II. Simplifier

- $$\begin{array}{ll} 1^\circ. \ln(e^2) = 2 & 2^\circ. \ln(\sqrt{e}) = 1/2 \\ 3^\circ. \ln(1/e) = -1 & 4^\circ. 2 \ln(e^3) = 6 \\ 5^\circ. \ln(1/\sqrt{e}) = -1/2 & 6^\circ. \ln(e^2) + \ln(1/e^4) = -2 \\ 7^\circ. e^{2+\ln 4} = 4e^2 & 8^\circ. e^{3 \ln x} = x^3 \\ 9^\circ. \ln(1/e^x) = -x & 10^\circ. \ln \sqrt{e^x} = x/2 \\ 11^\circ. \frac{e^{5x}}{e^{2x}} = e^{3x} & 12^\circ. \frac{1}{e^{4x}} = e^{-4x} \\ 13^\circ. (e^{-2x})^4 = e^{-8x} & 14^\circ. e^{3x} e^{5x} = e^{8x} \end{array}$$

III. Résoudre

- $$\begin{array}{ll} 1^\circ. \ln(3+x) = \ln 3 + \ln x & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{3/2\} & \\ 2^\circ. \ln(3x) = 3 \ln x & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{\sqrt{3}\} & \\ 3^\circ. \ln x + \ln(x-2) = \ln(x+10) & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{5\} & \\ 4^\circ. \ln 5 - \ln x = \ln x - \ln 2 & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{\sqrt{10}\} & \\ 5^\circ. \ln(2x) + \ln(8x) = 4 & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{e^2/4\} & \\ 6^\circ. (\ln x)^2 + 4 \ln x + 3 = 0 & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{1/e; 1/e^3\} & \\ 7^\circ. \ln(x+2) = \ln(5-x) & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{3/2\} & \\ 8^\circ. \ln(1-x^2) = \ln(1-x) & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{0\} & \\ 9^\circ. \ln(x+3) = 0 & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{2\} & \\ 10^\circ. \ln(2x-1) = \ln(4-x) & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{5/3\} & \\ 11^\circ. \ln(-2x^2 + 5x + 3) = \ln(4x^2 - 1) & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{4/3\} & \\ 12^\circ. (x-1) \ln(x-2) = 0 & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{1; 3\} & \\ 13^\circ. \ln(2x-5) = \ln 3 - \ln x & \\ \mathcal{S} = \{3\} & \\ 14^\circ. \ln(x+3) + \ln(x+2) = \ln(x+11) & \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{1\}$$

$$15^\circ. \ln x + \ln(x+1) = \ln(x-1)$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \emptyset$$

$$16^\circ. \ln(x-4) + \ln(2x) = \ln 4$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{2 + \sqrt{6}\}$$

$$17^\circ. \ln(x-1) + \ln(x+1) = \ln(x+5)$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{3\}$$

$$18^\circ. \ln(2x^2 - 5x + 1) = (\ln 16)/2$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{3; -1/2\}$$

$$19^\circ. \ln x + \ln(x-1) = 2 \ln(x-2)$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \emptyset$$

$$20^\circ. \ln \sqrt{x} = \ln(2x+1)$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \emptyset$$

$$21^\circ. \ln \sqrt{2x-3} + \ln \sqrt{x} = \ln(6-x)$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{3\}$$

$$22^\circ. 2(\ln x)^3 + 7(\ln x)^2 + 2 \ln x - 3 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{1/2; \sqrt{e}; 1/e^3\}$$

$$23^\circ. \ln(2x+3) + \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2) = \ln(8x+9)$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{-1; -3; 1/2\}$$

$$24^\circ. 8(\ln x)^3 - 9(\ln x)^2 + \ln x = 0 \quad \mathcal{S} = \{1; e; e^{1/8}\}$$

IV. Résoudre

$$1^\circ. 3^{2x} = 2^{3x}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{0\}$$

$$2^\circ. 3^{2x} - 3^{x+1} + 2 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{0; \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3}\}$$

$$3^\circ. 10^{6x} - 10^{3x} - 2 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\frac{\ln 2}{3 \ln 10}\}$$

$$4^\circ. 3^{x+2} + 9^{x-1} = 1458$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{4\}$$

$$5^\circ. \ln(\ln(e^x) + e^{-\ln x}) = 1 - \ln x$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\pm \sqrt{e-1}\}$$

$$6^\circ. \begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 23 \\ \ln x - \ln y = \ln 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{(7, 1)\}$$

$$7^\circ. \begin{cases} \log_x(e) + \log_y(e) = 7/3 \\ \ln(xy) = 7/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{(\sqrt{e}, e^3), (e^3, \sqrt{e})\}$$

$$8^\circ. \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = 1 \\ \ln x + \ln y = 3 \end{cases}$$