

Exercices sur le logarithme décimal

1. Soient a et $b \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$.

Simplifier:

$$(a) \log 0,1 \cdot \left(a^2 \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a}} \right)^3 \frac{a}{b^3}$$

$$(b) \log \left(\frac{10a^3b^{-2}}{a\sqrt{a^2b^3}} \right)^3 \left(\frac{a^{-4}b^3}{100\sqrt[4]{b^2a}} \right)^{-2}$$

$$(c) \log \frac{0,001 \left(\sqrt[3]{a^4b^{-2}} \right)^3}{\sqrt{b^3} \sqrt[4]{a^3}}$$

$$(d) \log \left(\frac{10^{-3}a^4\sqrt[3]{b}}{0,01a^2\sqrt{a^3b^2}} \right)$$

2. Calculer:

$$(a) \log 2 + \log 5$$

$$(b) 2 \log 5 + \log 12 - \log 3$$

3. Si $\log 2 = \alpha$, exprimer en fonction de α :

$$\log 4; \log 16; \log 40; \log \frac{1}{4}; \log 0,2$$

4. Si $\log b = a$ avec $b \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$, alors déterminer:

$$\log 10b; \log \frac{b}{100}; \log \frac{1}{b}; \log \sqrt{b}; \log b^5; 2 \log 3b + \log \sqrt[5]{b} - \log 9$$

5. Déterminer $\text{dom} f$ et simplifier $f(x)$ si possible:

$$(a) f(x) = \log(4 - 3x)$$

$$(b) f(x) = \log(4 - x^2)$$

$$(c) f(x) = \log \frac{(2x - 3)^3}{2 - x}$$

$$(d) f(x) = \log \frac{4x - 1}{x - 3}$$

$$(e) f(x) = \log |5x - 1|$$

$$(f) f(x) = \log \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$$

$$(g) f(x) = \log \frac{(1+x^2)^3}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}}$$

6. Résoudre dans \mathbb{R} les équations suivantes:

$$(a) \log x = 1$$

$$(b) \log x = 3$$

$$(c) \log x = -4$$

$$(d) \log(x+4) + \log x = 0$$

$$(e) \log(x+3) + \log(x+5) = \log 15$$

$$(f) \log(x+1) = 3 - \log(1-2x)$$

$$(g) \log(1-x) - \log(x+1) = -2$$

$$(h) \log(x+1) + \log(x-1) = \log 3 + 4 \log 2$$

$$(i) \log(x^2 + 5x + 6) = \log(x+11)$$

$$(j) \log(1-5x) - \log(x+1) = -1$$

7. Résoudre dans \mathbb{R} les équations suivantes:

$$(a) (\log x)^2 - 3 \log x - 4 = 0$$

$$(b) 2(\log x)^2 - \log x + 1 = 0$$

$$(c) (\log x)^2 + \log x - 12 = 0$$

8. Résoudre dans \mathbb{R} les inéquations suivantes:

$$(a) \log x > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(b) 2 \log x \leq -3$$

$$(c) \log |2x+1| + \log |x+3| < 1$$

$$(d) \log 24 + \log(3-x) < \log(x+1) + \log(25x-49)$$

$$(e) \log(3x^2 - x - 2) > \log(6x+4)$$

$$(f) \log(x+2) + \log(x-4) < 2 \log(x-1)$$

Corrigé

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & \log_{10} 0.1 \left(a^2 \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a}} \right)^3 \frac{a}{b^3} \\ &= \log_{10} 0.1 + \log_{10} \left(a^2 \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a}} \right)^3 + \log_{10} \frac{a}{b^3} \\ &= -1 + \log_{10} a^6 + \log_{10} \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a}}^3 + \log_{10} \frac{a}{b^3} \\ &= -1 + 6 \log_{10} a + \frac{3}{2} \log_{10} \frac{b^2}{a} + \log_{10} a - \log_{10} b^3 \\ &= -1 + 6 \log_{10} a + 3 \log_{10} b - \frac{3}{2} \log_{10} a + \log_{10} a - 3 \log_{10} b \\ &= -1 + \frac{11}{2} \log_{10} a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad & \log_{10} \left(\frac{10a^3b^{-2}}{a\sqrt{a^2b^3}} \right)^3 \left(\frac{a^{-4}b^3}{100\sqrt[4]{b^2a}} \right)^{-2} \\ &= 3 \log_{10} \frac{10a^3b^{-2}}{a\sqrt{a^2b^3}} - 2 \log_{10} \frac{a^{-4}b^3}{100\sqrt[4]{b^2a}} \\ &= 3 \log_{10} 10 + 3 \log_{10} a^3 + 3 \log_{10} b^{-2} - 3 \log_{10} a - \frac{3}{2} \log_{10} a^2 - \frac{3}{2} \log_{10} b^3 - \\ & \quad 2 \log_{10} a^{-4} - 2 \log_{10} b^3 + 2 \log_{10} 100 + \frac{2}{4} \log_{10} b^2 + \frac{2}{4} \log_{10} a \\ &= 3 + 9 \log_{10} a - 6 \log_{10} b - 3 \log_{10} a - 3 \log_{10} a - \frac{9}{2} \log_{10} b + 8 \log_{10} a - \\ & \quad 6 \log_{10} b + 4 + \log_{10} b + \frac{1}{2} \log_{10} a \\ &= 7 + \frac{23}{2} \log_{10} a - \frac{31}{2} \log_{10} b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad & \log_{10} \frac{0.001 \left(\sqrt[3]{a^4b^{-2}} \right)^3}{\sqrt{b^3} \sqrt[4]{a^3}} \\ &= \log_{10} 0.001 + 3 \log_{10} \sqrt[3]{a^4b^{-2}} - \log_{10} \sqrt{b^3} - \log_{10} \sqrt[4]{a^3} \\ &= -3 + \log_{10} a^4 + 3 \log_{10} b^{-2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{10} b^3 - \frac{1}{4} \log_{10} a^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -3 + 4\log_{10} a - 6\log_{10} b - \frac{3}{2}\log_{10} b - \frac{3}{4}\log_{10} a \\
&= -3 + \frac{13}{4}\log_{10} a - \frac{15}{2}\log_{10} b
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(d)} \quad &\log_{10} \left(\frac{10^{-3}a^4\sqrt[3]{b}}{0.01a^2\sqrt{a^3b^2}} \right) \\
&= \log_{10} 10^{-3} + \log_{10} a^4 + \log_{10} \sqrt[3]{b} - \log_{10} 0.01 - \log_{10} a^2 - \log_{10} \sqrt{a^3b^2} \\
&= -3 + 4\log_{10} a + \frac{1}{3}\log_{10} b + 2 - 2\log_{10} a - \frac{3}{2}\log_{10} a - \log_{10} b \\
&= -1 + \frac{1}{2}\log_{10} a - \frac{2}{3}\log_{10} b
\end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(a)} \quad &\log_{10} 2 + \log_{10} 5 \\
&= \log_{10}(2 \cdot 5) \\
&= \log_{10} 10 \\
&= 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(b)} \quad &2\log_{10} 5 + \log_{10} 12 - \log_{10} 3 \\
&= \log_{10} 5^2 + \log_{10} 12 - \log_{10} 3 \\
&= \log_{10} \left(\frac{25 \cdot 12}{3} \right) \\
&= \log_{10} \left(\frac{300}{3} \right) \\
&= \log_{10} 100 \\
&= 2
\end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(a)} \quad &\log_{10} 4 \\
&= \log_{10} 2^2 \\
&= 2\log_{10} 2 \\
&= 2a
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad & \log_{10} 16 \\ &= \log_{10} 2^4 \\ &= 4 \log_{10} 2 \\ &= 4a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad & \log_{10} 40 \\ &= \log_{10}(4 \cdot 10) \\ &= \log_{10} 4 + \log_{10} 10 \\ &= 2a + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(d)} \quad & \log_{10} \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \log_{10} 1 - \log_{10} 4 \\ &= 0 - 2a \\ &= -2a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(e)} \quad & \log_{10} 0.2 \\ &= \log_{10}(0.1 \cdot 2) \\ &= \log_{10} 0.1 + \log_{10} 2 \\ &= -1 + a \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\text{(a)} \quad \log_{10} 10b \log_{10} 10 + \log_{10} b = 1 + a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad & \log_{10} \frac{b}{100} \\ &= \log_{10} b - \log_{10} 100 \\ &= a - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad & \log_{10} \frac{1}{b} \\ &= \log_{10} 1 - \log_{10} b \\ &= 0 - a \\ &= -a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(d)} \quad & \log_{10} \sqrt{b} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \log_{10} b \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(e)} \quad & \log_{10} b^5 \\
 &= 5 \log_{10} b \\
 &= 5a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(f)} \quad & 2 \log_{10} 3b + \log_{10} \sqrt[5]{b} - \log_{10} 9 \\
 &= 2(\log_{10} 3 + \log_{10} b) + \frac{1}{5} \log_{10} b - \log_{10} 3^2 \\
 &= 2 \log_{10} 3 + 2 \log_{10} b + \frac{1}{5} \log_{10} b - 2 \log_{10} 3 \\
 &= 2a + \frac{1}{5} a \\
 &= \frac{11}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

5.

$$\text{(a)} \quad f(x) = \log_{10}(4 - 3x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \in \text{dom} f &\Leftrightarrow 4 - 3x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty; \frac{4}{3}[\\
 \text{dom} f &=]-\infty; \frac{4}{3}[
 \end{aligned}$$

$f(x)$ n'est pas simplifiable!

$$\text{(b)} \quad f(x) = \log_{10}(4 - x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \in \text{dom} f &\Leftrightarrow 4 - x^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (2 - x)(2 + x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-2; 2[\\
 \text{dom} f &=]-2; 2[
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \log_{10} [(2 - x)(2 + x)] \\
 &= \log_{10} |2 - x| + \log_{10} |2 + x|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) f(x) = \log_{10} \frac{(2x-3)^2}{2-x}$$

$$x \in \text{dom}f \Leftrightarrow \frac{(2x-3)^2}{2-x} > 0 \text{ et } 2-x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty, 2[\setminus \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

$$\text{dom}f =]-\infty, 2[\setminus \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \log_{10} \frac{(2x-3)^2}{2-x} \\ &= \log_{10}(2x-3)^2 - \log_{10}|2-x| \\ &= 2 \log_{10}|2x-3| - \log_{10}|2-x| \end{aligned}$$

$$(d) f(x) = \log_{10} \frac{4x-1}{x-3}$$

$$x \in \text{dom}f \Leftrightarrow \frac{4x-1}{x-3} > 0 \text{ et } x-3 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \left] -\infty; \frac{1}{4} \right[\cup]3; +\infty[$$

$$\text{dom}f = \left] -\infty; \frac{1}{4} \right[\cup]3; +\infty[$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \log_{10} \frac{4x-1}{x-3} \\ &= \log_{10}|4x-1| - \log_{10}|x-3| \end{aligned}$$

$$(e) f(x) = \log_{10} |5x-1|$$

$$x \in \text{dom}f \Leftrightarrow |5x-1| > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{1}{5} \right\}$$

$$\text{dom}f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{1}{5} \right\}$$

$f(x)$ n'est pas simplifiable!

$$(f) f(x) = \log_{10} \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$$

$$x \in \text{dom}f \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{x^2 + 3x + 2} > 0 \text{ et } x^2 + 3x + 2 \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x+2)} > 0 \text{ et } (x+2)(x+1) \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in]-2; -1[\cup]1; 2[\cup]3; +\infty[$$

$$\text{dom}f =]-2; -1[\cup]1; 2[\cup]3; +\infty[$$

$$f(x) = \log_{10} \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$$

$$= \log_{10} \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}{(x+2)(x+1)}$$

$$= \log_{10} |(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)| - \log_{10} |(x+2)(x+1)|$$

$$= \log_{10} |x-1| + \log_{10} |x-2| + \log_{10} |x-3| - \log_{10} |x+2| - \log_{10} |x+1|$$

$$(g) f(x) = \log_{10} \frac{(1+x^2)^3}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}}}$$

$$x \in \text{dom}f \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1+x^2)^3}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}}} > 0 \text{ et } x + \sqrt{1+x^2} > 0 \text{ et } 1+x^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + \sqrt{1+x^2} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1+x^2} > -x$$

1^{er} cas: $x \in \mathbb{R}_+$:

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} > -x \text{ toujours vérifié } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\text{dom}_1 = \mathbb{R}_+$$

2^e cas: $x \in \mathbb{R}_-^*$:

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} > -x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1+x^2 > x^2 \\ x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0x^2 > -1 & \text{toujours vérifié } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_-^* \\ x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{dom}_2 = \mathbb{R}_-^*$$

$$\text{Donc: } \text{dom}f = \text{dom}_1 \cup \text{dom}_2 = \mathbb{R}_+ \cup \mathbb{R}_-^* = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \log_{10} \frac{(1+x^2)^3}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}} \\ &= \log_{10} (1+x^2)^3 - \log_{10} \sqrt{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ &= 3\log_{10}(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2}\log_{10} |x+\sqrt{1+x^2}| \end{aligned}$$

6.

(a) $\log_{10} x = 1(E)$
 $x \in \text{dom}(E) \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$
Donc $\text{dom}(E) = \mathbb{R}_+^*$
 $\log_{10} x = 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = 10^1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = 10$
 $\mathbb{S} = \{10\}$

(b) $\log_{10} x = 3(E)$
 $x \in \text{dom}(E) \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$
Donc $\text{dom}(E) = \mathbb{R}_+^*$
 $\log_{10} x = 3$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = 10^3$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = 1000$
 $\mathbb{S} = \{1000\}$

(c) $\log_{10} x = -4(E)$
 $x \in \text{dom}(E) \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$
Donc $\text{dom}(E) = \mathbb{R}_+^*$
 $\log_{10} x = -4$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow x = 10^{-4} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{10\,000} \\ \mathbb{S} &= \left\{ \frac{1}{10\,000} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

(d) $\log_{10}(x+4) + \log_{10}x = 0(E)$
 $x \in \text{dom}(E) \Leftrightarrow x > -4$ et $x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$
Donc $\text{dom}(E) = \mathbb{R}_+^*$
 $\log_{10}(x+4) + \log_{10}x = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}[(x+4) \cdot x] = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}(x^2 + 4x) = \log 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x = 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0$
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$
 $= 4^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)$
 $= 16 + 4$
 $= 20$
 $\sqrt{\Delta} = 2\sqrt{5}$
 $x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-4 - 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = -2 - \sqrt{5}$ à rejeter
 $x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-4 + 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = -2 + \sqrt{5}$
 $\mathbb{S} = \{-2 + \sqrt{5}\}$

(e) $\log_{10}(x+3) + \log_{10}(x+5) = \log_{10}15(E)$
 $x \in \text{dom}(E) \Leftrightarrow x > -3$ et $x > -5$
Donc $\text{dom}(E) =]-3; +\infty[$
 $\log_{10}(x+3) + \log_{10}(x+5) = \log_{10}15$
 $\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}((x+3) \cdot (x+5)) = \log_{10}15$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 8x + 15 = 15$
 $\Leftrightarrow x(x+8) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = 0$ ou $x = -8$ à rejeter
 $\mathbb{S} = \{0\}$

(f) $\log_{10}(x+1) = 3 - \log_{10}(1-2x)(E)$
 $x \in \text{dom}(E) \Leftrightarrow x > -1$ et $x < \frac{1}{2}$
Donc $\text{dom}(E) =]-1; \frac{1}{2}[$
 $\log_{10}(x+1) = 3 - \log_{10}(1-2x)$
 $\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}(x+1) + \log_{10}(1-2x) = 3$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}((x+1) \cdot (1-2x)) = 3 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}(-2x^2 - x + 1) = 3 \\
&\Leftrightarrow -2x^2 - x + 1 = 10^3 \\
&\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + x - 1001 = 0 \\
&\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1001) = 8009 \\
&x_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{8009}}{4} = -22.623 \text{ à rejeter} \\
&x_2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{8009}}{4} \\
\mathbb{S} &= \left\{ \frac{-1 + \sqrt{8009}}{4} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

(g) $\log_{10}(1-x) - \log_{10}(1+x) = -2(E)$
 $x \in \text{dom}(E) \Leftrightarrow x < 1 \text{ et } x > -1$
Donc $\text{dom}(E) =]-1; 1[$
 $\log_{10}(1-x) - \log_{10}(1+x) = -2$
 $\Leftrightarrow \log_{10} \frac{(1-x)}{(1+x)} = -2$
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1-x}{1+x} = 10^{-2}$
 $\Leftrightarrow 1-x = \frac{1}{100} \cdot (1+x)$
 $\Leftrightarrow -100x = 1+x-100$
 $\Leftrightarrow -101x = -99$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{99}{101}$
 $\mathbb{S} = \left\{ \frac{99}{101} \right\}$

(h) $\log_{10}(x+1) + \log_{10}(x-1) = \log_{10} 3 + 4 \log_{10} 2(E)$
 $x \in \text{dom}(E) \Leftrightarrow x > -1 \text{ et } x > 1$
Donc $\text{dom}(E) =]1; +\infty[$
 $\log_{10}(x+1) + \log_{10}(x-1) = \log_{10} 3 + 4 \log_{10} 2$
 $\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}((x+1) \cdot (x-1)) = \log_{10}(3 \cdot 2^4)$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 = 48$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 49 = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = 7 \text{ ou } x = -7 \text{ à rejeter}$
 $\mathbb{S} = \{7\}$

(i) $\log_{10}(x^2 + 5x + 6) = \log_{10}(x+11)(E)$
 $x \in \text{dom}(E) \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5x + 6 > 0 \text{ et } x > -11$
 $\Leftrightarrow (x+2)(x+3) > 0 \text{ et } x > -11$
 $\Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty, -3[\cup]-2; +\infty[\text{ et } x > -11$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Donc } \text{dom}(E) &=]-11; -3[\cup]-2; +\infty[\\
\log_{10}(x^2 + 5x + 6) &= \log_{10}(x + 11) \\
\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5x + 6 &= x + 11 \\
\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5x + 6 - x - 11 &= 0 \\
\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x - 5 &= 0 \\
\Delta &= 36 \\
x_1 &= \frac{-4-6}{2} = -5 \\
x_2 &= \frac{-4+6}{2} = 1 \\
\Leftrightarrow x &= -5 \text{ ou } x = 1 \\
\mathbb{S} &= \{-5, 1\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(j) } \log_{10}(1 - 5x) - \log_{10}(x + 1) &= -1(E) \\
x \in \text{dom}(E) &\Leftrightarrow x < \frac{1}{5} \text{ et } x > -1 \\
\text{Donc } \text{dom}(E) &=]-1; \frac{1}{5}[\\
\log_{10}(1 - 5x) + 1 &= \log_{10}(x + 1) \\
\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}(1 - 5x) \cdot 10 &= \log_{10}(x + 1) \\
\Leftrightarrow (1 - 5x) \cdot 10 &= x + 1 \\
\Leftrightarrow 10 - 50x - x - 1 &= 0 \\
\Leftrightarrow 51x &= 9 \\
\Leftrightarrow x &= \frac{3}{17} \\
\mathbb{S} &= \left\{ \frac{3}{17} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(a) } (\log_{10} x)^2 - 3\log_{10} x - 4 &= 0 (E) \\
\text{dom}(E) &= \mathbb{R}_+^* \\
\text{On pose: } y &= \log_{10} x \\
\text{Donc: } y^2 - 3y - 4 &= 0 \\
\Leftrightarrow y &= -1 \text{ ou } y = 4 \\
\text{Alors: } \log_{10} x &= -1 \text{ ou } \log_{10} x = 4 \\
\Leftrightarrow x &= 10^{-1} \text{ ou } x = 10^4 \\
\Leftrightarrow x &= \frac{1}{10} \text{ ou } x = 10000 \\
\text{D'où: } \mathbb{S} &= \left\{ \frac{1}{10}; 10000 \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

(b) $2(\log_{10} x)^2 - \log_{10} x + 1 = 0$ (E)

$dom(E) = \mathbb{R}_+^*$

On pose: $y = \log_{10} x$

Donc: $2y^2 - y + 1 = 0$

Cette équation n'admet pas de racines réelles.

D'où: $\mathbb{S} = \emptyset$

(c) $(\log_{10} x)^2 + \log_{10} x - 12 = 0$ (E)

$dom(E) = \mathbb{R}_+^*$

On pose: $y = \log_{10} x$

Donc: $y^2 + y - 12 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow y = -4$ ou $y = 3$

Alors: $\log_{10} x = -4$ ou $\log_{10} x = 3$

$\Leftrightarrow x = 10^{-4}$ ou $x = 10^3$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{10000}$ ou $x = 1000$

D'où: $\mathbb{S} = \left\{ \frac{1}{10000}; 1000 \right\}$

8.

(a) $\log_{10} x > \frac{1}{2}$ (I)

$dom(I) = \mathbb{R}_+^*$

Donc: $\log_{10} x > \frac{1}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow x > 10^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\Leftrightarrow x > \sqrt{10}$

D'où: $\mathbb{S} =]\sqrt{10}; +\infty[$

(b) $2\log_{10} x \leq -3$ (I)

$dom(I) = \mathbb{R}_+^*$

Donc: $2\log_{10} x \leq -3$

$\Leftrightarrow \log_{10} x^2 \leq -3$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 \leq 10^{-3}$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{10^3}} \right)^2 \leq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \sqrt{\frac{10}{10^3 \cdot 10}}\right) \left(x + \sqrt{\frac{10}{10^3 \cdot 10}}\right) \leq 0$$

$$\text{D'où: } \mathbb{S} = \left[-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{100}; \frac{\sqrt{10}}{100}\right] \cap \text{dom}(I) = \left]0; \frac{\sqrt{10}}{100}\right[$$

(c) $\log_{10} |2x + 1| + \log_{10} |x + 3| < 1$ (I)

$$x \in \text{dom}(I)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |2x + 1| > 0 \text{ et } |x + 3| > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \text{ et } x \neq -3$$

$$\text{dom}(I) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{-\frac{1}{2}; -3\right\}$$

$$\text{Donc: } \log_{10} |2x + 1| + \log_{10} |x + 3| < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_{10} [(|2x + 1|)(|x + 3|)] < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (|2x + 1|)(|x + 3|) < 10^1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |(2x + 1)(x + 3)| < 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |2x^2 + 6x + x + 3| < 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -10 < 2x^2 + 7x + 3 < 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -10 < 2x^2 + 7x + 3 \\ 2x^2 + 7x + 3 < 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 7x + 13 > 0 \text{ (1)} \\ 2x^2 + 7x - 7 < 0 \text{ (2)} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \in \left] \frac{-7 - \sqrt{105}}{4}; \frac{-7 + \sqrt{105}}{4} \right[\end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left] \frac{-7 - \sqrt{105}}{4}; \frac{-7 + \sqrt{105}}{4} \right[$$

$$\mathbb{S} = \left] \frac{-7 - \sqrt{105}}{4}; \frac{-7 + \sqrt{105}}{4} \right[$$

(d) $\log_{10} 24 + \log_{10} (3 - x) < \log_{10} (x + 1) + \log_{10} (25x - 49)$ (I)

$$x \in \text{dom}(I) \Leftrightarrow 3 > x \text{ et } x > -1 \text{ et } x > \frac{49}{25}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left] \frac{49}{25}; 3 \right[$$

$$\text{dom}(I) = \left] \frac{49}{25}; 3 \right[$$

$$\text{Donc: } \log_{10} 24 + \log_{10} (3 - x) < \log_{10} (x + 1) + \log_{10} (25x - 49)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_{10} [24 \cdot (3 - x)] < \log_{10} [(x + 1)(25x - 49)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_{10} (72 - 24x) < \log_{10} (25x^2 + 25x - 49x - 49)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}(72 - 24x) < \log_{10}(25x^2 - 24x - 49) \\
&\Leftrightarrow 72 - 24x < 25x^2 - 24x - 49 \\
&\Leftrightarrow 0 < 25x^2 - 121 \\
&\Leftrightarrow (5x - 11)(5x + 11) > 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x \in \left] -\infty; -\frac{11}{5} \right] \cup \left[\frac{11}{5}; +\infty \right[\\
\mathbb{S} &= \left(\left] -\infty; -\frac{11}{5} \right] \cup \left[\frac{11}{5}; +\infty \right[\right) \cap \left] \frac{49}{25}; 3 \right[= \left[\frac{11}{5}; 3 \right[
\end{aligned}$$

(e) $\log_{10}(3x^2 - x - 2) > \log_{10}(6x + 4)$ (I)
 $x \in \text{dom}(I) \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - x - 2 > 0$ et $6x + 4 > 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x \in \left] -\infty; -\frac{2}{3} \right[\cup]1; +\infty[$ et $x > -\frac{2}{3}$
 $\text{dom}(I) =]1; +\infty[$
Donc: $\log_{10}(3x^2 - x - 2) > \log_{10}(6x + 4)$
 $\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}(3x^2 - x - 2) - \log_{10}(6x + 4) > 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}(3x^2 - x - 2) > \log_{10}(6x + 4)$
 $\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - x - 2 > 6x + 4$
 $\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 7x - 6 > 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x \in \left] -\infty, -\frac{2}{3} \right[\cup]3; +\infty[$
 $\mathbb{S} = \left(\left] -\infty, -\frac{2}{3} \right[\cup]3; +\infty[\right) \cap]1; +\infty[=]3; +\infty[$

(f) $\log_{10}(x + 2) + \log_{10}(x - 4) < 2\log_{10}(x - 1)$ (I)
 $x \in \text{dom}(I) \Leftrightarrow x + 2 > 0$ et $x - 4 > 0$ et $x - 1 > 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x > -2$ et $x > 4$ et $x > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > 4$
 $\text{dom}(I) =]4; +\infty[$
Donc: $\log_{10}(x + 2) + \log_{10}(x - 4) < 2\log_{10}(x - 1)$
 $\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}[(x + 2)(x - 4)] < \log_{10}(x - 1)^2$
 $\Leftrightarrow \log_{10}(x^2 - 2x - 8) < \log_{10}(x^2 - 2x + 1)$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - 8 < x^2 - 2x + 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow 0x < 9$ vrai $\forall x \in \text{dom}(I)$
D'où: $\mathbb{S} =]4; +\infty[$

Saisie et mise en page du corrigé :

Exercices 1-3: Alain KLEIN, II^e C2 (2007-08)

Exercices 4-5: Ailin ZHANG, II^e B2 (2007-08)

Exercice 6: Bob WEBER, II^e B2 (2007-08)

Exercices 7-8: Bob HEYMANS, II^e B2 (2007-08)