

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗				日期：92.11.13	
範圍	複數平面+Ans	班級		姓名	
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一、 單選題 (每題 8 分)

1. 設  $a, b \in C, \alpha \in R$ , 則  $\frac{3a-bi}{a\alpha-2bi}$  之共軛複數為

- (A)  $\frac{3a+bi}{a\bar{\alpha}-2bi}$  (B)  $\frac{3\bar{a}-\bar{b}i}{a\bar{\alpha}-2bi}$  (C)  $\frac{3\bar{a}+\bar{b}i}{\alpha\bar{a}-2\bar{b}i}$  (D)  $\frac{3\bar{a}+\bar{b}i}{\bar{\alpha}a+2\bar{b}i}$  (E)  $\frac{3\bar{a}+\bar{b}i}{\alpha\bar{a}+2\bar{b}i}$ 。

ANS : (E)

解析 :

$$\overline{\left(\frac{3a-bi}{a\alpha-2bi}\right)} = \frac{\overline{3a-bi}}{\overline{a\alpha-2bi}} = \frac{3\bar{a}-\bar{b}i}{\bar{a}\bar{\alpha}-2\bar{b}i} = \frac{3\bar{a}+\bar{b}i}{\alpha\bar{a}+2\bar{b}i} \therefore \text{(E) 爲真}$$

2. 以  $2+\sqrt{2}i$  及  $2-\sqrt{2}i$  爲根作一個一元二次方程式爲

- (A)  $x^2+4x-2=0$  (B)  $x^2-2x-3=0$  (C)  $x^2-4x+6=0$   
(D)  $x^2-2x-1=0$  (E)  $x^2-4x+8=0$ 。

ANS : (C)

解析 :  $\because (2+\sqrt{2}i)+(2-\sqrt{2}i)=4, (2+\sqrt{2}i)(2-\sqrt{2}i)=6$

$\therefore$  以  $2+\sqrt{2}i$  及  $2-\sqrt{2}i$  爲二根之二次方程式爲  $x^2-4x+6=0$

3. 下列各式何者正確 ?

- (A)  $\sqrt{6}=\sqrt{-2}\times\sqrt{-3}$  (B)  $\sqrt{-6}=-\sqrt{2}\times\sqrt{3}$  (C)  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{-2}}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{-2}}$  (D)  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{-2}}=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{-2}}$

ANS : (D)

解析 :

(A)  $\sqrt{-2}\times\sqrt{-3}=\sqrt{2}i\times\sqrt{3}i=\sqrt{6}i^2=-\sqrt{6}$ , 故  $\sqrt{6}\neq\sqrt{-2}\times\sqrt{-3}$

(B)  $\sqrt{-6}=\sqrt{6}i, -\sqrt{2}\times\sqrt{3}=-\sqrt{6}$ , 故  $\sqrt{-6}\neq-\sqrt{2}\times\sqrt{3}$

(C)  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{-2}}=\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}i, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{-2}}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}i}=\frac{\sqrt{3}\cdot i}{\sqrt{2}\cdot i^2}=\frac{\sqrt{3}i}{-\sqrt{2}}=-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}i$

(D) 由(C)可知  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{-2}}=\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}i, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{-2}}=-(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}i)=\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}i$ , 故  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{-2}}=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{-2}}$

二、 填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 化簡  $(1-i)^{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

ANS :  $-2^{50}$

解析 : (1)  $(1-i)^2 = 1-2i+i^2 = -2i$

(2)  $(1-i)^{100} = [(1-i)^2]^{50} = (-2i)^{50} = 2^{50} \cdot i^{50} = 2^{50} (i^2) = -2^{50}$

2. 設  $z = \frac{(5-12i)\cdot(7+2i)}{(2-7i)\cdot(3+4i)}$ , 則  $|z| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

ANS :  $\frac{13}{5}$

解析：

$$(1) \text{ 若 } \alpha, \beta \in C, \beta \neq 0, \text{ 則 } |\alpha\beta| = |\alpha||\beta|, \left| \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right| = \frac{|\alpha|}{|\beta|}$$

$$(2) \therefore |z| = \left| \frac{(5-12i) \cdot (7+2i)}{(2-7i) \cdot (3+4i)} \right| = \frac{|5-12i| \cdot |7+2i|}{|2-7i| \cdot |3+4i|} = \frac{\sqrt{5^2+12^2} \cdot \sqrt{7^2+2^2}}{\sqrt{2^2+7^2} \cdot \sqrt{3^2+4^2}} = \frac{13 \cdot \sqrt{53}}{\sqrt{53} \cdot 5} = \frac{13}{5}$$

3.  $x, y \in R$ , 若  $\frac{1+3i}{x+yi} = 1+i$ , 則數對  $(x, y) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

ANS : (2, 1)

解析：

$$\therefore \frac{1+3i}{x+yi} = 1+i; \therefore x+yi = \frac{1+3i}{1+i} = \frac{(1+3i)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \frac{4+2i}{2} = 2+i$$

$$\therefore x, y \in R \therefore x=2, y=1$$

4. 若  $(2-i)x^2 - 3(1-i)x - 2(1+i) = 0$  有實數解, 求另一虛根為\_\_\_\_\_。

ANS :  $-\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{5}i$

解析：

$$\text{設方程式之實根爲 } \alpha, \text{ 則 } (2-i)\alpha^2 - 3(1-i)\alpha - 2(1+i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 2) + (-\alpha^2 + 3\alpha - 2)i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 2 = 0 \\ \alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2\alpha+1)(\alpha-2) = 0 \\ (\alpha-1)(\alpha-2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } 2 \\ \alpha = 1 \text{ 或 } 2 \end{cases} \therefore \alpha = 2$$

$$\text{設另一根爲 } \beta, \text{ 則 } 2 + \beta = \frac{3(1-i)}{2-i} = \frac{3}{5}(3-i) \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{3}{5}(3-i) - 2 = \frac{-1-3i}{5}$$

5. 設  $z = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 則  $1 + z^{88} + \sqrt{2}z^{1999} =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

ANS :  $3 - i$

解析：

$$\therefore z^2 = \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{2i}{2} = i \quad \therefore z^{88} = (z^2)^{44} = 1$$

$$z^{1999} = z^{1998} \cdot z = (z^2)^{999} \cdot z = (i)^{999} \cdot z = i^{996} \cdot i^3 \cdot z = (i^4)^{249} \cdot (-i)z = -iz$$

$$\text{故 } 1 + z^{88} + \sqrt{2}z^{1999} = 1 + 1 + \sqrt{2}(-i) \cdot \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} = 2 - i(1+i) = 2 - i + 1 = 3 - i$$

7. 設  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , 則  $\frac{5i^5 + 4i^3 + 1}{8i^9 - 5i - 3}$  的絕對值為\_\_\_\_\_。

ANS :  $\frac{1}{3}$

解析：

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{5i^5 + 4i^3 + 1}{8i^9 - 5i - 3} &= \frac{5i - 4i + 1}{8i - 5i - 3} = \frac{i + 1}{3i - 3} \\ \therefore \left| \frac{5i^5 + 4i^3 + 1}{8i^9 - 5i - 3} \right| &= \left| \frac{i + 1}{3i - 3} \right| = \frac{|i + 1|}{|3i - 3|} = \frac{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-3)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{18}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

8. 化簡  $\frac{(3 - \sqrt{-16}) \cdot (-1 + \sqrt{-25})}{2 + \sqrt{-9}}$  為標準式得\_\_\_\_\_。

ANS :  $7 - i$

解析 :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(3 - \sqrt{-16}) \cdot (-1 + \sqrt{-25})}{2 + \sqrt{-9}} &= \frac{(3 - 4i)(-1 + 5i)}{2 + 3i} \\ &= \frac{(-3 + 20) + (4 + 15)i}{2 + 3i} = \frac{17 + 19i}{2 + 3i} = \frac{(17 + 19i)(2 - 3i)}{(2 + 3i)(2 - 3i)} = \frac{(34 + 57) + (38 - 51)i}{4 + 9} = \frac{91 - 13i}{13} = 7 - i \end{aligned}$$

9. 設  $a, b \in R$  且  $[(a + 1) - 4i] + [5 + (b - 2)i] = 2 + 5i$ , 則  $\overline{a + bi} =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

ANS :  $-4 - 11i$

解析 :

$$\begin{aligned} [(a + 1) - 4i] + [5 + (b - 2)i] &= 2 + 5i \\ \Rightarrow (a + 1 + 5) + (-4 + b - 2)i &= 2 + 5i \\ \Rightarrow (a + 6) + (b - 6)i &= 2 + 5i \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + 6 = 2 \\ b - 6 = 5 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a = -4 \\ b = 11 \end{cases} \\ \therefore \overline{a + bi} &= \overline{-4 + 11i} = -4 - 11i \end{aligned}$$

10. 設  $\alpha, \beta$  為方程式  $x^2 + 8x + 4 = 0$  的兩根, 則以  $\alpha + \beta$  及  $\alpha\beta$  為兩根的二次方程式為\_\_\_\_\_ ; 而  $(\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2$  之值為\_\_\_\_\_。

ANS :  $x^2 + 4x - 32 = 0$  ;  $-12$

解析 :

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha, \beta &\text{ 為 } x^2 + 8x + 4 = 0 \text{ 的兩根} \\ \therefore \alpha + \beta &= -8, \alpha\beta = 4, (\alpha + \beta) + \alpha\beta = -4, (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha\beta) = -32 \\ \therefore \text{ 以 } \alpha + \beta, \alpha\beta &\text{ 為兩根的二次方程式為} \\ x^2 - [(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha\beta]x &+ (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha\beta) = 0 \text{ 即 } x^2 + 4x - 32 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } (\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2 &= \alpha + 2\sqrt{\alpha} \cdot \sqrt{\beta} + \beta \\ &= \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} \quad (\because \alpha < 0, \beta < 0) \\ &= -8 - 2\sqrt{4} = -12 \end{aligned}$$

11. 設  $k$  為給定之有理數, 且對任一有理數  $m$ , 恆使方程式  $x^2 - 3(m - 1)x + 2m^2 + 3k = 0$  之根為有理數, 則  $k =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

ANS :  $-6$

解析：

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{判別式 } [-3(m-1)]^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (2m^2 + 3k) \\ & = 9(m-1)^2 - 4(2m^2 + 3k) = m^2 - 18m + (9 - 12k) \text{ 爲完全平方} \\ & \therefore 9^2 - (9 - 12k) = 0, \text{ 則 } k = -6 \end{aligned}$$

12. 設  $\overline{\left(\frac{7+2i}{5-3i}\right)} = a + bi$ ，其中  $a, b$  爲實數，試求有序數對  $(a, b) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

**ANS :**  $\left(\frac{29}{34}, \frac{-31}{34}\right)$

解析：

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\left(\frac{7+2i}{5-3i}\right)} & = \overline{\frac{7+2i}{5-3i}} = \frac{7-2i}{5+3i} = \frac{(7-2i)(5-3i)}{(5+3i)(5-3i)} = \frac{29-31i}{34} = \frac{29}{34} + \frac{-31}{34}i \\ \therefore (a, b) & = \left(\frac{29}{34}, \frac{-31}{34}\right) \end{aligned}$$

13. 設複數  $z$  滿足  $z^2 = 5 - 12i$ ，則此複數  $z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

**ANS :**  $3 - 2i$  或  $-3 + 2i$

解析：

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{設 } z = a + bi, a, b \in R \\ \Rightarrow (a + bi)^2 & = (a^2 - b^2) + 2abi = 5 - 12i \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 - b^2 = 5 \dots\dots ① \\ 2ab = -12 \dots\dots ② \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \text{又 } a^2 + b^2 & = 13 \dots\dots ③ \\ \Rightarrow \text{由 } ①③ \text{ 得 } a^2 & = 9, b^2 = 9 \\ \Rightarrow \text{由 } ② \text{ } a = \pm 3, b & = \mp 2 \\ \therefore (a, b) & = (3, -2) \text{ 或 } (-3, 2) \Rightarrow z = 3 - 2i \text{ 或 } -3 + 2i \end{aligned}$$

14. 求方程式  $x^2 - 5x + (7 - i) = 0$  之解。

**ANS :**  $x = 3 + i$  或  $x = 2 - i$

解析：

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 - 5x + (7 - i) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow [x^2 - 5x + \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2] & = -7 + i + \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 \\ \Rightarrow \left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 & = \frac{-3 + 4i}{4} \\ \text{設 } \omega^2 = -3 + 4i \text{ 得 } \omega & = \pm(1 + 2i) \text{ (參閱上題)} \\ \Rightarrow x - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{\pm(1 + 2i)}{2} \Rightarrow x & = 3 + i \text{ 或 } x = 2 - i \end{aligned}$$

15. 甲、乙兩生同解一整係數方程式，甲生看錯  $x^2$  之係數得二根爲  $\frac{5}{4}$  與  $-\frac{3}{10}$ ，乙生用公式解，判別式計算錯誤得二根爲  $\frac{13}{12}$  與  $-\frac{7}{24}$ ，試求正確的方程式。

**ANS :**  $48x^2 - 38x - 15 = 0$

解析 :

設正確方程式為  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  , 其二根為  $\alpha, \beta$

$$\text{則 } \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}, \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{b}{c}$$

(1)  $\therefore$  甲生看錯  $x^2$  之係數  $a$  但  $b, c$  沒錯

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = \frac{5}{4} + (-\frac{3}{10}) = \frac{25-6}{20} = \frac{19}{20} \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{5}{4} \cdot (-\frac{3}{10}) = -\frac{3}{8} \end{cases} \therefore \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{b}{c}$$

$$\therefore \frac{19/20}{-3/8} = -\frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{38}{15} = \frac{b}{c} \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

(2)  $\therefore$  乙生判別式  $D$  計算錯誤

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b + \sqrt{D}}{2a} + \frac{-b - \sqrt{D}}{2a} = -\frac{b}{a} \text{ 仍然正確}$$

$$\therefore \text{由 } \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} \text{ 得 } \frac{13}{12} + (-\frac{7}{24}) = -\frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{19}{24} = -\frac{b}{a} \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

(3) 由  $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$   $a:b:c = 48:(-38):(-15)$  代入  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

$$48x^2 - 38x - 15 = 0 \text{ 爲所求方程式}$$

16. 設  $x \in R, i(x-i)^3 \in R$ , 求  $x$ 。

**ANS :**  $0, \pm\sqrt{3}$

解析 :

$$\therefore i(x-i)^3 = i[x^3 - 3x^2(i) + 3x(i^2) - i^3] = (3x^2 - 1) + (x^3 - 3x)i \in R$$

$$\therefore x^3 - 3x = 0 \quad \therefore x(x^2 - 3) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0 \text{ 或 } x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

17.  $\alpha, \beta$  爲  $x^2 + 6x + 1 = 0$  之二根, 求  $(\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2 = ?$

**ANS :**  $-8$

解析 :

$$\text{由根與係數關係知 } \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -6 \\ \alpha\beta = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta < 0, \alpha\beta > 0, \alpha, \beta \in R$$

$$\therefore \alpha < 0, \beta < 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} \cdot \sqrt{\beta} = -\sqrt{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2 = \alpha + 2\sqrt{\alpha} \cdot \sqrt{\beta} + \beta = \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = -6 - 2 = -8$$