

সূচক ও লগারিদম প্রথম অংশ

উদাহরণ ১। মান নির্ণয় কর : (ক) $\frac{5^2}{5^3}$ (খ) $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-5}$

উদাহরণ ২। সরল কর : (ক) $\frac{5^4 \times 8 \times 16}{2^5 \times 125}$ (খ) $\frac{3 \cdot 2^n - 4 \cdot 2^{n-2}}{2^n - 2^{n-1}}$

উদাহরণ ৩। দেখাও যে, $(a^p)^{q-r} \cdot (a^q)^{r-p} (a^r)^{p-q} = 1$

উদাহরণ ৪। সরল কর : (ক) $7^{\frac{3}{4}} \cdot 7^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(খ) $(16)^{\frac{3}{4}} \div (16)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(গ) $\left(10^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}$

উদাহরণ ৫। সরল কর : (ক) $(12)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \sqrt[3]{54}$

(খ) $(-3)^3 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$

উদাহরণ ৬। সমাধান কর : $4^{x+1} = 32$

$\therefore x = \frac{3}{2}$

অনুশীলনী ৪.১

সমাধান কর (১ - ১০) :

- ১। $\frac{3^3 \cdot 3^5}{3^8}$
- ২। $\frac{5^2 \cdot 8}{2^4 \cdot 125}$
- ৩। $\frac{7^3 \times 7^{-3}}{3 \times 3^{-4}}$
- ৪। $\frac{\sqrt[3]{7^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{7}}{\sqrt{7}}$
- ৫। $(2^{-1} + 5)$
- ৬। $(2a^{-1} + 3b^{-1})^{-1}$
- ৭। $\left(\frac{a^2 b^{-1}}{a^{-2} b}\right)^2$
- ৮। $\sqrt{x^{-1} y} \cdot \sqrt{y^{-1} z} \cdot \sqrt{z^{-1} x}, (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$

৯। $\frac{2^{n+4} - 4 \cdot 2^{n+1}}{2^{n+2} + 2} \div \frac{3^{m+1}}{(2^m)^{m-1}} \div \frac{9^{m+1}}{(3^{m-1})^{m+1}} \quad (20)$

সমাধান কর (১১ - ১৮) :

১১। $\frac{4^n - 1}{2^n - 1} = 2^n + 1$ ১২। $\frac{2^{p+1} \cdot 3^{2p-q} \cdot 5^{p+q} \cdot 6^q}{6^q \cdot 10^{q+2} \cdot 15^p} = \frac{1}{50}$

১৩। $\left(\frac{a^l}{a^m}\right)^n \cdot \left(\frac{a^m}{a^n}\right)^l \cdot \left(\frac{a^n}{a^l}\right)^m = 1$ ১৪। $\frac{a^{p+q}}{a^{2r}} \times \frac{a^{q+r}}{a^{2p}} \times \frac{a^{r+p}}{a^{2q}} = 1$

১৫। $\left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{\frac{1}{ab}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{\frac{1}{bc}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{\frac{1}{ca}} = 1$ ১৬। $\left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{a+b} \cdot \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{b+c} \cdot \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{c+a} = 1$

১৭। $\left(\frac{x^p}{x^q}\right)^{p+q-r} \times \left(\frac{x^q}{x^r}\right)^{q+r-p} \times \left(\frac{x^r}{x^p}\right)^{r+p-q} = 1$

১৮। যদি $a^x = b$, $b^y = c$ এবং $c^z = a$ হয়, তবে দেখাও যে, $xyz = 1$

সমাধান কর (১৯ - ২২) :

- ১৯। $4^x = 8$
- ২০। $2^{2x+1} = 128$
- ২১। $(\sqrt{3})^{x+1} = (\sqrt[3]{3})^{2x-1}$
- ২২। $2^x + 2^{1-x} = 3$

অন্য - ৪.২

সূচকের সূত্র :

$$1. a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$2. \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \quad [m > n]$$

$$3. \frac{a^m}{a^n} = \frac{1}{a^{n-m}} \quad [n > m]$$

$$4. (ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

$$5. \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

$$6. a^0 = 1 \quad [a \neq 0] \quad \{a^1 = a, 10^1\}$$

$$7. a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \quad [a \neq 0]$$

$$8. (a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

$$9. a^x = a^y \quad \text{শুধুমাত্র, } x = y \quad [a > 0, a \neq 1]$$

$$10. a^x = b^x \quad \text{শুধুমাত্র, } a = b \quad [a > 0, b > 0, x \neq 0]$$

সিমেট্রিক্যাল

$$\text{উঃ১} \rightarrow (1-5)$$

$$\text{উঃ২} \rightarrow (9, 10, 11, 12)$$

$$\text{উঃ৩} \rightarrow (13-17)$$

$$\text{উঃ৪} \rightarrow (19-22)$$

11. অংখ্যের বৈজ্ঞানিক রূপ: $a \times 10^n$ [$1 \leq a < 10$ এবং $n \in \mathbb{Z}$]

12. $\sqrt{a} = a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $\sqrt[3]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $\sqrt[m]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{m}}$, $(\sqrt[m]{a})^n = a^{\frac{n}{m}}$

Note:

১) মান নির্ণয় কর.

\Rightarrow পূনঃ ব্যক্তি.

২) দেওয়া যে/প্রমাণ করো যে.

\Rightarrow বাস্তবসংখ্যা / ভাস্করসংখ্যা.

৩) অসম্পন্ন কর.

$\Rightarrow x/a/\theta$ - এর মান বের কর.

৪) অস্বল কর.

\Rightarrow বড় ব্যক্তি থেকে ছোট ব্যক্তি তৈরি কর.

৫) অসম্পন্ন ছোট নির্ণয় কর.

$\Rightarrow x/a/\theta$ - এর মান বের করে $\{ \}$ ব্রাকেটে আবেশ কর.

৬:০০

$$\textcircled{১} \frac{5^2}{5^3}$$

পূনঃ বাক্যঃ

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{5^2}{5^3} \\ &= 5^{2-3} \\ &= 5^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

৬:০০

$$\textcircled{২} \text{ পূনঃ বাক্যঃ } \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-5}$$
$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{5-5} \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0 \\ &= 1 \\ & \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

৬০২

$$\textcircled{ক} \frac{5^4 \times 8 \times 16}{2^5 \times 125}$$
$$= \frac{5^4 \times 2^3 \times 2^4}{2^5 \times 5^3}$$
$$= \frac{5^4 \times 2^{3+4}}{2^5 \times 5^3}$$
$$= \frac{5^4 \times 2^7}{2^5 \times 5^3}$$

$$= 2^{7-5} \times 5^{4-3}$$

$$= 2^2 \times 5^1$$

$$= 4 \times 5$$

$$= 20 \quad (\text{Ans:})$$

$$\textcircled{E5} \quad \frac{3 \cdot 2^n - 4 \cdot 2^{n-2}}{2^n - 2^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 2^n - 2^2 \cdot 2^{n-2}}{2^n - 2^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 2^n - 2^{2+n-2}}{2^n - 2^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 2^n - 2^n}{2^n - 2^n \times 2^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{2^n(3-1)}{2^n(1-2^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{3-1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 4 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

৷:৬

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S} &: (a^p)^{q-r} \cdot (a^q)^{r-p} \cdot (a^r)^{p-q} \\
 &= a^{pq-rp} \cdot a^{qr-pr} \cdot a^{rp-qr} \\
 &= a^{pq-rp+qr-pr+rp-qr} \\
 &= a^0 \\
 &= 1 \\
 &= \text{R.H.S}
 \end{aligned}$$

(shown)

৷:৮

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ক)} \quad & 7^{\frac{3}{4}} \cdot 7^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= 7^{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= 7^{\frac{5}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Am:)

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \quad & (16)^{\frac{3}{4}} \div (16)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= (16)^{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= (16)^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ &= (2^4)^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ &= (2)^{\frac{4}{4}} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

(Am:)

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \quad & \left(10^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \\ &= 10^{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}} \\ &= 10^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$

(Am:)

৬:৬

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(ক)} (12)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \sqrt[3]{54} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(12)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times (54)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2^2 \times 3)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times (3^3 \times 2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times (3^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times 3 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
 &= \frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2^1} \times \frac{3^1}{3^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
 &= \frac{3^{1-\frac{1}{2}}}{2^{1-\frac{1}{3}}} \\
 &= \frac{3^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^{\frac{2}{3}}} \\
 &= \frac{3^{\frac{1}{2}}}{4^{\frac{1}{3}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[3]{4}} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{8} \quad & (-3)^3 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= (-3)(-3)(-3) \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= -27 \times \frac{1}{4} \\ &= -\frac{27}{4} \quad (\text{Ans!}) \end{aligned}$$

৬:৬

$$\therefore 4^{x+1} = 32$$

$$\text{or, } (2^2)^{x+1} = 2^5$$

$$\text{or, } 2^{2x+2} = 2^5$$

$$\text{or, } 2x+2 = 5$$

$$\text{or, } 2x = 3$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{3}{2} \quad (\text{Ans!})$$

অবলম্বিত :

$$\begin{aligned} ১) \quad & \frac{3^3 \cdot 3^5}{3^6} \\ &= \frac{3^{3+5}}{3^6} \\ &= \frac{3^8}{3^6} \\ &= 3^{8-6} \\ &= 3^2 \\ &= 9 \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ২) \quad & \frac{5^3 \cdot 8}{2^4 \cdot 125} \\ &= \frac{5^3 \cdot 2^3}{2^4 \cdot 5^3} \\ &= \frac{2^3 \cdot 5^3}{2^4 \cdot 5^3} \\ &= 2^{3-4} \cdot 5^{3-3} \\ &= 2^{-1} \cdot 5^0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) \quad & \frac{7^3 - 7^{-3}}{3 - 3^{-4}} \\
 &= \frac{7^{3+(-3)}}{3^{1+(-4)}} \\
 &= \frac{7^{3-3}}{3^{1-4}} \\
 &= \frac{7^0}{3^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3^3}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{27}} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{27}{1} \\
 &= 27 \text{ (Ans!)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8) \quad & \frac{\sqrt[3]{7^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{7}}{\sqrt{7}} \\
 &= \frac{7^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 7^{\frac{1}{3}}}{7^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
 &= \frac{7^{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}}}{7^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
 &= \frac{7^{\frac{3}{3}}}{7^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
 &= \frac{7^1}{7^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
 &= 7^{\frac{3}{3} - \frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= 7^{\frac{6-3}{6}} \\
 &= 7^{\frac{3}{6}} \\
 &= 7^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{7} \text{ (Ans!)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Q} \left| \left(2^{-1} + 5^{-1} \right)^{-1} \right. & \left. \left| \left(2a^{-1} + 3b^{-1} \right)^{-1} \right. \right. \\
 & = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} \right)^{-1} & = \left(2 \frac{1}{a} + 3 \frac{1}{b} \right)^{-1} \\
 & = \left(\frac{5+2}{10} \right)^{-1} & = \left(\frac{2}{a} + \frac{3}{b} \right)^{-1} \\
 & = \left(\frac{7}{10} \right)^{-1} & = \left(\frac{2b+3a}{ab} \right)^{-1} \\
 & = \frac{1}{\frac{7}{10}} & = \frac{1}{\frac{2b+3a}{ab}} \\
 & = 1 \times \frac{10}{7} & = \frac{ab}{2b+3a} \\
 & = \frac{10}{7} \text{ (Ans)} & \text{ (Ans)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9) & \left(\frac{a^2 b^{-1}}{a^{-2} b} \right)^2 \\
 & = \left(\frac{a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{b}}{\frac{1}{a^2} \cdot b} \right)^2 \\
 & = \left(\frac{\frac{a^2}{b}}{\frac{b}{a^2}} \right)^2 \\
 & = \left(\frac{a^2}{b} \times \frac{a^2}{b} \right)^2 \\
 & = \left(\frac{a^4}{b^2} \right)^2 \quad (\text{Ans:}) \\
 & = \frac{a^8}{b^4} \quad (\text{Ans:})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$২) \frac{2^{n+4} - 4 \cdot 2^{n+1}}{2^{n+2} \div 2}$$

$$= \frac{2^n \cdot 2^4 - 4 \cdot 2^n \cdot 2}{2^{n+2-1}}$$

$$= \frac{2^n (2^4 - 8)}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{2^n (16 - 8)}{2^n \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{8 \cdot 4}{2}$$

$$= 4 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$২০) \frac{3^{m+1}}{(3^m)^{m-1}} \div \frac{9^{m+1}}{(3^{m-1})^{m+1}}$$

$$= \frac{3^{m+1}}{3^{m^2-m}} \div \frac{(3^2)^{m+1}}{3^{m^2-1}}$$

$$= \frac{3^{m+1}}{3^{m^2-m}} \div \frac{3^{2m+2}}{3^{m^2-1}}$$

$$= 3^{m+1-m^2+m} \div 3^{2m+2-m^2+1}$$

$$= 3^{2m+1-m^2} \div 3^{2m+3-m^2}$$

$$= 3^{2m+1-m^2-2m-3+m^2}$$

$$= 3^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

প্রমাণ :

$$\text{১১) L.H.S : } \frac{4^n - 1}{2^n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{(2^n)^2 - 1}{2^n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{(2^n + 1)(2^n - 1)}{(2^n - 1)}$$

$$= 2^n + 1$$

$$= \text{R.H.S}$$

(Proved)

$$\text{১২) L.H.S : } \frac{2^{P+1} \cdot 3^{2P-1} \cdot 5^{P+1} \cdot 6^1}{6^P \cdot 10^{1+2} \cdot 15^P}$$

$$= \frac{2^{P+1} \cdot 3^{2P-1} \cdot 5^{P+1} \cdot (2 \times 3)^1}{(2 \times 3)^P \cdot (2 \times 5)^{1+2} \cdot (3 \times 5)^P}$$

$$= \frac{2^{P+1} \cdot 3^{2P-1} \cdot 5^{P+1} \cdot 2^1 \cdot 3^1}{2^P \cdot 3^P \cdot 2^{1+2} \cdot 5^{1+2} \cdot 3^P \cdot 5^P}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2^{p+q} \cdot 3^{2p-q+q} \cdot 5^{p+q}}{2^{p+q+2} \cdot 3^{p+p} \cdot 5^{q+2+p}} \\
 &= \frac{2^{p+q} \cdot 3^{2p} \cdot 5^{p+q}}{2^{p+q+2} \cdot 3^{2p} \cdot 5^{p+q}} \\
 &= 2^{p+q-p-q-2} \cdot 3^{2p-2p} \cdot 5^{p+q-p-q-2} \\
 &= 2^{-1} \cdot 3^0 \cdot 5^{-2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{5^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{25} \\
 &= \frac{1}{50} \\
 &= \text{R.H.S} \quad (\text{Proved})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{১৬)} & \left(\frac{a^l}{a^m}\right)^n \cdot \left(\frac{a^m}{a^n}\right)^l \cdot \left(\frac{a^n}{a^l}\right)^m \\
 & = (a^{l-m})^n \cdot (a^{m-n})^l \cdot (a^{n-l})^m \\
 & = a^{nl-mn} \cdot a^{ml-nl} \cdot a^{mn-ml} \\
 & = a^{nl-mn+ml-nl+mn-ml} \\
 & = a^0 \\
 & = 1 \\
 & = \text{R.H.S (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{১৮)} & \frac{a^{p+q}}{a^{2r}} \times \frac{a^{r+p}}{a^{2p}} \times \frac{a^{r+p}}{a^{2q}} \\
 & = a^{p+q-2r} \times a^{q+r-2p} \times a^{r+p-2q} \\
 & = a^{p+q-2r+q+r-2p+r+p-2q} \\
 & = a^{2p+2q-2r+2r-2p-2q} \\
 & = a^0 \\
 & = 1 \\
 & = \text{R.H.S (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sol} | \text{L.H.S} : \left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{\frac{1}{ab}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{\frac{1}{bc}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{\frac{1}{ca}}$$

$$= (x^{a-b})^{\frac{1}{ab}} \cdot (x^{b-c})^{\frac{1}{bc}} \cdot (x^{c-a})^{\frac{1}{ca}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{a-b}{ab}} \cdot x^{\frac{b-c}{bc}} \cdot x^{\frac{c-a}{ca}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{a-b}{ab} + \frac{b-c}{bc} + \frac{c-a}{ca}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{c(a-b) + a(b-c) + b(c-a)}{abc}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{ac - bc + ab - ac + bc - ab}{abc}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{0}{abc}}$$

$$= x^0$$

$$= 1$$

$$= \text{R.H.S}$$

(Proved)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol} \mid \text{L.H.S.} &: \left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{a+b} \cdot \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{b+c} \cdot \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{c+a} \\ &= (x^{a-b})^{a+b} \cdot (x^{b-c})^{b+c} \cdot (x^{c-a})^{c+a} \\ &= x^{a^2-b^2} \cdot x^{b^2-c^2} \cdot x^{c^2-a^2} \\ &= x^{a^2-b^2+b^2-c^2+c^2-a^2} \\ &= x^0 \\ &= 1 \\ &= \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

(Proved)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sol} \mid \text{L.H.S.} &: \left(\frac{x^p}{x^q}\right)^{p+q-r} \times \left(\frac{x^q}{x^r}\right)^{q+r-p} \cdot \left(\frac{x^r}{x^p}\right)^{r+p-q} \\
 &= (x^{p-q})^{p+q-r} \times (x^{q-r})^{q+r-p} \times (x^{r-p})^{r+p-q} \\
 \Rightarrow x^{p^2+pq-pr} &- p^2 - pr - q^2 + qr \times x^{q^2+qr-pr} - pq - r^2 + pr \times x^{r^2+pr-pq} - p^2 + pq \\
 &= x^{p^2-pr-q^2+qr} \times x^{q^2-pq-r^2+pr} \times x^{r^2-pr-p^2+pq} \\
 &= x^{p^2-pr-q^2+qr+q^2-pq-r^2+pr+r^2-pr-p^2+pq} \\
 &= x^0 \\
 &= 1 \\
 &= \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Proved)

উদ/উদাহরণ - আধ

$$a^x = b$$

$$\text{বা, } (a^2)^x = b$$

$$\text{বা, } (b^2)^x = b$$

$$\text{বা, } b^{2x} = b^1$$

$$\text{বা, } 2x = 1$$

$$\therefore L.H.S = R.H.S$$

(Showed)

উদ/উদাহরণ $4^x = 8$

$$\text{বা, } 2^{2x} = 2^3$$

$$\text{বা, } 2x = 3$$

$$\text{বা, } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

(Am:)

$$8^x = 1 + x^2$$

$$f(x) = 1 + x^2$$

$$f = 1 + x^2$$

$$2 = x^2$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = x$$

$$x = 1$$

(Am:)

$$\frac{1-x^2}{3} = \frac{1+x}{3}$$

$$\frac{1-x^2}{3} = \frac{1+x}{3}$$

$$1-x^2 = 1+x$$

$$-x^2 = x$$

$$x^2 + x = 0$$

$$x(x+1) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x = -1$$

(Am:)

$$\text{২০) } 2^{2x+1} = 128$$

$$\text{কর, } 2^{2x+1} = 2^7$$

$$\text{কর, } 2x+1 = 7$$

$$\text{কর, } 2x = 6$$

$$\text{কর, } x = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$\text{কর, } x = 3 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$\text{২১) } (\sqrt{3})^{x+1} = (\sqrt[3]{3})^{2x-1}$$

$$\text{কর, } \left(3^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{x+1} = \left(3^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{2x-1}$$

$$\text{কর, } 3^{\frac{x+1}{2}} = 3^{\frac{2x-1}{3}}$$

$$\text{কর, } \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{2x-1}{3}$$

$$\text{কর, } 3x+3 = 4x-2$$

$$\text{কর, } 3x-4x = -2-3$$

$$\text{কর, } -x = -5$$

$$\text{কর, } x = 5 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$\underline{২২} \quad 2^x + 2^{1-x} = 3$$

$$\text{or, } 2^x + \frac{2}{2^x} = 3$$

$$\text{or, } a + \frac{2}{a} = 3 \quad [2^x = a]$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{a^2 + 2}{a} = 3$$

$$\text{or, } a^2 + 2 = 3a$$

$$\text{or, } a^2 - 3a + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{or, } a^2 - 2a - a + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{or, } a(a-2) - 1(a-2) = 0$$

$$\text{or, } (a-2)(a-1) = 0$$

$$\therefore a-2 = 0$$

আবার,

$$a-1 = 0$$

$$\text{or, } a = 2$$

$$\text{or, } a = 1$$

$$\text{or, } 2^x = 2$$

$$\text{or, } 2^x = 2^0$$

$$\text{or, } x = 1$$

$$\text{or, } x = 0$$

\therefore নির্ণয় করা যায়, $x(1, 0)$ (Ans.)