

6/21 解析 117.

例 1. $p = \frac{m_1}{n_1} > 0, q = \frac{m_2}{n_2} > 0 \Rightarrow a^p \cdot a^q = a^{p+q}$ を示す.

$$\begin{aligned} a^p \cdot a^q &= a^{\frac{m_1}{n_1}} \cdot a^{\frac{m_2}{n_2}} \\ &= \left(a^{\frac{1}{n_1 n_2}} \right)^{m_1 n_2} \cdot \left(a^{\frac{1}{n_1 n_2}} \right)^{n_1 m_2} \\ &= \left(a^{\frac{1}{n_1 n_2}} \right)^{m_1 n_2 + n_1 m_2} = a^{\frac{m_1 n_2 + n_1 m_2}{n_1 n_2}} = a^{\frac{m_1}{n_1} + \frac{m_2}{n_2}} \end{aligned}$$

例 2: $(3^2 \cdot 5^5)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 5^{-\frac{4}{3}} \div \sqrt[3]{3} = 75.$

例 1 (1) $\log_3 81 = 4$

(2) $\log_a 1 = 0$

(3) $\log_a a = 1$

(4) $\log_{\frac{1}{4}} 16 = -2.$

例 2 $\log_{10} 120$ と $\log_{10} 2 = \alpha, \log_{10} 3 = \beta$ を表す.

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{10} 120 &= \log_{10} 12 + \underbrace{\log_{10} 10}_1 \\ &= \log_{10} 3 + \underbrace{\log_{10} 4}_2 \log_{10} 2 + 1 = \underline{\underline{\beta + 2\alpha + 1}}. \end{aligned}$$