



MATHS

BOOKS - CENGAGE PUBLICATION

LOGARITHM

Others

1. Solve $\log_{\log_2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}(x^2 - 10x + 22) > 0$.

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2. Solve $\log_{x + \frac{1}{x}}\left(\log_2 \cdot \frac{x - 1}{x + 1}\right) > 0$.

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3. $(\log)_{0.5} \frac{3-x}{x+2} < 0$



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4. Solve : $(\log)_2 \frac{x-1}{x-2} > 0$



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5. Solve $(\log)_{0.2} |x-3| \geq 0$.



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6. $\log_2 |x-1| < 1$



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7. Solve : $2(\log)_3 x - 4(\log)_x 27 \leq 5 (x > 1)$



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8. Solve : $(\log)_{(x+3)}(x^2 - x) < 1$



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9. Solve $(\log)_{0.04}(x - 1) \geq (\log)_{0.2}(x - 1)$



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10. Solve: $(\log)_3(2x^2 + 6x - 5) > 1$



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11. If the equation $2^x + 4^y = 2^y + 4^x$ is solved for y in terms of x where $x < 0$, then the sum of the solution is (a) $x(\log)_2(1 - 2^x)$ (b) $x + (\log)_2(1 - 2^x)$ (c) $(\log)_2(1 - 2^x)$ (d) $x(\log)_2(2^x + 1)$

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12. If $\frac{\log x}{b - c} = \frac{\log y}{c - a} = \frac{\log z}{a - b}$, then which of the following is/are true?

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13. If $(\log)_2 x + (\log)_2 y \geq 6$, then the least value of $x + y$ is 4 (b) 8 (d) 16
(d) 32

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14. Solve : $(\log)_{0.3}(x^2 - x + 1) > 0$

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15. Solve $1 < (\log)_2(x - 2) \leq 2$.

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16. Solve : $6((\log)_x 2 - (\log)_4 x) + 7 = 0$.

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17. Solve $4^{\log_2 \log x} = \log x - (\log x)^2 + 1$ (base is e).

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18. Solve: $4(\log)_{\frac{x}{2}}(\sqrt{x}) + 2(\log)_{4x}(x^2) = 3(\log)_{2x}(x^3)$.

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19. Solve $4^{(\log)_9 x} - 6x^{(\log)_9 2} + 2^{(\log)_3 27} = 0$

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20. Solve: $\frac{1}{4}x^{\log_2 \sqrt{x}} = \left(2 \cdot x^{(\log_2 x)}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$.

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21. Solve $|x - 1|^{(\log_{10} x)^2 - \log_{10} x^2} = |x - 1|^3$

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22. Solve $(\log)_2(x - 1) > 4$.

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23. Solve $(\log)_3(x - 2) \leq 2$.

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24. If x_1 and x_2 are the roots of the equation $e^2 x^{\ln x} = x^3$ with $x_1 > x_2$, then $x_1 = 2x_2$ (b) $x_1 = x_2^2$ (c) $2x_1 = x_2^2$ (d) $x_1^2 = x_2^3$

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25. If $xy^2 = 4$ and $(\log)_3((\log)_2 x) + (\log)_{\frac{1}{3}}((\log)_{\frac{1}{2}} y) = 1$, then x equals 4 (b) 8 (c) 16 (d) 64

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26. $x^{(\log)_5 x} > 5$ implies $x \in (0, \infty)$ (b) $[2, 2.5]$ (c) $(2, 2.5)$ (d) $(0, 2.5)$

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27. The number of real values of the parameter k for which $(\log_{16} x)^2 - (\log)_{16} x + (\log)_{16} k = 0$ with real coefficients will have exactly one solution is 2 (b) 1 (c) 4 (d) none of these

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28. If $S = \{x \in R: ((\log)_{0.6} 0.216)(\log)_5(5 - 2x) \leq 0\}$, then S is equal to (a) $(2, 5, \infty)$ (b) $(2, 2.5)$ (c) $(2, 2.5)$ (d) $(0, 2.5)$

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29. If $S = \{x \in N: 2 + (\log)_2 \sqrt{x+1} > 1 - (\log)_{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{4-x^2}\}$, then $S = \{1\}$ (b) $S = Z$ (d) $S = N$ (d) none of these

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30. Equation $(\log)_4(3-x) + (\log)_{0.25}(3+x) = (\log)_4(1-x) + (\log)_{0.25}(2x+1)$ has only one prime solution two real solutions no real solution (d) none of these

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31. Solution set of the inequality $\frac{1}{2^x - 1} > \frac{1}{1 - 2^{x-1}}$ is $1, \infty$) (b) $0, (\log)_2\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ (c) $(-1, \infty)$ $\left(0, (\log)_2\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\right) \cup (1, \infty)$

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32. The solution set of the inequality $(\log)_{10}(x^2 - 16) \leq (\log)_{10}(4x - 11)$ is $4, \infty$) (b) $(4, 5)$ (c) $\left(\frac{11}{4}, \infty\right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{11}{4}, 5\right)$

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33. Which of the following is a solution of $(\log x)\left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{x}\right) > \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{x}\right)$?

A. $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}\right)$

B. $(1, 2)$

C. $\left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

D. None of these

Answer: null



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34. Solve $x \left[\frac{3}{4} (\log_2 x)^2 + \log_2 x - \frac{5}{4} \right] = \sqrt{2}$

- A. at least one real solution
- B. exactly three solutions
- C. exactly one irrational solution
- D. complex roots

Answer: null



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35. Solve the following equation of

$$x : 2(\log)_x a + (\log)_{ax} a + 3(\log)_{a^2x} a = 0, a > 0$$

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36. Solve for x : $4^x - 3^{x-1/2} = 3^{x+1/2} - 2^{2x-1}$.

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37. If P is the number of natural numbers whose logarithms to the base 10 have the the charecteristic p and Q is the numbers of natural numbers logarithms of whose reciprocal to the base 10 have the charecteristics $-q$. then find the value of $\log_{10} P - \log_{10} Q$

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38. Find the compound interest on Rs. 12000 for 10 years at the rate of 12% per annum compounded annually.

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39. If
 $x = (\log)_{2a} a, y = (\log)_{3a} 2a, z = (\log)_{4a} 3a$, provethat $1 + xyz = 2yz$.

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40. Let L denote antilog₃₂ 0.6 and M denote the number of positive integers which have the characteristic 4, when the base of log is 5, and N denote the value of $49^{(1 - (\log)_7 2)} + 5^{-(\log)_5 4}$. Find the value of $\frac{LM}{N}$.

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41. Let $x = (0.15)^{20}$. Find the characteristic and mantissa of the logarithm of x to the base 10. Assume $(\log)_{10}2 = 0.301$ and $(\log)_{10}3 = 0.477$.

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42. Using logarithms, find the value of 6.45×981.4

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43. In the 2001 census, the population of India was found to be 8.7×10^7 . If the population increases at the rate of 2.5% every year, what would be the population in 2011?

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44. If $(\log)_{10}2 = 0.30103$, $(\log)_{10}3 = 0.47712$, then find the number of digits in $3^{12} \cdot 2^8$

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45. If $a = (\log)_{12}18$, $b = (\log)_{24}54$, then find the value of $ab + 5(a - b)$.

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46. Solve the equations for x and y : $(3x)^{\log 3} = (4y)^{\log 4}$, $4^{\log x} = 3^{\log y}$.

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47. The real solutions of the equation $2^{x+2} \cdot 5^{6-x} = 10^{x^2}$ is/are 1 (b) 2 (c) $-(\log)_{10}(250)$ (d) $(\log)_{10}4 - 3$

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48. If $(\log)_k x \log_5 k = (\log)_x 5$, $k \neq 1$, $k > 0$, then x is equal to

A. k

B. $1/5$

C. 5

D. none of these

Answer: null

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49. If $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfy the equation $x^{\sqrt{x}} = (\sqrt{x})^x$, then

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50. Solution set of the inequality $(\log)_{0.8} \left((\log)_6 \frac{x^2 + x}{x + 4} \right) < 0$ is

A. $(-4, -3)$

B. $(-3, 4) \cup (8, \infty)$

C. $(-3, \infty)$

D. $(-4, -3) \cup (8, \infty)$

Answer: null



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51. Which of the following is not the solution of $(\log)_3(x^2 - 2) < (\log)_3\left(\frac{3}{2}|x| - 1\right)$ is $(\sqrt{2}, 2)$ (b) $(-2, -\sqrt{2})$ $(-\sqrt{2}, 2)$ (d) none of these



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52. The true solution set of inequality $(\log)_{(x+1)}(x^2 - 4) > 1$ is equal to (a) $(2, \infty)$ (b) $\left(2, \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2}\right)$ (c) $\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2}\right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2}, \infty\right)$



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53. Solve the following equation of

$$x : 2(\log)_x a + (\log)_{ax} a + 3(\log)_{a^2x} a = 0, a > 0$$



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54. The x, y, z are positive real numbers such that

$$(\log)_{2x} z = 3, (\log)_{5y} z = 6, \text{ and } (\log)_{xy} z = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ then the value of } \left(\frac{1}{2z}\right)$$

is



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55. Which of the following, when simplified, reduces to unity?

A. $(\log)_{10} 5 \log_{10} 20 + ((\log)_{10} 2)^2$

B. $\frac{2 \log 2 + \log 3}{\log 48 - \log 4}$

C. $-(\log)_5 (\log)_3 \sqrt{5\sqrt{9}}$

$$D. \frac{1}{6}(\log)_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\left(\frac{64}{27}\right)$$

Answer: null

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56. If $(\log)_a x = b$ for permissible values of a and x , then identify the statement(s) which can be correct. (a) If a and b are two irrational numbers, then x can be rational. (b) If a is rational and b is irrational, then x can be rational. (c) If a is irrational and b is rational, then x can be rational. (d) If a and b are rational, then x can be rational.

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57. The value of x satisfying

$$x + \log_{10}(1 + 2^x) = x \log_{10} 5 + \log_{10} 6 \text{ is}$$

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58. Solve: $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\log_{10} a^2} + 2 > \frac{3}{2^{(\log)_{10}(-a)}}$

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59. Write the characteristic of each of the following numbers by using their standard forms: 1235.5 (ii) 346.41 (iii) 62.723 (iv) 7.12345
0.35792 (vi) 0.034239 (vii) 0.002385 (viii) 0.0009468

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60. Solve: $(\log)_{0.1} \left((\log)_2 \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 1} \right) \right) < 0$

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61. Solve: $\frac{x - 1}{(\log)_3(9 - 3^x) - 3} \leq 1.$

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62. Find the mantissa of the logarithm of the number 0.002359

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63. Use the logarithm tables to find the logarithm of the following numbers (i) 25795 (ii) 25.795

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64. Write the significant digits in each of the following numbers to compute the mantissa of their logarithms: 3.239 (ii) 8 (iii) 0.9 (iv) 0.02 0.0367 (vi) 89 (vii) 0.0003 (viii) 0.00075

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65. Find the mantissa of the logarithm of the number 5395

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66. Write the significant digits in each of the following numbers to compute the mantissa of their logarithms: 3.239 (ii) 8 (iii) 0.9 (iv) 0.02 0.0367 (vi) 89 (vii) 0.0003 (viii) 0.00075

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67. Evaluate $(72.3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ if $\log 0.723 = \bar{1}.8591$.

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68. Integral value of x which satisfies the equation

$$\log_6 54 + \log_x 16 = (\log)_{\sqrt{2}} x - (\log)_{36} \left(\frac{4}{9} \right) \text{ is}$$

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69. If $(\log)_4 A = (\log)_6 B = (\log)_9 (A + B)$, then $\left[4 \left(\frac{B}{A} \right) \right]$ (where $[\]$ represents the greatest integer function) equals

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70. The value of $(\log_{10} 2)^3 + \log_{10} 8 \log_{10} 5 + (\log_{10} 5)^3$ is

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71. If $(\log)_a b = 2$, $(\log)_b c = 2$, and $(\log)_3 c = 3 + (\log)_3 a$, then the value of $c/(ab)$ is.....

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72. The inequality $\sqrt{x^{(\log)_2 \sqrt{x}}} \geq 2$ is satisfied by (A) only one value of x
(B) $x \in \left(0, \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \right]$ (C) $x \in [4, \infty)$ (d) $x \in (1, 2)$

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73. If $(\log)_{10}5 = a$ and $(\log)_{10}3 = b$, then (A) $(\log)_{30}8 = \frac{3(1-a)}{b+1}$
(B) $(\log)_{40}15 = \frac{a+b}{3-2a}$ (C) $(\log)_{243}32 = \frac{1-a}{b}$ (d) none of these

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74. The equation $(\log)_{x+1}(x - .5) = (\log)_{x-0.5}(x + 1)$ has (A) two real solutions (B) no prime solution (C) one integral solution (D) no irrational solution

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75. The difference of roots of the equation $((\log)_{27}x^3)^2 = (\log)_{27}x^6$ is

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76. Number of integers satisfying the inequality $(\log)_{\frac{1}{2}}|x - 3| > -1$ is.....

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77. The number of elements in set of all x satisfying the equation $x^{\log_3 x^2 + (\log_3 x)^2 - 10} = \frac{1}{x^2}$ is (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 0

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78. Number of real values of x satisfying the equation $\log_2(x^2 - x) \cdot \log_2\left(\frac{x - 1}{x}\right) + (\log_2 x)^2 = 4$, is (a) 0 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 7

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79. Let $a > 1$ be a real number. Then the number of roots equation $a^{2(\log)_2 x} = 15 + 4x^{(\log)_2 a}$ is (a) 2 (b) infinite (c) 0 (d) 1



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80. Number of integers ≤ 10 satisfying the inequality $2(\log)_{\frac{1}{2}}(x - 1) \leq \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{(\log)_{x^2 - x} 8}$ is.....

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81. The number of roots of the equation $(\log)_{3\sqrt{x}} x + (\log)_{3x} \sqrt{x} = 0$ is

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 0

Answer: null

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82. The value of $(\log)_{\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}2^9$ is.....

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83. Find the value of $(\log)_2(293 - 2) + (\log)_2(1233 + 4 + 493)$.

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84. Find the number of solutions of the following equations:

$$x^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\log)_{0.5}x = 1 \quad x^2 - 4x + 3 - (\log)_2x = 0$$

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85. Find the number of solution to equation $(\log)_2(x + 5) = 6 - x$:

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86. Solve : $2(25)^x - 5(10^x) + 2(4^x) \geq 0$.

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87.

If

$$\frac{x(y+z-x)}{\log x} = \frac{y(z+x-y)}{\log y} = \frac{z(x+y-z)}{\log z}, \text{ prove that } x^y y^x = z^x y^z$$

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88. If $(\log)_3 y = x$ and $(\log)_2 z = x$, find 72^x in terms of y and z .

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89. If $(\log)_a 3 = 2$ and $(\log)_b 8 = 3$, then prove that $(\log)_a b = (\log)_3 4$.

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90. Find the value of $\log \tan 1^0 \log \tan 2^0 \dots \log \tan 89^0$

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91. Sum of integers satisfying $\sqrt{(\log)_2 x - 1} - \frac{1}{2}(\log)_2(x^3) + 2 > 0$ is.....

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92. The value of b for which the equation $2(\log)_{\frac{1}{25}}(bx + 28) = -(\log)_5(12 - 4x - x^2)$ has coincident roots is $b = -12$ (b) $b = 4$ or $b = -12$ (c) $b = 4$ or $b = -12$ (d) $b = -4$ or $b = 12$

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93. The least integer greater than $(\log)_2(15) \cdot (\log)_{\frac{1}{6}}2 \cdot (\log)_3\frac{1}{6}$ is

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94. The reciprocal of $\frac{2}{(\log)_4(2000)^6} + \frac{3}{(\log)_5(2000)^6}$ is

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95. The value of $5^{(\log)_{\frac{1}{5}}(\frac{1}{2})} + (\log)_{\sqrt{2}}\frac{4}{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{3}} + (\log)_{\frac{1}{2}}\frac{1}{10 + 2\sqrt{21}}$ is.....

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96. The value of $N = \frac{(\log)_5 250}{(\log)_{50} 5} - \frac{(\log)_5 10}{(\log)_{1250} 5}$ is.....

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97. If x and y are real numbers such that $2\log(2y - 3x) = \log x + \log y$, then find $\frac{x}{y}$.

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98. If $\log_e \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}(\log_e a + \log_e b)$, then find the relation between a and b .

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99. If $2x^{(\log)_4 3} + 3^{(\log)_4 x} = 27$, then x is equal to

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100. The value of $\log ab - \log|b| =$

A. $\log a$

B. $\log|a|$

C. $-\log a$

D. none of these

Answer: null

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101. If $(21.4)^a = (0.00214)^b = 100$, then the value of $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}$ is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: null

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102. Given that $\log(2) = 0.3010$, the number of digits in the number 2000^{2000} is 6601 (b) 6602 (c) 6603 (d) 6604



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103. The number of $N = 6 - (6(\log)_{10}2 + (\log)_{10}31)$ lies between two successive integers whose sum is equal to (a)5 (b) 7 (c) 9 (c) 10



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104. $(\log)_4 18$ is

- A. a rational number
- B. an irrational number
- C. a prime number
- D. none of these

Answer: null



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105.

Solve:

$$(\log)_{(2x+3)}(6x^2 + 23x + 21) + (\log)_{(3x+7)}(4x^2 + 12x + 9) = 4$$



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106. Given a and b are positive numbers satisfying

$$4(\log_{10} a)^2 + ((\log)_2 b)^2 = 1. \text{ Find the range of values of } a \text{ and } b.$$



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107.

If

$$\frac{(\log)_a N}{(\log)_c N} = \frac{(\log)_a N - (\log)_b N}{(\log)_b N - (\log)_c N}, \text{ where } N > 0 \text{ and } N \neq 1, a, b, c > 0$$

and not equal to 1, then prove that $b^2 = ac$



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108. If $(\log)_b a (\log)_c a + (\log)_a b (\log)_c b + (\log)_a c (\log)_b c = 3$ (where a, b, c are different positive real numbers $\neq 1$), then find the value of abc .

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109. Solve for: $x : (2x)^{(\log)_b 2} = (3x)^{(\log)_b 3}$.

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110. Let $a = (\log)_3 (\log)_3 2$. An integer k satisfying $1 < 2^{-k+3^{(-a)}} < 2$, must be less than

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111. The value of $6 + (\log)_{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\left(4 - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}\right) \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}}} \dots \right]$ is

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112. $(\log)_{x-1}x(\log)_{x-2}(x-1)\dots(\log)_{x-12}(x-11) = 2$, x is equal to:

A. 9

B. 16

C. 25

D. none of these

Answer: null



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113. If $f(x) = \log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$, then (a) $f(x_1)f(x_2) = f(x_1+x_2)$ (b)

$f(x+2) - 2f(x+1) + f(x) = 0$ (c) $f(x) + f(x+1) = f(x^2+x)$ (d)

$f(x_1) + f(x_2) = f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{1+x_1x_2}\right)$



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114. If a, b, c are consecutive positive integers and $\log(1 + ac) = 2K$, then the value of K is

A. $\log b$

B. $\log a$

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: null



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115. If $\frac{a + (\log)_4 3}{a + (\log)_2 3} = \frac{a + (\log)_8 3}{a + (\log)_4 3} = b$, then b is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$
(d) $\frac{3}{2}$



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116. If $p > 1$ and $q > 1$ are such that $\log(p + q) = \log p + \log q$, then the value of $\log(p - 1) + \log(q - 1)$ is equal to

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. none of these

Answer: null



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117. The value of $\frac{1 + 2(\log)_3 2}{(1 + (\log)_3 2)^2} + ((\log)_6 2)^2$ is

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4

D. 1

Answer: null



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118. If $(\log)_4 5 = a$ and $(\log)_5 6 = b$, then $(\log)_3 2$ is equal to $\frac{1}{2a+1}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2b+1}$ (c) $2ab+1$ (d) $\frac{1}{2ab-1}$

A. $\frac{1}{2a+1}$

B. $\frac{1}{2b+1}$

C. $2ab+1$

D. $\frac{1}{2ab-1}$

Answer: null



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119. If $(\log)_{10}2 = a$, $(\log)_{10}3 = b$ then $(\log)_{0.72}(9.6)$ in terms of a and b is equal to (a) $\frac{2a + 3b - 1}{5a + b - 2}$ (b) $\frac{5a + b - 1}{3a + 2b - 2}$ (c) $\frac{3a + b - 2}{2a + 3b - 1}$ (d) $\frac{2a + 5b - 2}{3a + b - 1}$



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120. There exists a natural number N which is 50 times its own logarithm to the base 10, then N is divisible by



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121. The value of $\frac{(\log)_2 24}{(\log)_{96} 2} - \frac{(\log)_2 192}{(\log)_{12} 2}$ is 3 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) 1



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122. Find the number of solutions of equation $(2x - 3)2^x = 1$



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123. Find the value of $(\log)_{2\sqrt{3}}1728$.

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124. Prove that $\frac{1}{3} < (\log)_{10}3 < \frac{1}{2}$.

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125. Arrange $(\log)_25$, $(\log)_{0.5}5$, $(\log)_75$, $(\log)_35$ in decreasing order.

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126. If $3^x = 4^{x-1}$, then $x =$

A. $\frac{2(\log)_3 2}{2(\log)_3 2 - 1}$

B. $\frac{2}{2 - (\log)_2 3}$

C. $\frac{1}{1 - (\log)_4 3}$

D. $\frac{2(\log)_2 3}{2(\log)_2 3 - 1}$

Answer: null



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127. Solve: $|x - 3|^{3x^2 - 10x + 3} = 1$



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128. Solve: $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \wedge (2 - 2x) < 1/4$.



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129. Find the smallest integral value of x satisfying $(x - 2)^{x^2 - 6x + 8} > 1$



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130. The least value of the expression $2(\log)_{10}x - (\log)_x(0.01)$, for $x > 1$ is

A. 10

B. 2

C. 0.01

D. 4

Answer: null



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131. The solution of the equation $(\log)_7(\log)_5(\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{x}) = 0$ is...



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132. Let (x_0, y_0) be the solution of the following equations:

$(2x)^{1n2} = (3y)^{1n3} 3^{1nx} = 2^{1ny}$ The x_0 is $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 6



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133. If $\ln(a + c)$, $\ln(a - c)$, $\ln(a - 2b + c)$ are in AP ; then

A. a, b, c , are $\in AP$.

B. a^2, b^2, c^2 are $\in AP$.

C. a, b, c are in GP .

D. a, b, c are in HP .

Answer: null



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134. Prove that number $(\log)_2 7$ is an irrational number.



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135. Which of the following numbers are positive/negative? $(\log)_2 7$ (ii)
 $(\log)_{0.2} 3$ (iii) $(\log)_{1/3} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$ (iv) $(\log)_4 3$ (v) $(\log)_2 ((\log)_2 9)$

A. $(\log)_2 7$

B. $(\log)_{0.2} 3$

C. $(\log)_{1/3} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$

D. null

Answer: null

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136. If $(\log)_3 2$, $(\log)_3 (2^x - 5)$ and $(\log)_3 \left(2^x - \frac{7}{2}\right)$ are in arithmetic progression, determine the value of x .

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137. Solve $x^{(\log)_y x} = 2$ and $y^{(\log)_x y} = 16$

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138. Solve $(\log)_{2x} 2 + (\log)_4 2x = -3/2$.

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139. If $a \geq b > 1$, then find the largest possible value of the expression

$$(\log)_a \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) + (\log)_b \left(\frac{b}{a} \right).$$

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140. Solve : $3^{(\log_9 x)} \times 2 = 3\sqrt{3}$

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141. Solve the inequality $\sqrt{(\log)_2 \left(\frac{2x - 3}{x - 1} \right)} < 1$

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142. Find the number of solutions of equation $2^x + 3^x + 4^x - 5^x = 0$

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143. If $y = a^{\frac{1}{1 - (\log)_a x}}$ and $z = a^{\frac{1}{1 - (\log)_a y}}$, then prove that $x = a^{\frac{1}{1 - (\log)_a z}}$

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144. Solve $(\log)_x 2 (\log)_{2x} 2 = (\log)_{4x} 2$.

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145. Let a, b, c, d be positive integers such that $(\log)_a b = \frac{3}{2}$ and $(\log)_c d = \frac{5}{4}$. If $(a - c) = 9$, then find the value of $(b - d)$.



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146. Solve $\sqrt{\log(-x)} = \log \sqrt{x^2}$ (base is 10).



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147. If $(\log)_3 \{5 + 4(\log)_3(x - 1)\} = 2$, then x is equal to

A. 4

B. 3

C. 8

D. $(\log)_2 16$

Answer: null



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148. If $(\log)_{10} \left[\frac{1}{2^x + x - 1} \right] = x [(\log)_{10} 5 - 1]$, then $x =$ 4 (b) 3 (c) 2

(d) 1



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149. The value of x satisfying the equation $3\sqrt{5}^{(\log_5) 5^{((\log)_5 (\log)_5 \log_5 (\frac{x}{2}))}} = 3$ 1

(b) 3 (c) 18 (d) 54



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150. If $2^{x+y} = 6^y$ and $3^{x-1} = 2^{y+1}$, then the value of

$(\log 3 - \log 2)(x - y)$ is 1 (b) $(\log)_2 3 - (\log)_3 2$ (c) $\log\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ (d) none of

these



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151. The value of $3^{(\log)_4 5} - 5^{(\log)_4 3}$ is

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. none of these

Answer: null

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152. If $a^4 b^5 = 1$ then the value of $\log_a (a^5 b^4)$ equals

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153. If

$(\log)_2 x + (\log)_x 2 = \frac{10}{3} = (\log)_2 y + (\log)_y 2$ and $x \neq y$, then $x + y =$

- 2 (b) $65/8$ (c) $37/6$ (d) none of these



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154. if $(x + 1)^{(\log)_{10}(x+1)} = 100(x + 1)$, then all the roots are positive real numbers all the roots lie in the interval $(0,100)$ all the roots lie in the interval $[-1,99]$



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155. if $(\log)_y x + (\log)_x y = 2$, $x^2 + y = 12$, the value of xy is

A. 9

B. 12

C. 15

D. 30

Answer: null



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156. If $\sqrt{(\log)_2 x - 0.5} = (\log)_2 \sqrt{x}$, then x equals odd integer (b) prime number composite number (d) irrational

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157. Find the value of $81^{(1/\log_5 3)} + (27^{\log_9 36}) + 3^{\left(\frac{4}{\log_7 9}\right)}$

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158. Find the value of $\left(\frac{1}{49}\right)^{1+(\log)_7 2} + 5^{-1(\log)\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)(7)}$

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159. If $(\log)_a 3 = 2$ and $\log_b 8 = 3$, then prove that $(\log)_a b = (\log)_3 4$.

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160. Prove that $\frac{2^{(\log)_2 \frac{1}{4}x} - 3^{(\log)_{27} (x^2+1)^3} - 2x}{7^{4(\log)_{49}x} - x - 1} > 0$

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161. Solve $(\log)_4 8 + (\log)_4 (x + 3) - (\log)_4 (x - 1) = 2$.

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162. Which of the following pairs of expression are defined for the same

set of values of x ? $f_1(x) = 2(\log)_2 x$ and $f_2(x) = (\log)_{10} x^2$

$f_1(x) = (\log) x^2$ and $f_2(x) = 2$

$f_1(x) = (\log)_{10} (x - 2) + (\log)_{10} (x - 3)$ and $f_2(x) = (\log)_{10} (x - 2)(x - 3)$

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163. Solve $(\log)_2 (3x - 2) = (\log)_{\frac{1}{2}} x$

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164. Solve $\log(-x) = 2\log(x+1)$.

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165. Solve: $(\log)_2(4 \cdot 3^x - 6) - (\log)_2(9^x - 6) = 1$.

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166. Solve $2^{x+2} 27^{x/(x-1)} = 9$

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167. Suppose x, y, z are not equal to 1 and $\log x + \log y + \log z = 0$.

Find the value of $\left(x^{\frac{1}{\log y} + \frac{1}{\log z}}\right) \left(y^{\frac{1}{\log z} + \frac{1}{\log x}}\right) \left(z^{\frac{1}{\log x} + \frac{1}{\log y}}\right)$

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168. If $(\log)_{12}27 = a$, then find $(\log)_6 16$ *ermsofa*

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169. If $y^2 = xz$ and $a^x = b^y = c^z$, then prove that $(\log)_a b = (\log)_b c$

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170. Simplify: $\frac{1}{1 + (\log)_a bc} + \frac{1}{1 + (\log)_b ca} + \frac{1}{1 + (\log)_c ab}$

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171. If $a^x = b$, $b^y = c$, $c^z = a$ then the value of xyz is

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172. Find the value of

$$((\log)_3 4) ((\log)_4 5) ((\log)_5 6) ((\log)_6 7) ((\log)_7 8) ((\log)_8 9).$$

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173. $y = 2^{\frac{1}{(\log)_x 4}}$, then find x in terms of y.

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174. If $n > 1$, then prove that

$$\frac{1}{(\log)_2 n} + \frac{1}{(\log)_3 n} + \dots + \frac{1}{(\log)_{53} n} = \frac{1}{(\log)_{53!} n}.$$

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175. What is logarithm of $32\sqrt[5]{4}$ to the base $2\sqrt{2}$?

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176. Which is greater: $x = (\log)_3 5$ or $y = (\log)_{17} 25$?



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177. The product of roots of the equation $\frac{3}{(\log_8 x)^2} = 3$ is

A. 1

B. 0

C. $1/3$

D. $1/4$

Answer: null



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