

高雄市明誠中學 高二普通科 數學平時測驗 日期：91.11.30						
範圍	3-3 一次方程組	班級		姓名	得分	

-、計算題：

1. 設  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 2$ ,  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ e & f \end{vmatrix} = 3$ ,  $\begin{vmatrix} c & d \\ e & f \end{vmatrix} = 4$ , 求行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 3a+2c+e & 3b+2d+f \\ 2a-c+2e & 2b-d+2f \end{vmatrix}$  之值。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{vmatrix} 3a+2c+e & 3b+2d+f \\ 2a-c+2e & 2b-d+2f \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} 7a+5e & 7b+5f \\ 2a-c+2e & 2b-d+2f \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} 7a & 7b \\ 2a-c+2e & 2b-d+2f \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 5e & 5f \\ 2a-c+2e & 2b-d+2f \end{vmatrix} \\
&= 7 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ 2a-c+2e & 2b-d+2f \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ 2a-c+2e & 2b-d+2f \end{vmatrix} \\
&= 7 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ -c+2e & -d+2f \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ 2a-c & 2b-d \end{vmatrix} \\
&= 7 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ -c & -d \end{vmatrix} + 7 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ 2e & 2f \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ 2a & 2b \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ -c & -d \end{vmatrix} \\
&= -7 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + 14 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ e & f \end{vmatrix} + 10 \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} - 5 \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (-7) \times 2 + 14 \times 3 + 10 \times (-3) - 5 \times (-4) = 18
\end{aligned}$$

2. 若行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2x & 4x^2 \\ 2 & 6 & 12 \\ 3 & 12 & 48 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ , 求  $x$  之解。

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2x & 4x^2 \\ 2 & 6 & 12 \\ 3 & 12 & 48 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$12 + 4x^2 + 3x - 3x^2 - 8x - 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-3) = 0 \therefore x = 2, 3$$

3. 若  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 6$ , 求  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + 2a_2 & a_3 & 2a_3 + a_2 \\ b_1 + 2b_2 & b_3 & 2b_3 + b_2 \\ c_1 + 2c_2 & c_3 & 2c_3 + c_2 \end{vmatrix}$  之值。

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + 2a_2 & a_3 & 2a_3 + a_2 \\ b_1 + 2b_2 & b_3 & 2b_3 + b_2 \\ c_1 + 2c_2 & c_3 & 2c_3 + c_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + 2a_2 & a_3 & a_2 \\ b_1 + 2b_2 & b_3 & b_2 \\ c_1 + 2c_2 & c_3 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_3 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_3 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

4. 求行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 13 & 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 13 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 & 13 \end{vmatrix}$  之值。

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 13 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 & 13 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 33 & 10 & 10 \\ 33 & 13 & 10 \\ 33 & 10 & 13 \end{vmatrix} = 33 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 & 10 \\ 1 & 13 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 & 13 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 33 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 33 \times \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 33 \times 9 = 297 \end{aligned}$$

5. 二元一次方程組  $\begin{cases} x + ay = 1 \\ ax - 2y = 1 \\ 4x + 2y = 3 \end{cases}$  恰有一解，求  $a$  之值。

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \Rightarrow -6 + 2a + 4a + 8 - 3a^2 - 2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow a^2 - 2a &= 0 \Rightarrow a(a - 2) = 0 \therefore a = 0, 2 \end{aligned}$$

6. 若三線  $L_1 : x + y = 3, L_2 : 3x - ay = 1, L_3 : ax + 2y = 5$  不能為成一個三角形，求  $a$  之值。

(1) 三線共點

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -a & 1 \\ a & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \therefore -5a + 18 + a + 3a^2 - 15 - 2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow 3a^2 - 4a + 1 &= 0 \therefore (3a - 1)(a - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}, 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) L_1 // L_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{-a} \Rightarrow a = -3$$

$$(3) L_1 // L_3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$(4) L_2 // L_3 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{a} = \frac{-a}{2} \Rightarrow a^2 = -6 \text{ (不合)}$$

7.  $\begin{vmatrix} a_2 + a_3 & 2a_1 + a_2 & a_1 - 3a_3 \\ b_2 + b_3 & 2b_1 + b_2 & b_1 - 3b_3 \\ c_2 + c_3 & 2c_1 + c_2 & c_1 - 3c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 10$  , 求  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$  之值。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a_2 + a_3 & 2a_1 + a_2 & a_1 - 3a_3 \\ b_2 + b_3 & 2b_1 + b_2 & b_1 - 3b_3 \\ c_2 + c_3 & 2c_1 + c_2 & c_1 - 3c_3 \end{array} \right| = 10 \\
\Rightarrow & \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a_2 + a_3 & 2a_1 - a_3 & a_1 - 3a_3 \\ b_2 + b_3 & 2b_1 - b_3 & b_1 - 3b_3 \\ c_2 + c_3 & 2c_1 - c_3 & c_1 - 3c_3 \end{array} \right| = 10 \\
\Rightarrow & \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a_2 + a_3 & 5a_3 & a_1 - 3a_3 \\ b_2 + b_3 & 5b_3 & b_1 - 3b_3 \\ c_2 + c_3 & 5c_3 & c_1 - 3c_3 \end{array} \right| = 10 \\
\Rightarrow & 5 \times \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a_2 & a_3 & a_1 \\ b_2 & b_3 & b_1 \\ c_2 & c_3 & c_1 \end{array} \right| = 10 \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a_2 & a_3 & a_1 \\ b_2 & b_3 & b_1 \\ c_2 & c_3 & c_1 \end{array} \right| = 2 \\
\Rightarrow & \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{array} \right| = 2
\end{aligned}$$

8. 設  $\overrightarrow{AB} = (1, 0, 2)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{AC} = (2, 1, 1)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{AD} = (-1, 3, -1)$  , 求以  $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AD}$  所張之平行六面體隻體積。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right| = |-1 + 12 + 0 + 2 - 0 - 3| = 10 \\
9. \text{ 若 } a, b, c \text{ 為方程式 } x^3 - 3x + 5 = 0 \text{ 之三根 , } & \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{array} \right| \text{ 之值。}
\end{aligned}$$

若  $a, b, c$  為方程式  $x^3 - 3x + 5 = 0$  之三根

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b+c=0 \\ ab+bc+ca=-3 \\ abc=5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a+b+c & b & c \\ a+b+c & c & a \\ a+b+c & a & b \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & b & c \\ 0 & c & a \\ 0 & a & b \end{array} \right| = 0$$

10. 設  $A(k, 3), B(5, -3), C(-1, 0)$  三點共線 , 求  $k$  之值。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \begin{array}{ccc} k & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{ccc} k+1 & 3 & 0 \\ 6 & -3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{cc} k+1 & 3 \\ 6 & -3 \end{array} \right| = 0 \\
\Rightarrow & -3(k+1) - 18 = 0 \therefore k = -7
\end{aligned}$$