

进一数学初一数学每日一练(2.24)

参考答案与解析

1. 已知 a, b, c 为正整数, 且满足 $2^a \times 3^b \times 4^c = 384$, 则 $a + b + c$ 的取值不可能是 ()

- A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8

【解析】解: 根据题意得: $2^{a+2c} \cdot 3^b = 2^7 \times 3$,

$$\therefore a + 2c = 7, b = 1,$$

$\therefore a, b, c$ 为正整数,

\therefore 当 $c = 1$ 时, $a = 5$;

当 $c = 2$ 时, $a = 3$;

当 $c = 3$ 时, $a = 1$,

$\therefore a + b + c$ 不可能为 8.

故选: D.

2. 若 $3^x = 4, 3^{2y} = 7$, 则 3^{x+2y} 的值为 ()

- A. 11 B. 28 C. $\frac{4}{7}$ D. 18

【解析】解: $\therefore 3^x = 4, 3^{2y} = 7$,

$$\therefore 3^{x+2y} = 3^x \cdot 3^{2y} = 4 \times 7 = 28,$$

故选: B.

3. 定义: 如果 $a^x = N (a > 0, a \neq 1)$, 那么 x 叫做以 a 为底 N 的对数, 记做 $x = \log_a N$. 例如: 因为 $7^2 = 49$, 所以 $\log_7 49 = 2$; 因为 $5^3 = 125$, 所以 $\log_5 125 = 3$. 则下列说法正确的个数为 ()

- ① $\log_6 1 = 0$;
② $\log_3 2^3 = 3 \log_3 2$;
③ 若 $\log_2(3 - a) = \log_8 27$, 则 $a = 0$;
④ $\log_2 xy = \log_2 x + \log_2 y (x > 0, y > 0)$.

- A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 D. 1

【解析】解: $\therefore 6^0 = 1$,

$\therefore \log_6 1 = 0$, 说法①符合题意;

由于 $d^m \cdot d^n = d^{m+n}$, 设 $M = d^m, N = d^n$,

则 $m = \log_d M, n = \log_d N$,

于是 $\log_d(MN) = m + n = \log_d M + \log_d N$, 说法④符合题意;

则 $\log_3 2^3 = \log_3(2 \times 2 \times 2) = \log_3 2 + \log_3 2 + \log_3 2 = 3 \log_3 2$, 说法②符合题意;

设 $p = \log_a b$, 则 $a^p = b$,

两边同时取以 c 为底的对数,

$$\log_c a^p = \log_c b, \text{ 则 } p \log_c a = \log_c b,$$

$$\text{所以 } p = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a} \text{ 即 } \log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a},$$

$$\text{则 } \log_8 27 = \frac{\log_2 27}{\log_2 8} = \frac{1}{3} \log_2 27 = \log_2 27^{\frac{1}{3}} = \log_2 3,$$

$\therefore \log_2(3 - a) = \log_8 27 = \log_2 3$,

$\therefore a = 0$, 说法③符合题意;

故选: A.

4. 已知 $2x - 3y + 6 = 0$, 则代数式 $4^{x+1} \cdot 8^{2-y}$ 的值为 4.

【解析】解: $\therefore 2x - 3y + 6 = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\therefore 2x - 3y = -6, \\
&\therefore 4^{x+1} \cdot 8^{2-y} = 2^{2(x+1)} \cdot 2^{3(2-y)} \\
&\quad = 2^{2x+2} \cdot 2^{6-3y} \\
&\quad = 2^{2x-3y+8} \\
&\quad = 2^{-6+8} \\
&\quad = 2^2 \\
&\quad = 4.
\end{aligned}$$

故答案为: 4.

5. 若 $2^{2n+3} + 4^{n+1} = 192$, 则 n 的值为 2.

【解析】解: $\because 2^{2n+3} + 4^{n+1} = 192$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\therefore 2^{2n+3} + 2^{2n+2} = 192, \\
&\therefore 2 \times 2^{2n+2} + 2^{2n+2} = 192, \\
&\therefore 3 \times 2^{2n+2} = 192, \\
&\therefore 2^{2n+2} = 64, \\
&\therefore 2n + 2 = 6, \\
&\therefore n = 2.
\end{aligned}$$

故答案为: 2.

6. 已知 $5^a = 2^b = 10$, 那么 $\frac{ab}{a+b}$ 的值为 1.

【解析】解: $\because 5^a = 2^b = 10$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\therefore (5^a)^b = 10^b, (2^b)^a = 10^a, \\
&\therefore 5^{ab} = 10^b, 2^{ab} = 10^a, \\
&\therefore 5^{ab} \times 2^{ab} = 10^b \times 10^a, \\
&\therefore 10^{ab} = 10^{a+b}, \\
&\therefore ab = a + b, \\
&\therefore \text{原式} = 1,
\end{aligned}$$

故答案为: 1.

7. 定义: 如果 $2^m = n$ (m, n 为正数), 那么我们把 m 叫做 n 的 D 数, 记作 $m = D(n)$.

(1) 根据 D 数的定义, 填空: $D(2) = \underline{1}$, $D(16) = \underline{\quad}$.

(2) D 数有如下运算性质: $D(s \cdot t) = D(s) + D(t)$, $D\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = D(q) - D(p)$, 其中 $q > p$.

根据运算性质, 计算:

① 若 $D(a) = 1$, 求 $D(a^3)$;

② 若已知 $D(3) = 2a - b$, $D(5) = a + c$, 试求 $D(15)$, $D\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$, $D(108)$, $D\left(\frac{27}{20}\right)$ 的值 (用 a, b, c 表示).

【解析】解: (1) $\because 2^1 = 2$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\therefore D(2) = 1, \\
&\because 2^4 = 16, \\
&\therefore D(16) = 4,
\end{aligned}$$

故答案为: 1; 4.

(2) ① $\because 2^1 = a$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\therefore a = 2. \\
&\therefore 2^3 = 2^3. \\
&\therefore D(a^3) = 3.
\end{aligned}$$

② $D(15) = D(3 \times 5)$,

$$= D(3) + D(5)$$

$$= (2a - b) + (a + c)$$

$$= 3a - b + c,$$

$$D\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) = D(5) - D(3)$$

$$= (a + c) - (2a - b)$$

$$= -a + b + c.$$

$$D(108) = D(3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2),$$

$$= D(3) + D(3) + D(3) + D(2) + D(2)$$

$$= 3 \times D(3) + 2 \times D(2)$$

$$= 3 \times (2a - b) + 2 \times 1$$

$$= 6a - 3b + 2.$$

$$D\left(\frac{27}{20}\right) = D(27) - D(20),$$

$$= D(3 \times 3 \times 3) - D(5 \times 2 \times 2)$$

$$= D(3) + D(3) + D(3) - [D(5) + D(2) + D(2)]$$

$$= 3 \times D(3) - [D(5) + 2D(2)]$$

$$= 3 \times (2a - b) - [a + c + 2 \times 1]$$

$$= 6a - 3b - a - c - 2$$

$$= 5a - 3b - c - 2,$$

8. 规定:求若干个相同的有理数(均不等于0)的除法运算叫做除方,如 $2 \div 2 \div 2$, $(-3) \div (-3) \div (-3) \div (-3)$ 等.

类比有理数的乘方,我们把 $2 \div 2 \div 2$ 记作 2_3 ,读作“2的3次商”, $(-3) \div (-3) \div (-3) \div (-3)$ 记作 $(-3)_4$,读作“−3的4次商”,一般地,把 $a \div a \div a \div \cdots \div a$ ($a \neq 0$)记作 a_n ,读作“a的n次商”.

$n \uparrow a$

初步探究

(1) 直接写出计算结果: $2_3 =$ _____, $(-3)_4 =$ _____;

(2) 关于除方,下列说法错误的是 _____;

A. 任何非零数的2次商都等于1

B. 对于任何正整数 n , $(-1)_n = -1$

C. $3_4 = 4_3$

D. 负数的奇数次商结果是负数,负数的偶数次商结果是正数

深入思考

我们知道,有理数的减法运算可以转化为加法运算,除法运算可以转化为乘法运算,有理数的除方运算如何转化为乘方运算呢?

例如: $2_4 = 2 \div 2 \div 2 \div 2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$.

(3) 想一想:将一个非零有理数 a 的 n 次方商 a_n 写成幂的形式等于 _____;

(4) 算一算: $5_2 \div \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)_4 \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)_5 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)_3 \times \frac{1}{4}$.

【解析】解:(1) 根据定义, $2_3 = 2 \div 2 \div 2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$;

$$(-3)_4 = (-3) \div (-3) \div (-3) \div (-3) = (-3) \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{9}.$$

故答案为: $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{9}$.

(2) A. 任何非零数的2次商都等于1,正确;

B. 对于任何正整数 n , $(-1)_n = -1$,当 n 取偶数时, $(-1)_n = 1$,故原说法错误;

C. $3_4 = 4_3$, $3_4 = 3 \div 3 \div 3 \div 3 = 3 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$, $4_3 = 4 \div 4 \div 4 = \frac{1}{4}$,故错误;

D. 负数的奇数次商结果是负数,负数的偶数次商结果是正数,正确.

故选:BC.

(3) 根据除方的定义可转化成乘方运算, $a_n = \frac{1}{a^{n-2}}$, 故答案为: $\frac{1}{a^{n-2}}$,

$$\begin{aligned}(4) & 5_2 \div \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)_4 \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)_5 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)_3 \times \frac{1}{4} \\&= 1 \div 4 \times (-3)^3 + (-4) \times \frac{1}{4} \\&= 1 \times \frac{1}{4} \times (-27) - 1 \\&= -\frac{31}{4}\end{aligned}$$