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一、單選題 (每題 5 分)

- () 1. 下列何者為真? (1) $\log_2(-5)^2 = 2\log_2(-5)$ (2) $\log_2(3 \times 5) = (\log_2 3)(\log_2 5)$
 (3) $\log_2 8 + \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 8 = 0$ (4) $\log_2(5^3) = (\log_2 5)^3$ (5) $\log_2(3+5) = \log_2 3 + \log_2 5$.

解答 3

- 解析 (1)×: 真數必恆正 .
 (2)×: $\log_2(3 \times 5) = \log_2 3 + \log_2 5 \neq (\log_2 3)(\log_2 5)$.
 (3)○: $\log_2 8 + \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 8 = \log_2 8 + \log_{2^{-1}} 8 = \log_2 8 - \log_2 8 = 0$.
 (4)×: $\log_2 5^3 = 3\log_2 5 \neq (\log_2 5)^3$.
 (5)×: $\log_2 3 + \log_2 5 = \log_2(3 \times 5) \neq \log_2(3+5)$.

- () 2. $\log_2 64\sqrt{2} =$ (1) $\frac{9}{2}$ (2) $\frac{11}{2}$ (3) $\frac{13}{2}$ (4) $\frac{15}{2}$ (5) 7 .

解答 3

解析 $\log_2 2^6 \times 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = \log_2 2^{\frac{13}{2}} = \frac{13}{2} \log_2 2 = \frac{13}{2}$.

- () 3. $\log_2 13 + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 25 + \log_2 \frac{4}{7} - \log_2 \frac{65}{7} =$ (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) 5 .

解答 2

解析 原式 = $\log_2 13 + \log_2 25^{\frac{1}{2}} + \log_2 \frac{4}{7} - \log_2 \frac{65}{7} = \log_2 \frac{13 \times 5 \times \frac{4}{7}}{\frac{65}{7}} = \log_2 4 = 2$.

二、多選題 (每題 10 分)

- () 1. 以下各數何者為正? (1) $\sqrt{2} - \sqrt[3]{2}$ (2) $\log_2 3 - 1$ (3) $\log_3 2 - 1$ (4) $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 3$ (5) $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{2}$.

解答 125

解析 (1) $\sqrt{2} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $\sqrt[3]{2} = 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$,

- 底數 2 比 1 大, 指數越大其值越大, 因此 $\sqrt{2} > \sqrt[3]{2}$ 即 $\sqrt{2} - \sqrt[3]{2}$ 為正 .
 (2) 因 $3 > 2$, 所以 $\log_2 3 = 1. \dots > \log_2 2$, 即 $\log_2 3 > 1$, 故 $\log_2 3 - 1$ 為正 .
 (3) 因 $3 > 2$, 所以 $\log_3 3 > \log_3 2 = 0. \dots$, 即 $1 > \log_3 2$, 故 $\log_3 2 - 1$ 為負 .
 (4) $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 3 = \log_{2^{-1}} 3 = -\log_2 3 < 0$.

$$(5) \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{2} = \log_{3^{-1}} 2^{-1} = \frac{-1}{-1} \log_3 2 = \log_3 2 > 0 .$$

() 2. 下列何者為真? (1) $(-2)^{-2} = 4$ (2) $\log_6 2 + \log_6 3 = 1$ (3) $\log_{\sqrt{5}} \sqrt{7} = \log_5 7$

$$(4) 3^{\log_7} \times 7^{\log_3} = 1 \quad (5) 5^{3\log_5 2} = 6 .$$

解答 23

解析 (1) \times : $(-2)^{-2} = \frac{1}{(-2)^2} = \frac{1}{4} .$

(2) \circ : $\log_6 2 + \log_6 3 = \log_6 (2 \times 3) = \log_6 6 = 1 .$

(3) \circ : $\log_{\sqrt{5}} \sqrt{7} = \log_{5^{\frac{1}{2}}} 7^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \log_5 7 = \log_5 7 .$

(4) \times : $3^{\log_7} \times 7^{\log_3} = 7^{\log_3} \times 7^{\log_3} = 7^{\log_3 + \log_3} = 7^{2\log_3} = 7^{\log_9} = 7^{0.9\cdots} \neq 1 .$

(5) \times : $5^{3\log_5 2} = 5^{\log_5 2^3} = 2^3 = 8 .$

三、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 設 $(2.5)^x = (0.25)^y = 1000$, 求 $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{1}{3}$

解析 $(2.5)^x = 1000 \Rightarrow 2.5 = 1000^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdots (1)$

$(0.25)^y = 1000 \Rightarrow 0.25 = 1000^{\frac{1}{y}} \cdots (2)$

(1) 得 $\frac{2.5}{0.25} = 1000^{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}} \Rightarrow 10 = 10^{3\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}\right)}$, $3\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{3} .$

2. 設 $\sqrt[3]{27^{x-1}} = \sqrt[3]{9}$ 且 $2^x = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-y}$, 求 $x - y =$ _____ .

解答 2

解析 $\sqrt[3]{27^{x-1}} = \sqrt[3]{9} \Rightarrow 3^{\frac{3x-3}{3}} = 3^{\frac{2}{3}}$, $3 - \frac{3}{x} = \frac{2}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{y} = 3 \cdots (1)$

$2^x = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-y} \Rightarrow 2^x = 2^{3y} \Rightarrow x = 3y \cdots (2)$ 由(1)(2) 解得 $x = 3$, $y = 1$ $\therefore x - y = 2 .$

3. 設 $a = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{0.4}$, $b = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{25}}$, $c = \sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{125}}$, $d = 25^{-\frac{1}{4}}$, 試比較 a 、 b 、 c 、 d 的大小 _____ .

解答 $b > a > d > c$

解析 $a = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{0.4} = 5^{-0.4}$

$$b = \frac{1}{\sqrt[6]{25}} = 5^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 5^{-0.33}$$

$$c = \sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{125}} = 5^{-\frac{3}{5}} = 5^{-0.6}$$

$$d = 25^{\frac{1}{4}} = (5^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 5^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5^{-0.5}$$

$$-0.33 > -0.4 > -0.5 > -0.6 \Rightarrow b > a > d > c .$$

4. 解方程式 $2^{2x+3} = 8^{3x-1}$, 求 $x =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{6}{7}$

解析 原式 $\Rightarrow 2^{2x+3} = (2^3)^{3x-1} \quad \therefore 2x+3 = 9x-3 \quad \Rightarrow x = \frac{6}{7} .$

5. 已知 $4^{2a} = 9$, 求 $\frac{3 \cdot 2^{3a} - 2^{-3a}}{2^a + 2^{-a}} =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{20}{3}$

解析 分子分母同乘以 2^a 得 $\frac{3 \cdot 2^{4a} - 2^{-2a}}{2^{2a} + 1}$

$$\text{又 } 4^{2a} = 9 \Rightarrow 2^{4a} = 9 \Rightarrow 2^{2a} = 3, \text{ 所求} = \frac{3 \cdot 9 - \frac{1}{3}}{3+1} = \frac{20}{3} .$$

6. 設 $x > 0$, 且 $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 3$, 求 $\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 7}{x^2 + x^{-2} + 3} =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{1}{2}$

解析 分子： $x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^3 + \left(x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^3 = \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^3 - 3 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 3^3 - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 18$

$$\text{分母：} x^2 + x^{-2} = 3 \Rightarrow \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2 = 9$$

$$x + 2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-1} = 9 \Rightarrow x + x^{-1} = 7 \Rightarrow (x + x^{-1})^2 = 49 \Rightarrow x^2 + x^{-2} + 2 = 49$$

$$\therefore x^2 + x^{-2} = 47, \quad \text{原式} = \frac{18+7}{47+3} = \frac{25}{50} = \frac{1}{2} .$$

7. 已知 $(\sqrt[3]{2})^x \times \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^3} = 2$, 求 $x =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{3}{4}$

解析 原式 $\Rightarrow \left(2^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^x \times \left[\left(2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^3\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{\frac{x}{3}} \times 2^{\frac{3}{4}} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow 2^{\frac{x+3}{4}} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{x+3}{4} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{4} .$$

8. 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

$$a^{\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}} \times b^{\frac{1}{z}+\frac{1}{x}} \times c^{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

解答 $\frac{1}{1000}$

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

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

9. 設 $4^x - 3 \cdot 2^{x+2} + \sqrt{8} = 0$ 的二根為 α, β ，求 $\alpha + \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\frac{3}{2}$

解析 令 $t = 2^x$ ，則原式 $\Rightarrow t^2 - 12t + \sqrt{8} = 0$ 且二根為 $2^\alpha, 2^\beta$

$$\text{設 } \begin{cases} t_1 = 2^\alpha \\ t_2 = 2^\beta \end{cases} \Rightarrow t_1 \cdot t_2 = 2^\alpha \cdot 2^\beta = 2^{\alpha+\beta} = \sqrt{8} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{3}{2} .$$

10. 已知 x 為實數，若 $(x-1)^{x+4} = (x-1)^7$ ，求 $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 1, 2, 3

解析 ① $x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$ ，左 $= 0^5 = 0$ ，右 $= 0$ ，成立

② $x-1=-1 \Rightarrow x=0$ ，左 $= (-1)^4 = 1$ ，右 $= (-1)^7 = -1$ ，不合

③ $x-1=1 \Rightarrow x=2$ ，左 $= 1^6 = 1$ ，右 $= 1^7 = 1$ ，成立

④ $x-1 \neq 0, -1, 1$ ，則 $x+4=7 \Rightarrow x=3$.

$\therefore x = 1, 2, 3$.

11. 設 $a > 0$ ，若 $a^{3x} + a^{-3x} = 18$ ，求 $a^x + a^{-x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 3

解析 令 $a^x + a^{-x} = t$

$$a^{3x} + a^{-3x} = (a^x + a^{-x})^3 - 3a^x \cdot a^{-x} (a^x + a^{-x}) \Rightarrow t^3 - 3t = 18 \Rightarrow t^3 - 3t - 18 = 0$$

$$\frac{1+0-3-18}{1+3+6} \begin{matrix} \boxed{3} \\ 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow (t-3)(t^2+3t+6)=0 \therefore t-3=0 \Rightarrow t=3 .$$

12.若已知 x 為實數 $8(4^x + 4^{-x}) - 38(2^x + 2^{-x}) + 33 = 0$,

(1)令 $t = 2^x + 2^{-x}$, 則原方程式表成 t 的方程式為_____ . (2) x 的解為_____ .

解答 (1) $8t^2 - 38t + 17 = 0$ (2) 2 或 -2

解析 令 $t = 2^x + 2^{-x}$ ($t \geq 2$), 則 $4^x + 4^{-x} = t^2 - 2$

$$\text{原式} \Rightarrow 8(t^2 - 2) - 38t + 33 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8t^2 - 38t + 17 = 0 \Rightarrow (4t - 17)(2t - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{17}{4} \text{ 或 } t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (不合)}, \text{ 即 } 2^x + 2^{-x} = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$\text{令 } k = 2^x, \text{ 則 } k + \frac{1}{k} = \frac{17}{4} \Rightarrow 4k^2 + 4 = 17k$$

$$\Rightarrow 4k^2 - 17k + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (k - 4)(4k - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow k = 4 \text{ 或 } k = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{即 } 2^x = 4 \text{ 或 } 2^x = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{故 } x = 2 \text{ 或 } x = -2 .$$

13.設 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(2010^{\frac{1}{2010}} + 2010^{-\frac{1}{2010}} \right)$, 求 $\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2} \right) \right]^{2010}$ 的值为_____ .

解答 2010

解析 $\therefore x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(2010^{\frac{1}{2010}} + 2010^{-\frac{1}{2010}} \right)$

$$\therefore x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(2010^{\frac{2}{2010}} + 2 \cdot 2010^{\frac{1}{2010}} \cdot 2010^{-\frac{1}{2010}} + 2010^{-\frac{2}{2010}} \right)$$

$$x^2 - 2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(2010^{\frac{2}{2010}} + 2 + 2010^{-\frac{2}{2010}} \right) - 2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(2010^{\frac{2}{2010}} - 2 + 2010^{-\frac{2}{2010}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(2010^{\frac{1}{2010}} - 2010^{-\frac{1}{2010}} \right)^2 = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(2010^{\frac{1}{2010}} - 2010^{-\frac{1}{2010}} \right) \right]^2$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x^2 - 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(2010^{\frac{1}{2010}} - 2010^{-\frac{1}{2010}} \right)$$

$$\text{原式} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(2010^{\frac{1}{2010}} + 2010^{-\frac{1}{2010}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(2010^{\frac{1}{2010}} - 2010^{-\frac{1}{2010}} \right) \right] \right\}^{2010}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} 2010^{\frac{1}{2010}} \right) \right]^{2010} = 2010 .$$

14. 設 a, b, c 表 $\triangle ABC$ 的三邊長, 且 $a+b+c=6$, 若 $2^{a+b} + 2^{b+c} + 2^{c+a} = 4^a + 4^b + 4^c$, 求 $\triangle ABC$ 的面積為_____.

解答 $\sqrt{3}$

解析 令 $x=2^a, y=2^b, z=2^c$

$$\text{原式} \Rightarrow 2^a \cdot 2^b + 2^b \cdot 2^c + 2^c \cdot 2^a = (2^a)^2 + (2^b)^2 + (2^c)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} [(x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2] = 0 \Rightarrow x=y=z \Rightarrow 2^a = 2^b = 2^c \Rightarrow a=b=c$$

表示 $\triangle ABC$ 為正三角形, 面積為 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 2^2 = \sqrt{3}$.

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

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

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

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

16. $\log_{(x-2)}(-3x^2+13x-4)$ 有意義, 則實數 x 的範圍為_____.

解答 $2 < x < 4$ 且 $x \neq 3$

解析 (1) 底數: $x-2 > 0$ 且 $x-2 \neq 1 \Rightarrow x > 2$ 且 $x \neq 3$

$$(2) \text{真數: } -3x^2 + 13x - 4 > 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 13x + 4 < 0 \Rightarrow (3x-1)(x-4) < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} < x < 4$$

由(1)(2)知 $2 < x < 4$ 且 $x \neq 3$.

17. 化簡下列各式.

$$(1) \log_{0.25} \log_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \log_4 2 = \text{_____} \quad (2) 2 \log_2 6 + \log_2 \frac{1}{9} = \text{_____} .$$

解答 (1) $-\frac{1}{2}$; (2) 2

解析 (1) $\log_{0.25} \log_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \log_4 2 = \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2$

$$= \log_{2^{-2}} \log_{2^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \log_2 2 \right) = \log_{2^{-2}} \left(\log_{2^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \log_{2^{-2}} \left(\frac{-1}{-\frac{1}{2}} \log_2 2 \right) = \log_{2^{-2}} 2 = -\frac{1}{2} \log_2 2 = -\frac{1}{2} .$$

$$(2) 2 \log_2 6 + \log_2 \frac{1}{9} = \log_2 6^2 + \log_2 \frac{1}{9} = \log_2 36 \times \frac{1}{9} = \log_2 4 = \log_2 2^2 = 2 .$$

18. 化簡 $\left(\log_2 \frac{1}{125} + \log_4 \sqrt[3]{25} \right) \left(\log_5 4 + \log_{25} \sqrt{32} \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$

解答 $-\frac{26}{3}$

解析 原式 $= \left(\log_2 5^{-3} + \log_2 5^{\frac{1}{3}} \right) \left(\log_5 4 + \log_5 2^{\frac{5}{4}} \right)$

$$= \left(-3 \log_2 5 + \frac{1}{3} \log_2 5 \right) \left(2 \log_5 2 + \frac{5}{4} \log_5 2 \right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{8}{3} \log_2 5 \right) \left(\frac{13}{4} \log_5 2 \right) = \left(-\frac{8}{3} \times \frac{13}{4} \right) (\log_2 5 \times \log_5 2) = -\frac{26}{3} \log_2 2 = -\frac{26}{3} .$$

19. $5^{\frac{\log_2 6}{\log_2 5}} + 4^{\frac{1}{\log_5 4}} + 2^{-\log_4 9} + 9^{\log_3 2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$

解答 $15\frac{1}{3}$

解析 原式 $= 5^{\log_5 6} + 4^{\log_4 5} + 2^{\log_2 3^{-1}} + 9^{\log_9 4} = 6 + 5 + \frac{1}{3} + 4 = 15\frac{1}{3} .$

20. 解 $\log_x 9 - \log_3 x = -1$, 得 $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$

解答 $x = 9$ 或 $x = \frac{1}{3}$

解析 $\log_x 3^2 - \log_3 x = -1$
令 $t = \log_x 3$

$$\text{原式} \Rightarrow 2t - \frac{1}{t} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2t^2 + t - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2t-1)(t+1) = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } t = -1$$

$$\text{即 } \log_x 3 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } \log_x 3 = -1 \Rightarrow 3 = x^{\frac{1}{2}}, 3 = x^{-1} \quad \therefore x = 9 \text{ 或 } x = \frac{1}{3} .$$