

REG-LOG-2425-ASM-SET 4-MATH

建議題解

結構式試題

1. $\log_3(3x + 5) + \log_3(2x + 3) = 1 + \log_3(2x^2 + 1)$
 $\log_3(3x + 5) + \log_3(2x + 3) = \log_3 3 + \log_3(2x^2 + 1)$
 $\log_3[(3x + 5)(2x + 3)] = \log_3[3(2x^2 + 1)]$ 1M
 $(3x + 5)(2x + 3) = 3(2x^2 + 1)$ 1M
 $6x^2 + 19x + 15 = 6x^2 + 3$
 $19x = -12$
 $x = -\frac{12}{19}$ 1A

2. $\log_3(x + 3) + 1 = \log_3(4 - 2x)$
 $1 = \log_3 \frac{4 - 2x}{x + 3}$ 1M
 $3^1 = \frac{4 - 2x}{x + 3}$ 1M
 $3x + 9 = 4 - 2x$
 $x = -1$ 1A

3. (a) $8^{x-4} = 5^{2+3x}$
 $(x - 4) \log 8 = (2 + 3x) \log 5$ 1M
 $x(\log 8 - 3 \log 5) = 2 \log 5 + 4 \log 8$ 1M
 $x = \frac{2 \log 5 + 4 \log 8}{\log 8 - 3 \log 5}$
 ≈ -4.20 1A

- (b) $2^{1-2x} \cdot 3^{x+6} = 5^{4x-1}$
 $(1 - 2x) \log 2 + (x + 6) \log 3 = (4x - 1) \log 5$ 1M
 $x(\log 3 - 2 \log 2 - 4 \log 5) = -\log 5 - \log 2 - 6 \log 3$ 1M
 $x = \frac{-\log 5 - \log 2 - 6 \log 3}{\log 3 - 2 \log 2 - 4 \log 5}$
 ≈ 1.32 1A

4. (a) $6^{2x+3} = 11^{1-4x}$
 $(2x + 3) \log 6 = (1 - 4x) \log 11$ 1M
 $x(2 \log 6 + 4 \log 11) = \log 11 - 3 \log 6$ 1M
 $x = \frac{\log 11 - 3 \log 6}{2 \log 6 + 4 \log 11}$
 ≈ -0.226 1A

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad & 3^{2x+1} \cdot 5^{x-3} = 12^{4-3x} \\
 & (2x+1)\log 3 + (x-3)\log 5 = (4-3x)\log 12 \quad 1\text{M} \\
 & x(2\log 3 + \log 5 + 3\log 12) = 4\log 12 + 3\log 5 - \log 3 \quad 1\text{M} \\
 & x = \frac{4\log 12 + 3\log 5 - \log 3}{2\log 3 + \log 5 + 3\log 12} \\
 & \approx 1.21 \quad 1\text{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad \text{(a)} \quad & 3^{2x} = 6^{x-2} \\
 & 2x\log 3 = (x-2)\log 6 \quad 1\text{M} \\
 & x(2\log 3 - \log 6) = -2\log 6 \quad 1\text{M} \\
 & x = \frac{-2\log 6}{2\log 3 - \log 6} \\
 & \approx -8.84 \quad 1\text{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad & 7^{1-x} - 5^{\frac{x}{2}-3} = 0 \\
 & 7^{1-x} = 5^{\frac{x}{2}-3} \\
 & (1-x)\log 7 = \left(\frac{x}{2} - 3\right)\log 5 \quad 1\text{M} \\
 & \log 7 - x\log 7 = \frac{x}{2}\log 5 - 3\log 5 \\
 & \log 7 + 3\log 5 = x\left(\log 7 + \frac{1}{2}\log 5\right) \quad 1\text{M} \\
 & x = \frac{\log 7 + 3\log 5}{\log 7 + \frac{1}{2}\log 5} \\
 & \approx 2.46 \quad 1\text{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad \text{(a)} \quad & 10(5^x) = 3^{2x+1} \\
 & \log 10 + x\log 5 = (2x+1)\log 3 \quad 1\text{M} \\
 & x(\log 5 - 2\log 3) = \log 3 - 1 \quad 1\text{M} \\
 & x = \frac{\log 3 - 1}{\log 5 - 2\log 3} \\
 & \approx 2.05 \quad 1\text{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad & 2(4.6^{2-x}) = 7^{x-3} \\
 & \log 2 + (2-x)\log 4.6 = (x-3)\log 7 \quad 1\text{M} \\
 & x(-\log 4.6 - \log 7) = -3\log 7 - \log 2 - 2\log 4.6 \quad 1\text{M} \\
 & x \approx 2.76 \quad 1\text{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \quad \text{(a)} \quad & \text{The value of the car at the end of 2012} = \$224\,000 \times (1 - 2.5\%)^3 \quad 1\text{M} \\
 & = \$207\,616.5 \quad 1\text{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Suppose the value of the car will just drop below \$200 000 after t years.

$$224\,000(1 - 2.5\%)^t < 200\,000 \quad 1\text{M}$$

$$0.975^t < \frac{25}{28}$$

$$t \log 0.975 < \log \frac{25}{28} \quad 1\text{M}$$

$$t > 4.5 \quad 1\text{A}$$

The value of the car will just drop below \$200 000 at the end of 2014. 1A

8. (a) When $x = 20$, $N = 10\,000 \log \frac{50}{20} \approx 3980$ 1M

The total sales is 3980 when the selling price is \$20. 1A

(b) $6000 = 10\,000 \log \frac{50}{x}$ 1M

$$\log \frac{50}{x} = 0.6$$

$$\frac{50}{x} = 10^{0.6} \quad 1\text{M}$$

$$x \approx 12.6$$

The selling price should be \$12.6. 1A

9. Put $K = -3.2$ and $M = 7.6$,

$$7.6 = \frac{2}{3} \log E - 3.2$$

$$\log E = 16.2$$

$$E = 10^{16.2} \quad 1\text{M}$$

$$\approx 1.58 \times 10^{16}$$

The energy released by the earthquake is 1.58×10^{16} J. 1A

10. Let I be the sound intensity before playing the music, then the sound intensity after playing the music is $2I$.

Let β dB be the sound intensity level after playing the music.

$$\begin{cases} 45 = 10 \log \frac{I}{I_0} \\ \beta = 10 \log \frac{2I}{I_0} \end{cases} \quad 1\text{M}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta - 45 &= 10 \left(\log \frac{2I}{I_0} - \log \frac{I}{I_0} \right) \\
 &= 10 \log \left(\frac{2I}{I_0} \times \frac{I_0}{I} \right) \\
 &= 10 \log 2 \\
 \beta &= 45 + 10 \log 2 \\
 &\approx 48.0
 \end{aligned}$$

1M

The sound intensity level after playing the music is 48.0 dB. 1A

11. Let I_1 and I_2 be the sound intensities measured on the road before and after building noise absorber respectively.

$$\begin{cases} 75 = 10 \log \frac{I_1}{I_0} \\ 65 = 10 \log \frac{I_2}{I_0} \end{cases}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 75 - 65 &= 10 \left[\log \frac{I_1}{I_0} - \log \frac{I_2}{I_0} \right] \\
 1 &= \log \frac{I_1}{I_2} \\
 \frac{I_1}{I_2} &= 10
 \end{aligned}$$

1M
1M
1M

The sound intensity measured on the road before building noise absorber is 10 times that after building noise absorber. 1A

12. (a) Suppose the number of bacteria will become $2x$ after n hours.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(1 + 5\%)^n &= 2x \\
 1.05^n &= 2 \\
 \log 1.05^n &= \log 2 \\
 n \log 1.05 &= \log 2 \\
 n &\approx 14.2
 \end{aligned}$$

1M

1M
1M

The number of bacteria will become $2x$ after 14.2 hours. 1A

- (b) Suppose the number of bacteria will increased by 50% after t hours.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(1 + 5\%)^t &= x(1 + 50\%) \\
 \log 1.05^t &= \log 1.05 \\
 t \log 1.05 &= \log 1.05 \\
 t &\approx 8.31
 \end{aligned}$$

1M

The number of bacteria will be increased by 50% after 8.31 hours. 1A

13. (a) Put $N = \frac{1}{3}$ into $N = \log_8 \frac{E}{32}$,

$$\frac{1}{3} = \log_8 \frac{E}{32}$$

$$\frac{E}{32} = 8^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$E = 64$$

1M

Put $E = 64$ and $M = 3$ into $M = \log_a E$,

$$3 = \log_a 64$$

$$64 = a^3$$

$$a = 4$$

1A

(b) Put $E = 2576$ into $M = \log_4 E$,

$$M = \log_4 256$$

$$= \log_4 4^4$$

$$= 4$$

1M

The magnitude of the explosion is 4 on Scale A.

1A

14. Let E_1 units and E_2 units be the energy released before and after the amendment respectively.

$$\begin{cases} 7.8 = \frac{2}{3} \log E_1 + 2.9 \\ 8 = \frac{2}{3} \log E_2 + 2.9 \end{cases}$$

$$8 - 7.8 = \frac{2}{3} \log E_2 + 2.9 - \frac{2}{3} \log E_1 - 2.9$$

1M

$$0.2 = \frac{2}{3} (\log E_2 - \log E_1)$$

$$0.3 = \log \frac{E_2}{E_1}$$

$$\frac{E_2}{E_1} = 10^{0.3}$$

1A

$$\text{Percentage increase} = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{E_1} \times 100\%$$

1M

$$= \left(\frac{E_2}{E_1} - 1 \right) \times 100\%$$

$$\approx 99.5\%$$

1A