

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗 日期：104.11.25.				
範圍	3-1 指數	班級	一年____班	姓名
		座號		

一、填充題(每題 10 分)

1. 於某項新試驗中，細菌數一日後增加 k 倍且已知 3 日後的細菌數為 300000， $5\frac{1}{2}$ 日後的細菌數 9600000 . (1) 求 $k =$ _____ . (2) 又細菌數為 4800000 需 x 日後，求 $x =$ _____ .

解答 (1)3;(2)5

解析 (1) 設原有 N_0 隻細菌， $N_0 \cdot (k+1)^3 = 300000 \dots \textcircled{1}$

$$N_0 \cdot (k+1)^{\frac{11}{2}} = 9600000 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{\textcircled{2}}{\textcircled{1}} \Rightarrow (k+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} = 32 = 2^5 = 4^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow k+1 = 4, \therefore k = 3 .$$

$$(2) N_0(3+1)^3 = 300000 \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$N_0(3+1)^x = 4800000 \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$\frac{\textcircled{4}}{\textcircled{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{4^x}{4^3} = \frac{4800000}{300000} \Rightarrow 4^x = 4^5, \therefore x = 5 .$$

2. $6^x \times 8^y \times 9^z = 2^8 \times 3^7$ ，且 x, y, z 均為正整數，求 $x+y+z =$ _____ .

解答 7

解析 原式 $\Rightarrow (2 \times 3)^x \times (2^3)^y \times (3^2)^z = 2^x \times 3^x \times 2^{3y} \times 3^{2z} = 2^{x+3y} \times 3^{x+2z} = 2^8 \times 3^7$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x+3y=8 \dots (1) \\ x+2z=7 \dots (2) \end{cases}$$

由(1)-(2)得 $3y-2z=1$ 取 $y=1, z=1$ ，代入(1) $x=5, \therefore x+y+z=7$.

3. 設 x, y, z 皆為實數，已知 $2^x = 5^y = 1000^z$ ，試求 $\frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y}$ 之值為 _____ .

解答 $\frac{1}{3}$

解析 $2^x = 1000^z \Rightarrow 2 = 1000^{\frac{z}{x}} \dots \textcircled{1}$

$$5^y = 1000^z \Rightarrow 5 = 1000^{\frac{z}{y}} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 10 = 1000^{\frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y}} = 10^{3(\frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y})}$$

$$\therefore 3(\frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y}) = 1, \quad \frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y} = \frac{1}{3} .$$

4. 化簡下列各式：

$$(1) \sqrt[5]{\sqrt{a^{20}}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} . \quad (2) 10^{-1.1} \div 10^{-1.2} \times 10^{0.9} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

$$(3) \frac{9a^{\frac{4}{3}} \cdot a^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2a^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 3a^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (a \text{ 為正實數}) .$$

解答 (1) a^2 ;(2)10;(3) $\frac{3}{2a}$

解析 (1) $\sqrt[5]{\sqrt[3]{a^{20}}} = ((a^{20})^{\frac{1}{5}})^{\frac{1}{3}} = a^2$.

(2) $10^{-1.1} \div 10^{-1.2} \times 10^{0.9} = 10^{-1.1 - (-1.2) + 0.9} = 10^1 = 10$.

(3) $\frac{9a^{\frac{4}{3}} \cdot a^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2a^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 3a^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{9}{6} a^{\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{2} a^{-1} = \frac{3}{2a}$.

5. 設 m 、 n 為整數且 3^m 、 3^n 均為整數，若 $3^m + 3^n = 10$ ，則 $m + n =$ _____ .

解答 2

解析 $3^m + 3^n = 10 = 9 + 1 = 1 + 9$ ， $(m, n) = (2, 0)$ 或 $(0, 2)$ $\therefore m + n = 2$.

6. 求下列各式之值：

(1) $\sqrt[3]{a^{\frac{9}{2}} \sqrt{a^{-3}}} \div \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{a^{-7}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{a}} =$ _____ . ($a > 0$)

(2) 若 $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}}}} = a^x$ ，則 $x =$ _____ . ($a > 0$)

解答 (1) a^2 ;(2) $\frac{2}{9}$

解析 (1) 原式 $= [a^{\frac{9}{2} + (-\frac{3}{2})}]^{\frac{1}{3}} \div [a^{-\frac{7}{3}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{3}}]^{\frac{1}{2}} = a \div a^{-1} = a^{1+1} = a^2$.

(2) 左式 $= [a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}]^{\frac{1}{3}} = [a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (a^{\frac{1}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}]^{\frac{1}{3}} = [a^{\frac{(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6})}{3}}]^{\frac{1}{3}} = (a^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{9}}$ ， $\therefore x = \frac{2}{9}$.

7. 設 $x > 0$ 且 $x + x^{-1} = 5$ ，求下列各式之值：

(1) $x^2 + x^{-2} =$ _____ . (2) $x^3 + x^{-3} =$ _____ .

(3) $x^4 + x^{-4} =$ _____ . (4) $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} =$ _____ .

解答 (1)23;(2)110;(3)527;(4) $\sqrt{7}$

解析 (1) $x^2 + x^{-2} = x^2 + (x^{-1})^2 = (x + x^{-1})^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot x^{-1} = 5^2 - 2 = 23$.

(2) $x^3 + x^{-3} = x^3 + (x^{-1})^3 = (x + x^{-1})^3 - 3 \cdot x \cdot x^{-1} \cdot (x + x^{-1}) = 5^3 - 3 \times 1 \times 5 = 110$.

(3) $x^4 + x^{-4} = (x^2)^2 + (x^{-2})^2 = (x^2 + x^{-2})^2 - 2 \cdot x^2 \cdot x^{-2} = (23)^2 - 2 = 527$.

(4) $\therefore (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2 = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + 2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + (x^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2 = x + 2 + x^{-1} = 5 + 2 = 7$ ， $\therefore x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{7}$.

8. 設 $x > 0$ 且 $x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$ ，求 $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} =$ _____ .

解答 $\sqrt{7}$

解析 $\therefore (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2 = (x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2 + 4 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = (\sqrt{3})^2 + 4 = 3 + 4 = 7$ ， $\therefore x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{7}$. (負不合)

9. 求 $(124 + 22\sqrt{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} - (27)^{\frac{1}{6}} - (16)^{\frac{3}{4}} - 8^{-\frac{2}{3}} =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{11}{4}$

解析 原式 $= \sqrt{124 + 2\sqrt{363}} - (3^3)^{\frac{1}{6}} - (2^4)^{\frac{3}{4}} - (2^3)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$
 $= (\sqrt{121} + \sqrt{3}) - 3^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2^3 - 2^{-2} = 11 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} - 8 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$.

10. 已知 $64^x = 10$, 求 $4 \cdot 8^{2x+1} =$ _____ .

解答 320

解析 $4 \cdot 8^{2x+1} = 4 \cdot 8^{2x} \cdot 8^1 = 32 \cdot (8^2)^x = 32 \cdot (64)^x = 32 \times 10 = 320$.

11. 解方程式 $8^{x^2} = 4^{2x-\frac{1}{2}}$, 得 $x =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{1}{3}$ 或 1

解析 $8^{x^2} = 4^{2x-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow 2^{3x^2} = 2^{4x-1} \Rightarrow 3x^2 = 4x - 1 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (3x - 1)(x - 1) = 0$
 $\therefore x = \frac{1}{3}$ 或 $x = 1$.

12. 設 $\sqrt[3]{32} = \sqrt[3]{2^{3y-6}}$ 且 $3^{15y+3x} = 81^{xy}$, 求 $x + y =$ _____ .

解答 8

解析 $\sqrt[3]{32} = \sqrt[3]{2^{3y-6}} \Rightarrow 2^{\frac{5}{x}} = 2^{\frac{3y-6}{y}} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{x} = 3 - \frac{6}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{x} + \frac{6}{y} = 3 \dots (1)$

$3^{15y+3x} = 81^{xy} \Rightarrow 3^{15y+3x} = 3^{4xy} \Rightarrow 15y + 3x = 4xy \Rightarrow \frac{15y+3x}{xy} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{15}{x} + \frac{3}{y} = 4 \dots (2)$

解(1)(2)得 $x = 5, y = 3, \therefore x + y = 8$.

13. 設 $67^x = 27, 603^y = 81$, 求 $\frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{y} =$ _____ .

解答 -2

解析 $67^x = 27 \Rightarrow 67 = 27^{\frac{1}{x}} = 3^{\frac{3}{x}} \dots (1)$

$603^y = 81 \Rightarrow 603 = 81^{\frac{1}{y}} = 3^{\frac{4}{y}} \dots (2)$

(1) 得 $\frac{1}{9} = 3^{\frac{3-4}{x}}$, (2) 得 $\frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{y} = -2$.

14. 已知 x, y, z 為異於 0 的有理數, 且 $x + y + z = 0$, 若 $a = 10^x, b = 10^y, c = 10^z$, 求 $a^{\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}} \times b^{\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{x}} \times c^{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}} =$

解答 $\frac{1}{1000}$

解析

$$a^{\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}} \times b^{\frac{1}{z}+\frac{1}{x}} \times c^{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}} = (10^x)^{\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}} \times (10^y)^{\frac{1}{z}+\frac{1}{x}} \times (10^z)^{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}} = 10^{\frac{x}{y}+\frac{x}{z}} \times 10^{\frac{y}{z}+\frac{y}{x}} \times 10^{\frac{z}{x}+\frac{z}{y}}$$

$$= 10^{\frac{x}{y}+\frac{x}{z}+\frac{y}{z}+\frac{y}{x}+\frac{z}{x}+\frac{z}{y}} = 10^{\frac{x+z}{y}+\frac{x+y}{z}+\frac{y+z}{x}} = 10^{\frac{-y}{y}+\frac{-z}{z}+\frac{-x}{x}} = 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{1000} .$$

15. 設 $\alpha = \sqrt[3]{2+\sqrt{3}}$, $\beta = \sqrt[3]{2-\sqrt{3}}$, 且 $k = \alpha + \beta$, 試求(1) $\alpha\beta =$ _____ . (2) $k^3 - 3k =$ _____ .

解答

(1)1;(2)4

解析

$$(1) \because \alpha = \sqrt[3]{2+\sqrt{3}}, \beta = \sqrt[3]{2-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \alpha\beta = (\sqrt[3]{2+\sqrt{3}})(\sqrt[3]{2-\sqrt{3}}) = \sqrt[3]{(2+\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3})} = \sqrt[3]{4-3} = 1$$

$$(2) k^3 - 3k = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3(\alpha + \beta) = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$= \alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\sqrt[3]{2+\sqrt{3}})^3 + (\sqrt[3]{2-\sqrt{3}})^3 = (2+\sqrt{3}) + (2-\sqrt{3}) = 4 .$$

16. 設 n 為正整數, 若 $x = \frac{1}{2}(5^{\frac{1}{n}} + 5^{-\frac{1}{n}})$, 求 $(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n$ 的值為 _____ .

解答

5

解析

$$\because x = \frac{1}{2}(5^{\frac{1}{n}} + 5^{-\frac{1}{n}})$$

$$\therefore x^2 = \frac{1}{4}(5^{\frac{2}{n}} + 2 \cdot 5^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot 5^{-\frac{1}{n}} + 5^{-\frac{2}{n}}) = \frac{1}{4}(5^{\frac{2}{n}} + 2 + 5^{-\frac{2}{n}})$$

$$x^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{4}(5^{\frac{2}{n}} + 2 + 5^{-\frac{2}{n}}) - 1 = \frac{1}{4}(5^{\frac{2}{n}} - 2 + 5^{-\frac{2}{n}}) = \frac{1}{4}(5^{\frac{1}{n}} - 5^{-\frac{1}{n}})^2$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2}(5^{\frac{1}{n}} - 5^{-\frac{1}{n}})$$

$$\text{故 } (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(5^{\frac{1}{n}} + 5^{-\frac{1}{n}}) + \frac{1}{2}(5^{\frac{1}{n}} - 5^{-\frac{1}{n}}) \right\}^n = (5^{\frac{1}{n}})^n = 5 .$$

17. 已知 $a+b = \sqrt{3\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$, $a-b = \sqrt{3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}$, 求 $a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4 =$ _____ .

解答

$4\sqrt{6}$

解析

$$\because a+b = \sqrt{3\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow (a+b)^2 = 3\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2} \dots (1)$$

$$a-b = \sqrt{3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow (a-b)^2 = 3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3} \dots (2)$$

$$(1)-(2) \text{ 得 } 4ab = 4\sqrt{3}-4\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow ab = \sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}$$

$$(1)+(2) \text{ 得 } 2(a^2+b^2) = 2\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow a^2+b^2 = \sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}$$

$$a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4 = (a^2 + b^2)^2 - a^2b^2 = (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^2$$

$$= (3+2+2\sqrt{6}) - (3+2-2\sqrt{6}) = 4\sqrt{6} .$$

18. 設 $a > 0$, 若 $a^{2x} = 3$, 求(1) $\frac{a^{3x} + a^{-3x}}{a^x + a^{-x}} =$ _____ (2) $\frac{a^{3x} + a^{-3x}}{a^x - a^{-x}} =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $\frac{7}{3}$; (2) $\frac{14}{3}$

解析 (1) $\frac{a^{3x} + a^{-3x}}{a^x + a^{-x}} = \frac{(a^x + a^{-x})(a^{2x} - 1 + a^{-2x})}{a^x + a^{-x}} = a^{2x} - 1 + a^{-2x} = 3 - 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$.

(2) $\frac{a^{3x} + a^{-3x}}{a^x - a^{-x}} = \frac{a^{4x} + a^{-2x}}{a^{2x} - 1}$ (分子、分母同乘 a^x) $= \frac{9 + \frac{1}{3}}{3 - 1} = \frac{\frac{28}{3}}{2} = \frac{14}{3}$.

19. 設 $a > 0$, 若 $a^{3x} + a^{-3x} = 52$, 求(1) $a^x + a^{-x} =$ _____ . (2) $a^{2x} + a^{-2x} =$ _____ .

解答 (1) 4; (2) 14

解析 (1) 令 $a^x + a^{-x} = t$

則 $a^{3x} + a^{-3x} = (a^x + a^{-x})^3 - 3a^x \cdot a^{-x}(a^x + a^{-x}) = t^3 - 3t$

$\Rightarrow t^3 - 3t = 52 \Rightarrow t^3 - 3t - 52 = 0 \Rightarrow (t - 4)(t^2 + 4t + 13) = 0$

$\Rightarrow t - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 4$, 即 $a^x + a^{-x} = 4$.

$1 + 0 - 3 - 52 \mid 4$

$+ 4 + 16 + 52$

$1 + 4 + 13, \quad 0$

(2) $a^{2x} + a^{-2x} = (a^x)^2 + (a^{-x})^2 = (a^x + a^{-x})^2 - 2 \cdot a^x \cdot a^{-x} = 4^2 - 2 = 16 - 2 = 14$.

20. $(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})^x + (\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}})^x = 4$, 求 $x =$ _____ .

解答 2 或 -2

解析 $\because \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} \times \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} = 1$, $\therefore \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$ 互成倒數

令 $a = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}$, 則 $a^{-1} = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$

原式 $\Rightarrow a^x + a^{-x} = 4 \Rightarrow a^{2x} + 1 = 4a^x \Rightarrow a^{2x} - 4a^x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a^x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$

即 $(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})^x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ 或 $(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})^x = 2 - \sqrt{3} \quad \therefore x = 2$ 或 $x = -2$.

21. 設 $f(x) = 3^x + 3^{-x}$,

(1) 若 α, β 為 $f(x) = \sqrt{40}$ 的解, 則 $\alpha + \beta =$ _____ .

(2) 若 $f(\alpha) = \sqrt{40}$, 則 $9^\alpha + 9^{-\alpha} =$ _____ .

(3) 若 $y = f(x)$ 與 $y = ax^2$ 的圖形, 交於 A, B 兩點, 已知 $\overline{AB} = 4$, 則 $a =$ _____ .

解答 (1) 0; (2) 38; (3) $\frac{41}{18}$

解析 (1) $f(x) = \sqrt{40} \Rightarrow 3^x + 3^{-x} = \sqrt{40}$,

令 $3^x = t > 0$, $t^2 - \sqrt{40}t + 1 = 0$, 則 $3^\alpha, 3^\beta$ 為其二根

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3^\alpha + 3^\beta = \sqrt{40} \\ 3^\alpha \times 3^\beta = 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } 3^{\alpha+\beta} = 3^0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 0.$$

$$(2) 3^\alpha + 3^{-\alpha} = \sqrt{40} \Rightarrow (3^\alpha + 3^{-\alpha})^2 = 40 \Rightarrow 9^\alpha + 2 + 9^{-\alpha} = 40 \Rightarrow 9^\alpha + 9^{-\alpha} = 38.$$

$$(3) \because \overline{AB} = 4, \text{ 且 } y = ax^2 \text{ 的圖形對稱 } y \text{ 軸 } \therefore A(2, 4a) \Rightarrow 4a = 3^2 + 3^{-2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{41}{18}.$$

22. 設實數 x 與 y 滿足 $2^x = 5$ 且 $5^y = \frac{1}{8}$, 若 $n < y < n + 1$, 其中 n 為整數則(1) $xy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) -3 ; (2) -2

解析 (1) $2^x = 5$

$$5^y = \frac{1}{8} = 2^{-3} \Rightarrow (2^x)^y = 2^{-3} \Rightarrow xy = -3.$$

$$(2) \because 5^y = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \text{(i) 當 } y = 0 \text{ 則 } 5^0 = 1,$$

$$\text{(ii) 當 } y = -1 \text{ 則 } 5^{-1} = \frac{1}{5},$$

$$\text{(iii) 當 } y = -2 \text{ 則 } 5^{-2} = \frac{1}{25}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{25} < 5^y = \frac{1}{8} < \frac{1}{5}, \therefore -2 < y < -1, \therefore n = -2.$$