

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗 日期：101.12.19				
範圍	3-2 對數(A)	班級	一年____班	姓名
		座號		

一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1.化簡求下列各值：

(1) $\log_{10} \frac{25}{9} - \log_{10} 5 + \log_{10} \frac{27}{35} - \log_{10} \frac{3}{70} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2) $(\log_2 3 + \log_{16} 81)(\log_3 8 - \log_9 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) 1;(2) 5

解析 (1)原式= $\log_{10}(\frac{25}{9} \div 5 \times \frac{27}{35} \div \frac{3}{70}) = \log_{10}(\frac{25}{9} \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{27}{35} \times \frac{70}{3}) = \log_{10} 10 = 1$

(2)原式= $(\log_2 3 + \frac{4}{4} \log_2 3)(3 \log_3 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log_3 2)$
 $= 2 \log_2 3 \times \frac{5}{2} \log_3 2 = (2 \times \frac{5}{2}) \log_2 3 \times \log_3 2 = 5 \times 1 = 5$

2. $4^{-2 \log_2 3} + 3^{\log_9 2} - 5^{\frac{\log 2}{\log 5}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\sqrt{2} - \frac{161}{81}$

解析 原式= $(2^2)^{-2 \log_2 3} + 3^{\frac{1}{2} \log_3 2} - 5^{\log_5 2} = 2^{\log_2 3^{-4}} + 3^{\log_3 \sqrt{2}} - 2 = 3^{-4} + \sqrt{2} - 2 = \sqrt{2} - \frac{161}{81}$

3.方程式 $\log_2(x-1) = \log_4(2-x) + 1$ 之解為_____ .

解答 $-1 + 2\sqrt{2}$

解析 原式 $\log_4(x-1)^2 = \log_4(2-x) + \log_4 4 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 4(2-x) \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$,

但真數 $\begin{cases} 2-x > 0 \\ x-1 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 < x < 2 \quad \therefore x = -1 + 2\sqrt{2}$

4.設 $\log_4 x = -\frac{3}{2}$, $\log_y \frac{16}{81} = \frac{4}{3}$, 則(1) $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $\frac{1}{8}$;(2) $\frac{8}{27}$

解析 (1) $\log_4 x = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow x = 4^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$

(2) $\log_y \frac{16}{81} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{16}{81} = y^{\frac{4}{3}} \Rightarrow (\frac{2}{3})^4 = y^{\frac{4}{3}} \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow y = (\frac{2}{3})^3 = \frac{8}{27}$

5.設 $a = \log_2 3$, $b = \log_3 11$, 以 a, b 表示下列各式之值:(1) $\log_2 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $\log_{66} 18 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $2+a$;(2) $\frac{1+2a}{1+a+ab}$

解析 (1) $a = \log_2 3$, $b = \log_3 11$, $ab = \log_2 3 \cdot \log_3 11 = \log_2 11$

$\log_2 12 = \log_2(2^2 \times 3) = 2\log_2 2 + \log_2 3 = 2 + a$

$$(2) \log_{66} 18 = \frac{\log_2 18}{\log_2 66} = \frac{\log_2 (2 \times 3^2)}{\log_2 (2 \times 3 \times 11)} = \frac{1 + 2\log_2 3}{1 + \log_2 3 + \log_2 11} = \frac{1 + 2a}{1 + a + ab}$$

6. 已知 $\log_2 3 = a$, $\log_3 7 = b$, 則以 a, b 表示 $\log_{\sqrt{6}} 21 =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{2a(1+b)}{1+a}$

解析 $\log_{\sqrt{6}} 21 = 2\log_6 21 = 2 \frac{\log_3 21}{\log_3 6} = 2 \frac{\log_3 3 + \log_3 7}{\log_3 2 + \log_3 3} = 2 \frac{1+b}{\frac{1}{a}+1} = \frac{2a(1+b)}{1+a}$

7. $3\log_2 \sqrt{2} - \log_2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 3 =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{5}{2}$

解析 原式 $= 3\log_2 2^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log_2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 3 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 3 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 3 = \frac{5}{2}$

8. $\log_2 (\log_2 32 + \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{3}{4} + \log_4 36) =$ _____ .

解答 3

解析 原式 $= \log_2 (\log_2 2^5 + \log_{2^{-1}} \frac{3}{4} + \log_{2^2} 6^2) = \log_2 (5 - \log_2 \frac{3}{4} + \log_2 6)$
 $= \log_2 (5 + \log_2 \frac{6}{\frac{3}{4}}) = \log_2 (5 + 3) = 3$

9. 求 $3^{\log_3 5} + \log_2 \sqrt{8} - \log_3 1 + \log_5 8 \cdot \log_2 25 =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{25}{2}$

解析 $3^{\log_3 5} + \log_2 \sqrt{8} - \log_3 1 + \log_5 8 \cdot \log_2 25$
 $= 5 + \log_2 2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0 + 3\log_5 2 \cdot \log_2 25 = 5 + \frac{3}{2} + 3\log_5 25 = 5 + \frac{3}{2} + 6 = \frac{25}{2}$

10. $\log_3 5 \cdot \log_2 7 \cdot \log_{125} 8 \cdot \log_{49} 9 =$ _____ .

解答 1

解析 原式 $= \log_3 5 \cdot \log_2 7 \cdot \log_5 2 \cdot \log_7 3 = \log_3 3 = 1$

11. 設 $\log_3 \{ \log_{\frac{1}{2}} [\log_5 (x+3)] \}$ 有意義, 則 x 的範圍是 _____ .

解答 $-2 < x < 2$

解析 $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} [\log_5 (x+3)] > 0 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 1$, 即 $0 < \log_5 (x+3) < 1$

$$\log_5 1 < \log_5 (x+3) < \log_5 5 \quad \text{又底} \frac{1}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow 1 < x+3 < 5 \Rightarrow -2 < x < 2$$

12. 設 $4^{\log x} - 3 \cdot x^{\log 2} - 4 = 0$, 則 $x =$ _____ .

解答 100

解析 $(2^{\log x})^2 - 3 \cdot 2^{\log x} - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (2^{\log x} - 4)(2^{\log x} + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2^{\log x} = 4 = 2^2 \Rightarrow \log x = 2 \quad \therefore x = 100$

13. $\log_3(\log_9 49) + 2\log_9(\log_7 3^9) =$ _____ .

解答 2

解析 所求 $= \log_3(\log_9 49) + \log_3(\log_7 3^9) = \log_3(\log_9 49 \cdot \log_7 3^9) = \log_3(\log_3 7 \cdot \log_7 3^9) = \log_3 9 = 2$

14. 求 $\log_3 7 \cdot \log_7 90 - \frac{\log_7 100}{\log_{49} 81} =$ _____ .

解答 2

解析 原式 $= \log_3 90 - \frac{2\log_7 10}{\log_7 9} = 2 + \log_3 10 - \frac{2\log_7 10}{2\log_7 3} = 2 + \log_3 10 - \log_3 10 = 2$

15. 求 $\log_2 \frac{1}{16} + \log_5 125 + \log_{\sqrt{3}} 1 + 2^{\log_2 3}$ 之值 $=$ _____ .

解答 2

解析 原式 $= -4 + 3 + 0 + 3 = 2$

16. 化簡 $\log_{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2} + \log_2 \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} - \log_4 \frac{1}{6} =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{1}{2}$

解析 原式 $= \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + \log_2 \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{6} = \log_2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \sqrt{6} \right] = \log_2 \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

17. 解 $\begin{cases} \log_x 4 - \log_y 2 = 2 \\ \log_x 16 + \log_y 8 = -1 \end{cases}$, 得 (1) $x =$ _____, (2) $y =$ _____ .

解答 (1) 4; (2) $\frac{1}{2}$

解析 $\begin{cases} 2\log_x 2 - \log_y 2 = 2 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ 4\log_x 2 + 3\log_y 2 = -1 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

$\textcircled{1} \times 3 + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 10\log_x 2 = 5 \Rightarrow \log_x 2 = \frac{1}{2}, x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 4, y = \frac{1}{2}$

18. 設 $\log_a x = 3, \log_b x = 4, \log_c x = 5, \log_d x = 6$, 則 $\log_{abcd} x$ 之值為 _____ .

解答 $\frac{20}{19}$

解析 $\log_x a = \frac{1}{3}, \log_x b = \frac{1}{4}, \log_x c = \frac{1}{5}, \log_x d = \frac{1}{6}$

$\Rightarrow \log_x a + \log_x b + \log_x c + \log_x d = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \log_x abcd = \frac{19}{20} \Rightarrow \log_{abcd} x = \frac{20}{19}$

19. 方程式 $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+3) - 2\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) = 1$ 之解為 _____ .

解答 $x = 5$

解析 (1)原式有意義 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+3 > 0 \\ x-1 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 1$

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

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 2x + 6 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5 \text{ 或 } -1$$

由(1), (2)得 $x = 5$

20.解 $\begin{cases} \log_2 x + \log_y 8 = 2 \\ \log_y 2 + 2\log_8 x = 1 \end{cases}$, 得 $(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (2, 8)

解析 $\begin{cases} \log_2 x + 3\log_y 2 = 2 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{2}{3}\log_2 x + \log_y 2 = 1 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$ $\textcircled{2} \times 3 - \textcircled{1}$ 得 $\log_2 x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 2, y = 8$

21.方程式 $(8x)^{\log_2 x} = 4x^2$ 之解為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 2 或 $\frac{1}{4}$

解析 原式取對數 $\Rightarrow \log_2 (8x)^{\log_2 x} = \log_2 (4x^2) \Rightarrow \log_2 x (3 + \log_2 x) = 2 + 2\log_2 x$
 $(\log_2 x)^2 + \log_2 x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\log_2 x + 2)(\log_2 x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \log_2 x = -2 \text{ 或 } 1$
即 $x = 2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$ 或 $2^1 = 2$

22.設 $18^a = 2$, 試以 a 表示 $\log_3 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\frac{2a}{1-a}$

解析 $18^a = 2 \Rightarrow a \log 18 = \log 2 \Rightarrow a(2\log 3 + \log 2) = \log 2 \Rightarrow 2a \cdot \frac{\log 3}{\log 2} + a = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \log_2 3 = \frac{1-a}{2a} \therefore \log_3 2 = \frac{2a}{1-a}$

23. x 的方程式 $x^{(\log_2 x)^{-a}} = 32$ 有一根為 $\frac{1}{2}$, 則(1) $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2)此方程式的另一根為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) 4; (2) 32

解析 (1) $\because \frac{1}{2}$ 為 $x^{(\log_2 x)^{-a}} = 32$ 之一根 $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(\log_2 \frac{1}{2})^{-a}} = 32 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1-a} = 2^5 \Rightarrow -1-a = -5 \Rightarrow a = 4$
(2) $x^{(\log_2 x)^{-4}} = 32 \Rightarrow \log_2 x^{(\log_2 x)^{-4}} = \log_2 32 \Rightarrow (\log_2 x - 4)(\log_2 x) = 5$
 $\Rightarrow (\log_2 x)^2 - 4\log_2 x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow (\log_2 x - 5)(\log_2 x + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \log_2 x = 5, -1$
 $\Rightarrow x = 2^5, 2^{-1} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}, 32$
 \therefore 另一根為 32

24.若 a, b, c, d, e 均為不等於 1 的正數, 且 $a^2 = c^3, c^2 = e^5$, 則 $\log_a b \cdot \log_b c \cdot \log_c d \cdot \log_d e$ 之值 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\frac{4}{15}$

$$\boxed{\text{解析}} \quad \begin{cases} a^2 = c^3 \\ c^2 = e^5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^4 = c^6 \\ c^6 = e^{15} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a^4 = e^{15} \Rightarrow e = a^{\frac{4}{15}}$$

$$\therefore \log_a b \cdot \log_b c \cdot \log_c d \cdot \log_d e = \log_a e = \log_a a^{\frac{4}{15}} = \frac{4}{15}$$

25. 若 α, β 為 $(\log x)^2 - \log x^2 - 6 = 0$ 之兩根，則 $\log_\alpha \beta + \log_\beta \alpha$ 之值為_____。

$$\boxed{\text{解答}} \quad -\frac{8}{3}$$

$\boxed{\text{解析}}$ 令 $t = \log x$ ，得 $t^2 - 2t - 6 = 0$ 之兩根為 $\log \alpha, \log \beta \Rightarrow \log \alpha + \log \beta = 2, (\log \alpha)(\log \beta) = -6$

$$\therefore \log_\alpha \beta + \log_\beta \alpha = \frac{\log \beta}{\log \alpha} + \frac{\log \alpha}{\log \beta} = \frac{(\log \alpha + \log \beta)^2 - 2(\log \alpha)(\log \beta)}{(\log \alpha)(\log \beta)} = \frac{4 - 2 \times (-6)}{-6} = -\frac{8}{3}$$