

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗				日期：99.12.15	
範圍	3-2、3 指數不等式、 對數(1)	班級	一年____班	姓名	
		座號			

一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 設 $a = (\frac{1}{2})^{-1}$, $b = (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $c = \sqrt[3]{4}$, $d = 8^{\frac{-1}{3}}$, 則 a, b, c, d 之大小順序為_____。

解答 $a > c > b > d$

解析 $a = 2^1$, $b = 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $c = 2^{\frac{2}{3}}$, $d = 2^{-1} \Rightarrow 1 > \frac{2}{3} > -\frac{1}{2} > -1 \therefore a > c > b > d$

2. 試比較 $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $3^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $5^{\frac{1}{5}}$ 之大小為_____。

解答 $3^{\frac{1}{3}} > 2^{\frac{1}{2}} > 5^{\frac{1}{5}}$

解析 $(3^2)^{\frac{1}{6}} > (2^3)^{\frac{1}{6}} \Rightarrow 3^{\frac{1}{3}} > 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 又 $(2^5)^{\frac{1}{10}} > (5^2)^{\frac{1}{10}} \Rightarrow 2^{\frac{1}{2}} > 5^{\frac{1}{5}}$, 故 $3^{\frac{1}{3}} > 2^{\frac{1}{2}} > 5^{\frac{1}{5}}$

3. $a = (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $b = (\frac{1}{3})^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $c = (\frac{1}{6})^{\frac{1}{6}}$, 試比較 a, b, c 的大小關係為_____。

解答 $b < a < c$

解析 $a = (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\frac{1}{2})^{3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}} = (\frac{1}{8})^{\frac{1}{6}}$, $b = (\frac{1}{3})^{\frac{1}{3}} = (\frac{1}{3})^{2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}} = (\frac{1}{9})^{\frac{1}{6}}$, $c = (\frac{1}{6})^{\frac{1}{6}}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{9} < \frac{1}{8} < \frac{1}{6} \therefore (\frac{1}{9})^{\frac{1}{6}} < (\frac{1}{8})^{\frac{1}{6}} < (\frac{1}{6})^{\frac{1}{6}}$, 故 $b < a < c$

4. 若 x, y, z 均為正數, 且 $2^x = 3^y = 5^z$, 則 $2x, 3y, 5z$ 的大小關係為_____。

解答 $5z > 2x > 3y$

解析 $\because 2^x = 3^y \Rightarrow (2^x)^6 = (3^y)^6 \Rightarrow (2^3)^{2x} = (3^2)^{3y} \Rightarrow 8^{2x} = 9^{3y} \therefore 8 < 9 \Rightarrow 2x > 3y$

同理, $2^x = 5^z \Rightarrow (2^x)^{10} = (5^z)^{10} \Rightarrow (2^5)^{2x} = (5^2)^{5z} \Rightarrow 32^{2x} = 25^{5z}$

$\therefore 32 > 25 \Rightarrow 2x < 5z \therefore 5z > 2x > 3y$

5. 不等式 $(0.4)^{x^2-5x+2} > (6.25)^2$ 之解為_____。

解答 $2 < x < 3$

解析 $(0.4)^{x^2-5x+2} > (6.25)^2 \Rightarrow (\frac{2}{5})^{x^2-5x+2} > (\frac{5}{2})^4 = (\frac{2}{5})^{-4}$

$(\because 0 < \text{底數} = \frac{2}{5} < 1) \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 2 < -4$

$x^2 - 5x + 6 < 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-3) < 0 \Rightarrow 2 < x < 3$

6. $2 \cdot 4^x - 9 \cdot 2^x + 4 \leq 0$ 之解為_____。

解答 $-1 \leq x \leq 2$

解析 $2 \cdot (2^x)^2 - 9 \cdot (2^x) + 4 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (2 \cdot 2^x - 1)(2^x - 4) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq 2^x \leq 4 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 2$

7. 解不等式 $2^{2x} - 3 \cdot 2^{x-1} - 1 > 0$ 為_____。

解答 $x > 1$

解析 $2^{2x} - 3 \cdot 2^{x-1} - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow (2^x)^2 - \frac{3}{2}(2^x) - 1 > 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2(2^x)^2 - 3(2^x) - 2 > 0 \Rightarrow (2 \cdot 2^x + 1)(2^x - 2) > 0$$

$$\text{又 } 2 \cdot 2^x + 1 > 0 \text{ 恆成立 } \Rightarrow 2^x - 2 > 0 \Rightarrow 2^x > 2 \Rightarrow x > 1$$

8. 不等式 $2 \cdot 6^x - 3^x - 18 \cdot 2^x + 9 < 0$ 之解為_____。

解答 $-1 < x < 2$

解析 $2 \cdot 6^x - 3^x - 18 \cdot 2^x + 9 < 0 \Rightarrow (3^x - 9)(2 \cdot 2^x - 1) < 0$

$$\Rightarrow (3^x - 9)(2^{x+1} - 2^0) < 0 \Rightarrow (x - 2)(x + 1) < 0 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 2$$

9. 若 $-1 \leq x \leq 0$, $f(x) = 2^{x+2} - 3 \cdot 4^x - 1$, 當 $x = x_0$ 時, $f(x)$ 有最小值 y_0 , 則 $(x_0, y_0) =$ _____。

解答 $(0, 0)$

解析 令 $t = 2^x \quad \because -1 \leq x \leq 0 \Rightarrow 2^{-1} \leq 2^x \leq 2^0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1$

$$f(x) = 4t - 3t^2 - 1 = -3\left(t - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{3} - 1 = -3\left(t - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3}$$

\therefore 當 $t = 1$, 即 $x = 0$ 時, $f(x)$ 有最小值 $= f(0) = 0$

10. 不等式 $2^{1+2x} + 2^{1-2x} - 7(2^x + 2^{-x}) + 9 < 0$, 則 $2^x + 2^{-x}$ 的範圍為_____。

解答 $2 \leq 2^x + 2^{-x} < \frac{5}{2}$

解析 令 $t = 2^x + 2^{-x} \quad \because 2^x + 2^{-x} \geq 2\sqrt{2^x \cdot 2^{-x}} \Rightarrow t \geq 2 \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$

$$\text{又 } t^2 = 2^{2x} + 2 \cdot 2^x \cdot 2^{-x} + 2^{-2x} \Rightarrow 2^{2x} + 2^{-2x} = t^2 - 2$$

$$\text{原式 } \Rightarrow 2(2^{2x} + 2^{-2x}) - 7(2^x + 2^{-x}) + 9 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(t^2 - 2) - 7t + 9 < 0 \Rightarrow 2t^2 - 7t + 5 < 0 \Rightarrow (2t - 5)(t - 1) < 0$$

$$\therefore 1 < t < \frac{5}{2} \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \text{ 知, } 2 \leq t < \frac{5}{2}, \text{ 即 } 2 \leq 2^x + 2^{-x} < \frac{5}{2}$$

11. 試求函數 $f(x) = 2(4^x + 4^{-x}) - 6(2^x + 2^{-x}) + 17$ 之最小值=_____。

解答 9

解析 令 $k = 2^x + 2^{-x}$, 由算幾不等式得 $\frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2} \geq \sqrt{2^x \cdot 2^{-x}} = 1$,

$$\therefore 2^x + 2^{-x} \geq 2 \Rightarrow k \geq 2, \text{ 又 } 4^x + 4^{-x} = 2^{2x} + 2^{-2x} = (2^x + 2^{-x})^2 - 2 \times 2^x \times 2^{-x} = k^2 - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 2(k^2 - 2) - 6k + 17 = 2k^2 - 6k + 13 = 2\left(k - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{17}{2},$$

\therefore 當 $k = 2$ 時, $f(x)$ 有最小值 $= 9$ 。

12. 設 $-2 \leq x \leq 8$, 若函數 $f(x) = 2^x - 2^{\frac{x+4}{2}}$ 的最大值為 M , 最小值為 m , 則

(1) $(M, m) =$ _____。(2) 又方程式 $f(x) = 32$ 的解為_____。

解答 (1) $(192, -4)$; (2) $x = 6$

解析 (1) $f(x) = 2^x - 2^{\frac{x+4}{2}} = 2^x - 2^{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{4}{2}} = (2^{\frac{x}{2}})^2 - 4 \cdot 2^{\frac{x}{2}} = (2^{\frac{x}{2}} - 2)^2 - 4$

$$\because -2 \leq x \leq 8 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq 2^{\frac{x}{2}} \leq 16$$

$$\therefore \text{當 } 2^{\frac{x}{2}} = 16 \text{ 時, } f(x) \text{ 有最大值 } M = (16 - 2)^2 - 4 = 192$$

$$\text{當 } 2^{\frac{x}{2}} = 2 \text{ 時, } f(x) \text{ 有最小值 } m = -4, \text{ 即 } (M, m) = (192, -4)$$

$$(2) f(x) = (2^{\frac{x}{2}} - 2)^2 - 4 = 32 \Rightarrow (2^{\frac{x}{2}} - 2)^2 = 36 = 6^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{\frac{x}{2}} - 2 = 6 \Rightarrow 2^{\frac{x}{2}} = 8 = 2^3 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow x = 6$$

13. 設 $0 \leq x \leq 3$, 求 $(\frac{1}{5})^{x^2-2x}$ 的最小值為_____.

解答 $\frac{1}{125}$

解析 $(\frac{1}{5})^{x^2-2x} = (5^{-1})^{x^2-2x} = 5^{-x^2+2x} = 5^{-(x-1)^2+1}$, $\because 0 \leq x \leq 3$, \therefore 當 $x = 3$ 時, 最小值 $= 5^{-3} = \frac{1}{125}$.

14. 設 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 且 $x + y = 1$, 求 $4^x + 4^y$ 的(1)最大值為_____. (2)最小值為_____.

解答 (1)5;(2)4

解析 (1) $\because x \geq 0, y \geq 0, \therefore 4^x \geq 4^0 = 1, 4^y \geq 4^0 = 1 \Rightarrow 4^x - 1 \geq 0, 4^y - 1 \geq 0,$
 $\therefore (4^x - 1)(4^y - 1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4^{x+y} - 4^x - 4^y + 1 \geq 0,$
 $\therefore 4^{x+y} + 1 \geq 4^x + 4^y \Rightarrow 4^x + 4^y \leq 4^1 + 1 = 5, \therefore$ 最大值為 5.

(2) 算術平均數 \geq 幾何平均數 $4^x + 4^y \geq 2\sqrt{4^x \cdot 4^y} = 2\sqrt{4^{x+y}} = 2\sqrt{4} = 4, \therefore$ 最小值為 4.

15. 若 x 為大於 0 的實數, 則不等式 $x^{2x^3-3x^2} > x^{3x-2}$ 的解為_____.

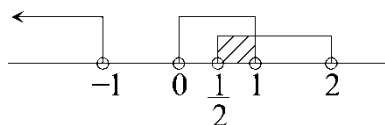
解答 $\frac{1}{2} < x < 1$ 或 $2 < x$

解析 (1) $x > 1$ 時, $x^{2x^3-3x^2} > x^{3x-2} \Rightarrow 2x^3 - 3x^2 > 3x - 2 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x-2)(2x-1) > 0$

$$\Rightarrow -1 < x < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } x > 2 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}, \text{ 但 } x > 1 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}, \text{ 由 } \textcircled{1}、\textcircled{2} \text{ 知 } x > 2$$

(2) $0 < x < 1$ 時, $2x^3 - 3x^2 < 3x - 2 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x-2)(2x-1) < 0$

$$\Rightarrow x < -1 \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{2} < x < 2 \dots\dots \textcircled{3}, \text{ 但 } 0 < x < 1 \dots\dots \textcircled{4}, \text{ 由 } \textcircled{3}、\textcircled{4} \text{ 知 } \frac{1}{2} < x < 1$$



(3) $x = 1$ 時，不合

由(1)(2)(3)知此不等式之解為 $\frac{1}{2} < x < 1$ 或 $2 < x$

16. 求下列對數的值：

(1) $\log_2 16 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $\log_2 \frac{1}{8} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (3) $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(4) $\log_5 5^{\sqrt{2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (5) $10^{\log_{10} 2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) 4 ; (2) -3 ; (3) $\frac{5}{2}$; (4) $\sqrt{2}$; (5) 2

解析

(1) $16 = 2^4$, 故 $\log_2 16 = 4$.

(2) $\frac{1}{8} = 2^{-3}$, 故 $\log_2 \frac{1}{8} = -3$.

(3) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^3} = 2^{-\frac{5}{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}$, 故 $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} = \frac{5}{2}$.

(4) $\log_5 5^{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$.

(5) $10^{\log_{10} 2} = 2$.

17. 求下列各式的值：

(1) $\log_{10} 4 + \log_{10} 25 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $\log_2 24 - \log_2 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (3) $\log_{10} \frac{2}{3} + \log_{10} \frac{3}{5} - \log_{10} \frac{1}{25} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) 2 ; (2) 3 ; (3) 1 ;

解析

(1) $\log_{10} 4 + \log_{10} 25 = \log_{10} (4 \times 25) = \log_{10} 100 = 2$.

(2) $\log_2 24 - \log_2 3 = \log_2 \frac{24}{3} = \log_2 8 = 3$.

(3) $\log_{10} \frac{2}{3} + \log_{10} \frac{3}{5} - \log_{10} \frac{1}{25} = \log_{10} \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} \times 25\right) = \log_{10} 10 = 1$.

18. $\log_2 \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} + \log_4 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解答 $\frac{5}{2}$

解析

$$\begin{aligned}\log_2 \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} + \log_4 6 &= \log_2 4\sqrt{3} - \log_2 3 + \frac{\log_2 6}{\log_2 4} = 2 + \log_2 \sqrt{3} - \log_2 3 + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \log_2 3) \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{2}\log_2 3 - \log_2 3 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log_2 3 = \frac{5}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

19. 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 = $\log_{10} \left(\frac{25}{9} \div 5 \times \frac{27}{35} \div \frac{3}{70} \right) = \log_{10} \left(\frac{25}{9} \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{27}{35} \times \frac{70}{3} \right) = \log_{10} 10 = 1$

(2) 原式 = $(\log_2 3 + \frac{4}{4}\log_2 3)(3\log_3 2 - \frac{1}{2}\log_3 2) = 2\log_2 3 \times \frac{5}{2}\log_3 2 = 55$

20. $3^{\frac{2\log_2 5}{\log_2 3}} + 5^{\log_{\sqrt{2}} 4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 650

解析 原式 = $3^{\log_3 5^2} + 5^{\log_2 16} = 25 + 5^4 = 650$

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

22. 若 $\log 3 = a$, $\log 2 = b$, 則 $10^{a-2b+1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\frac{15}{2}$

解析 $\log 3 = a, \therefore 10^a = 3, \log 2 = b, \therefore 10^b = 2, \Rightarrow$ 所求 = $10^a \times (10^b)^{-2} \times 10 = 3 \times 2^{-2} \times 10 = \frac{15}{2}$.

23. $3\log_2 \sqrt{2} - \log_2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log_2 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\frac{5}{2}$

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

24. 求 $3^{\log_3 5} + \log_2 \sqrt{8} - \log_3 1 + \log_5 8 \cdot \log_5 25 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\frac{25}{2}$

解析 $3^{\log_3 5} + \log_2 \sqrt{8} - \log_3 1 + \log_5 8 \cdot \log_2 25$

$$= 5 + \log_2 2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0 + 3\log_5 2 \cdot \log_2 25 = 5 + \frac{3}{2} + 3\log_5 25 = 5 + \frac{3}{2} + 6 = \frac{25}{2}$$

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

解答 1

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

26. 若 $\log_{x-2}(2x^2 - 13x + 20)$ 有意義，則 x 的範圍是_____ .

解答 $2 < x < \frac{5}{2}$ 或 $x > 4$

解析 真數 > 0 ，底數 > 0 且 $\neq 1$

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 - 13x + 20 > 0 \\ x - 2 > 0 \\ x - 2 \neq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2x-5)(x-4) > 0 \\ x > 2 \\ x \neq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x > 4 \\ x > 2 \\ x \neq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2 < x < \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x > 4$$