

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗 日期：101.10.31				
範圍	2-3 方程式(A)	班級	一年____班	姓名
		座號		

一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 若  $\alpha = 1+i$ ,  $\beta = 2-3i$ , 求

(1)  $\alpha + \beta =$  \_\_\_\_\_ . (2)  $\alpha - \beta =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

(3)  $\alpha\beta =$  \_\_\_\_\_ . (4)  $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (1)  $3-2i$ ; (2)  $-1+4i$ ; (3)  $5-i$ ; (4)  $\frac{-1+5i}{13}$

**解析** (1)  $\alpha + \beta = (1+i) + (2-3i) = (1+2) + (1-3)i = 3-2i$

(2)  $\alpha - \beta = (1+i) - (2-3i) = 1+i-2+3i = -1+4i$

(3)  $\alpha\beta = (1+i)(2-3i) = 2-3i+2i-3i^2 = 5-i$

(4)  $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{1+i}{2-3i} = \frac{(1+i)(2+3i)}{(2-3i)(2+3i)} = \frac{2+3i+2i+3i^2}{4-9i^2} = \frac{-1+5i}{13}$

2. 若  $a$  與  $a+2$  為異號的兩實數, 且均為方程式  $x^2 + |x| + 3k = 0$  的解, 則  $k$  之值為 \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答**  $-\frac{2}{3}$

**解析**  $\because a$  與  $a+2$  異號  $\therefore a < 0, a+2 > 0$

$\because a$  與  $a+2$  為方程式  $x^2 + |x| + 3k = 0$  之二根

$\therefore a^2 + |a| + 3k = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - a + 3k = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$

$(a+2)^2 + |a+2| + 3k = 0 \Rightarrow (a+2)^2 + (a+2) + 3k = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + 5a + 6 + 3k = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1}$  得  $6a + 6 = 0 \therefore a = -1$ , 代入  $\textcircled{1}$  得  $2 + 3k = 0 \therefore k = -\frac{2}{3}$

3. 複數  $(-2 + \sqrt{3}i)^4$  的(1)實部為 \_\_\_\_\_ . (2)虛部為 \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (1)  $-47$ ; (2)  $-8\sqrt{3}$

**解析**  $(-2 + \sqrt{3}i)^4 = (4 - 4\sqrt{3}i - 3)^2 = 1 - 8\sqrt{3}i - 48 = -47 - 8\sqrt{3}i$ , 實部為  $-47$ , 虛部為  $-8\sqrt{3}$

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

**解答**  $7-i$

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

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

**解答**  $(2, 1)$

**解析**  $\because \frac{1+3i}{x+yi} = 1+i \quad \therefore x+yi = \frac{1+3i}{1+i} = \frac{(1+3i)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \frac{4+2i}{2} = 2+i, \quad \therefore x=2, y=1$

6. 設  $a$  為實數，若方程式  $x^2 - (a+i)x + 2 + 2i = 0$  有一實根，試求  $a$  的值為\_\_\_\_\_。

**解答** 3

**解析** 設實根為  $\alpha$ ，則  $\alpha^2 - (a+i)\alpha + 2 + 2i = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha^2 - a\alpha + 2) + (-\alpha + 2)i = 0$   
 解  $\begin{cases} \alpha^2 - a\alpha + 2 = 0 \\ -\alpha + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$ ，得  $\begin{cases} a = 3 \\ \alpha = 2 \end{cases}$

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

**解答**  $3 - i$

**解析**  $\because z^2 = \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{2i}{2} = i \quad \therefore z^{88} = (z^2)^{44} = 1$   
 $z^{1999} = z^{1998} \cdot z = (z^2)^{999} \cdot z = (i)^{999} \cdot z = i^{996} \cdot i^3 \cdot z = (i^4)^{249} \cdot (-i)z = -iz$   
 故  $1 + z^{88} + \sqrt{2} z^{1999} = 1 + 1 + \sqrt{2}(-i) \cdot \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} = 2 - i(1+i) = 2 - i + 1 = 3 - i$

8. 設  $z_1 = 2 + 4i, z_2 = 3 + i$ ，試求  $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$  的共軛複數為\_\_\_\_\_。

**解答**  $1 - i$

**解析**  $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{2+4i}{3+i} = \frac{(2+4i)(3-i)}{(3+i)(3-i)} = \frac{10+10i}{9-(-1)} = 1+i$ ，所求  $= \overline{1+i} = 1-i$

9. 設  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ ，若  $1 - i$  為  $x^2 - cx + 1 = 0$  之一根，則複數  $c =$ \_\_\_\_\_。（以  $a + bi$  的形式表示）

**解答**  $\frac{3-i}{2}$

**解析**  $\because 1 - i$  為  $x^2 - cx + 1 = 0$  之一根  $\therefore (1-i)^2 - c(1-i) + 1 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow 1 - 2i + i^2 - c(1-i) + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow c(1-i) = 1 - 2i$   
 $\Rightarrow c = \frac{1-2i}{1-i} = \frac{(1-2i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{1+i-2i-2i^2}{1-i^2} = \frac{1-i+2}{1+1} = \frac{3-i}{2}$

10. 設複數  $z$  的實數部分為正，且滿足  $z^2 = 3 - 4i, i = \sqrt{-1}, z =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

**解答**  $2 - i$

**解析** SOL 一  
 設  $z = a + bi, a, b \in \mathbf{R}$  且  $a > 0$ ， $z^2 = (a+bi)^2 = a^2 - b^2 + 2abi = 3 - 4i$   
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 - b^2 = 3 & \dots\dots ① \\ ab = -2 & \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$  由②知  $b = \frac{-2}{a}$  代入①  
 $a^2 - \left(\frac{-2}{a}\right)^2 = 3 \Rightarrow a^4 - 3a^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (a^2 - 4)(a^2 + 1) = 0$   
 $\therefore a = 2 \Rightarrow b = -1 \Rightarrow z = a + bi = 2 - i$   
 SOL 二  
 設  $z = a + bi, z^2 = (a+bi)^2 = a^2 - b^2 + 2abi = 3 - 4i$   
 又  $|(a+bi)^2| = |3-4i| \Rightarrow (\sqrt{a^2+b^2})^2 = \sqrt{3^2+(-4)^2} \Rightarrow a^2+b^2 = 5$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 - b^2 = 3 \dots\dots\dots ① \\ ab = -2 \dots\dots\dots ② \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5 \dots\dots\dots ③ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 = 4 \\ b^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \pm 2 \\ b = \mp 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = 2 - i; \quad -2 + i$$

$$a, b \in \mathbf{R} \text{ 且 } a > 0 \Rightarrow z = 2 - i$$

11. 設  $a \in \mathbf{R}$ , 若二次方程式  $x^2 - ax - a + 8 = 0$  有相等實根, 則  $a$  為\_\_\_\_\_.

**解答** 4 或 -8

**解析**  $a \in \mathbf{R}$ ,  $x^2 - ax - a + 8 = 0$  有相等實根, 則  $D = (-a)^2 - 4(-a + 8) = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + 4a - 32 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (a - 4)(a + 8) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 4$  或  $-8$

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

**解答**  $-4 - 11i$

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

13. 設  $-2 - i$  是實係數方程式  $ax^3 - 11x + b = 0$  的一根, 則  $(a, b) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $(1, -20)$

**解析**  $\because -2 - i$  是實係數方程式  $ax^3 - 11x + b = 0$  之一根  $\Rightarrow -2 + i$  亦為其根

$$[x - (-2 - i)][x - (-2 + i)]$$

$$= x^2 - (-2 + i)x - (-2 - i)x + 4 + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 5 \mid ax^3 - 11x + b$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 1 + 4 + 5 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} a - 4a \\ a + 0 - 11 \\ a + 4a + 5a \\ -4a - (11 + 5a) + b \\ -4a \quad -16a - 20a \\ \hline (-11 + 11a) + (b + 20a) \end{array}} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -11 + 11a = 0 \dots\dots\dots ① \\ b + 20a = 0 \dots\dots\dots ② \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 1, b = -20$$

14. 設  $m, k \in \mathbf{Q}$ ,  $m \neq 0$ , 且方程式  $2mx^2 - 3mx + 2x + m + k = 0$  之根為有理數, 則有理數  $k =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $-1$  或  $-2$

**解析**  $\because$  方程式  $2mx^2 - 3mx + 2x + m + k = 0$  之根為有理數  
 $\therefore (-3m + 2)^2 - 4 \cdot 2m(m + k) = 9m^2 - 12m + 4 - 8m^2 - 8mk$   
 $= m^2 - 2(6 + 4k)m + 4$  為完全平方式  
 $\Rightarrow (6 + 4k)^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (6 + 4k + 2)(6 + 4k - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow (k + 2)(k + 1) = 0$   
 $\therefore k = -1$  或  $k = -2$

15. 化簡  $\frac{5i^5 + 4i^3 + 1}{8i^9 - 5i - 3} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $-\frac{i}{3}$

**解析** 原式  $= \frac{5i - 4i + 1}{8i - 5i - 3} = \frac{1 + i}{-3 + 3i} = \frac{(1 + i)(-3 - 3i)}{(-3 + 3i)(-3 - 3i)} = \frac{-3 - 3i - 3i - 3i^2}{9 - (9i^2)} = \frac{-6i}{18} = -\frac{i}{3}$

16. 設  $x, y$  是實數, 若  $(1 + i)(x + 2y) - (3 - 2i)(x - y) = 8 + 3i$ , 求 (1)  $x =$ \_\_\_\_\_. (2)  $y =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答** (1)  $x=1$ ; (2)  $y=2$

**解析** 左式  $= x+2y+xi+2yi-(3x-3y-2xi+2yi) = (-2x+5y)+(3x)i = 8+3i$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -2x+5y=8 \\ 3x=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=2 \end{cases}$$

17. 設  $x^2-2x-k=0$ , 無實數解, 試求  $k$  範圍\_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $k < -1$

**解析**  $D < 0 \Rightarrow 2^2+4k < 0 \Rightarrow k < -1$

18. 令  $(x^2+2x)^2-3(x^2+2x+1)-1=0$ , 則  $x=$ \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $-1 \pm \sqrt{5}$  或  $-1$

**解析** 設  $x^2+2x=A \Rightarrow$  原式為  $A^2-3(A+1)-1=0 \Rightarrow A=4$  或  $-1$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+2x=4 \text{ 或 } x^2+2x=-1 \Rightarrow x=-1 \pm \sqrt{5} \text{ 或 } -1$$

19.  $f(x), g(x)$  為實係數多項式, 若  $f(1+2i)=3-4i, g(3-4i)=1+2i$ , 求  $f(1-2i) \times g(3+4i) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $11-2i$

**解析**  $f(1-2i) \times g(3+4i) = \overline{f(1+2i)} \times \overline{g(3-4i)} = \overline{f(1+2i)} \times \overline{g(3-4i)}$   
 $= (3-4i) \times (1+2i) = (3+4i)(1-2i) = 11-2i$

20. 化簡  $\frac{2+i}{3+4i} + \overline{\left(\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5}i\right)} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答** 1

**解析**  $\frac{(2+i)(3-4i)}{(3+4i)(3-4i)} + \left(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5}i\right) = \frac{10-5i}{25} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5}i = \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{5}i\right) + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5}i = 1$ .

21.  $a, b$  為實數,  $\frac{1}{4+2i} + \frac{1}{a+bi} = \frac{2}{5}$ , 則數對  $(a, b) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $(4, -2)$

**解析**

$$\frac{1}{4+2i} + \frac{1}{a+bi} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a+bi} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{4+2i} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{4+2i}$$
$$= \frac{2(4+2i)-5}{5(4+2i)} = \frac{3+4i}{5(4+2i)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a+bi = \frac{5(4+2i)}{3+4i} = \frac{5(4+2i)(3-4i)}{3^2+4^2} = \frac{(12+8)+(6-16)i}{5} = 4-2i \Rightarrow a=4, b=-2$$