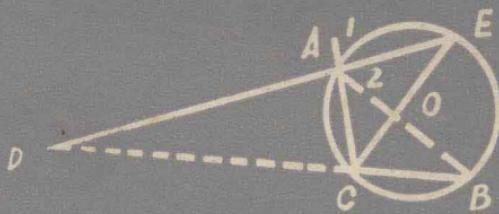


中学數學習題集



无锡县文教局教研室

前　　言

本书通过题解形式，介绍中学数学基础知识和基本技能，供中学教师教学及中学生复习时参考。

本书根据现行全日制学校《中学数学教学大纲》（试行草案）精神编写，兼顾到当前教学实际，内容上作了适当的拓宽、加深和提高，并注重数学方法的介绍和解题技巧的培养以及知识的综合运用。全书共编选习题题解500余，还配有练习题639余作为附录。为便于阅读，题解的过程叙述得比较详细，难度较高的练习题还配有必要提示。

参加本书编写工作的有华昌年、缪崇正、胡琛、魏泉祥、潘新生、黄人杰、薛元榕、周林生等同志，华祖舜、钱颂鸣、郑焕茂、薛智敏、朱发成等同志协助了编写工作，何其正、吴荣宝、杨继洲等同志对本书提出了有益的修改意见，在此谨致深切的谢意。

限于水平，加之时间匆促，书中难免有缺点错误，恳请广大读者批评指正。

元阳县文教局教研室
一九七九年一月

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一、数与式

1. 计算: $\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}} + \sqrt[3]{1-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}}.$

解: 设 $\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}} + \sqrt[3]{1-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}} = x.$

二边立方, 整理后得

$$3\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{1-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}} (\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}} + \sqrt[3]{1-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}}) = x^3 - 2.$$

$$\therefore x^3 - 2 = 0.$$

解得唯一实数根 $x = 1.$

$$\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}} + \sqrt[3]{1-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}} = 1.$$

2. 已知: $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{a+b}$ ($a > 0$), 求 $\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b}$ 的值.

解: $\because \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{a+b},$

$$\therefore b = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} a.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} &= \frac{\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} a}{a} + \frac{a}{\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} a} \\ &= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{2}{1 \pm \sqrt{5}} = \pm \sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

3. 若 $x + \frac{1}{x} = 4$, 求 $x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4}$ 的值

$$\text{解: } \because x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4} = (x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2})(x + \frac{1}{x})(x - \frac{1}{x}),$$

$$\therefore x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = (x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - 2 = 14,$$

$$\begin{aligned}x - \frac{1}{x} &= \pm \sqrt{(x - \frac{1}{x})^2} = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2} \\&= \pm \sqrt{12} = \pm 2\sqrt{3},\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4} = 14 \times 2 \times (\pm 2\sqrt{3}) = \pm 112\sqrt{3}.$$

4. 已知 $x+y+z=0$, $xy+yz+zx=1$, $xyz=2$.

求 (1) $x^2+y^2+z^2$;

(2) $x^3+y^3+z^3$;

(3) $x^4+y^4+z^4$.

解: (1) $x^2+y^2+z^2 = (x+y+z)^2 - 2(xy+yz+zx) = -2$.

$$(2) \quad x^3+y^3+z^3 = (x+y+z)(x^2+y^2+z^2 - xy - yz - zx) + 3xyz = 6.$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad x^4+y^4+z^4 &= (x^2+y^2+z^2)^2 - 2(x^2y^2+y^2z^2 \\&+ z^2x^2) = 4 - 2[(xy+yz+zx)^2 - 2xyz(x+y+z)] \\&= 2.\end{aligned}$$

5. 已知: $\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y})=3\sqrt{y}(\sqrt{x}+5\sqrt{y})$, 且 $x>0, y>0$.

求: (1) $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}}$;

$$(2) \quad \frac{2x+\sqrt{xy}+3y}{x+\sqrt{xy}-y}.$$

解：解方程 $\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}) = 3\sqrt{y}(\sqrt{x} + 5\sqrt{y})$, 得
 $(\sqrt{x} - 5\sqrt{y})(\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt{y}) = 0$.

$\therefore x > 0, y > 0$,

$$\therefore \sqrt{x} = 5\sqrt{y}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}} = 5; \quad \frac{2x + \sqrt{xy} + 3y}{x + \sqrt{xy} - y} = 2.$$

6. 如果 $x = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}})$ ($a > 0, b > 0$),

$$\text{求 } \frac{2b\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x-\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

$$\text{解: } \because x = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}) = \frac{a+b}{2\sqrt{ab}}.$$

$$\therefore x^2 - 1 = \frac{(a-b)^2}{4ab},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{2b\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x-\sqrt{x^2-1}} &= \frac{2b\sqrt{x^2-1}(x+\sqrt{x^2-1})}{(x-\sqrt{x^2-1})(x+\sqrt{x^2-1})} \\ &= 2bx\sqrt{x^2-1} + 2b(x^2-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2a}[(a+b)(a-b) + (a-b)^2] \\ &= \begin{cases} a-b & (a \geq b > 0); \\ \frac{b}{a}(b-a) & (0 < a < b). \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

7. 已知: $\log_2 a = 4 + \log_2 b^2$, 且 $b > 0$. 求 $\frac{2a+b^2}{a+2b^2}$.

$$\text{解: } \because \log_2 a = 4 + \log_2 b^2 = \log_2 16 + \log_2 b^2,$$

$$\therefore \log_2 a = \log_2 16b^2,$$

$$\therefore a = 16b^2, \quad \therefore \frac{2a+b^2}{a+2b^2} = \frac{33}{18}.$$

8. 已知: $\lg 64 = a$, 求 $\log_{25} 50$.

解: 由 $\lg 64 = a$, 得 $\lg 2 = \frac{a}{6}$.

$$\therefore \log_{25} 50 = \frac{\lg 50}{\lg 25} = \frac{2 - \lg 2}{2 - 2\lg 2} = \frac{12 - a}{2(3 - a)}.$$

9. 已知: $\lg(35 - x^3) = 3 \lg(5 - x)$, 求 $\lg(x^2 + 1)$.

解: ∵ $\lg(35 - x^3) = 3 \lg(5 - x)$,

$$\therefore (35 - x^3) = (5 - x)^3,$$

$$\text{即 } x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0,$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 2, \quad x_2 = 3,$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x = 2 \text{ 时}, \quad \lg(x^2 + 1) = \lg 5;$$

$$\text{当 } x = 3 \text{ 时}, \quad \lg(x^2 + 1) = 1.$$

10. 已知 $\log_{18} 9 = a$ ($a \neq 2$), $18^b = 5$.

求: $\log_{36} 45$.

解: ∵ $18^b = 5$, ∴ $\log_{18} 5 = b$,

$$\begin{aligned}\log_{36} 45 &= \frac{\log_{18} 45}{\log_{18} 36} = \frac{\log_{18} 9 + \log_{18} 5}{\log_{18} 18 + \log_{18} 2} \\&= \frac{a + b}{1 + \log_{18} \frac{18}{9}} = \frac{a + b}{1 + 1 - \log_{18} 9} \\&= \frac{a + b}{2 - a}.\end{aligned}$$

11. 已知: $\frac{4 \sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta}{5 \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta} = \frac{6}{11}$. 求 $\lg \sec^2 \theta + i$.

$$\text{解: } \therefore \frac{4 \sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta}{5 \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta} = \frac{6}{11}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{4\tan\theta - 2}{5 + 3\tan\theta} = \frac{6}{11},$$

$$\text{即 } 44\tan\theta - 22 = 30 + 18\tan\theta,$$

$$\therefore \tan\theta = 2, \quad \tan^2\theta = 4.$$

$$\therefore \sec^2\theta = 1 + \tan^2\theta.$$

$$\therefore \sec^2\theta = 1 + 4 = 5.$$

$$\therefore \lg \sec^2\theta + \lg 2 = \lg 5 + \lg 2 = 1.$$

12. 化简: $\frac{8-x}{2+\sqrt[3]{x}} \div \left(2 + \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{2+\sqrt[3]{x}}\right) + \left(\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{2\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}-2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}-1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}+2\sqrt[3]{x}}.$

解: 设: $\sqrt[3]{x} = A$, 则 $\sqrt[3]{x^2} = A^2$, $x = A^3$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{8-A^3}{2+A} \div \left(2 + \frac{A^2}{2+A}\right) + \left(A + \frac{2A}{A-2}\right) \cdot \frac{A^2-4}{A^2+2A} \\ &= \frac{8-A^3}{2+A} \div \frac{4+2A+A^2}{2+A} + \frac{A^2}{A-2} \cdot \frac{A-2}{A} \\ &= \frac{(2-A)(4+2A+A^2)}{2+A} \cdot \frac{2+A}{4+2A+A^2} + A \\ &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

13. 若方程 $4x^2 - 2ax + 2a - 3 = 0$ 无实根, 且 a 为实数,

$$\text{化简: } \sqrt{4a^2 - 12a + 9} + \sqrt{a^2 - 12a + 36}$$

解: ∵ 实系数二次方程无实根,

$$\therefore (2a)^2 - 4 \times 4 \times (2a-3) < 0,$$

解得 $2 < a < 6$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= |2a-3| + |a-6| = (2a-3) + (6-a) \\ &= a+3. \end{aligned}$$

14. 化简: $\sqrt{x+5-4\sqrt{x+1}} + \sqrt{x+10-6\sqrt{x+1}}$.

解: 原式 = $|\sqrt{x+1}-2| + |\sqrt{x+1}-3|$
 $= \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{x+1}-5 & (x \geq 8); \\ 1 & (3 \leq x < 8); \\ 5-2\sqrt{x+1} & (-1 \leq x < 3). \end{cases}$

15. 已知: $2x^2-5x+2 < 0$, 化简: $2\sqrt{x^2-4x+4} + |2x-1|$.

解: $\because 2x^2-5x+2 = (2x-1)(x-2) < 0$,

$\therefore (2x-1)(x-2) < 0$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} < x < 2$,

\therefore 原式 = $2|x-2| + |2x-1| = 2(2-x) + 2x-1 = 3$.

16. 求证: $\underbrace{111\dots 1}_{2n位} - \underbrace{222\dots 2}_{n位} = \underbrace{333\dots 3}_{n位}$.

证明: $\because \underbrace{111\dots 1}_{2n位} = \frac{10^{2n}-1}{9}$,

$$\underbrace{222\dots 2}_{n位} = \frac{2(10^n-1)}{9},$$

$\therefore \frac{10^{2n}-1}{9} - \frac{2(10^n-1)}{9} = \frac{10^{2n}-2 \times 10^n+1}{9} = \frac{(10^n-1)^2}{9}$,

$\therefore \underbrace{\sqrt{111\dots 1} - \sqrt{222\dots 2}}_{2n位} = \frac{10^n-1}{3} = \underbrace{333\dots 3}_{n位}$.

17. 分解因式: $(x^2-yz)^2 - (y^2-zx)(z^2-xy)$.

解: 原式 = $x^4-2x^2yz+y^2z^2-y^2z^2+xz^3+xy^3-x^2yz$,
 $= x(x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz)$
 $= x(x+y+z)(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-zx)$.

18. 分解因式: $(x+y+z)^3 - x^3 - y^3 - z^3$.

解: 原式 = $[(x+y+z)^3 - x^3] - (y^3 + z^3)$
= $(y+z)[(x+y+z)^2 + x(x+y+z) + x^2]$
- $(y+z)(y^2 - yz + z^2)$
= $(y+z)(3x^2 + 3xy + 3yz + 3zx)$
= $3(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)$.

註: 也可用輪換對稱來分解.

19. 分解因式:

$$1+2a+3a^2+4a^3+5a^4+6a^5+5a^6+4a^7+3a^8+2a^9+a^{10}.$$

解: 原式 = $(1+a+a^2+a^3+a^4+a^5)^2$
= $[(1+a+a^2)+a^3(1+a+a^2)]^2$
= $(1+a)^2(1+a+a^2)^2(1-a+a^2)^2$.

20. 分解因式: $(a-1)x^3 - ax^2 - (a-3)x + a-2$

解: 原式 = $(a-1)x^3 - (a-1)x^2 - x^2 + x - (a-2)x + a-2$
= $(a-1)x^2(x-1) - x(x-1) - (a-2)(x-1)$
= $(x-1)[(a-1)x^2 - x - (a-2)]$.

21. 求証: 四个連續自然數的積與1的和是個完全平方².

證明: 設 四個連續自然數為 $n, n+1, n+2, n+3$,

那么

$$\begin{aligned}n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3) + 1 &= (n^2 + 3n + 2)(n^2 + 3n) + 1 \\&= (n^2 + 3n)^2 + 2(n^2 + 3n) + 1 \\&= (n^2 + 3n + 1)^2.\end{aligned}$$

∴ 四個連續自然數的積與1的和是個完全平方².

22. 已知 $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = 1$, $cx^2 + bxy + ay^2 = 1$, $x+y=1$.

且 $a \neq c$, 求証: $a+b+c=4$.

證明: $\because ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = 1 \quad (1)$

$$cx^2 + bxy + ay^2 = 1 \quad (2)$$

(1) - (2), 得

$$(a-c)x^2 + (c-a)y^2 = 0.$$

$$\because a \neq c, \therefore x^2 - y^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{又} \because x+y=1, \therefore x=y=\frac{1}{2}. \quad (3)$$

(3) 代入 (1), 得

$$a \cdot \frac{1}{4} + b \cdot \frac{1}{4} + c \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

$$\text{即 } a+b+c=4.$$

23. 已知: $\frac{x}{y+z} = a$, $\frac{y}{z+x} = b$, $\frac{z}{x+y} = c$, 且 $x+y+z \neq 0$.

求証: $\frac{a}{1+a} + \frac{b}{1+b} + \frac{c}{1+c} = 1$.

證明: $\because \frac{x}{y+z} = a$,

$$\therefore \frac{x+y+z}{y+z} = 1+a,$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{1+a} = \frac{x}{x+y+z} \quad (x+y+z \neq 0),$$

同理 $\frac{b}{1+b} = \frac{y}{x+y+z}$, $\frac{c}{1+c} = \frac{z}{x+y+z}$,

$$\therefore \frac{a}{1+a} + \frac{b}{1+b} + \frac{c}{1+c} = 1.$$

$$24. \text{ 已知 } abc=1. \text{ 求証: } \frac{a}{ab+a+1} + \frac{b}{bc+b+1} + \frac{c}{ca+c+1} = 1.$$

證明: ∵ $abc=1$,

$$\therefore \frac{a}{ab+a+1} = \frac{1}{b+1+bc} = \frac{ac}{1+ac+c},$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{b}{bc+b+1} = \frac{1}{c+1+ca} = \frac{ab}{1+ab+a},$$

$$\frac{c}{ca+c+1} = \frac{1}{a+1+ab} = \frac{bc}{1+bc+b}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{ab+a+1} + \frac{b}{bc+b+1} + \frac{c}{ca+c+1}$$

$$= \frac{a}{ab+a+1} + \frac{ab}{ab+a+1} + \frac{1}{ab+a+1}$$

$$= 1.$$

$$25. \text{ 已知: } a\sqrt{1-b^2} + b\sqrt{1-a^2} = 1,$$

$$\text{求証: } a^2 + b^2 = 1.$$

$$\text{證明: } \because a\sqrt{1-b^2} + b\sqrt{1-a^2} = 1,$$

$$\therefore a\sqrt{1-b^2} = 1 - b\sqrt{1-a^2}.$$

二邊平方，得

$$a^2(1-b^2) = 1 + b^2(1-a^2) - 2b\sqrt{1-a^2},$$

$$\therefore 1-a^2 - 2b\sqrt{1-a^2} + b^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (\sqrt{1-a^2} - b)^2 = 0.$$

$$\sqrt{1-a^2} = b,$$

$$\text{就是 } 1-a^2 = b^2,$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = 1.$$

26. 故 $a+b+c=0$, 求証: $a^3+b^3+c^3=3abc$.
 証明: $a^3+b^3+c^3=(a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ca)$
 $+3abc$
 $=3abc$.

27. 已知: $x^2-yz=a$ (1)
 $y^2-zx=b$ (2)
 $z^2-xy=c$ (3)
 $ax+by+cz=d$ (4)

求証: $d^2=a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc$.

証明: (1) $\times x$ + (2) $\times y$ + (3) $\times z$, 得

$$x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = ax+by+cz = d \quad (5)$$

(1)²- (2) \times (3), 得

$$x(x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz)=a^2-bc.$$

$$\therefore ax=a^2-bc \quad (6)$$

同理可得 $dy=b^2-ca \quad (7)$

$$cz=c^2-ab \quad (8)$$

(6) $\times a$ + (7) $\times b$ + (8) $\times c$, 得

$$a(ax+by+cz)=a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc,$$

$$\therefore d^2=a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc.$$

28. 已知: $\frac{x}{a+2b+c}=\frac{y}{a-c}=\frac{z}{a-2b+c}$, 且 a, b, c, x, y ,

z 均不为零,

求証: $\frac{a}{a+2y+z}=\frac{b}{x-z}=\frac{c}{x+2y-z}$.

証明：設 $\frac{a}{a+2b+c} = \frac{y}{a-c} = \frac{z}{a-2b+c} = k$ ，

則： $x = k(a+2b+c)$, $y = k(a-c)$, $z = k(a-2b+c)$,

$$\therefore \frac{a}{x+2y+z} = \frac{a}{k(a+2b+c) + 2k(a-c) + k(a-2b+c)} = \frac{1}{4k},$$

$$\frac{b}{x-z} = \frac{b}{k(a+2b+c) - k(a-2b+c)} = \frac{1}{4k}.$$

$$\frac{c}{x+2y+z} = \frac{c}{k(a+2b+c) + 2k(a-c) - k(a-2b+c)} = \frac{1}{4k},$$

∴ 求得証。

29. $\frac{y+z}{ay+bz} = \frac{z+x}{az+bx} = \frac{x+y}{ax+by} = m.$

求証： $m = \frac{2}{a+b}.$

証明： $\because y+z = amy + bmz$,

$$\therefore (1-am)y = (bm-1)z,$$

同理可得： $(1-am)z = (bm-1)x$;

$$(1-am)x = (bm-1)y.$$

$$\therefore (1-am)^3 = (bm-1)^3,$$

$$1-am = bm-1,$$

$$\therefore (a+b)m = 2,$$

$$m = \frac{2}{a+b}.$$

註：本題也可用商比定理証之。

30. 當 a, b, c 都是實數，且 $(c^3 + \frac{1}{c^3} - a)^2 + (c + \frac{1}{c} - b)^2 = 0$.

则 $b(b^2 - 3) = 0$.

証明: $\because (c^3 + \frac{1}{c^3} - a)^2 + (c + \frac{1}{c} - b)^2 = 0$.

$$\therefore a = c^3 + \frac{1}{c^3}, \quad b = c + \frac{1}{c}.$$

$$\therefore b(b^2 - 3) = b^3 - 3b = (c + \frac{1}{c})^2 - 3(c + \frac{1}{c}) = c^3 + \frac{1}{c^3},$$

即 $b(b^2 - 3) = 0$.

31. 已知: $a^2 + b^2 = a^2b^2$, 其中 a, b 为实数且 $ab + 2 < 0$.

求証: $\frac{(a\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{a^2}} + b\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{b^2}})^2}{ab(ab+2)} = (\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b})^2$.

証明: 由 $a^2 + b^2 = a^2b^2$, 得

$$1 - \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{1}{b^2}, \quad 1 - \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}.$$

又 $\because ab + 2 < 0$.

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2b^2}} = -\frac{1}{ab},$$

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

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

∴ 原式得证.

32. 已知: $4ab = 4a^2 + 9b^2$, 且 $a > 0, b > 0$,

$$\text{求证: } \lg \frac{2a+3b}{4} = \frac{\lg a + \lg b}{2}.$$

证明: 由 $4ab = 4a^2 + 9b^2$, $a > 0$, $b > 0$, 得

$$\left(\frac{2a+3b}{4} \right)^2 = ab$$

$$\therefore \lg \frac{2a+3b}{4} = \frac{\lg a + \lg b}{2}.$$

$$33. \text{ 已知: } \log_8 9 = a, \log_3 5 = b,$$

$$\text{求证: } \lg 2 = \frac{2}{3ab+2}.$$

$$\text{证明: } \because \log_8 9 = a, \therefore \frac{\lg 9}{\lg 8} = a, \text{ 即 } \frac{2 \lg 3}{3 \lg 2} = a.$$

$$\therefore \lg 2 = \frac{2 \lg 3}{3a} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{又: } \log_3 5 = b, \therefore \frac{\lg 5}{\lg 3} = b,$$

$$\therefore \lg 3 = \frac{1 - \lg 2}{b} \quad (2)$$

(2) 代入 (1), 得

$$\lg 2 = \frac{2}{3ab+2} \cdot \frac{1 - \lg 2}{b}$$

$$\therefore \lg 2 = \frac{2}{3ab+2}.$$

$$34. \text{ 看 } y = 10^{\frac{1}{1-\lg x}}, \quad z = 10^{\frac{1}{1-\lg y}}, \quad \text{求证: } x = 10^{\frac{1}{1-\lg z}}.$$

証: ∵ $\lg y = \frac{1}{1-\lg x}$, $\lg z = \frac{1}{1-\lg y}$,

∴ $\lg x = 1 - \frac{1}{\lg y}$, $\lg y = -\frac{1-\lg z}{\lg z}$.

∴ $\lg x = 1 + \frac{\lg z}{1-\lg z} = \frac{1}{1-\lg z}$.

即 $x = 10^{\frac{1}{1-\lg z}}$.

35. 已知: $\frac{a}{c} = \sin \theta$, $\frac{b}{c} = \cos \theta$.

$(c+b)^{c-b} = (c-b)^{c+b} = a^a$ ($a > 0$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$).

求証: (1) $(\lg a)^2 = \lg(c+b) \cdot \lg(c-b)$;

(2) $b = 0$.

證明: 由 $\frac{a}{c} = \sin \theta$, $\frac{b}{c} = \cos \theta$, 得

$a^2 = c^2 - b^2$,

在 $(c+b)^{c-b} = (c-b)^{c+b} = a^a$ 的兩邊取對數, 得

$(c-b) \lg(c+b) = a \lg a$ (1)

$(c+b) \lg(c-b) = a \lg a$ (2)

(1) × (2), 得

$(c^2 - b^2) \lg(c+b) \cdot \lg(c-b) = a^2 (\lg a)^2$,

即 $(\lg a)^2 = \lg(c+b) \cdot \lg(c-b)$ (3)

把 $c-b = \frac{a^2}{c+b}$ 代入 (3), 得

$(\lg a)^2 = \lg(c+b)[2 \lg a - \lg(c+b)]$,

∴ $[\lg a - \lg(c+b)]^2 = 0$,

∴ $a = c+b$, $a^2 = c^2 + b^2 + 2bc$.