



e)

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \log_2(x+4) = \log_2(2x+2) & |2^{(\cdot)} \\
 x+4 = 2x+2 & | -x-2 \\
 2 = 2x & | :2 \\
 x = 1 & \text{Probe: ok}
 \end{array}$$

f)

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \log_2(x+4) = \log_4(x+6) & |\text{Basiswechsel} \\
 \log_2(x+4) = \frac{\log_2(x+6)}{\log_2(4)} & |2^{(\cdot)} \\
 x+4 = \left(2^{\log_2(x+6)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} & \\
 x+4 = \sqrt{x+6} & |(\cdot)^2 \\
 x^2 + 8x + 16 = x + 6 & | -x - 6 \\
 x^2 + 7x + 10 = 0 & \text{quadratische Gleichung} \\
 x_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 40}}{2} = \frac{-7 \pm 3}{2} & \\
 x_1 = -2 & \text{Probe: ok} \\
 x_2 = -5 & \text{Probe: Logarithmus von negativer Zahl undefiniert.}
 \end{array}$$

Einzige Lösung ist $x = -2$.

g)

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \log_7(x-42) = \log_7(2x-23) & |7^{(\cdot)} \\
 x-42 = 2x-23 & | -x+23 \\
 -19 = x & \text{Probe: Logarithmus von negativer Zahl. Keine Lösung}
 \end{array}$$

h)

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \log_3(x) + \log_4(x) = \log_5(x) & \text{Basiswechsel} \\
 \frac{\ln(x)}{\ln(3)} + \frac{\ln(x)}{\ln(4)} = \frac{\ln(x)}{\ln(5)} & | - \frac{\ln(x)}{\ln(5)} \\
 \ln(x) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\ln(3)} + \frac{1}{\ln(4)} - \frac{1}{\ln(5)} \right) = 0 & \\
 \ln(x) = 0 & |e^{(\cdot)} \\
 x = 1 & \text{Probe: ok}
 \end{array}$$