

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗 日期：99.12.22				
範圍	3-3 對數(2)	班級	一年____班	姓名
		座號		

一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 若 $\log_{x-1}(2x-x^2+3)$ 有意義, 則 x 之範圍為_____.

解答 $1 < x < 3$, 但 $x \neq 2$

解析 底 $0 < x-1 \neq 1 \Rightarrow 1 < x \neq 2 \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$

真數 $2x-x^2+3 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2-2x-3 < 0 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 3 \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$

由 $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}$ 得 $1 < x < 3$, 但 $x \neq 2$

2. $4^{-2\log_2 3} + 3^{\log_9 2} - 5^{\frac{\log \sqrt{2}}{\log 5}} =$ _____.

解答 $\frac{1}{81}$

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

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

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

4. 設 $a = \log_2 3$, $b = \log_3 11$, 以 a, b 表示下列各式之值:

(1) $\log_2 12 =$ _____. (2) $\log_{66} 18 =$ _____.

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

5. 設 $\log_2 3 = a$, $\log_3 5 = b$, $\log_5 7 = c$, 則以 a, b, c 表示 $\log_{105} 28$ 之值為_____.

解答 $\frac{2+abc}{a+ab+abc}$

解析 $\log_2 3 = a$, $ab = \log_2 3 \cdot \log_3 5 = \log_2 5$, $abc = \log_2 3 \cdot \log_3 5 \cdot \log_5 7 = \log_2 7$

$\log_{105} 28 = \frac{\log_2 28}{\log_2 105} = \frac{\log_2 4 + \log_2 7}{\log_2 3 + \log_2 5 + \log_2 7} = \frac{2+abc}{a+ab+abc}$

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

7. $\frac{\log 1.2}{\log 8 + \log \sqrt{27} - \log \sqrt{1000}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\frac{2}{3}$

解析 原式 = $\frac{\log \frac{12}{10}}{\log \frac{2^3 \cdot 3^{\frac{3}{2}}}{10^2}} = \frac{\log \frac{2^2 \cdot 3}{10}}{\frac{3}{2} \log \frac{2^2 \cdot 3}{10}} = \frac{2}{3}$

8. 求值： $\log_3 \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} + (\frac{\log 8}{\log 3} - \frac{1}{\log_2 3}) \cdot \log_2 \sqrt{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $-\frac{1}{2}$

解析 原式 = $\log_3 \frac{1}{3^{\frac{3}{2}}} + (\frac{3\log 2}{\log 3} - \frac{1}{\log_2 3}) \cdot \log_2 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = \log_3 3^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}(3\log_3 2 - \frac{1}{\log_2 3}) \cdot \log_2 3$

9. $\log_2(\log_2 \sqrt{2})$ 之值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 -1

解析 $\log_2(\log_2 \sqrt{2}) = \log_2(\log_2 2^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \log_2 \frac{1}{2} = -1$.

10. $\log_2(\log_2 49) + 2\log_4(\log_2 2)$ 之值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 1

解析 原式 = $\log_2(\log_2 7^2) + 2\log_{2^2}(\log_2 2) = \log_2(2\log_2 7) + \log_2(\log_2 2) = \log_2 2 = 1$

11. $\log_2(\log_2 32 + \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{3}{4} + \log_4 36) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 3

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

12. 方程式 $\log_2(x-1) = \log_4(2-x) + 1$ 之解為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $-1 + 2\sqrt{2}$

解析 原式化為 $\log_4(x-1)^2 = \log_4(2-x) + \log_4 4$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 4(2-x) \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \pm 2\sqrt{2} \text{ 但真數 } \begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \\ 2-x > 0 \end{cases}, x = -1 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

13. 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

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

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 2x + 6 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5 \text{ 或 } -1 \text{ 但真數 } \begin{cases} x+3 > 0 \\ x-1 > 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } x = 5$$

14. 方程式 $\log_x 9 - \log_3 x = 1$ 之所有根的和為_____。

解答 $\frac{28}{9}$

解析 令 $\log_3 x = t, \therefore \log_x 3 = \frac{1}{t}$,

$$\text{原式} \Rightarrow 2\log_x 3 - \log_3 x = 1 \Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{1}{t} - t = 1 \Rightarrow t^2 + t - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (t+2)(t-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = -2 \text{ 或 } 1, \therefore x = 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{9} \text{ 或 } x = 3^1 = 3 \Rightarrow \text{二根之和} = \frac{1}{9} + 3 = \frac{28}{9}.$$

15. 設 $\log_2(\log_3(\log_4 x)) = \log_3(\log_4(\log_2 y)) = \log_4(\log_2(\log_3 z)) = 0$, 則 $x - y + z =$ _____。

解答 57

解析 由已知 $\Rightarrow \log_3(\log_4 x) = \log_4(\log_2 y) = \log_2(\log_3 z) = 1 \Rightarrow \log_4 x = 3, \log_2 y = 4, \log_3 z = 2$
 $\Rightarrow x = 4^3 = 64, y = 2^4 = 16, z = 3^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x - y + z = 64 - 16 + 9 = 57.$

16. 設方程式 $3^x - 3^{-x} = 2$ 的解為 $x = \log_9 k$, 則 $k =$ _____。

解答 $3 + 2\sqrt{2}$

解析 $3^x - 3^{-x} = 2 \Rightarrow 3^x - \frac{1}{3^x} = 2 \Rightarrow 3^{2x} - 2 \times 3^x - 1 = 0,$

$$\text{令 } t = 3^x > 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0, \therefore t = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \text{ (負不合)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^x = 1 + \sqrt{2}, \therefore x = \log_3(1 + \sqrt{2}) = \log_9(1 + \sqrt{2})^2 = \log_9(3 + 2\sqrt{2}), \therefore k = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}.$$

17. 若 $3^{\log x} \cdot x^{\log 3} - 2(3^{\log x} + x^{\log 3}) - 45 = 0$, 則 $x =$ _____。

解答 100

解析 令 $3^{\log x} = t \Rightarrow x^{\log 3} = t, \therefore t > 0,$

$$\text{原式} \Rightarrow t \times t - 2(t + t) - 45 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - 4t - 45 = 0 \Rightarrow (t-9)(t+5) = 0,$$

$$\therefore t = 9 \text{ 或 } -5 \text{ (不合)} \Rightarrow 3^{\log x} = 9 = 3^2, \therefore \log x = 2, \therefore x = 100.$$

18. 若 $x^{1+\log_3 x} = 27x^3$, 則 $x =$ _____。

解答 27 或 $\frac{1}{3}$

解析 兩邊同取 $\log_3 \Rightarrow \log_3 x^{1+\log_3 x} = \log_3(27x^3) \Rightarrow (1 + \log_3 x) \log_3 x = \log_3 27 + \log_3 x^3 = 3 + 3 \log_3 x,$

$$\text{令 } t = \log_3 x, \therefore (1+t)t = 3 + 3t \Rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (t+1)(t-3) = 0 \Rightarrow t = -1 \text{ 或 } 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_3 x = -1 \text{ 或 } 3, \therefore x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } 27.$$

19. 方程式 $x^2 + (2 \log 5)x + \log \frac{5}{2} = 0$ 之解為_____。

解答 $-1 + 2 \log 2$ 或 -1

解析 原式 $\Rightarrow x^2 + (2 \log 5)x + (\log 5 - \log 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2(1 - \log 2)x + (1 - 2 \log 2) = 0$,
 令 $\log 2 = a \Rightarrow x^2 + 2(1 - a)x + (1 - 2a) = 0 \Rightarrow [x + (1 - 2a)][x + 1] = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x = -(1 - 2a) = -1 + 2 \log 2$ 或 $x = -1$ 。

20. 已知 $(\log 3x)(\log ax) = 1$ 之二根乘積為 $\frac{1}{18}$, 則 $a =$ _____。

解答 6

解析 原式 $\Rightarrow (\log 3 + \log x)(\log a + \log x) = 1 \Rightarrow (\log x)^2 + (\log 3 + \log a) \log x + \log 3 \log a - 1 = 0$,
 令 $t = \log x \Rightarrow t^2 + (\log 3 + \log a)t + \log 3 \log a - 1 = 0$, 設 α, β 為 x 的二根,
 $\therefore t$ 的二根為 $\log \alpha, \log \beta \Rightarrow \log \alpha + \log \beta = -\log 3a$,
 $\therefore \log \alpha \beta = \log \frac{1}{3a} \Rightarrow \alpha \beta = \frac{1}{3a} = \frac{1}{18}, \therefore a = 6$ 。

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

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

22. 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_____。

解答 $-\frac{8}{3}$

解析 令 $t = \log x$, 得 $t^2 - 2t - 6 = 0$ 之兩根為 $\log \alpha, \log \beta \Rightarrow \log \alpha + \log \beta = 2, (\log \alpha)(\log \beta) = -6$
 $\therefore \log_\alpha \beta + \log_\beta \alpha = \frac{\log \beta}{\log \alpha} + \frac{\log \alpha}{\log \beta} = \frac{(\log \alpha + \log \beta)^2 - 2(\log \alpha)(\log \beta)}{(\log \alpha)(\log \beta)} = \frac{4 - 2 \times (-6)}{-6} = -\frac{8}{3}$

23. 二次方程式 $2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$ 的二根為 $\log a, \log b$, 則 $\log_a b + \log_b a$ 值為_____。

解答 $\frac{21}{2}$

解析 $\log a$ 與 $\log b$ 為 $2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$ 之二根 $\therefore \begin{cases} \log a + \log b = \frac{5}{2} \\ \log a \log b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

則 $\log_a b + \log_b a = \frac{\log b}{\log a} + \frac{\log a}{\log b} = \frac{(\log a)^2 + (\log b)^2}{\log a \log b}$

$$= \frac{(\log a + \log b)^2 - 2\log a \log b}{\log a \log b} = \frac{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{21}{2}$$

24. $\log_{10}x + a \log_x 10 = b$, 甲看錯 a , 解得兩根為 100, 100, 乙看錯 b , 解得兩根為 100 及 $\sqrt{1000}$, 則正確之解為_____.

解答 10 或 1000

解析 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_{10}x + \frac{a}{\log_{10}x} = b \Rightarrow (\log_{10}x)^2 - b \times \log_{10}x + a = 0$,

甲看錯 a , 得二根為 100, 100 $\Rightarrow b$ 正確, $\log_{10}100 + \log_{10}100 = b$, $\therefore 2 + 2 = b \Rightarrow b = 4$,

乙看錯 b , 得二根為 100, $\sqrt{1000} \Rightarrow a$ 正確, $\log_{10}100 \times \log_{10}\sqrt{1000} = a$,

$\therefore 2 \times \frac{3}{2} = a \Rightarrow a = 3$, 即原式為 $(\log_{10}x)^2 - 4 \log_{10}x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (\log_{10}x - 1)(\log_{10}x - 3) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \log_{10}x = 1$ 或 3,

$\therefore x = 10$ 或 1000.

25. 設實數 x 滿足 $0 < x < 1$, 且 $\log_x 4 - \log_2 x = 1$, 則 $x =$ _____ . (化成最簡分數)

解答 $\frac{1}{4}$

解析 令 $t = \log_x 2$,

由 $\log_x 4 - \log_2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \log_x 2^2 - \frac{1}{\log_x 2} = 1 \Rightarrow 2 \log_x 2 - \frac{1}{\log_x 2} = 1 \Rightarrow 2t - \frac{1}{t} = 1$

$\Rightarrow 2t^2 - t - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2t+1)(t-1) = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{2}$ 或 $1 \Rightarrow \log_x 2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ 或 $1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}$ 或 2 ,

但 $0 < x < 1$, 故 $x = \frac{1}{4}$.

26. 若 a, b, c 為正整數, 已知 $a \log_{270} 2 + b \log_{270} 3 + c \log_{270} 5 = 2$, 則 a 為_____.

解答 2

解析 $a \log_{270} 2 + b \log_{270} 3 + c \log_{270} 5 = \log_{270} 2^a \cdot 3^b \cdot 5^c$, 得

$2^a \cdot 3^b \cdot 5^c = 270^2 = (2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5)^2 = 2^2 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5^2$, 知 $a = 2$.

27. 設 $\log_a \alpha = \log_b \beta = \log_{\sqrt{ab}} 10$, 已知 $\alpha \neq \beta$, 則 $\alpha\beta =$ _____.

解答 100

解析 令 $\log_a \alpha = \log_b \beta = \log_{\sqrt{ab}} 10 = k$, $\alpha = a^k$, $\beta = b^k$, $10 = (\sqrt{ab})^k = ab^{\frac{k}{2}}$,

$\alpha\beta = a^k \cdot b^k = (ab)^k = [(ab)^{\frac{k}{2}}]^2 = 10^2 = 100$.

28. 設 $a = \log_7 4$, $b = \frac{1}{2} \log_{\sqrt{2}} 3$, $c = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 0.5$, $d = \log_4 7$, 試比較 a, b, c, d 之大小順序為_____.

解答 $b > d > a > c$

解析 $b = \frac{1}{2} \log_{\sqrt{2}} 3 = \log_2 3 = \log_4 9 > \log_4 7 > 1$, $c = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 0.5 = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{2} = \log_3 2 = \log_9 4 < \log_7 4 < 1$

故 $b > d > a > c$

29. 比較下列 a, b, c, d, e 的大小：

(1) $a = (1.7)^{3.1}$, $b = (1.7)^{-2}$, $c = 1$, $d = 0$, $e = \sqrt[3]{1.7}$: _____ .

(2) $a = \log_{0.6} 2$, $b = \log_{0.6} \sqrt{0.6}$, $c = \log_{0.6} 0.5$, $d = 0$, $e = 1$: _____ .

解答

(1) $a > e > c > b > d$; (2) $c > e > b > d > a$

解析

(1) $a = (1.7)^{3.1}$, $b = (1.7)^{-2}$, $c = 1 = (1.7)^0$, $d = 0$, $e = (1.7)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$\because 1.7 > 1 \quad \therefore a > e > c > b > d$

(2) $a = \log_{0.6} 2 < \log_{0.6} 1 = 0$, $b = \log_{0.6} \sqrt{0.6} = \frac{1}{2}$, $c = \log_{0.6} 0.5 > \log_{0.6} 0.6 = 1$, $d = 0$, $e = 1$

$\therefore c > e > b > d > a$