

已知 $a > 0, a \neq 1$, 求使方程 $\log_a(x-ak) = \log_{a^2}(x^2-a^2)$ 有解的 k 的取值范围.

解: $\log_a(x-ak) = \log_{a^2}(x^2-a^2)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > ak \\ x \in (-\infty, -a) \cup (a, +\infty) \\ \log_a(x-ak) = \log_a \sqrt{x^2-a^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > ak \\ x \in (-\infty, -a) \cup (a, +\infty) \\ x-ak = \sqrt{x^2-a^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > ak \\ x \in (-\infty, -a) \cup (a, +\infty) \\ 2kx = ak^2 + a \end{cases}$$

分如下的七种情况讨论:

① $k = -1$ 此时有: $ak = -a \quad \therefore x \in (a, +\infty)$

$\therefore ak^2 + a = a + a = 2a > 0 \quad x > a > 0 \quad 2kx = -2x < 0 \quad \therefore$ 原方程无解.

② $k = 0$ 此时有: ~~$0 = a$~~ $2kx = ak^2 + a \Leftrightarrow 0 = a \quad \therefore$ 原方程无解.

③ $k = 1$ 此时有: $ak = a \quad \therefore x \in (a, +\infty)$

$\therefore 2kx = ak^2 + a \Leftrightarrow x = a \quad \text{又} \because \text{原} x > a \quad \therefore$ 原方程无解.

④ $k \in (-1, 0)$ 此时有: $-a < ak < 0 \quad \therefore x \in (a, +\infty)$

$\therefore k < 0 \quad x > a > 0 \quad \therefore 2kx < 0 \quad \therefore ak^2 + a > 0 \quad \therefore$ 原方程无解.

⑤ $k \in (0, 1)$ 此时有: $0 < ak < a \quad \therefore x \in (a, +\infty)$

$\therefore 2kx = ak^2 + a \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k} = \frac{ak}{2} + \frac{a}{2k} \geq a \quad "=" \text{ iff } \frac{ak}{2} = \frac{a}{2k} \text{ iff } k = \pm 1$

$\therefore x = \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k} > a \quad \therefore x = \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k} \in (a, +\infty) \quad \therefore$ 原方程有解

⑥ $k \in (1, +\infty)$ 此时有: $ak > a \quad \therefore x \in (ak, +\infty)$

$\therefore 2kx = ak^2 + a \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k}$

$\therefore \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k} - ak = \frac{ak^2 + a - 2ak^2}{2k} = \frac{-ak^2 + a}{2k} = \frac{a(-k^2 + 1)}{2k} < 0 \quad \therefore \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k} < ak$

$\therefore x = \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k} \notin (ak, +\infty) \quad \therefore$ 原方程无解.

⑦ $k \in (-\infty, -1)$, 此时有: $ak < -a$. $\therefore x \in (ak, -a) \cup (a, +\infty)$

$$\therefore 2kx = ak^2 + a \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k}$$

$$\therefore \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k} - ak = \frac{ak^2 + a - 2ak^2}{2k} = \frac{-ak^2 + a}{2k} = \frac{a(-k^2 + 1)}{2k} > 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k} > ak$$

$$\therefore \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k} = -\frac{-ak^2 - a}{2k} = -\left(-\frac{ak}{2} - \frac{a}{2k}\right) = -\left(\frac{a(-k)}{2} + \frac{a}{2(-k)}\right) \leq -a$$

$$"=" \text{ iff } k = \pm 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k} < -a$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{ak^2 + a}{2k} \in (ak, -a) \quad \therefore \text{原方程有解.}$$

综上, 使原方程有解的 k 的取值范围为: $k \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$