

第9單元 指數與對數及其運算

9-2 9-1 指數

範例 1 答 (1) 25 (2) 1

解 (1) 原式 = $5^{-\frac{2}{5}} \times (5^{-4})^{-\frac{3}{5}}$
 $= 5^{-\frac{2}{5}} \times 5^{\frac{12}{5}} = 5^{-\frac{2}{5} + \frac{12}{5}} = 5^2 = 25$

(2) 原式 = $5^{(3a-2b) + (c+2b) + (-3a-c)}$
 $= 5^0 = 1$

練習 1 答 (1) $\frac{1}{7}$ (2) 1

解 (1) 原式 = $(7^{-5+(-6)-(-12)})^{-1} = 7^{-1} = \frac{1}{7}$

(2) 原式 = $7^{(a-b) + (b-c) + (c-a)} = 7^0 = 1$

範例 2 答 (1) $-2-\sqrt{5}$ (2) $a^{\frac{9}{10}}$

解 (1) 原式 = $(2+\sqrt{5})[(2+\sqrt{5})(2-\sqrt{5})]^{19}$
 $= (2+\sqrt{5})(-1)^{19} = -2-\sqrt{5}$

(2) 原式 = $\frac{a^{\frac{7}{5}}}{\sqrt[4]{a^{\frac{6}{5}}}} = \frac{a^{\frac{7}{5}}}{a^{\frac{3}{10}}} = a^{\frac{7}{5}-\frac{3}{10}} = a^{\frac{9}{10}}$

練習 2 答 (1) $3-2\sqrt{2}$ (2) $\frac{a^2c^2}{b}$

解 (1) 原式 = $[(3+2\sqrt{2})(3-2\sqrt{2})]^6 \times (3-2\sqrt{2})$
 $= (9-8)^6 \times (3-2\sqrt{2}) = 3-2\sqrt{2}$

(2) 原式 = $a^{\frac{6}{5}}(b^{-1} \times c^2)^{\frac{3}{5}} = a^{\frac{6}{5}}b^{-1}c^2 = \frac{a^2c^2}{b}$

9-3 範例 3 答 3

解 $\because 36^m = 6^{n+3} \Rightarrow 6^{2m} = 6^{n+3}$, 即 $2m = n+3 \dots \textcircled{1}$

又 $2^{n+11} = 8^{m+2} \Rightarrow 2^{n+11} = 2^{3m+6}$, 即 $n+11 = 3m+6 \dots \textcircled{2}$

由 $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow m=2, n=1$

$\therefore m+n=3$

練習 3 答 -1

解 $\because (5^2)^a = 125^2 \Rightarrow 5^{2a} = (5^3)^2 = 5^6 \Rightarrow a=3$

又 $3^{a-2b} = \frac{1}{243} = 3^{-5} \Rightarrow a-2b = -5$

$\Rightarrow 3-2b = -5 \Rightarrow b=4$

$\therefore a-b = 3-4 = -1$

範例 4 答 -2

解 利用 $a^x = b \Rightarrow (a^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = b^{\frac{1}{x}}$, 即 $a = b^{\frac{1}{x}}$

$\therefore 8^x = 125 = 5^3 \Rightarrow 8 = 5^{\frac{3}{x}} \dots \textcircled{1}$

$200^y = 25 = 5^2 \Rightarrow 200 = 5^{\frac{2}{y}} \dots \textcircled{2}$

$\frac{\textcircled{1}}{\textcircled{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{200} = \frac{5^{\frac{3}{x}}}{5^{\frac{2}{y}}} \Rightarrow 5^{-2} = 5^{\frac{3}{x}-\frac{2}{y}} \therefore \frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{y} = -2$

練習 4 答 $\frac{1}{4}$

解 $\because 15^x = 81 = 3^4 \Rightarrow 15 = 3^{\frac{4}{x}} \dots \textcircled{1}$

$5^y = 81 = 3^4 \Rightarrow 5 = 3^{\frac{4}{y}} \dots \textcircled{2}$

$\frac{\textcircled{1}}{\textcircled{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{15}{5} = \frac{3^{\frac{4}{x}}}{3^{\frac{4}{y}}} \Rightarrow 3 = 3^{\frac{4}{x}-\frac{4}{y}}$

即 $\frac{4}{x} - \frac{4}{y} = 1 \therefore \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{4}$

範例 5 答 (1) 7 (2) 18

9-3 解 (1) $x+x^{-1} = (x^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2 - 2 = 3^2 - 2 = 7$

(2) $x^{\frac{3}{2}}+x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})^3 + (x^{-\frac{1}{2}})^3 = (x^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{-\frac{1}{2}})^3 - 3(x^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{-\frac{1}{2}})$
 $= 3^3 - 3 \times 3 = 18$

練習 5 答 (1) 11 (2) 36

解 (1) $a^{2x}+a^{-2x} = (a^x)^2 + (a^{-x})^2 = (a^x - a^{-x})^2 + 2a^x a^{-x}$
 $= 3^2 + 2 = 11$

(2) $a^{3x}-a^{-3x} = (a^x)^3 - (a^{-x})^3$
 $= (a^x - a^{-x})^3 + 3a^x a^{-x} (a^x - a^{-x}) = 3^3 + 3 \times 3 = 36$

範例 6 答 $\frac{13}{3}$

解 原式 = $\frac{(a^x - a^{-x})(a^{2x} + 1 + a^{-2x})}{(a^x - a^{-x})} = a^{2x} + 1 + \frac{1}{a^{2x}}$
 $= 3 + 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{13}{3}$

練習 6 答 $\frac{13}{4}$

解 原式 = $\frac{(a^x + a^{-x})(a^{2x} - 1 + a^{-2x})}{(a^x + a^{-x})}$
 $= a^{2x} - 1 + \frac{1}{a^{2x}} = 4 - 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$

9-2 指數函數及其圖形

9-4 範例 1 答 $c < a < b$

解 由 $a = \sqrt[3]{0.16} = \sqrt[3]{(0.4)^2} = 0.4^{\frac{2}{3}} = (0.4)^{\frac{8}{12}}$

$b = \sqrt{0.4} = (0.4)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (0.4)^{\frac{6}{12}}$

$c = \sqrt[4]{0.064} = \sqrt[4]{(0.4)^3} = 0.4^{\frac{3}{4}} = (0.4)^{\frac{9}{12}}$

$\therefore \frac{9}{12} > \frac{8}{12} > \frac{6}{12}$ 且底 $0.4 < 1$

$\Rightarrow (0.4)^{\frac{9}{12}} < (0.4)^{\frac{8}{12}} < (0.4)^{\frac{6}{12}}$

$\therefore c < a < b$

練習 1 答 $b > c > a$

解 由 $a = 5^{\frac{1}{3}} = 5^{\frac{6}{12}}, b = (5^3)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 5^{\frac{3}{4}} = 5^{\frac{9}{12}}, c = (25)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 5^{\frac{2}{3}} = 5^{\frac{8}{12}}$

$\therefore \frac{9}{12} > \frac{8}{12} > \frac{6}{12}$ 且底 $5 > 1 \Rightarrow (5)^{\frac{9}{12}} > (5)^{\frac{8}{12}} > (5)^{\frac{6}{12}}$

$\therefore b > c > a$

9-5 範例 2 答 $b < a < c$

解 利用 $\sqrt[m]{a^n} = \sqrt[mn]{a^{nr}}$

$a = \sqrt{25} = \sqrt[18]{25^2} = \sqrt[6]{625}, b = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt[18]{2^9} = \sqrt[6]{512}$

$c = \sqrt[3]{3} = \sqrt[18]{3^6} = \sqrt[6]{729}$

$\therefore b < a < c$

練習 2 答 $b < a < c$

解 利用 $\sqrt[m]{a^n} = \sqrt[mn]{a^{nr}}$

$a = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt[6]{2^3} = \sqrt[6]{8}, b = \sqrt[3]{6} = \sqrt[6]{6^2}, c = \sqrt[3]{3} = \sqrt[6]{3^2} = \sqrt[6]{9}$

$\therefore b < a < c$

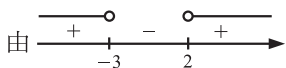
範例 3 答 $x < -3$ 或 $x > 2$

解 原式 $\Rightarrow 5^{2x} < 5^{x^2+3x-6}$

\therefore 底 $5 > 1 \Rightarrow 2x < x^2+3x-6$

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



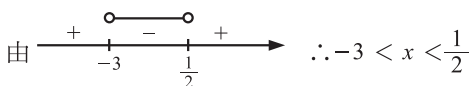
$$\therefore x < -3 \text{ 或 } x > 2$$

練習3 答 $-3 < x < \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{解 原式} \Rightarrow (0.1)^{2x^2+6x} > (0.1)^{x+3}$$

$$\because \text{底 } 0.1 < 1 \Rightarrow 2x^2+6x < x+3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2+5x-3 < 0 \Rightarrow (x+3)(2x-1) < 0$$



範例4 答 (1) $x < -1$ (2) ① x 為任意實數 ② 無解

$$\text{解 (1) 原式} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2x} - 5\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^x - 6 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^x + 1\right] \left[\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^x - 6\right] > 0$$

$$\because \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^x > 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^x + 1 > 0$$

$$\text{即 } \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^x - 6 > 0 \Rightarrow 6^{-x} > 6$$

$$\because \text{底 } 6 > 1 \Rightarrow -x > 1, \overset{\times(-1)}{\rightarrow} x < -1$$

$$(2) \text{ ① } \because 2^x > 0 \Rightarrow 2^x+3 \text{ 恆大於 } 0 \therefore x \text{ 為任意實數}$$

$$\text{② } 2^x > 0 \Rightarrow 2^x+1 \text{ 恆大於 } 0 \Rightarrow 2^x+1 < 0 \text{ 無解}$$

練習4 答 (1) $x < 2$ (2) 無解

$$\text{解 (1) 原式} \Rightarrow (3^x)^2 - 5 \times 3^x - 36 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3^x+4)(3^x-9) < 0$$

$$\because 3^x+4 > 0, \text{ 即 } 3^x-9 < 0 \Rightarrow 3^x < 3^2$$

$$\because \text{底 } 3 > 1 \therefore x < 2$$

$$(2) \because \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x > 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + 2 \text{ 恆大於 } 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + 2 \leq 0 \text{ 無解}$$

9-6 **範例5** 答 9

$$\text{解 } 2-\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} = (2+\sqrt{3})^{-1}$$

$$\text{原式} \Rightarrow (2+\sqrt{3})^{2x-3} = [(2+\sqrt{3})^{-1}]^{-x-6}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2+\sqrt{3})^{2x-3} = (2+\sqrt{3})^{x+6}$$

$$\text{即 } 2x-3 = x+6 \therefore x = 9$$

練習5 答 -9

$$\text{解 原式} \Rightarrow \left[\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2\right]^{-x+1} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-3x-7}$$

$$\text{即 } -2x+2 = -3x-7 \therefore x = -9$$

範例6 答 2

$$\text{解 原式} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 10^{m+n} = 10^4 & \dots\dots\dots ① \\ 5^{2n+4} = 5^{m+3} & \dots\dots\dots ② \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m+n=4 & \dots\dots\dots ① \\ 2n+4=m+3 & \dots\dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

$$\overset{\text{由①} \cdot \text{②}}{\rightarrow} m=3, n=1 \therefore m-n=2$$

練習6 答 6

$$\text{解 原式} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2^{2x+4} = 2^{3y+6} & \dots\dots\dots ① \\ 5^{2x} = 5^{2y+4} & \dots\dots\dots ② \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+4=3y+6 & \dots\dots\dots ① \\ 2x=2y+4 & \dots\dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

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9-6

$$\overset{\text{由①} \cdot \text{②}}{\rightarrow} y=2, x=4 \therefore x+y=6$$

範例7 答 -2 或 1

$$\text{解 原式} \Rightarrow 2^2 \times (2^x)^2 - 9 \times 2^x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (4 \times 2^x - 1) \times (2^x - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow 2^x = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 或 } 2$$

$$\therefore x = -2 \text{ 或 } 1$$

練習7 答 -1 或 0

$$\text{解 原式} \Rightarrow 3^2 \times 3^{x^2} - 12 \times 3^x + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (9 \times 3^x - 3) \times (3^x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow 3^x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } 1$$

$$\therefore x = -1 \text{ 或 } 0$$

9-7 **範例8** 答 6

$$\text{解 } f(a)=4 \Rightarrow 2^a=4, f(b)=3 \Rightarrow 2^b=3$$

$$\therefore f(2a+b-3) = 2^{(2a+b-3)} = (2^a)^2 \times 2^b \times 2^{-3} \\ = 4^2 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{8} = 6$$

練習8 答 8

$$\text{解 } \because f(a)=3^a=2, f(b)=3^b=4$$

$$\therefore f(a+b) = 3^{a+b} = 3^a \times 3^b = 2 \times 4 = 8$$

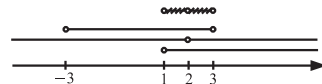
9-3 對數

9-8 **範例1** 答 $1 < x < 3$, 但 $x \neq 2$

$$\text{解 } \because \text{有意義} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \dots\dots ① \\ x-1 \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 2 \dots\dots ② \\ 9-x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2-9 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+3)(x-3) < 0 \Rightarrow -3 < x < 3 \dots\dots ③$$

$$\text{由 } ① \cap ② \cap ③$$



$$\therefore 1 < x < 3, \text{ 但 } x \neq 2$$

練習1 答 C

$$\text{解 } \because \log_a b \text{ 有意義} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0, a \neq 1 \\ b > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{選C}$$

範例2 答 2

$$\text{解 原式} \Rightarrow x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{64} = \sqrt{2^6} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \therefore x = 2$$

練習2 答 $\frac{5}{2}$

$$\text{解 令 } \log_9 243 = x \Rightarrow 9^x = 243 \Rightarrow 3^{2x} = 3^5$$

$$\text{即 } 2x = 5 \therefore x = \frac{5}{2}$$

範例3 答 1

$$\text{解 原式} = \log 50 + \log (3^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \log 105 + \log (7^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \log 50 + \log 3 - \log 105 + \log 7 = \log \frac{50 \times 3 \times 7}{105}$$

$$= \log 10 = 1$$

練習3 答 3

$$\text{解 原式} = \log 150 + \log 4 - \log 0.6 = \log \frac{150 \times 4}{0.6}$$

$$= \log 1000 = \log 10^3 = 3$$

9-9 **範例4** 答 $\frac{29}{6}$

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9-9

解 原式 = $\log_3 3^2 + \log_7 7^{\frac{2}{3}} + \log_2 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= \frac{2}{1} \log_3 3 + \frac{2}{3} \log_7 7 + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 2 = 4 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{29}{6}$

練習 4 答 $\frac{1}{2}$

解 原式 = $3\log_{10} 10^{-1} + \log_3 3^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log_2 2^3$
 $= -3 + \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{3}{-1}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

範例 5 答 5

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

練習 5 答 $\frac{3}{4}$

解 原式 = $(\log_5 5 - \log_5 5^{-1})(\log_5 3^{-1} + \log_5 3)$
 $= (\log_5 5 - \frac{-1}{2} \log_5 5)(\frac{-1}{2} \log_5 3 + \log_5 3)$
 $= \frac{3}{2} \log_5 5 \times \frac{1}{2} \log_5 3 = \frac{3}{4}$

範例 6 答 $\frac{12}{5}$

解 $\because \log_5 2 = a \Rightarrow 5^a = 2, \log_5 3 = b \Rightarrow 5^b = 3$
 $\therefore 5^{(2a+b-1)} = 5^{2a} \times 5^b \times 5^{-1} = (5^a)^2 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{5}$
 $= 2^2 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$

練習 6 答 90

解 $\because \log_3 2 = a \Rightarrow 3^a = 2, \log_3 5 = b \Rightarrow 3^b = 5$
 $\therefore 3^{a+b+2} = 3^a \times 3^b \times 3^2 = 2 \times 5 \times 9 = 90$

範例 7 答 (1) 5 (2) 15

解 (1) 原式 = $3^{(\log_3 15 - \log_3 3)} = 3^{\log_3 \frac{15}{3}} = 3^{\log_3 5} = 5$
 (2) 原式 = $8 + 25^{\log_5 (\sqrt{7})^2} = 8 + 25^{\log_5 7} = 8 + 7 = 15$

練習 7 答 (1) 25 (2) 8

解 (1) 原式 = $9^{\log_3 5} = 9^{\log_3 5^2} = 9^{\log_9 25} = 25$
 (2) 原式 = $5^{\log_5 3} + 3^{\log_5 5} = 3 + 5 = 8$

9-10

範例 8 答 -5

解 $\log_5 2^{-5} \times \log_7 5^2 \times \log_2 7^2 = \frac{5}{-1} \log_5 2 \times 2 \log_7 5 \times \frac{2}{4} \log_2 7$
 $= -5 \log_2 7 \times \log_7 5 \times \log_5 2 = -5$

練習 8 答 4

解 原式 = $\log_3 7 \times \log_5 3^4 \times \log_7 5 = 4 \times \log_3 7 \times \log_7 5 \times \log_5 3$
 $= 4$

範例 9 答 -7

解 原式 = $\log_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{127}{128}\right)$
 $= \log_2 \frac{1}{128} = \log_2 2^{-7} = -7$

練習 9 答 6

解 原式 = $\log_2 \left(\frac{2}{1} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \dots \times \frac{64}{63}\right) = \log_2 64$
 $= \log_2 2^6 = 6$

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9-10

範例 10 答 $\frac{1}{2}$

解 原式 = $\log_4 (\sqrt{6+2\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}})$
 $= \log_4 [(\sqrt{5}+1) - (\sqrt{5}-1)] = \log_4 2 = \log_2 2^1 = \frac{1}{2}$

練習 10 答 2

解 原式 = $\log_2 (\sqrt{9+2\sqrt{20}} - \sqrt{9-2\sqrt{20}})$
 $= \log_2 [(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{4}) - (\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{4})] = \log_2 4 = 2$

範例 11 答 $a+1+\frac{1}{b}$

解 $\because \log_3 3 = b \Rightarrow \log_3 5 = \frac{1}{\log_3 3} = \frac{1}{b}$
 $\therefore \log_3 30 = \log_3 (2 \times 3 \times 5) = \log_3 2 + \log_3 3 + \log_3 5$
 $= a + 1 + \frac{1}{b}$

練習 11 答 $\frac{2a+b}{1-a}$

解 $\because \log 5 = \log \frac{10}{2} = \log 10 - \log 2 = 1 - \log 2$
 $\therefore \log_5 12 = \frac{\log 12}{\log 5} = \frac{\log (2^2 \times 3)}{1 - \log 2} = \frac{2\log 2 + \log 3}{1 - a} = \frac{2a+b}{1-a}$

9-4 對數函數及其圖形

9-12

範例 1 答 $c < b < a$

解 $\because a = \log_{\sqrt{2}} 5 = \log_{(\sqrt{2})^2} 5^2 = \log_2 25$
 $b = \log_{0.5} 0.2 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{5} = \log_2 5^{-1} = \log_2 5$
 $c = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2 = \log_2 2 = -\log_2 2 = \log_2 2^{-1} = \log_2 \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2} < 5 < 25$, 且底 $2 > 1$
 $\Rightarrow \log_2 \frac{1}{2} < \log_2 5 < \log_2 25$
 $\therefore c < b < a$

練習 1 答 $a < b < c$

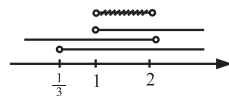
解 $\because a = \log_3 5$
 $b = \log_{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{6} = \log_{(\sqrt{3})^2} (\sqrt{6})^2 = \log_3 6$
 $c = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 7 = \log_{3^{-1}} 7^{-1} = \log_3 7$
 $\because 5 < 6 < 7$ 且底 $3 > 1 \Rightarrow \log_3 5 < \log_3 6 < \log_3 7$
 $\therefore a < b < c$

範例 2 答 $1 < x < 2$

解 (1) 真數 $\begin{cases} 3x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{3} \dots\dots ① \\ 4-2x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 2 \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$

(2) \because 底 $\frac{1}{5} < 1 \Rightarrow 3x-1 > 4-2x$
 $\Rightarrow 5x > 5 \Rightarrow x > 1 \dots\dots ③$

由 ① \cap ② \cap ③



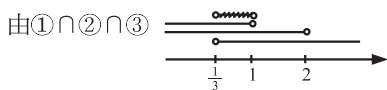
$\therefore 1 < x < 2$

練習 2 答 $\frac{1}{3} < x < 1$

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9-12 解 (1) 真數 $\begin{cases} 3x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{3} \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ 4-2x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 2 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

(2) \because 底 $5 > 1 \Rightarrow 3x-1 < 4-2x \Rightarrow x < 1 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3}$



$\therefore \frac{1}{3} < x < 1$

範例 3 答 $1 > x > \frac{1}{5}$

解 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_3(\log_{\frac{1}{5}}x) < \log_3 1$

\because 底 $\frac{1}{5} > 1 \Rightarrow 0 < \log_{\frac{1}{5}}x < 1$
容易忘記，要特別小心！
真數

即 $\log_{\frac{1}{5}} 1 < \log_{\frac{1}{5}}x < \log_{\frac{1}{5}} \frac{1}{5}$

\because 底 $\frac{1}{5} < 1 \Rightarrow 1 > x > \frac{1}{5}$
(要變號！)

練習 3 答 $0 < x < \frac{1}{5}$

解 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_3(\log_{\frac{1}{5}}x) > \log_3 1$

\because 底 $3 > 1 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{5}}x > 1$ ，即 $\log_{\frac{1}{5}}x > \log_{\frac{1}{5}} \frac{1}{5}$

\because 底 $\frac{1}{5} < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < x < \frac{1}{5}$
要變號 真數 莫忘了！

9-13 範例 4 答 $\frac{1}{2} < x < 1$

解 (1) 真數 $\begin{cases} 2x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2} \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ x > 0 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

(2) 化同底

原式 $\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(2x-1)^2 > \log_{\frac{1}{4}}x$

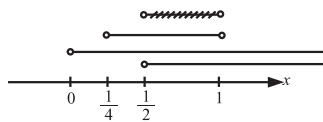
即 $\log_{\frac{1}{4}}(2x-1)^2 > \log_{\frac{1}{4}}x$

\because 底 $\frac{1}{4} < 1$ (要變號)

$\Rightarrow (2x-1)^2 < x \Rightarrow 4x^2-5x+1 < 0$

$\Rightarrow (4x-1)(x-1) < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} < x < 1 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3}$

由① \cap ② \cap ③



$\therefore \frac{1}{4} < x < 1$

練習 4 答 $2 < x < 4$

解 (1) 真數 $\begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ x-2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

(2) 化同底

原式 $\Rightarrow \log_6(x-1) + \log_6(x-2) < \log_6 6$

$\Rightarrow \log_6(x-1)(x-2) < \log_6 6$

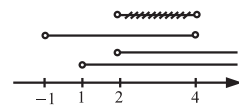
\because 底 $6 > 1$

$\Rightarrow (x-1)(x-2) < 6 \Rightarrow x^2-3x-4 < 0$

$\Rightarrow (x+1)(x-4) < 0 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 4 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3}$

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頁



$\therefore 2 < x < 4$

9-13 範例 5 答 3

解 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_3(2x-5) = \log_3x - \log_3 3$

$\Rightarrow \log_3(2x-5) = \log_3 \frac{x}{3}$ ，即 $2x-5 = \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow x=3$

代入真數檢驗 $\begin{cases} 2x-5 = 2 \times 3 - 5 > 0 \text{ (合)} \\ x=3 > 0 \text{ (合)} \end{cases}$

$\therefore x=3$

練習 5 答 3

解 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_7(x+4)(x-2) = \log_7 7$

即 $(x+4)(x-2) = 7$

$\Rightarrow x^2+2x-15=0 \Rightarrow (x+5)(x-3)=0 \Rightarrow x=-5$ 或 3

代入真數檢驗

	x	-5	3
真數	$x+4$	-1 (不合)	7 (合)
	$x-2$		1 (合)

$\therefore x=3$

9-14 範例 6 答 3

解 化同底

原式 $\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{9}}(x+1) = \log_{(\frac{1}{9})}(x-1)^2$

即 $(x+1) = (x-1)^2 \Rightarrow x(x-3) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$ 或 3

代入真數檢驗 $\Rightarrow x=0$ (不合)， $x=3$ (合)

$\therefore x=3$

練習 6 答 1

解 化同底

原式 $\Rightarrow \log_{0.09}(x+8) = \log_{(0.3)}(x+2)^2$

即 $(x+8) = (x+2)^2 \Rightarrow x^2+3x-4=0$

$\Rightarrow (x+4)(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x=-4$ 或 1

代入真數檢驗 $\Rightarrow x=-4$ (不合)， $x=1$ (合)

$\therefore x=1$

範例 7 答 13

解 由 $\log_3x + \log_3y = \log_3xy = 3 \Rightarrow xy = 3^3 = 27$

$\therefore (x+y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 115 + 2 \times 27 = 169$

$\Rightarrow x+y = \pm \sqrt{169} = \pm 13$

(\because 真數 $x > 0, y > 0 \therefore -13$ 不合)

$\therefore x+y=13$

練習 7 答 2

解 $\because (x+y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy \Rightarrow 28^2 = 584 + 2xy \Rightarrow xy = 100$

$\therefore \log x + \log y = \log xy = \log 100 = 2$

範例 8 答 $\frac{1}{2}$ 或 8

解 令 $\log_2x = t \Rightarrow \log_x 2 = \frac{1}{t}$

原式 $\Rightarrow \log_2x - \log_x 2^3 = 2 \Rightarrow \log_2x - 3\log_x 2 = 2$

即 $t - 3 \times \frac{1}{t} = 2 \Rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (t+1)(t-3) = 0$

$\Rightarrow t = -1$ 或 3 ，即 $\log_2x = -1$ 或 3

$\therefore x = 2^{-1}$ 或 2^3 ，即 $\frac{1}{2}$ 或 8 (均合)

練習 8 答 3 或 $\frac{1}{27}$

解 令 $\log_3 x = t \Rightarrow \log_x 3 = \frac{1}{t}$
 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_3 x - 3 \log_x 3 = -2$
 即 $t - 3 \times \frac{1}{t} = -2 \Rightarrow t^2 + 2t - 3 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (t-1)(t+3) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1$ 或 -3
 即 $\log_3 x = 1$ 或 $-3 \therefore x = 3^1$ 或 3^{-3}
 即 3 或 $\frac{1}{27}$ (均合)

範例 9 答 $\frac{1}{100}$ 或 100

解 同取對數 \log_{10}
 $\Rightarrow \log_{10} x^{(\log_{10} x)} = \log_{10} 10000 \Rightarrow (\log_{10} x)(\log_{10} x) = 4$
 $\Rightarrow (\log_{10} x)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \log_{10} x = \pm 2 \Rightarrow x = 10^{-2}$ 或 10^2
 即 $x = \frac{1}{100}$ 或 100 (均合)

練習 9 答 $\frac{1}{9}$ 或 9

解 同取對數 $\log_3 \Rightarrow \log_3 x^{(\log_3 x)} = \log_3 81$
 $\Rightarrow (\log_3 x)(\log_3 x) = 4 \Rightarrow (\log_3 x)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \log_3 x = \pm 2$
 $\Rightarrow x = 3^{-2}$ 或 3^2
 $\therefore x = \frac{1}{9}$ 或 9 (均合)

9-5 常用對數及其應用

範例 1 答 (1) 首數為 -8, 尾數為 0.717 (2) 第 8 位

解 $\because \log x = -7.283 = -8 + 0.717$
 (1) \therefore 首數為 -8, 尾數為 0.717
 (2) 第 $|-8| = 8$ 位

練習 1 答 (1) 首數為 5, 尾數為 0.268 (2) 有 6 位

解 $\because \log x = 5 + 0.268$
 (1) \therefore 首數為 5, 尾數為 0.268
 (2) x 之整數部分有 $5 + 1 = 6$ 位數

範例 2 答 $x = 4350, y = 0.00435$

解 (1) $\because \log x = 3 + 0.6385$
 $= \log 10^3 + \log 4.35 = \log 4.35 \times 10^3 = \log 4350$
 $\therefore x = 4350$
 (2) $\because \log y = -2.3615 = -3 + 0.6385$
 $= \log 10^{-3} + \log 4.35 = \log 4.35 \times 10^{-3} = \log 0.00435$
 $\therefore y = 0.00435$

練習 2 答 (1) 3.7513 (2) -2.2487

解 (1) $\log 5640 = \log 5.64 \times 10^3$
 $= \log 5.64 + \log 10^3 = 0.7513 + 3 = 3.7513$
 (2) $\log 0.00564 = \log 5.64 \times 10^{-3}$
 $= \log 5.64 + \log 10^{-3} = 0.7513 + (-3) = -2.2487$

範例 3 答 71

解 (1) $\because \log 6^{90} = 90 \log 6 = 90(\log 2 + \log 3)$
 $= 90 \times (0.301 + 0.4771) = 70.029$
 $\Rightarrow 6^{90}$ 有 $70 + 1 = 71$ 位數
 (2) $\because \log 3^{50} = 50 \log 3 = 50 \times 0.4771 = 23.859$

$\Rightarrow 3^{50}$ 有 $23 + 1 = 24$ 位數
 由(1), (2) $\Rightarrow (6^{90} + 3^{50})$ 有 71 位數
 (註: $\because 3^{50}$ 只有 24 位數, 不影響到 6^{90} 之 71 位數
 \therefore 兩數相加後仍只有 71 位數)

練習 3 答 42

解 先求 $\log 5 = 1 - \log 2 = 0.699$
 $\because \log 5^{60} = 60 \log 5 = 60 \times 0.699 = 41.92$
 \therefore 有 $41 + 1 = 42$ 位數

範例 4 答 16

解 $\because \log \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{50} = \log 2^{-50} = -50 \times \log 2$
 $= -50 \times 0.301 = -15.05 = -16 + 0.95$
 \therefore 第 $|-16| = 16$ 位開始

練習 4 答 41

解 $\log 5 = 1 - \log 2 = 0.699$
 $\because \log \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{60} = \log 5^{-60} = -60 \times \log 5$
 $= -60 \times 0.699 = -41.94 = -42 + 0.06$
 \Rightarrow 自小數點後第 $|-42| = 42$ 位開始不為 0, 即小數點後連續有 41 個 0

範例 5 答 28

解 $\because 5^{60}$ 為 42 位數 $\Rightarrow \log 5^{60} = 41 + \alpha$ (其中 $0 \leq \alpha < 1$)
 即 $41 \leq \log 5^{60} < 42 \Rightarrow 41 \leq 60 \log 5 < 42$
 $\xrightarrow{\div 60} 0.683\cdots \leq \log 5 < 0.7$
 $\xrightarrow{\times 40} 27.3 \leq 40 \log 5 < 28$
 即 $27.3 \leq \log 5^{40} < 28 \Rightarrow \log 5^{40}$ 之首數為 27
 $\therefore 5^{40}$ 有 $27 + 1 = 28$ 位數
 <速算法> $\frac{40}{60} \times 42 = 28$

練習 5 答 26

解 $\because 7^{100}$ 為 85 位數 $\Rightarrow \log 7^{100} = 84 + \alpha$ (其中 $0 \leq \alpha < 1$)
 即 $84 \leq \log 7^{100} < 85$
 $\xrightarrow{\div 100} 0.84 \leq \log 7 < 0.85, \xrightarrow{\times 30} 25.2 \leq \log 7^{30} < 25.5$
 $\Rightarrow \log 7^{30}$ 之首數為 25
 $\therefore 7^{30}$ 有 $25 + 1 = 26$ 位數
 <速算法> $\frac{30}{100} \times 85 = 25.5$, 即 $25 + 1 = 26$ 位

範例 6 答 7

解 $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^n < 10^{-5} \Rightarrow \log 6^{-n} < \log 10^{-5} \Rightarrow -n \log 6 < -5$
 $\Rightarrow -n(\log 2 + \log 3) < -5$
 $\Rightarrow -n \times (0.301 + 0.4771) < -5$
 $\Rightarrow -0.7781n < -5 \Rightarrow n > \frac{-5}{-0.7781}$
 即 $n > 6.42 \therefore$ 最小正整數 n 為 7

練習 6 答 12

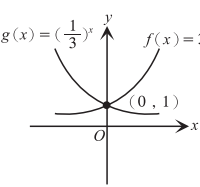
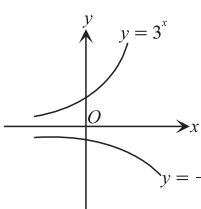
解 $\log 5 = 1 - \log 2 = 0.699$
 $\because 5^n > 10^8 \Rightarrow \log 5^n > \log 10^8 \Rightarrow n \times \log 5 > 8$
 $\Rightarrow n \times 0.699 > 8 \Rightarrow n > 11.44\cdots$
 \therefore 最小正整數 n 為 12

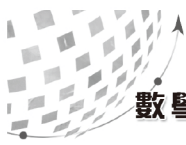


基礎部分

- 9-17 1.C 2.C 3.A 4.A 5.B 6.C 7.D 8.B 9.C 10.C
 11.A 12.C 13.C 14.B 15.C 16.A 17.C 18.B 19.C 20.B
 21.D 22.C 23.B 24.D 25.B 26.D 27.C 28.A 29.B 30.A
 31.C 32.A 33.C 34.D 35.B 36.C 37.B 38.B 39.C 40.D
 41.A 42.D 43.B 44.B 45.C 46.A 47.A 48.C 49.C 50.D
 51.B 52.C 53.B 54.B 55.B 56.D 57.A 58.C 59.B 60.B
 61.C 62.C

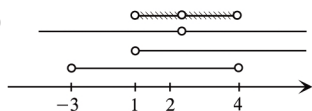
- 9-17 解 1. 原式 = $5^{(a-b)+(b-c)+(c-a)} = 5^0 = 1$
 2. $a = (2^2)^3 = 2^6, b = 2^{2^3} = 2^8 \therefore a < b$
 3. $2^x \cdot 3^y \cdot 5^z = (2^2 \times 3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (3^2 \times 5)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2 \times 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 3^{\frac{4}{3}} \times 5^{\frac{2}{3}}$
 $= 2 \times 3^{\frac{11}{6}} \times 5^{\frac{2}{3}}$
 $\Rightarrow x = 1, y = \frac{11}{6}, z = \frac{2}{3} \therefore xyz = 1 \times \frac{11}{6} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{11}{9}$
 4. $a + b\sqrt{2} = (7 + 5\sqrt{2})^{2010} \times (7 - 5\sqrt{2})^{2011}$
 $= [(7 + 5\sqrt{2}) \cdot (7 - 5\sqrt{2})]^{2010} \times (7 - 5\sqrt{2})$
 $= (49 - 50)^{2010} \times (7 - 5\sqrt{2}) = 7 - 5\sqrt{2}$
 $\Rightarrow a = 7, b = -5$
 $\therefore a + b = 7 + (-5) = 2$
 5. $(27)^x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{243} \Rightarrow 3^{3x} = \frac{3^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3^5} \Rightarrow 3^{3x} = 3^{\frac{1}{2}-5}$
 即 $3x = \frac{1}{2} - 5 \therefore x = -\frac{3}{2}$
 6. $\because (2 + \sqrt{3})^x = \left(\frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}}\right)^x = (2 - \sqrt{3})^{-x}$
 原式 $\Rightarrow (2 - \sqrt{3})^{x-6} = (2 - \sqrt{3})^{-x}$
 即 $x - 6 = -x \therefore x = 3$
 7. $(0.0625)^{-2.5} = [(0.5)^4]^{-2.5} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-10} = 2^{10} = 1024$
 8. (A) $a^x < a^y \quad \because a > 1, x < y$
 (B) $a^x < a^y \quad \because 0 < a < 1, x > y$
 (C) 如 $4^{\frac{1}{2}} > 1^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow 4 > 1$
 (D) $a > b > 1$ 且 $a^x = b^y \Rightarrow x < y$
 \therefore 選 B
 9. $\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x^{\frac{1}{6}}}} = \frac{1}{(x^{\frac{1}{6}})^{\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{24}}} = x^{-\frac{1}{24}}$
 10. $f(a) = 5^a = 2, f(b) = 5^b = 3$
 $\therefore f(2a - b) = 5^{2a - b} = \frac{(5^a)^2}{5^b} = \frac{2^2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$
 11. $a = \sqrt[3]{9} = 3^{\frac{2}{3}} = 3^{\frac{40}{60}}, b = \sqrt[5]{81} = 3^{\frac{4}{5}} = 3^{\frac{48}{60}}$
 $c = \sqrt[4]{27} = 3^{\frac{3}{4}} = 3^{\frac{45}{60}}$
 $\therefore \frac{48}{60} > \frac{45}{60} > \frac{40}{60}$ 且 $3 > 1 \Rightarrow 3^{\frac{48}{60}} > 3^{\frac{45}{60}} > 3^{\frac{40}{60}}$
 即 $b > c > a$

12. $\because \log_5 2 = a \Rightarrow 5^a = 2, \log_5 3 = b \Rightarrow 5^b = 3$
 $\therefore 5^{a+2b-1} = 5^a \times (5^b)^2 \times 5^{-1} = 2 \times 3^2 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{18}{5}$
 13. 利用算幾不等式 $\Rightarrow \frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2} \geq \sqrt{2^x \cdot 2^{-x}}$
 $\Rightarrow 2^x + 2^{-x} \geq 2 \Rightarrow 2^x + 2^{-x} + 4 \geq 6$
 \therefore 最小值為 6
 14. $4^x = 3 \Rightarrow (2^x)^2 = 3$
 $\Rightarrow 2^x = \pm\sqrt{3} (-\sqrt{3} \text{ 不合}, \because 2^x > 0)$
 $\therefore 8^x = (2^3)^x = (2^x)^3 = (\sqrt{3})^3 = 3\sqrt{3}$
 15. $3^{x^2-2x} < (3^{-2})^{-x-\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow 3^{x^2-2x} < 3^{2x+5}$
 即 $x^2 - 2x < 2x + 5 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 5 < 0$
 $\Rightarrow (x+1)(x-5) < 0$
 $\therefore -1 < x < 5$
 16. $a = \sqrt[4]{\frac{27}{8}} = \sqrt[4]{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\frac{9}{12}}$
 $b = \sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{4}} = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\frac{8}{12}} \Rightarrow a > b$
 又 $b = \sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{4}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{18}{8}} > \sqrt[3]{\frac{15}{8}} \Rightarrow b > c$
 $\therefore a > b > c$
 17. (A) 過點 $(0, 1)$
 (B) 1 個交點
 (C) f 與 g 對稱於 y 軸
 (D) $f(x) \cdot g(x) = 3^x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x = \left(3 \times \frac{1}{3}\right)^x = 1^x = 1$
 \therefore 選 C

 18. <法一> $\frac{a^x + a^{-x}}{a^{3x} + a^{-3x}} = \frac{a^x + a^{-x}}{(a^x + a^{-x})(a^{2x} - 1 + a^{-2x})}$
 $= \frac{1}{a^{2x} - 1 + \frac{1}{a^{2x}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} - 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{3}{7}$
 <法二> $\frac{(a^x + a^{-x}) \times a^x}{(a^{3x} + a^{-3x}) \times a^x} = \frac{a^{2x} + 1}{a^{4x} + a^{-2x}}$
 $= \frac{\frac{1}{3} + 1}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1}} = \frac{3}{7}$
 19.

 20. 原式 $\Rightarrow (5^x)^2 + 4 \times 5^x - 45 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (5^x + 9)(5^x - 5) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 5^x = -9$ (不合 $\because 5^x > 0$) 或 5
 $\therefore x = 1$



21. $a=2^{18}=(2^3)^6=8^6, b=7^6, c=3^{12}=(3^2)^6=9^6$
 $\therefore c > a > b$
22. (C)代 $x=0 \Rightarrow y=3^{0+1}=3 \therefore$ 過點 $(0, 3)$
23. 原式 $=\log_{11}12 \times \log_{12}11 \times \log_89 \times \log_910 \times \log_{10}16$
 $=1 \times \log_816 = \log_22^4 = \frac{4}{3}$
24. $a=10^{\sqrt{2}} \doteq 10^{1.414\dots}$
 $b=(0.1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}=(10^{-1})^{-\frac{3}{2}}=10^{\frac{3}{2}}=10^{1.5}$
 $c=10^1$
 \therefore 底 $10 > 1, b > a > c$
25. $\therefore x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 - 3\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 4^3 - 3 \times 4 = 52$
 $\therefore \log_7\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} - 3\right) = \log_7(52 - 3) = \log_77^2 = 2$
26. $2^{x-1} = 8^y = 2^{3y} \Rightarrow x-1 = 3y \Rightarrow x-3y = 1 \dots\dots ①$
 又 $9^x = 3^{4y+4} \Rightarrow 3^{2x} = 3^{4y+4}$
 即 $2x = 4y + 4 \Rightarrow x - 2y = 2 \dots\dots ②$
 ② - ① $\Rightarrow y = 1$, 代入 ① $x = 4$
 $\therefore x - y = 3$
27. 代 $x = -1 \Rightarrow y = a^{-1+1} + 1 = a^0 + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$
 \therefore 必過點 $(-1, 2)$
28. 原式 $=\log_3\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{80}{81}\right)$
 $=\log_3\frac{1}{81} = \log_33^{-4} = -4$
29. $s = 10000 \cdot (1 + 3\%)^{10} = 10000 \times 1.3439 = 13439$
30. $\log_{10}45 = \log_{10}(3^2 \times 5) = \log 3^2 + \log 5$
 $= 2\log 3 + (1 - \log 2) = 2y + (1 - x) = 1 - x + 2y$
31. $\log_a b$ 有意義 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{真數 } b > 0 \\ \text{底數 } a > 0, a \neq 1 \end{cases}$
 \Rightarrow (A), (D) 不正確
 (B) $\log_35^2 = 2\log_35 \neq (\log_35)^2$
 (C) $\log_827 = \log_23^3 = \frac{3}{3}\log_23 = \log_23$
 \therefore 選(C)
32. 原式 $\Rightarrow (2^x)^2 + 2^x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (2^x - 1)(2^x + 2) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2^x = 1$ 或 -2 (-2 不合 $\because 2^x > 0$)
 $\therefore x = 0$
33. 原式 $=\log_2(\log_216 \times \log_25) = \log_2(4\log_22 \times \log_25)$
 $=\log_24 = 2$
34. 原式 $=25^{\log_5\frac{6}{5}} = 25^{\log_52} = 25^{\log_{25}4} = 4$
35. $\log_{(x-1)}(12+x-x^2)$ 有意義
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 12+x-x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2-x-12 < 0 \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \Rightarrow (x-4)(x+3) < 0 \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \Rightarrow -3 < x < 4 \dots\dots ① \\ x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \dots\dots ② \\ x-1 \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 2 \dots\dots ③ \end{cases}$

由 ① \cap ② \cap ③



- $\Rightarrow 1 < x < 4$ 但 $x \neq 2 \therefore$ 整數 $x = 3$
36. $5^n > 10^5 \Rightarrow \log 5^n > \log 10^5 \Rightarrow n \log 5 > 5$
 $\Rightarrow n(1 - \log 2) > 5 \Rightarrow 0.699n > 5$
 $\Rightarrow n > \frac{5}{0.699} = 7.15\dots \therefore$ 最小正整數 n 為 8
37. 真數 $10 - x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 10 \dots\dots ①$
 又 $\log_3(10 - x) < 1$, 即 $\log_3(10 - x) < \log_33$
 $\Rightarrow 10 - x < 3 \Rightarrow x > 7 \dots\dots ②$
 由 ① \cap ② $\Rightarrow 7 < x < 10$
 \therefore 整數 x 為 8, 9 共 2 個
38. $\log \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{A}} = \log A^{-\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \log A = -\frac{1}{3} \times 3.69 = -1.23$
 $= -2 + 0.77$
 \therefore 首數為 -2
39. $\log_9(x + \sqrt{7}) + \log_9(x - \sqrt{7}) = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \log_9(x + \sqrt{7}) \cdot (x - \sqrt{7}) = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 7 = 9$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 = 16 \Rightarrow x = \pm 4$
 其中 -4 代入真數 $x - \sqrt{7} = -4 - \sqrt{7} < 0$, 不合
 $\therefore x = 4$
40. 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_9(x-1)^2 = \log_9(2x+1)$
 即 $(x-1)^2 = 2x+1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ 或 4
 其中 0 代入真數 $x-1 = 0-1 = -1 < 0$
 不合 $\therefore x = 4$
41. $\because \log 2^{100} = 100 \log 2 = 100 \times 0.301 = 30.1$
 $\Rightarrow 2^{100}$ 有 $30+1 = 31$ 位數
 而 $\log 3^{20} = 20 \cdot \log 3 = 20 \times 0.4771 = 9.542$
 $\Rightarrow 3^{20}$ 有 $9+1 = 10$ 位數 (\because 不影響到 2^{100} 之位數)
 $\therefore 2^{100} + 3^{20}$ 之位數與 2^{100} 之位數相同, 有 31 位數
42. $\because 2 \doteq 2 \times 57.3^\circ = 114.6^\circ \in \text{II}$
 \Rightarrow 真數 $\cos 2 < 0, \sec 2 < 0$
 $\Rightarrow \log_{10} \cos 2$ 與 $\log_{10} \sec 2$ 均無意義
 \therefore 選(D)
43. 原式 $\Rightarrow [(0.3)^{2^x-5}] < (0.3)^{x-2}$
 $\Rightarrow (0.3)^{2^x-10} < (0.3)^{x-2}$
 \because 底 $0.3 < 1, 2^x - 10 > x - 2$
 $\therefore x > 8$
44. $x - 1 = \log 131.4 - \log 10 = \log \frac{131.4}{10} = \log 13.14$
45. 原式 $=\log_318 + \log_312 - \log_32^3 = \log_3\frac{18 \times 12}{8}$
 $=\log_327 = 3$
46. (A) $\log_52 > \log_51 \Rightarrow \log_52 > 0$
 (B) $\log_{0.3}4 < \log_{0.3}1 \Rightarrow \log_{0.3}4 < 0$
 (C) $\log_54 < \log_55 \Rightarrow \log_54 < 1$
 (D) $\log_{0.5}0.3 > \log_{0.5}0.5 \Rightarrow \log_{0.5}0.3 > 1$
 \therefore 選(A)
47. $\because abc = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ab = \frac{1}{c} = c^{-1} \\ bc = \frac{1}{a} = a^{-1} \\ ac = \frac{1}{b} = b^{-1} \end{cases}$

頁
9-19

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \log_a bc + \log_b ac - (\log_c a + \log_c b) \\ &= \log_a a^{-1} + \log_b b^{-1} - \log_c ab \\ &= -1 + (-1) - \log_c c^{-1} = -1 + (-1) - (-1) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

48. 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_{60} 2^a + \log_{60} 3^b + \log_{60} 5^c = 2$
 $\Rightarrow \log_{60} (2^a \times 3^b \times 5^c) = 2$
 $\Rightarrow 2^a \cdot 3^b \cdot 5^c = 60^2 = (2^2 \times 3^1 \times 5^1)^2 = 2^4 \times 3^2 \times 5^2$
 $\Rightarrow a=4, b=2, c=2$
 $\therefore a+b+c=8$

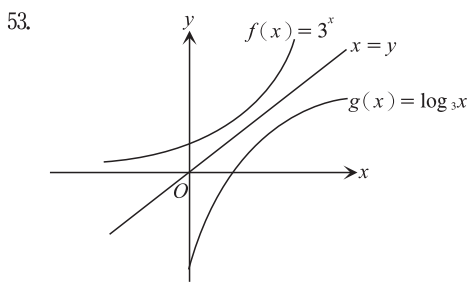
49. 原式 $= \log_3 \left(\frac{15}{2} \right)^4 - \log_3 \left(\frac{5}{2} \right)^2 + \log_3 \left(\frac{6}{5} \right)^2$
 $= \log_3 \frac{\left(\frac{15}{2} \right)^4 \times \left(\frac{6}{5} \right)^2}{\left(\frac{5}{2} \right)^2} = \log_3 3^6 = 6$

9-20

50. 原式 $= (\log_3 2 + \log_{\sqrt{6}} \sqrt{4}) \cdot (\log_2 3^1 + \log_2 3^2)$
 $= 2 \log_3 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \log_2 3 + 2 \cdot \log_2 3 \right)$
 $= 2 \cdot \log_3 2 \times \frac{5}{2} \cdot \log_2 3 = 5$

51. $\log_x 27\sqrt{3} = 7 \Rightarrow x^7 = 27\sqrt{3} = 3^3 \times 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{\frac{7}{2}} = \left(3^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^7$
 $\Rightarrow x = 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$

52. 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_6 (x+2)(x-3) = 2$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 - x - 6 = 6^2 \Rightarrow x = -6$ 或 7
 其中 -6 代入真數 $x-3 = -6-3 = -9 < 0$, 不合
 $\therefore x=7$



對稱於 $x=y$ 之直線

54. $0.00086 = 8.6 \times 10^{-4}$
 55. $2 < \log_x 50 < 3$
 即 $\log_x x^2 < \log_x 50 < \log_x x^3 \Rightarrow x^2 < 50 < x^3$
 $\Rightarrow x=4, 5, 6, 7$
 \therefore 共 4 個

56. $\log \left(\frac{2}{5} \right)^{20} = 20 \cdot \log \frac{2}{5} = 20 \cdot (\log 2 - \log 5)$
 $= 20 \cdot [\log 2 - (1 - \log 2)] = 20 \cdot (2 \log 2 - 1)$
 $= -7.96 = -8 + 0.04$
 \Rightarrow 首數為 -8
 \therefore 第 8 位

57. $\log_x \left(\frac{27}{8} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{27}{8} = \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^3 = \left[\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} = \left(\frac{9}{4} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 $\therefore x = \frac{9}{4}$

頁
9-20

58. $\log \sqrt{33} = 0.7593 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \log 33 = 0.7593$
 $\Rightarrow \log 33 = 1.5186 \Rightarrow \log 3.3 = 0.5186$
 $\Rightarrow \log 0.33 = -1 + 0.5186$
 \therefore 所求尾數為 0.5186

59. $\log 2 = 0.301 \Rightarrow 10^{0.301} = 2$
 $\therefore 10^{3.301} = 10^3 \times 10^{0.301} = 1000 \times 2 = 2000$

60. $\log_3 (\log_8 x) = -1 = \log_3 3^{-1}$, 即 $\log_8 x = 3^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\therefore x = 8^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2$

61. $\log 450 = 2.6532 \Rightarrow \log 4.50 = 0.6532$
 又 $\log M = -2.3468 = -3 + 0.6532 = \log 10^{-3} + \log 4.50$
 $= \log 4.50 \times 10^{-3} = \log 0.0045$
 $\therefore M = 0.0045$

62. $0 \leq \log_2 (\log_3 x) < 1$
 即 $\log_2 1 \leq \log_2 (\log_3 x) < \log_2 2$
 $\Rightarrow 1 \leq \log_3 x < 2$
 即 $\log_3 3 \leq \log_3 x < \log_3 3^2$
 $\Rightarrow 3 \leq x < 3^2 \Rightarrow 3 \leq x < 9$
 \therefore 整數 x 有 $3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$ 共 6 個

進階部分

9-20

1.C 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.D 6.B 7.C 8.B 9.A 10.B

9-21

11.C 12.B 13.C 14.C 15.A 16.C 17.A 18.C 19.C

9-20

1. 原式 $\Rightarrow 3^x + 3 \times 3^x = 7^x + 7 \times 7^x \Rightarrow 4 \times 3^x = 8 \times 7^x$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3^x}{7^x} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$

2. $f(t) = 100^{t+2} = 300 \Rightarrow 100^{t+1} \times 100 = 300$
 $\Rightarrow 100^{t+1} = 3$
 $\therefore f(2t) = 100^{2t+2} = [100^{(t+1)}]^2 = 3^2 = 9$

3. $738^x = 9 = 3^2 \Rightarrow 738 = 3^{\frac{2}{x}} \dots \textcircled{1}$

$82^y = 27 = 3^3 \Rightarrow 82 = 3^{\frac{3}{y}} \dots \textcircled{2}$

$\frac{\textcircled{2}}{\textcircled{1}} \Rightarrow \frac{82}{738} = \frac{3^{\frac{3}{y}}}{3^{\frac{2}{x}}} \Rightarrow 3^{-2} = 3^{\frac{3}{y} - \frac{2}{x}}$

$\therefore \frac{3}{y} - \frac{2}{x} = -2$

4. 原式 $= \frac{(a^x + a^{-x})^3 - 3(a^x + a^{-x})}{(a^x + a^{-x})^2 - 2} = \frac{4^3 - 3 \times 4}{4^2 - 2} = \frac{26}{7}$

5. $\because (135, 90, 45) = 45 \Rightarrow a = 2^{135} = (2^3)^{45} = 8^{45}$
 $b = 3^{90} = (3^2)^{45} = 9^{45}, c = 7^{45}$
 $\Rightarrow b > a > c$

6. $3.6^y = 100 = 10^2 \Rightarrow 3.6 = 10^{\frac{2}{y}} \dots \textcircled{1}$

$0.36^x = 100 = 10^2 \Rightarrow 0.36 = 10^{\frac{2}{x}} \dots \textcircled{2}$

$\frac{\textcircled{1}}{\textcircled{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{3.6}{0.36} = 10^{\frac{2}{y} - \frac{2}{x}} \Rightarrow 10^1 = 10^{2\left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}\right)}$

即 $1 = 2\left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}\right)$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

7. $2^{-0.26} = 2^{-1+0.74} = 2^{-1} \times 2^{0.7} \times 2^{0.04} = \frac{1}{2}ab$

8. $f(\log_3 18) = f(\log_3 6 + \log_3 3) = f(\log_3 6 + 1)$
 $= 3^{\log_3 6 - 1} = 3^{\log_3 6 - \log_3 3} = 3^{\log_3 \frac{6}{3}} = 3^{\log_3 2} = 2$

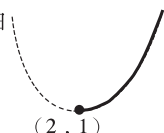
9. 令 $t = 2^x + 2^{-x}$ (其中 $t \geq 2$)

〈說明〉 $\because \frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2} \geq \sqrt{2^x \cdot 2^{-x}} \Rightarrow 2^x + 2^{-x} \geq 2$

平方, $t^2 = 4^x + 4^{-x} + 2 \Rightarrow 4^x + 4^{-x} = t^2 - 2$

$f(x) = (t^2 - 2) - 4t + 7 = t^2 - 4t + 5 = (t - 2)^2 + 1$

但 $t \geq 2$, 由



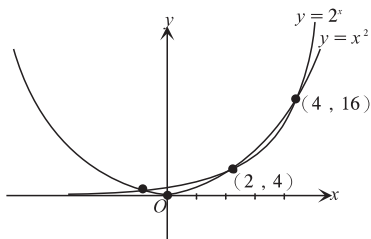
當 $t = 2$ 時, $f(x)$ 有最小值為 1

10. 令有原 a 個 $\Rightarrow N = a \times 2^{50}$

$$\stackrel{\div 16}{\Rightarrow} \frac{N}{16} = \frac{a \times 2^{50}}{16} = a \times 2^{46}$$

\Rightarrow 所求為 46 天後

11.



由圖 \Rightarrow 有 3 個交點

12. $\sqrt{19+8\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{19+2\sqrt{48}} = \sqrt{16+\sqrt{3}} = 4+\sqrt{3}$

同理 $\sqrt{19-8\sqrt{3}} = 4-\sqrt{3}$

原式 $= \log_4 [(4+\sqrt{3}) + (4-\sqrt{3})]$

$$= \log_4 8 = \log_2 2^3 = \frac{3}{2}$$

13. $\because \log_3 7 = \frac{1}{\log_7 3} = \frac{1}{b}$

又 $\log_{28} 42 = \frac{\log_3 42}{\log_3 28} = \frac{\log_3 (2 \times 3 \times 7)}{\log_3 (2^2 \times 7)}$

$$= \frac{\log_3 2 + \log_3 3 + \log_3 7}{2\log_3 2 + \log_3 7} = \frac{a+1+\frac{1}{b}}{2a+\frac{1}{b}} = \frac{ab+b+1}{2ab+1}$$

14. $\because \log_x 2 = \frac{1}{\log_2 x}$

原式 $\Rightarrow \log_2 x = 4 \times \frac{1}{\log_2 x} \Rightarrow (\log_2 x)^2 = 4$

$\Rightarrow \log_2 x = \pm 2 \Rightarrow x = 2^2$ 或 $2^{-2} \Rightarrow x = 4$ 或 $\frac{1}{4}$

\Rightarrow 兩根和為 $4 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{17}{4}$

15. 原式 $= \log_2 (\log_3 7^2) + \log_2 (\log_7 3^2)$

$$= \log_2 (\log_3 7) + \log_2 (\log_7 3)$$

$$= \log_2 (\log_3 7 \times \log_7 3) = \log_2 1 = 0$$

16. $\because 2^{100}$ 有 31 位數 $\Rightarrow 30 \leq \log_2 2^{100} < 31$

$$\Rightarrow 30 \leq 100 \log_2 2 < 31 \stackrel{\div 100}{\Rightarrow} 0.3 \leq \log_2 2 < 0.31$$

$$\stackrel{\times 60}{\Rightarrow} 18 \leq 60 \log_2 2 < 18.6$$

即 $18 \leq \log_2 2^{60} < 18.6$

$\therefore 2^{60}$ 有 $18+1=19$ 位數

17. $\because \log_5 5 = 1 - \log_2 2 \approx 0.699$

原式同取 $\log \Rightarrow \log 400 < \log \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^n < \log 500$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \log 2 + \log 100 < n(\log 5 - \log 4)$$

$$< \log 5 + \log 100$$

$$\text{即 } 2 \times 0.301 + 2 < n(0.699 - 2 \times 0.301) < 0.699 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2.602 < 0.097n < 2.699 \Rightarrow 26.82 < n < 27.82$$

$\therefore n = 27$

18. $\because \log_4 x + \log_4 y = 2 \Rightarrow \log_4 xy = 2$

即 $xy = 4^2 = 16$

再利用算幾不等式

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}{2} \geq \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{y}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{16}}$$

即 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \geq \frac{1}{2} \therefore$ 最小值為 $\frac{1}{2}$

19. 令 k 為整數

依題意 $\Rightarrow \log n - \log \frac{1}{n} = k$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \log n = k \Rightarrow \log n = \frac{k}{2}, \text{ 即 } n = 10^{\frac{k}{2}}$$

由	k	2	3	4
	$10^{\frac{k}{2}}$	10	$10\sqrt{10}$	100
		(不合)		

$\therefore n = 10\sqrt{10}$ 與 100

★ 國 統 試 題

9-21 1.C 2.A 3.A 4.A 5.D 6.A 7.B 8.A 9.D 10.B

11.A 12.C 13.A 14.C 15.D 16.D 17.C 18.D 19.C 20.A

9-22 21.A 22.A

9-21 解 1. 原式 $= \log_{(\sqrt{2})} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \log_2 \frac{27}{160\sqrt{2}} + \log_{\sqrt{4}} \sqrt{\frac{36}{25}}$

$$= \log_2 \frac{9}{4} - \log_2 \frac{27}{160\sqrt{2}} + \log_2 \frac{6}{5}$$

$$= \log_2 \left(\frac{\frac{9}{4} \times \frac{6}{5}}{\frac{27}{160\sqrt{2}}} \right) = \log_2 2^{\frac{9}{2}} = \frac{9}{2}$$

2. $4^a = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \sqrt[3]{2^3 \times 2^{\frac{6}{5}}}$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{2a} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2^{\frac{3+\frac{6}{5}}{3}} = 2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{5}} = 2^{\frac{19}{10}}$$

即 $2a = \frac{19}{10} \therefore a = \frac{19}{20}$

3. 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_9 (10x^2 - 6x + 5) = \log_9 x^2 + \log_9 9$

$$\Rightarrow \log_9 (10x^2 - 6x + 5) = \log_9 9x^2$$

頁
9-21

即 $10x^2 - 6x + 5 = 9x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (x-1)(x-5) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$ 或 5

即 $p = 1, q = 5 \therefore \frac{1}{p+q} = \frac{1}{6}$

4. 原式 $\Rightarrow 5^r = 4 \left(2\sqrt{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2 = 4 \left(\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{5} \right)^2$
 $= 4 \times \frac{5^2}{4} \times \sqrt{5^2} = 5^2 \times 5^{\frac{2}{3}} = 5^{2+\frac{2}{3}} = 5^{\frac{8}{3}}$
 $\therefore r = \frac{8}{3}$

5. 真數 $x - 2y > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2y$
 原式 $\Rightarrow \log(x - 2y)^2 = \log xy$
 即 $(x - 2y)^2 = xy \Rightarrow x^2 - 5xy + 4y^2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (x - y)(x - 4y) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x = y$ (不合 $\because x > 2y$) 或 $x = 4y$
 $\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{4y}{y} = 4$

6. 依題意 $\Rightarrow 3^a \times 3^b = \frac{1}{81} \Rightarrow 3^{a+b} = \frac{1}{3^4} = 3^{-4}$
 $\therefore a + b = -4$

9-22

7.

7^n	末二位數
7^1	07
7^2	49
7^3	43
7^4	01

\Rightarrow 每連續 4 個一循環
 由 $2009 = 4 \times 502 + 1$
 $\Rightarrow 7^{2009}$ 之末二位數為 7^1 , 即 07

8. $\log_a b$ 有意義之條件為底數 $a > 0, a \neq 1$;
 真數 $b > 0 \Rightarrow$ (B)、(C)、(D) 不合
 \therefore 選 (A)

9. $\log a = -1.0282 = \underbrace{-2}_{\text{首數}} + \underbrace{0.9718}_{\text{尾數}}$
 \therefore 首數為 -2

10. $a = 2^{\log_2 4} = 4 \Rightarrow 2^a = 2^4 = 16$
 $b = 8^{\frac{1}{2}} = (2^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow 2^b = 2^{2^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2^3 = 8$
 $c = \log_2 10 \Rightarrow 2^c = 10$, 得 $2^a > 2^c > 2^b$
 \because 底 $2 > 1, a > c > b$

11. 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_a (3 \times 7) = 3 \Rightarrow a^3 = 21$
 $\therefore a = \sqrt[3]{21}$

12. (1) 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_3 xy = 2 \Rightarrow xy = 3^2 = 9$
 (2) 由算幾不等式

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}{2} \geq \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{y}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{9}}$$

即 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \geq \frac{2}{3} \therefore$ 最小值為 $\frac{2}{3}$

13. 原式 $\Rightarrow 2^{4x-x^2} = 2^4$, 即 $4x - x^2 = 4$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)^2 = 0$
 $\therefore x = 2$

頁
9-22

14. $(0.0625)^{-1.5} = \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = (2^{-4})^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 2^6 = 64$

15. $2^{2x+1} + 2^{3x} = 5 \times 2^{x+4}$
 $\Rightarrow 2 \times (2^x)^2 + (2^x)^3 = 5 \times 2^4 \times 2^x$
 令 $t = 2^x > 0 \Rightarrow t^3 + 2t^2 - 80t = 0$
 $\Rightarrow t(t+10)(t-8) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 8$ (其中 0 與 -10 不合)
 即 $2^x = 2^3 \therefore x = 3$

16. 依題意 $\Rightarrow 3^a = 2, 3^b = 4$
 $\therefore f(a+b) = 3^{a+b} = 3^a \times 3^b = 2 \times 4 = 8$

17. $\log_{10}(10x) = \log_{10} 10 + \log_{10} x = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$

18. $\frac{1}{3^x} = 9^y \Rightarrow 3^{-x} = 3^{2y}$, 即 $-x = 2y \Rightarrow x = -2y$

19. $\log_{10} 5 = 1 - \log_{10} 2 = 1 - a$
 $\therefore \log_{10} 15 = \log_{10} 3 + \log_{10} 5 = b + (1 - a) = -a + b + 1$

20. 原式 $= (3^{-3})^3 \times (3^4)^2 = 3^{-9} \times 3^8 = 3^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}$

21. 原式 $= \log_{10} \left(\frac{3 \times 50 \times 7}{105} \right) = \log_{10} 10 = 1$

22. 原式 $\Rightarrow 2^{x^2} \times 2^{2x} \times 2^4 = 2^{3x} \times 2^6 \Rightarrow 2^{x^2+2x+4} = 2^{3x+6}$
 即 $x^2 + 2x + 4 = 3x + 6 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (x+1)(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$ 或 2
 \therefore 所有解的和為 $-1 + 2 = 1$