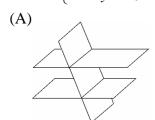
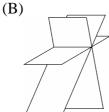
高雄市明誠中學 高二數學平時測驗 日期:92.11.28				
範	3-1 一次方程組	班級	姓	
圍		座號	名	

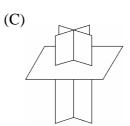
一、單選題 (共 8 分)

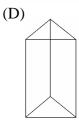
$$\int 3x - y - 2z = -1$$

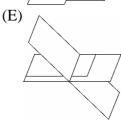
1. 方程組: $\{x-3y+2z=1\$ 的圖形爲下列何者? x + 2y - 3z = 1











答案:(D)

解析:

x,y,z 之係數比皆不相等且無解 \Rightarrow 三平面相異且兩兩不平行則三平面兩兩相交 於一直線,且交線兩兩平行,故選(D)

2. $a \in \mathbb{R}$,方程組 $\begin{cases} 6x + (a-2)y - 7a + 17 = 0 \\ (a+5)x - 2y + 8a + 24 = 0 \end{cases}$ 有無限多解,在所有解(x,y)中 $4x^2 + y^2$ 的最小値

爲?(A)24 (B)32 (C)40 (D)64 (E)128 答案: (B)

解析:

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a+5)(a-2) = -12\\ (a-2)(8a+24) = -2(-7a+17) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + 3a + 2 = 0 \\ 4a^2 - 3a - 7 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a+1)(a+2) = 0 \\ (4a-7)(a+1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

方程組無限多解
$$\Rightarrow \frac{6}{a+5} = \frac{a-2}{-2} = \frac{-7a+17}{8a+24}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a+5)(a-2) = -12 \\ (a-2)(8a+24) = -2(-7a+17) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2+3a+2=0 \\ 4a^2-3a-7=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a+1)(a+2) = 0 \\ (4a-7)(a+1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a = -1, \text{ 此時, 方程組爲} \begin{cases} 6x-3y+24=0 \\ 4x-2y+16=0 \end{cases}, \text{ 其解爲} \begin{cases} x=t \\ y=2t+8 \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

∴
$$4x^2 + y^2 = 4t^2 + (2t + 8)^2 = 8(t + 2)^2 + 32$$
, 所以,最小值 = 32

二、 填充題 (共 10 分)

1. 有一工程,如甲、乙丙三人合作,10天可完成;如乙、丙二人合作,15天可完成;如 甲作 15 天後餘下丙來作,丙再作 30 天才完成,問如乙獨做須 天完成。。

答案: 20

解析:

設一工程甲獨作需 x 天, 乙獨作需 y 天, 丙獨作需 z 天完成

$$\frac{10(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}) = 1}{15(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}) = 1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{10} \cdots 0 \\ \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{15} \cdots 0 \end{cases} \\
\frac{15}{x} + \frac{30}{z} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{z} = \frac{1}{15} \cdots 0$$

由① - ②得
$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{30}$$
 $\Rightarrow x = 30$,代入③得 $\frac{1}{30} + \frac{2}{z} = \frac{1}{15}$
 $\Rightarrow z = 60$ 代入②得 $\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{60} = \frac{1}{15}$ $\Rightarrow y = 20$,故乙獨作須 20 天完成

2. 甲,乙二人同解方程組
$$\begin{cases} 2x-ay=3\\ bx+y=7 \end{cases}$$
,若甲看錯 a 得解爲 $(2,-1)$,乙看錯 b 得解爲

(1 , -1) , 求(
$$a$$
 , b) =_____ , 又解(x , y) =____ 。
答案: (1 , 4) ; ($\frac{5}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$)

解析:

$$\begin{cases} 2x - ay = 3 & \cdots \\ bx + y = 7 & \cdots \end{cases}$$

甲看錯
$$a$$
 得解 $(2,-1)$ 代入② $\Rightarrow 2b-1=7 \Rightarrow b=4$

乙看錯
$$b$$
 得解 $(1,-1)$ 代入① \Rightarrow $2+a=3$ \Rightarrow $a=1$

$$\therefore (a, b) = (1, 4), 原方程組 \begin{cases} 2x - y = 3 \\ 4x + y = 7 \end{cases}$$
解得 $(x, y) = (\frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

答案: 5

解析:

: 方程組無解,
$$\frac{2}{3-a} = \frac{3-a}{2} \neq \frac{a+5}{7-a}$$

$$\therefore (a-3)^2 = 4 \implies a = 1 \not \equiv 5 , \not \equiv \frac{3-a}{2} \neq \frac{a+5}{7-a} \quad \therefore \quad \not \equiv a = 5$$

4. 設
$$\begin{cases} ax + by = 1 \\ x - y = 4 \end{cases}$$
 與
$$\begin{cases} ax - by = 1 \\ x + y = 2 \end{cases}$$
 爲同義方程組(解集合相同),則常數 $a + b$ 之値爲_____

答案: 0或 $\frac{1}{3}$

解析:

(1)兩方程組的解集合都是
$$\phi$$
 時, $\frac{a}{1} = \frac{b}{-1} \neq \frac{1}{4}$ 且 $\frac{a}{1} = \frac{-b}{1} \neq \frac{1}{2}$ $\Rightarrow a+b=0$

(2)兩方程組有公共解 (α, β) 時

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x - y = 4 \\ x + y = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 3, y = -1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a - b = 1 \\ 3a + b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}, b = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow a + b = \frac{1}{3}$$

5. 設
$$x$$
, y 的方程組 $\begin{cases} a_1x+b_1y=c_1\\ a_2x+b_2y=c_2 \end{cases}$ 之解爲 $(x$, $y)=(2$,5),則方程組 $\begin{cases} 5b_1x+2a_1y+3c_1=0\\ 5b_2x+2a_2y+3c_2=0 \end{cases}$ 之

解爲何?

答案:.(-3,-3)

解析:

$$\vdots \begin{cases} 5b_1x + 2a_1y + 3c_1 = 0 \\ 5b_2x + 2a_2y + 3c_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5b_1x + 2a_1y = -3c_1 \\ 5b_2x + 2a_2y = -3c_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (-\frac{5}{3})b_1x + (-\frac{2}{3})a_1y = c_1 \\ (-\frac{5}{3})b_2x + (-\frac{2}{3})a_2y = c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (-\frac{2}{3})a_1y + (-\frac{5}{3})b_1x = c_1 \\ (-\frac{2}{3})a_2y + (-\frac{5}{3})b_2x = c_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1(-\frac{2}{3}y) + b_1(-\frac{5}{3}x) = c_1 \\ a_2(-\frac{2}{3}y) + b_2(-\frac{5}{3}x) = c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = c_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = c_2 \end{cases} \text{ if } \text{ if }$$

6. 設
$$9x - 4y + 3z = -7x + 2y + 15z = 13x - 8y - z$$
, $xyz \neq 0$, $x = \frac{x + y + z}{x - y + z} = \frac{x + y + z}{x - y + z}$

答案: $\frac{3}{5}$

解析:

$$\begin{cases} 9x - 4y + 3z = -7x + 2y + 15z \\ -7x + 2y + 15z = 13x - 8y - z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 8x - 3y - 6z = 0 \\ 10x - 5y - 8z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x : y : z = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ -5 & -8 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 8 \\ -8 & 10 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} 8 & -3 \\ 10 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-6) : 4 : (-10) = 3 : (-2) : 5 ;$$

$$\therefore \Rightarrow x = 3t, y = -2t, z = 5t, \exists x = 3t, z = 3t - 2t + 5t, z = 6 = 3 = 3t = 2t + 5t, z = 6 = 3 = 3t = 2t + 5t = 6 = 3 = 5 = 5 = 5t$$

答案: -1

解析:

將方程組的增廣矩陣作列運算:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & k \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-1)R_1 + R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 & k - 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(-2)R_2 - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由第三列知,方程式 $0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z = (k+1)$, k = -1,方程式有解

8.
$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{3x - y} - \frac{4}{2x + y} = 1\\ \frac{5}{3x - y} + \frac{8}{2x + y} = 7 \end{cases}$$
 \Rightarrow \Rightarrow

答案: (1,2)

解析:

9. 方程組
$$\begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x+y} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{yz}{y+z} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 的解爲} \\ \frac{zx}{z+x} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

答案: $(1,1,\frac{1}{2})$

解析:

兩邊倒數,原式化爲
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{xy} = 2 \\ \frac{y+z}{yz} = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = 2 \\ \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 3 \\ \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{x} = 3 \end{cases}$$

①+②+③得
$$2(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}) = 8$$
 \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 4 \cdots \oplus$
由④-① \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{z} = 2$ \Rightarrow $z = \frac{1}{2}$
④-② \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{x} = 1$ \Rightarrow $x = 1$
④-③ \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{y} = 1$ \Rightarrow $y = 1$

10. 矩陣A是一個 2×3 矩陣,且A的第i列第j行的元爲 $a_{ij} = 2i - j$,其中i = 1,j = 1,2,3, 試寫出矩陣A =

答案: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

解析:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 1 - 1 & 2 \times 1 - 2 & 2 \times 1 - 3 \\ 2 \times 2 - 1 & 2 \times 2 - 2 & 2 \times 2 - 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

11. 解方程組:
$$\begin{cases} 6(x+y) = 5xy \\ 2(y+z) = 3yz \\ 3(z+x) = 4zx \end{cases}$$

答案: (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0), (3, 2, 1)

解析:

$$\begin{cases} 6(x+y) = 5xy & \cdots & \\ 2(y+z) = 3yz & \cdots & \\ 3(z+x) = 4zx & \cdots & 3 \end{cases}$$

(1)若x=0代入①,③得y=0,z=0,∴ (x,y,z)=(0,0,0)爲其解

(2)若 $xyz \neq 0$,則①,②,③分別除以 xy,yz,zx 得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{6}{x} + \frac{6}{y} = 5 \\ \frac{2}{y} + \frac{2}{z} = 3 \\ \frac{3}{z} + \frac{3}{x} = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{5}{6} & \dots & \textcircled{0} \\ \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{3}{2} & \dots & \textcircled{0} \\ \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{4}{3} & \dots & \textcircled{0} \end{cases}$$

[④+⑤+⑥]÷2得
$$\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}=\frac{11}{6}$$
……⑦

⑦ - ⑤ · ⑦ - ⑥ · ⑦ - ④得
$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{11}{6} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{11}{6} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $\frac{1}{z} = \frac{11}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$

$$\therefore x = 3, y = 2, z = 1$$