

ເວລຍ ພິເສດບ້ວສວບ PAT 1

ພິ່ງກໍ່ນັບເວກຫຼົມແບນເມືອລແລະ ພິ່ງກໍ່ນັບລວກກາຣີກົມ

ຂໍ້ອ 8 ຕອບ 32

$$\log_4 x = \log_9 3 + \log_3 9 \rightarrow \log_4 x = \log_3 2 + \log_3 3^2$$

$$\log_4 x = \frac{1}{2} \log_3 3 + 2 \log_3 3 \rightarrow \log_4 x = \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = 4^{\frac{5}{2}} = (2^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} = 2^5 = 32$$

ຂໍ້ອ 9 ຕອບ 2

$$2^x \cdot 2^{x+1} \cdot 2^{x+2} = 4^x + 4^{x+1} + 4^{x+2}$$

$$2^{3x+3} = 4^x(1 + 4^1 + 4^2) \rightarrow 2^{3x} \cdot 2^3 = 2^{2x}(21)$$

$$\frac{2^{3x}}{2^x} = \frac{21}{8} \rightarrow 2^x = \frac{21}{8} \rightarrow \log_2(2^x) = \log_2\left(\frac{21}{8}\right)$$

$$\therefore x = \log_2\left(\frac{21}{8}\right)$$

ຂໍ້ອ 10 ຕອບ 3

$$x = \log(12 + 4 \cdot 5^x - 3 \cdot 2^x) \rightarrow 10^x = 12 + 4 \cdot 5^x - 3 \cdot 2^x$$

$$5^x \cdot 2^x - 4 \cdot 5^x + 3 \cdot 2^x - 12 = 0 \rightarrow 5^x(2^x - 4) + 3(2^x - 4) = 0$$

$$(2^x - 4)(5^x + 3) = 0$$

$$2^x - 4 = 0 \quad \text{ຫົວໜ້າ} \quad 5^x + 3 = 0$$

$$2^x = 4 \quad 5^x = -3$$

$$\therefore x = 2 \quad x \text{ ຫາຄ່າໄມ່ໄດ້}$$

ຂໍ້ອ 11 ຕອບ 4

$$\log_{3x} 3 + \log_{3x} 3x = \frac{-4}{3} \rightarrow \log_{3x} 3 + \frac{1}{3} \log_{3x} 3x = \frac{-4}{3}$$

$$\text{ໃຫ້ } A = \log_{3x} 3 \text{ ຈະໄດ້ } \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{3}(A) = \frac{-4}{3} \rightarrow 3 + A^2 = -4A$$

$$A^2 + 4A + 3 = 0 \rightarrow (A + 3)(A + 1) = 0 \rightarrow A = -3, -1$$

$$\log_{3x} 3 = -3, -1 \rightarrow 3x = 3^{-3}, 3^{-1} \rightarrow 3x = \frac{1}{27}, \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{81}, \frac{1}{9} \quad \text{ຕຽບຄຳຕອບແລ້ວໃຊ້ໄດ້ທັງຄູ່}$$

$$\therefore a + b = \frac{1}{81} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{10}{81}$$

โจทย์ 12 ตอบ 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{1 + \log_a 2_b(\frac{c}{a})} + \frac{1}{1 + \log_b 2_c(\frac{a}{b})} + \frac{1}{1 + \log_c 2_a(\frac{b}{c})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\log_a 2_b(a^2 b) + \log_a 2_b(\frac{c}{a})} + \frac{1}{\log_b 2_c(b^2 c) + \log_b 2_c(\frac{a}{b})} + \frac{1}{\log_c 2_a(c^2 a) + \log_c 2_a(\frac{b}{c})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\log_a 2_b(abc)} + \frac{1}{\log_b 2_c(abc)} + \frac{1}{\log_c 2_a(abc)} \\
 &= \log_{abc}(a^2 b) + \log_{abc}(b^2 c) + \log_{abc}(c^2 a) \\
 &= \log_{abc}(a^3 b^3 c^3) = \log_{abc}(abc)^3 = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

โจทย์ 13 ตอบ 20

จาก $5^{(x-2^A)} 2^{y^A} = (16)^{64} = (2^4)^{2^6} = (2^{2^2})^{2^6} = 2^{2^8}$

แสดงว่า $5^{(x-2^A)} = 1$ และ $2^{y^A} = 2^{2^8}$

$$x - 2^A = 0 \quad \boxed{x = 2^A} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$y^A = 2^8 \quad \boxed{y = 2^{\frac{8}{A}}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

จากโจทย์ $A = \frac{\log y}{\log x} = \frac{\log 2^{\frac{8}{A}}}{\log 2^A} = \frac{\frac{8}{A}}{A} = \frac{8}{A^2}$

ดังนั้น $A^3 = 8 \rightarrow \therefore A = 2$ และใน (1) และ (2)

จะได้ $x = 2^2 = 4$ และ $y = 2^{\frac{8}{2}} = 16 \quad \therefore x+y = 20$

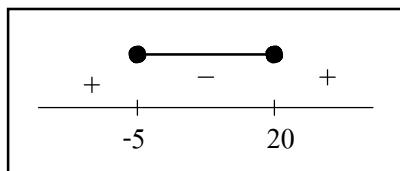
ข้อ 14 ตอบ 1

$$\log x(x-15) \leq 2$$

$$x(x-15) \leq 10^2$$

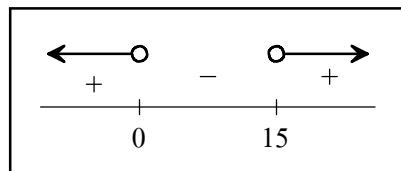
$$x^2 - 15x - 100 \leq 0$$

$$(x-20)(x+5) \leq 0$$

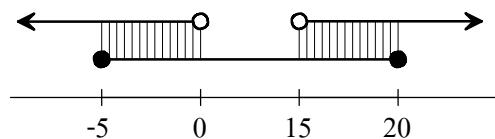


เงื่อนไข หลัง \log ต้องมากกว่าศูนย์

$$x(x-15) > 0$$



นำคำตอบและเงื่อนไขมา Intersect กัน



$$x \in [-5, 0] \cup (15, 20]$$

พิจารณา集合ที่เป็นจำนวนเต็ม

$$\therefore s = \{-5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$$
