

1 次の式を簡単にしなさい。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \div 2^{\frac{5}{6}} \\ = 2^{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{6}} \\ = 2^{\frac{9+2-5}{6}} \\ = 2^2 = \underline{4} \end{aligned}$$

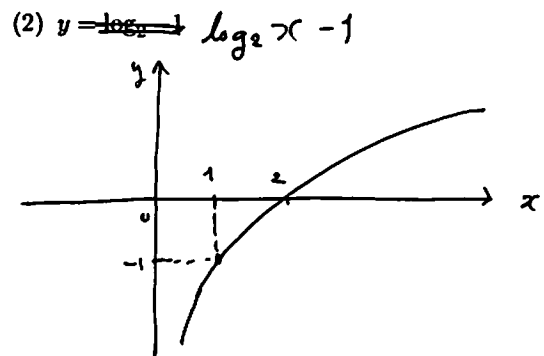
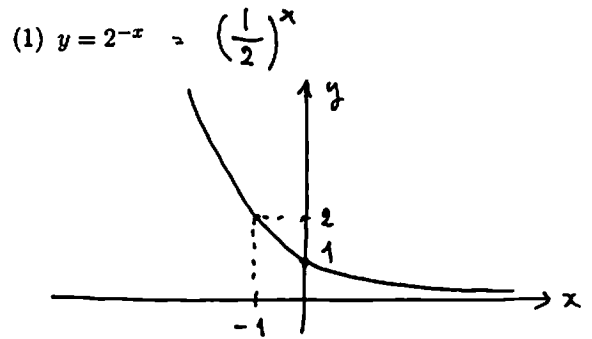
$$\begin{aligned} (2) \sqrt{a\sqrt{a\sqrt{a}}} \\ = \left(a \times \left(a \times a^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ = \left(a \times \left(a^{1+\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ = \left(a \times \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(a^{1+\frac{3}{4}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(a^{\frac{7}{4}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ = \underline{a^{\frac{7}{8}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \log_{\sqrt{2}} 16 \\ = \frac{\log_2 16}{\log_2 \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\log_2 2^4}{\log_2 2^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ = \frac{4}{\frac{1}{2}} = \underline{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \log_2 24 - \log_2 3 \\ = \log_2 \frac{24}{3} \\ = \log_2 8 \\ = \log_2 2^3 = \underline{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) 2 \log_{10} \frac{3}{5} - \log_{10} 9 + \log_{10} \frac{1}{4} \\ = \log_{10} \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^2 - \log_{10} 9 + \log_{10} \frac{1}{4} \\ = \log_{10} \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^2 \times \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1}{4} \right\} \\ = \log_{10} \frac{1}{100} = \log_{10} 10^{-2} = \underline{-2} \end{aligned}$$

2 次の関数の概形を描きなさい (グラフと軸との交点の座標を明示すること)。



3 次の方程式を解きなさい。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) 2^{x+3} = 4^{x-2} &= (2^2)^{x-2} = 2^{2(x-2)} \\ \therefore x+3 &= 2(x-2) \\ \Leftrightarrow x+3 &= 2x-4 \\ \therefore x &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\log_4 x + \log_4 (x-6) = 2$

真数条件より $x > 0$ かつ $x-6 > 0$
 $\therefore x > 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_4 x + \log_4 (x-6) &= 2 \\ \Leftrightarrow \log_4 x(x-6) &= \log_4 4^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow x(x-6) &= 16 \Leftrightarrow (x-8)(x+2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

4 $\sqrt[4]{48} - \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{27}}$ を簡単にすると $p \times \sqrt[4]{3}$ となる。この有理数 p の値を求めなさい。

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[4]{48} - \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{27}} &= 2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3^3}} = 2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{3} - \frac{\sqrt[4]{3}}{\sqrt[4]{3^3}} \\ &= 2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{3} - \frac{\sqrt[4]{3}}{3} = \left(2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \sqrt[4]{3} \\ &= \frac{5}{3} \sqrt[4]{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore p = \underline{\frac{5}{3}}$$