

ເລຍໂຈທ່າ ຕົວເບັນເຕີມເຕີມດວາມຮູ້ ເຮື່ອງ ພິງກົນເວກະໂພແນບເມືອລແລະລວກາຮັກ

1. ຕອບ 3

2. ຕອບ 4

ວິທີທຳ $a = 2^{48} = (2^4)^{12} = 16^{12}$

$$b = 3^{36} = (3^3)^{12} = 27^{12}$$

$$c = 5^{24} = (5^2)^{12} = 25^{12}$$

ພບວ່າ $a < c < b \quad \therefore \frac{1}{a} > \frac{1}{c} > \frac{1}{b}$

3. ຕອບ 1

4. ຕອບ 4

5. ຕອບ 108

6. ຕອບ 1

7. ຕອບ 4

8. ຕອບ 1.5

ວິທີທຳ ໃຫ້ $8^{\frac{1}{x}} = 27^{\frac{1}{y}} = 36^{\frac{1}{z}} = k$

$$8^{\frac{1}{x}} = k \rightarrow 8 = k^x \quad \text{---(1)}$$

$$27^{\frac{1}{y}} = k \rightarrow 27 = k^y \quad \text{---(2)}$$

$$36^{\frac{1}{z}} = k \quad \text{---(3)}$$

$$(1) \times (2), k^x k^y = (8)(27) = (2^3)(3^3) = 6^3$$

$$k^{x+y} = 6^3, \text{ ແຕນ } k \text{ ດູວຍ } 36^{\frac{1}{z}} \text{ (ຈາກສມກາຈ (3))}$$

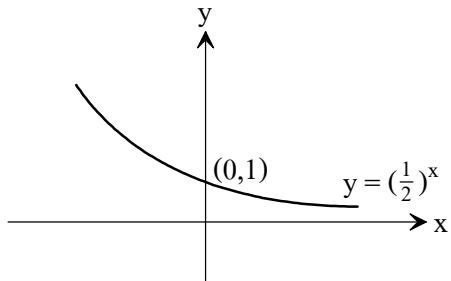
$$(36^{\frac{1}{z}})^{x+y} = 6^3 \rightarrow (6^2)^{\frac{x+y}{z}} = 6^3 \rightarrow 2\left(\frac{x+y}{z}\right) = 3$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+y}{z} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

9. ตอบ 2

วิธีทำ วิธีตรวจสอบ $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-1} + a = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2x} + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + a = 0$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2x} + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + 1 = 1 - a \rightarrow \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + 1\right]^2 = 1 - a$$



จากกราฟ ถ้า $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$0 < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x < 1$$

$$1 < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + 1 < 2$$

$$1 < \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + 1\right]^2 < 4$$

ดังนั้น $1 < 1 - a < 4$

$$0 < -a < 3$$

$$0 > a > -3$$

$$\therefore a \in (-3, 0)$$

วิธีลัด จาก $\underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-1}}_{\text{เป็นบวกแน่นอน}} + a = 0 \quad \therefore a < 0 \text{ แน่นอน } \text{ ตัดข้อ 3, 4 ทิ้ง}$

$$\text{ลองแทน } x = 1, \frac{1}{4} + 1 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{5}{4} \text{ ตัดข้อ 1 ทิ้ง} \quad \therefore \text{ตอบข้อ 2}$$

10. ตอบ 469

11. ตอบ 3

วิธีทำ $(\log_2 x)^3 + 12 \log_2 x = 7(-\log_2 x)^2$, ให้ $\log_2 x = A$ จะได้

$$A^3 + 12A = 7(-A)^2 \rightarrow A^3 - 7A^2 + 12A = 0 \rightarrow A(A^2 - 7A + 12) = 0$$

$$A(A-4)(A-3) = 0 \rightarrow A = 0, 4, 3 \rightarrow \log_2 x = 0, 4, 3$$

$$x = 2^0, 2^4, 2^3 \rightarrow x = 1, 16, 8 \text{ ตรวจสอบคำตอบแล้ว } x = 1 \text{ ใช่ไม่ได้}$$

$$\therefore \text{ผลบวกคำตอบ} = 16 + 8 = 24$$

12. ตอบ 2

13. ตอบ 20

14. ตอบ 2

วิธีทำ $x^2 + 2xy = \log x^x + 2 \log x^y \rightarrow x^2 + 2xy = x \log x + 2y \log x$

$$x(x+2y) = (\log x)(x+2y) \rightarrow x(x+2y) - (\log x)(x+2y) = 0$$

$$(x+2y)(x - \log x) = 0 \text{ เนื่องจาก } x - \log x \neq 0 \text{ แน่นอน}$$

$$\text{ดังนั้น } x+2y = 0 \rightarrow x = -2y \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = -2$$

$$\therefore 2^{\frac{x}{y}} = 2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

15. ตอบ 4

วิธีทำ $\log_2 x + 2 \log_x 2 = \frac{3}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{8}{2}\right)$, ให้ $\log_2 x = A$, $\log_x 2 = \frac{1}{A}$

$$\text{จะได้ } A + 2\left(\frac{1}{A}\right) = \frac{3}{2} \log_2 2^2 \rightarrow A + \frac{2}{A} = 3 \rightarrow A^2 + 2 = 3A$$

$$A^2 - 3A + 2 = 0 \rightarrow (A-2)(A-1) = 0 \rightarrow A = 2, 1 \rightarrow \log_2 x = 2, 1$$

$\therefore x = 2^2, 2^1$ ตรวจคำตอบแล้วใช่ได้ทั้งคู่

$$\therefore \text{ผลบวกคำตอบ} = 4+2 = 6$$

16. ตอบ 5

17. ตอบ 1

18. ตอบ 68

วิธีทำ จาก $\log_y x + \log_x y = \frac{10}{3}$ ให้ $\log_y x = A$ จะได้

$$A + \frac{1}{A} = \frac{10}{3} \rightarrow 3A^2 + 3 = 10A \rightarrow 3A^2 - 10A + 3 = 0$$

$$(3A-1)(A-3) = 0 \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3}, 3 \rightarrow \log_y x = \frac{1}{3}, 3$$

$$\therefore x = y^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ หรือ } x = y^3$$

กรณีที่ 1 $x = y^{\frac{1}{3}}$ แทนใน $xy = 256$ จะได้

$$y^{\frac{1}{3}}y = 256 \rightarrow y^{\frac{4}{3}} = 2^8 \rightarrow y = (2^8)^{\frac{3}{4}} = 2^6 = 64$$

$$\therefore x = y^{\frac{1}{3}} = (64)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 4 \quad \text{ดังนั้น } x+y = 4+64 = 68$$

กรณีที่ 2 $x = y^3$ แทนใน $xy = 256$ จะได้

$$y^3y = 256 \rightarrow y^4 = 2^8 \rightarrow y = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\therefore x = y^3 = 4^3 = 64 \quad \text{ดังนั้น } x+y = 64+4 = 68$$

19. ตอบ 5

20. ຕອບ 3

ວິທີກຳ

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 A : \log(\sqrt{x+1} + 5) = \log x & B : \log_2(3x) + \frac{1}{2}\log_2(9x) + \frac{1}{3}\log_2(27x) - \frac{1}{3}\log_2 x = 3 \\
 \sqrt{x+1} + 5 = x & \log_2\left[\frac{(3x)(9x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(27x)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right] = 3 \\
 \sqrt{x+1} = x - 5 & (3x)(3x^{\frac{1}{2}})(3) = 2^3 \\
 x+1 = x^2 - 10x + 25 & x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \\
 x^2 - 11x + 24 = 0 & \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left[\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3\right]^{\frac{2}{3}} \rightarrow x = \frac{4}{9} \\
 (x-8)(x-3) = 0 & \\
 \therefore x = 8, 3 & \text{ໃຫ້ໄມ້ໄດ້} \\
 \therefore A \cup B = \left\{8, \frac{4}{9}\right\} \rightarrow \text{ຜລຄວນ} = \frac{32}{9} &
 \end{array}$$

21. ຕອບ 2

ວິທີກຳ $a \log_{250} 5 + b \log_{250} 2 = 3 \rightarrow \log_{250} 5^a + \log_{250} 2^b = 3$

$$\log_{250}(5^a 2^b) = 3 \rightarrow 5^a 2^b = 250^3 = (5^3 \times 2)^3 = 5^9 2^3$$

$$\text{ຈະໄດ້ } a = 9, b = 3 \quad \therefore a + 2b = 9 + 2(3) = 15$$

22. ຕອບ 1

ວິທີກຳ ໆ. $g(x) = f(9 \cdot 2^x) = \log_2(9 \cdot 2^x) = \log_2 9 + \log_2 2^x$

$$g(x) = (\log_2 9) + x \quad \text{ເປັນกรາഫເສື່ນຕຽງ}$$

ໜ. $h(x) = 9 \cdot 2^{f(x^2+1)} = 9 \cdot 2^{\log_2(x^2+1)} = 9(x^2+1)$

$$h(x) = 9x^2 + 9 \quad \text{ເປັນกรາຟຮູບພາຣາໂບລາ}$$

23. ຕອບ 2

24. ຕອນ 3

ວິທີກຳ

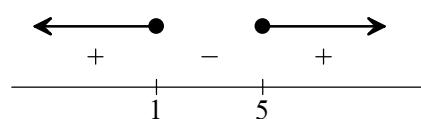
$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1) + 2 \log_{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}(x+2) - \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(9x-3) \leq 0$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1) + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+2) - \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(9x-3) \leq 0$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}\left[\frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{9x-3}\right] \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{9x-3} \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0$$

$$(x+1)(x+2) \geq 9x-3 \rightarrow x^2 + 3x + 2 \geq 9x - 3$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 5 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-5) \geq 0$$



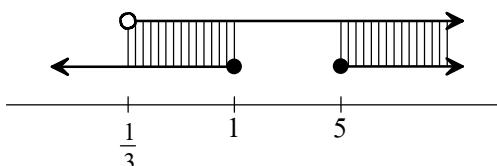
ເງື່ອນໄຫວລັງ \log : $x+1 > 0$ ແລະ $x+2 > 0$ ແລະ $9x-3 > 0$

$$x > -1$$

$$x > -2$$

$$x > \frac{1}{3}$$

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ $x > \frac{1}{3}$



$$\therefore S_1 = \left(\frac{1}{3}, 1\right] \cup [5, \infty)$$

$$\therefore S_1 \cap S_2 = \{1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

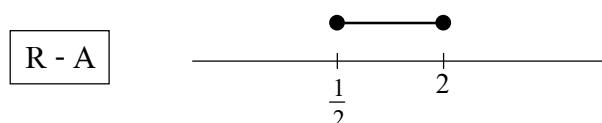
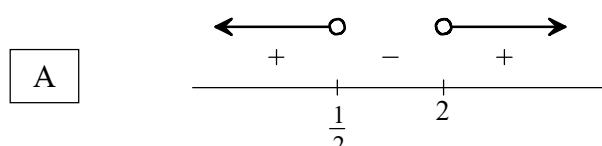
25. ຕອນ 2

ວິທີກຳ $2^{2x} - 2^x \cdot 2^2 - 2^x \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{32} > 0 \rightarrow 2^{2x} - (4 + \sqrt{2})2^x + 4\sqrt{2} > 0$

$$(2^x - 4)(2^x - \sqrt{2}) > 0$$

ໃຫ້ $2^x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow 2^x = 4 \rightarrow x = 2$

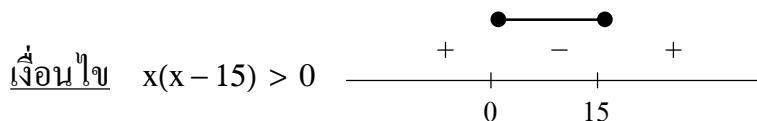
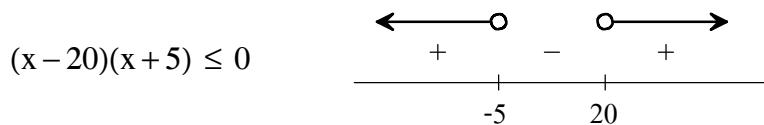
$$2^x - \sqrt{2} = 0 \rightarrow 2^x = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$



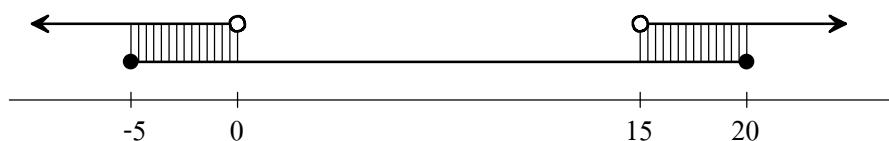
\therefore ສາມາຊິກທີ່ເປັນຈຳນວນເຕັມໃນ $R - A$ ຄືອ 1, 2

26. ตอบ 1

โจทย์ที่ 1 $\log x(x-15) \leq 2 \rightarrow x(x-15) \leq 10^2 \rightarrow x^2 - 15x - 100 \leq 0$



นำคำตอบที่ได้ Intersect กับเงื่อนไข จะได้



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

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