

对数的运算性质

$$\log_a(MN) = \log_a M + \log_a N$$

$$\log_a \frac{M}{N} = \log_a M - \log_a N$$

$$\log_a M^n = n \log_a M$$

设 ①  $\log_a M = x$   $\log_a N = y$

②  $a^x = M$  ③  $a^y = N$

① × ②  $\Rightarrow a^{x+y} = MN$

$$\log_a MN = x + y$$

即  $\log_a MN = \log_a M + \log_a N$

$$(a^x)^n = M^n$$

$$a^{nx} = M^n \quad (2)$$

$$\log_a M^n = nx = n \log_a M$$

① ÷ ②  $\Rightarrow a^{x-y} = \frac{M}{N}$

$$\log_a \frac{M}{N} = x - y$$

$$x = \sqrt{5-2\sqrt{6}} + \sqrt{5+2\sqrt{6}}$$

13.11)

$$\log_8 9 \cdot \log_{27} 32$$

$$= \frac{2^{\cancel{2}3} \cdot 5^{\cancel{2}2}}{3^{\cancel{2}2} \cdot 3^{\cancel{2}3}}$$

$$= \frac{10}{9}$$

$$(2) \quad x = 7^{\lg 20} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\lg 0.7}$$

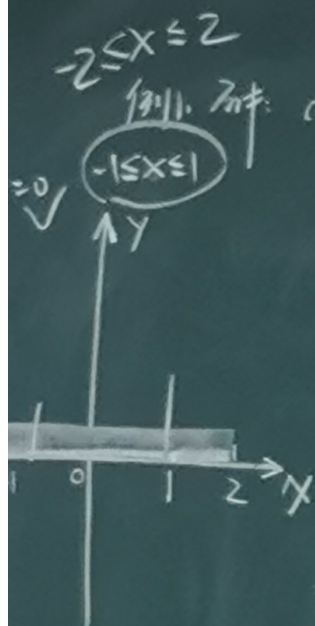
$$\lg x = \lg 7^{\lg 20} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\lg 0.7}$$

$$= \lg 7^{\lg 20} + \lg \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\lg 0.7}$$

函数的奇偶性

① 定义域关于原点对称

奇 + 偶 = 非奇非偶



例1. 证: (1)  $f(x) = x^3 + 2x$   
 $\therefore$  定义域  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= -x^3 + 2x \\ &= -(x^3 - 2x) \\ &= -f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x)$  是奇函数

(2)  $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2$   
 $\therefore$  定义域  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= x^4 - 2x^2 \\ &= f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x)$  是偶函数

(3)  $f(x) = x^4 - 2x$   
 $\therefore$  定义域  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= x^4 + 2x \\ \therefore f(-x) &\neq f(x) \\ f(-x) &\neq -f(x) \\ \therefore f(x) &\text{是非奇非偶函数} \end{aligned}$$