

第4章 § 1 指数関数

p.109 練習問題 1-A

1. (1) $\sqrt[3]{8a^{-6}} = (2^3 a^{-6})^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2^{3 \times \frac{1}{3}} a^{-6 \times \frac{1}{3}} = 2a^{-2}$ (2) $(\sqrt[6]{a^{-3}})^4 = \{(a^{-3})^{\frac{1}{6}}\}^4 = a^{-3 \times \frac{1}{6} \times 4} = a^{-2}$
 (3) $\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt[3]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{2}} \times a^{\frac{1}{3}} = a^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}} = a^{\frac{5}{6}}$ (4) $\sqrt[3]{a} \div \sqrt[4]{a^3} = a^{\frac{1}{3}} \div (a^3)^{\frac{1}{4}} = a^{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{4}} = a^{-\frac{5}{12}}$

2. (1) $0.7 = (0.7)^1, 1 = (0.7)^0, \sqrt{0.7} = (0.7)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. $y = (0.7)^x$ は単調に減少するから
 $-3 < -2 < 0 < \frac{1}{2} < 1$ より $(0.7)^{-3} > (0.7)^{-2} > 1 > \sqrt{0.7} > 0.7$

(2) $\sqrt[3]{4} = 4^{\frac{1}{3}}, 1 = 4^0, \sqrt[3]{16} = 4^{\frac{2}{3}}$. $y = 4^x$ は単調に増加するから
 $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{1}{3} > 0 > -\frac{2}{5} < -\frac{1}{2}$ より $\sqrt[3]{16} > \sqrt[3]{4} > 1 > 4^{-\frac{2}{5}} > 4^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

3. 問題文より $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 3$

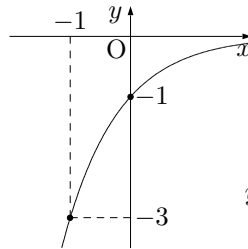
(1) $(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2 = 3^2 \therefore x + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-1} = 9$. $x^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 1$ より $x + 2 + x^{-1} = 9$.
 よって $x + x^{-1} = 7$

(2) $(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}})^3 = 3^3 \therefore x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3x \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 3x^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{-1} + x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 27$.
 $x \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{-1} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 3$ より $x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 9 + x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 27$. よって $x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 18$

4. (1) $y = 3^x$ のグラフと原点に関して対称

$3^0 = 1, 3^1 = 3$ より $(0, -1), (-1, -3)$ を通る.

値域 $y = -3^{-x} < 0$ より $y = 0$ (x 軸) が漸近線

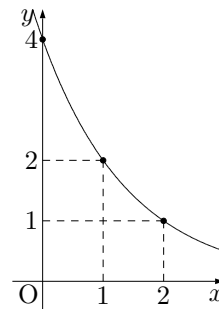


(2) $y = 2^{2-x} = 2^{-(x-2)}$ より $y = 2^x$ のグラフを

y 軸に関して対称に移し, x 軸方向に 2 平行移動.

$2^0 = 1, 2^1 = 2$ より $(2, 1), (1, 2)$ を通る. $x = 0$ のとき $y = 2^2 = 4$

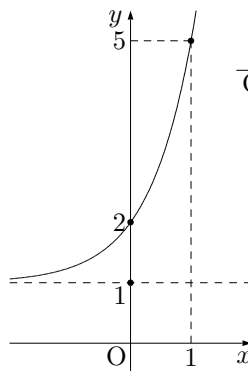
値域 $y = 2^{2-x} > 0$ より $y = 0$ (x 軸) が漸近線



(3) $y = 4^x$ のグラフを y 軸方向に 1 平行移動

$4^0 = 1, 4^1 = 4$ より $(0, 2), (1, 5)$ を通る.

値域 $y = 4^x + 1 > 1$ より $y = 1$ が漸近線



5. (1) $2^{x+2} = 64 = 2^6 \therefore x + 2 = 6 \therefore x = 4$

(2) $X = 2^x$ とおくと $4^x = (2^2)^x = (2^x)^2 = X^2$ だから $X^2 - 3X - 4 = 0 \therefore (X - 4)(X + 1) = 0 \therefore X = 4, -1$

$X = 2^x > 0$ より $X = 4 \therefore 2^x = 4 = 2^2 \therefore x = 2$

(3) $X = 3^x$ とおくと $9^{x+1} = 9^x 9^1 = 9(3^2)^x = 9(3^x)^2 = 9X^2$ だから $9X^2 - X - 8 = 0 \therefore (X - 1)(9X + 8) = 0$

$$\therefore X = 1, -\frac{8}{9}. X = 3^x > 0 \text{ より } X = 1 \therefore 3^x = 1 = 3^0 \therefore x = 0$$

$$6. (1) 4^x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ よって } 2^{2x} < 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}. y = 2^x \text{ は単調に増加するから } 2x < -\frac{1}{2} \therefore x < -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) 9 = 3^2 = (3^{-1})^{-2} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} \text{ よって } \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2-x} > \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2}. y = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x \text{ は単調に減少するから}$$

$$2 - x < -2 \therefore -x < -4 \therefore x > 4$$

$$7. (1) (a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{\frac{1}{2}})(a^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{\frac{1}{2}}) = (a^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 - (b^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 = a - b.$$

$$(2) (a^{\frac{1}{4}} + b^{-\frac{1}{4}})(a^{\frac{1}{4}} - b^{-\frac{1}{4}})(a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = \{(a^{\frac{1}{4}})^2 - (b^{-\frac{1}{4}})^2\}(a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = (a^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{-\frac{1}{2}})(a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \\ = (a^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 - (b^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2 = a - b^{-1}.$$

$$(3) \frac{a - b}{a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{(a^{\frac{1}{3}})^3 - (b^{\frac{1}{3}})^3}{a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{(a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}})\{(a^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 + a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + (b^{\frac{1}{3}})^2\}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}}} = (a^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 + a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + (b^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 \\ = a^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

p.110 練習問題 1-B

$$1. (1) (a^x - a^{-x})^2 = a^{2x} - 2a^x a^{-x} + a^{-2x}. a^x a^{-x} = a^x \cdot \frac{1}{a^x} = 1, a^{-2x} = \frac{1}{a^{2x}} \text{ より}$$

$$\text{与式} = a^{2x} - 2 + \frac{1}{a^{2x}} = 3 - 2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(2) \frac{a^{3x} + a^{-3x}}{a^x + a^{-x}} = \frac{(a^x)^3 + (a^{-x})^3}{a^x + a^{-x}} = \frac{(a^x + a^{-x})\{(a^x)^2 - a^x a^{-x} + (a^{-x})^2\}}{a^x + a^{-x}}$$

$$= (a^x)^2 - a^x a^{-x} + (a^{-x})^2 = a^{2x} - 1 + \frac{1}{a^{2x}} = 3 - 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$2. (1) 8^{-\frac{1}{4}} = (2^3)^{-\frac{1}{4}} = 2^{-\frac{3}{4}}, 4^{-\frac{2}{5}} = (2^2)^{-\frac{2}{5}} = 2^{-\frac{4}{5}}, \sqrt[8]{2^{-7}} = (2^{-7})^{\frac{1}{8}} = 2^{-\frac{7}{8}}. y = 2^x \text{ は単調に増加するから}$$

$$-\frac{7}{8} < -\frac{4}{5} < -\frac{3}{4} \text{ より } \sqrt[8]{2^{-7}} < 4^{-\frac{2}{5}} < 8^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$(2) \sqrt{27} = (3^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{\frac{3}{2}}, \sqrt[4]{3^5} = (3^5)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 3^{\frac{5}{4}}, \sqrt[3]{81} = (3^4)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 3^{\frac{4}{3}}, y = 3^x \text{ は単調に増加するから}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} < \frac{4}{3} < \frac{3}{2} \text{ より } \sqrt[4]{3^5} < \sqrt[3]{81} < \sqrt{27}$$

$$3. (2^x - 2^{-x})^2 = 3^2 \therefore (2^x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2^x 2^{-x} + (2^{-x})^2 = 9, \quad 2^x 2^{-x} = 2^x \cdot \frac{1}{2^x} = 1 \text{ より}$$

$$(2^x)^2 - 2 + (2^{-x})^2 = 9 \therefore 2^{2x} + 2^{-2x} = 9 + 2 = 11.$$

$$\text{よって } (2^x + 2^{-x})^2 = (2^x)^2 + 2 \cdot 2^x 2^{-x} + (2^{-x})^2 = 2^{2x} + 2 + 2^{-2x} = 2^{2x} + 2^{-2x} + 2 = 11 + 2 = 13.$$

$$2^{2x} > 0, 2^{-2x} > 0 \text{ より } 2^{2x} + 2^{-2x} > 0 \text{ だから } 2^{2x} + 2^{-2x} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$4. (1) X = 4^x \text{ とおくと } 16^x = (4^2)^x = (4^x)^2 = X^2 \text{ よって } X^2 - 5X + 4 > 0 \therefore (X - 4)(X - 1) > 0$$

$$X < 1, X > 4. \therefore 4^x < 1 = 4^0, 4^x > 4 = 4^1 \text{ よって } \underline{x < 0, x > 1}$$

$$(2) X = 2^x \text{ とおくと } 2^{x+2} = 2^x 2^2 = 4X, 2^{-x} = \frac{1}{2^x} = \frac{1}{X}. \text{ よって } 4X - \frac{1}{X} + 3 = 0 \therefore 4X^2 - 1 + 3X = 0$$

$$\therefore (X + 1)(4X - 1) = 0 \therefore X = -1, \frac{1}{4}. X = 2^x > 0 \text{ より } X = \frac{1}{4} \therefore 2^x = \frac{1}{4} = 2^{-2} \therefore \underline{x = -2}$$

$$(3) X = 2^x \text{ とおくと } 4^x = (2^2)^x = (2^x)^2 = X^2, 2^{x+1} = 2^x 2^1 = 2X. \text{ よって } X^2 + 2X \leq 24 \therefore X^2 + 2X - 24 \leq 0$$

$$\therefore (X+6)(X-4) \leq 0 \therefore -6 \leq X \leq 4, X = 2^x > 0 \text{ より } 0 < X \leq 4, \therefore 0 < 2^x \leq 4 = 2^2 \therefore \underline{x \leq 2}$$

(4) 第1式より $2^{x-y+1} = 8 = 2^3 \therefore x - y + 1 = 3 \therefore x = y + 2 \cdots \textcircled{1}$. よって $4^x = 4^{y+2} = 4^y 4^2 = 16 \cdot 4^y$.

$4^y = Y$ とおくと $4^x = 16Y$ よって第2式より $16Y - Y = 60 \therefore 15Y = 60, Y = 4 \therefore 4^y = 4 \therefore y = 1, \textcircled{1}$ より

$$x = 1 + 2 = 3 \text{ よって } \underline{x = 3, y = 1}$$

5. $a > 1$ のとき $y = a^x$ は単調に増加するから $5x - 3 > 2 \therefore 5x > 5 \therefore \underline{x > 1}$

$0 < a < 1$ のとき $y = a^x$ は単調に減少するから $5x - 3 < 2 \therefore 5x < 5 \therefore \underline{x < 1}$

6. (1) $A = \sqrt[6]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{6}}, B = \sqrt[6]{b} = b^{\frac{1}{6}}$ とおくと $\sqrt[3]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{3}} = (a^{\frac{1}{6}})^2 = A^2, \sqrt[6]{ab} = (ab)^{\frac{1}{6}} = a^{\frac{1}{6}} b^{\frac{1}{6}} = AB,$

$$\sqrt[3]{b} = b^{\frac{1}{3}} = (b^{\frac{1}{6}})^2 = B^2 \text{ よって与式} = (A+B)(A^2-AB+B^2) = A^3+B^3 = (a^{\frac{1}{6}})^3+(b^{\frac{1}{6}})^3 = a^{\frac{1}{2}}+b^{\frac{1}{2}} = \underline{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}$$

(2) $\left\{ \sqrt[3]{a^2 b^6} \right\}^{-\frac{3}{4}} \times \sqrt{\left(\frac{ab^{-2}}{2} \right)^{-3}} = \{(a^2 b^6)^{\frac{1}{3}}\}^{-\frac{3}{4}} \times \{(ab^{-2} 2^{-1})^{-3}\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$= (a^{2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times (-\frac{3}{4})} b^{6 \times \frac{1}{3} \times (-\frac{3}{4})}) \times (a^{(-3) \times \frac{1}{2}} b^{(-2) \times (-3) \times \frac{1}{2}} 2^{(-1) \times (-3) \times \frac{1}{2}}) = (a^{-\frac{1}{2}} b^{-\frac{3}{2}}) \times (2^{\frac{3}{2}} a^{-\frac{3}{2}} b^3)$$

$$= 2^{\frac{3}{2}} a^{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}} b^{-\frac{3}{2} + 3} = \underline{2^{\frac{3}{2}} a^{-2} b^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

7. 相加平均と相乗平均の関係より $\frac{a^x + a^y}{2} \geq \sqrt{a^x a^y} = (a^x a^y)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (a^{x+y})^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{x+y}{2}}$

8. 7で $a = 2, y = 3y$ と置き換えると $\frac{2^x + 8^y}{2} = \frac{2^x + 2^{3y}}{2} \geq 2^{\frac{x+3y}{2}}$. 問題文より $x+3y = 2$ だから $\frac{2^x + 8^y}{2} \geq 2^{\frac{2}{2}} = 2$

よって $2^x + 8^y \geq 4$. 等号が成り立つのは $2^x = 2^{3y}$ 従って $x = 3y$ のとき. $x + 3y = 2$ より $x = 3y = 1$ すなわち

$$x = 1, y = \frac{1}{3} \text{ のとき. よって } \underline{\text{最小値 } 4 (x = 1, y = \frac{1}{3})}$$