

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗					日期：104.11.05	
範圍	2-2 多項式.方程式	班級	一年__班	姓		
		座號		名		

一、填充題(每題 10 分)

1. 設  $f(x) = (-x^3 + x + 2)^9$

(1)  $f(x)$  的常數項為\_\_\_\_\_ . (2)  $f(x)$  的各項係數和為\_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (1) 512; (2) 512

2. 若  $2x^3 + ax + 10$  除以  $x^2 - 3x + b$  的商為  $2x + c$  餘式  $3x - 2$  , 求  $(a, b, c) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (-11, 2, 6)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 + 6 \\ 1 - 3 + b \overline{) 2 + 0 + \quad a + \quad 10} \end{array}$$

**解析**

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 - 6 + \quad 2b \\ \hline 6 + (a - 2b) + \quad 10 \\ 6 - \quad 18 + \quad 6b \\ \hline (a - 2b + 18) + (10 - 6b) \end{array}$$

商為  $2x + 6$  , 餘式  $(a - 2b + 18)x + (10 - 6b)$   $\begin{cases} c = 6 \\ a - 2b + 18 = 3 \Rightarrow a = -11, b = 2 \\ 10 - 6b = -2 \end{cases}$

3. 設多項式  $f(x)$  除以  $2x^2 + 2x + 2$  的商為  $4x + 2$  , 餘式  $x + 1$  , 求  $f(x)$  除以  $x^2 + x + 1$  的

(1) 商 = \_\_\_\_\_ . (2) 餘式 = \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (1)  $8x + 4$ ; (2)  $x + 1$

**解析**

$$\div 2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{f(x)}{2x^2 + 2x + 2} = 4x + 2 \cdots \cdots x + 1 \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \times 2 \quad \downarrow \text{不變} \\ \rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x^2 + x + 1} = 8x + 4 \cdots \cdots x + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

4. 求  $f(x) = x^{81} + x^{49} + x^{29} + x^9 + x$  除以  $g(x) = x^4 + x^2 + 1$  的餘式為\_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答**  $x^3 + x$

**解析**

$(x^4 + x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1) = x^6 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^6 = 1$  代入  $f(x)$  ,  
 $f(x) = (x^6)^{13} \cdot x^3 + (x^6)^8 \cdot x + (x^6)^4 \cdot x^5 + x^6 \cdot x^3 + x$   
 $\Rightarrow x^3 + x + x^5 + x^3 + x = x^5 + 2x^3 + 2x = (x^4 + x^2 + 1)(x) + x^3 + x$  ,  
 $f(x)$  除以  $x^4 + x^2 + 1$  之餘式  $= x^5 + 2x^3 + 2x$  除以  $x^4 + x^2 + 1$  之餘式  $= x^3 + x$  .

5. 若多項式  $f(x)$  除以  $x^2 - 5x - 6$  ,  $2x^2 + 5x + 2$  之餘式分別為  $3x - 1$  ,  $5x + 3$  , 則  $f(x)$  除以  $x^2 + 3x + 2$  之餘式為

**解答**  $3x - 1$

**解析**

設  $f(x) = (x - 6)(x + 1)Q_1(x) + 3x - 1 = (2x + 1)(x + 2)Q_2(x) + 5x + 3 = (x + 1)(x + 2)Q_3(x) + ax + b$  ,  
 $\therefore f(-1) = 3(-1) - 1 = -4$  ,  $f(-2) = 5 \times (-2) + 3 = -7$  ,  
 $\therefore -a + b = -4$  ,  $-2a + b = -7 \Rightarrow a = 3$  ,  $b = -1$  , 故所求餘式為  $3x - 1$  .

6. 設  $f(x)$  為一多項式,  $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$ ,  $a \neq 0$ , 以  $x - \frac{b}{a}$  除  $f(x)$  所得之商式為  $Q(x)$ , 餘式為  $r$ , 則以  $x - b$  除  $f(\frac{x}{a})$  所得之商式為\_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答**  $\frac{Q(\frac{x}{a})}{a}$

**解析**  $\because f(x) = (x - \frac{b}{a})Q(x) + r \quad \therefore f(\frac{x}{a}) = (\frac{x}{a} - \frac{b}{a})Q(\frac{x}{a}) + r = (x - b)\frac{Q(\frac{x}{a})}{a} + r$

故以  $x - b$  除  $f(\frac{x}{a})$  所得之商式為  $\frac{Q(\frac{x}{a})}{a}$

7. 設多項式  $f(x)$  除以  $x - \frac{b}{a}$  的餘式是  $r$ , 則  $x^2 f(x)$  除以  $ax - b$  的餘式為\_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $\frac{b^2 r}{a^2}$

**解析** 已知  $f(x) = (x - \frac{b}{a})q(x) + r$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 f(x) &= x^2 (x - \frac{b}{a})q(x) + rx^2 = (ax - b)\frac{1}{a}x^2 q(x) + (\frac{r}{a}x + \frac{br}{a^2})(ax - b) + \frac{b^2 r}{a^2} \\ &= (ax - b)[\frac{1}{a}x^2 q(x) + (\frac{r}{a}x + \frac{br}{a^2})] + \frac{b^2 r}{a^2} \quad \text{故餘式為 } \frac{b^2 r}{a^2} \end{aligned}$$

8. 若  $b < -2$  且  $x^4 + 2x^3 + 7x^2 + ax + 10$  可被  $x^2 + 2x - b$  整除, 則  $a + b =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $-1$

**解析**

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 7 & a & 10 & -2 \\ & -2 & 0 & -14 - 2b & & b \\ & & b & 0 & b(7+b) & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 7+b & a-2b-14 & 10+b(7+b) & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} a - 2b - 14 = 0 \\ 10 + 7b + b^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (a, b) = (4, -5), (10, -2) \text{ (不合)} \quad \therefore a + b = 4 - 5 = -1$$

9.  $f(x) = ax^4 + bx^3 + 1$  可被  $(x-1)^2$  整除, 則(1)( $a, b$ ) = \_\_\_\_\_ . (2)商式為\_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (1)(3, -4); (2)  $3x^2 + 2x + 1$

10. 設  $x$  的多項式  $3(x-1)^3 + 4(x-1)^2 + 2 = a(x-1)(x-2)(x+1) + b(x-1)(x-2) + c(x-2) + d$ , 求  $(a, b, c, d) =$ \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (3, 1, 7, 9)

**解析**  $x = 2$  代入  $\Rightarrow 3 + 4 + 2 = d \quad \therefore d = 9$

$x = 1$  代入  $\Rightarrow 2 = c \times (-1) + d \Rightarrow c = 7$

$x = -1$  代入  $\Rightarrow 3 \times (-2)^3 + 4 \times (-2)^2 + 2 = b(-2)(-3) + c(-3) + d$

即  $6b - 3c + d = -6 \Rightarrow b = 1$

$x = 0$  代入  $\Rightarrow 3 \times (-1)^3 + 4 \times (-1)^2 + 2 = a(-1)(-2) \times 1 + b(-1)(-2) + c(-2) + d$

即  $2a + 2b - 2c + d = 3 \Rightarrow 2a + 2 - 14 + 9 = 3 \Rightarrow a = 3$

11. 設  $2x^{10} - 2x^9 + x^8 = a_{10}(2x-1)^{10} + a_9(2x-1)^9 + a_8(2x-1)^8 + \dots + a_1(2x-1) + a_0$ , 且  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{10}$  皆為實數.

(1) 求  $a_{10}$  的值 = \_\_\_\_\_ . (2) 求  $a_0$  的值 = \_\_\_\_\_ .

(3) 求  $2a_{10} - a_9 + a_8 - a_7 + a_6 - a_5 + a_4 - a_3 + a_2 - a_1 + 2a_0$  的值 = \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (1)  $\frac{1}{512}$ ; (2)  $\frac{1}{512}$ ; (3)  $\frac{1}{256}$

**解析** (1) 比較係數  $\Rightarrow a_{10} \times 2^{10} = 2 \quad \therefore a_{10} = \frac{1}{2^9} = \frac{1}{512}$

(2) 令  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  代入  $\Rightarrow a_0 = 2 \times (\frac{1}{2})^{10} - 2 \times (\frac{1}{2})^9 + (\frac{1}{2})^8 = 2 \times (\frac{1}{2})^{10} = \frac{1}{512}$

(3) 令  $x = 0$  代入  $\Rightarrow a_{10} - a_9 + a_8 - a_7 + a_6 - a_5 + a_4 - a_3 + a_2 - a_1 + a_0 = 0$   
 $\therefore 2a_{10} - a_9 + a_8 - a_7 + a_6 - a_5 + a_4 - a_3 + a_2 - a_1 + 2a_0$

$= a_{10} + (a_{10} - a_9 + a_8 - a_7 + a_6 - a_5 + a_4 - a_3 + a_2 - a_1 + a_0) + a_0 = \frac{1}{512} + 0 + \frac{1}{512} = \frac{1}{256}$

12. 已知  $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)(x^{10} + 1) + x - 1$ , 則

(1)  $f(x)$  除以  $x + 1$  得餘式為\_\_\_\_\_ . (2)  $(x + 1)f(x)$  除以  $x^2 + 1$  得商式為\_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (1) 2; (2)  $x^{11} + x^{10} + x + 2$

**解析** 所求  $= f(-1) = [(-1)^2 + 1][(-1)^{10} + 1] - 1 - 1 = 2 \cdot 2 - 1 - 1 = 2$

$(x + 1)f(x) = (x + 1)(x^2 + 1)(x^{10} + 1) + (x + 1)(x - 1)$

$= (x^2 + 1)(x + 1)(x^{10} + 1) + (x^2 + 1) - 2 = (x^2 + 1)[(x + 1)(x^{10} + 1) + 1] - 2$

得商式為  $(x + 1)(x^{10} + 1) + 1 = x^{11} + x^{10} + x + 2$

13. 設  $17^5 - 15 \times 17^4 - 35 \times 17^3 + 13 \times 17^2 + a \times 17 + 1 = 35$ , 則  $a =$ \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** 70

**解析** 令  $f(x) = x^5 - 15x^4 - 35x^3 + 13x^2 + ax + 1 \quad \therefore f(17) = 35$

表  $x - 17$  除  $f(x)$  的餘式為 35, 由綜合除法:

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} 1 & -15 & -35 & 13 & a & 1 & 17 \\ & 17 & 34 & -17 & -68 & 17a - 68 \times 17 & \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & -1 & -4 & a - 68 & ,35 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow 17a - 68 \times 17 + 1 = 35 \quad \therefore 17a = 68 \times 17 + 34 \Rightarrow a = 68 + 2 = 70$

14. 若三次多項式  $g(x)$  的  $g(-1) = g(0) = g(2) = 0$ ,  $g(1) = 4$ , 試問  $g(x) =$ \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答**  $-2x(x + 1)(x - 2)$

**解析** 由  $g(-1) = g(0) = g(2) = 0$ ,  $\deg g(x) = 3$ , 可設  $g(x) = ax(x + 1)(x - 2)$

又  $g(1) = a \times 2 \times (-1) = 4 \Rightarrow a = -2$ , 故  $g(x) = -2x(x + 1)(x - 2)$

15. 設  $\deg f(x) = 3$ , 已知  $f(1) = f(2) = f(3) = 4$ ,  $f(4) = 34$ , 則  $f(x) =$ \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答**  $5(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3) + 4$

**解析**  $\therefore f(1) = f(2) = f(3) = 4 \quad \therefore f(x)$  除以  $x - 1, x - 2, x - 3$  都餘 4

設  $f(x) = a(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3) + 4$

$\therefore f(4) = 34 \quad \therefore a(3)(2)(1) + 4 = 34 \quad \therefore a = 5$

$\therefore f(x) = 5(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3) + 4$

16. 設  $f(x)$  為三次多項式, 且已知  $f(0) = 1, f(1) = 9, f(2) = 8, f(3) = 4$ , 則  $f(4) =$ \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** 3

**解析** 設  $f(x) = a(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3) + b(x - 1)(x - 2) + c(x - 1) + d$

由  $f(1) = 9$ , 得  $9 = d$

由  $f(2) = 8$ , 得  $8 = c + d = c + 9 \Rightarrow c = -1$

由  $f(3) = 4$ , 得  $4 = 2b + 2c + d = 2b - 2 + 9 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{2}$

由  $f(0) = 1$ , 得  $1 = -6a + 2b - c + d = -6a - 3 + 1 + 9 \Rightarrow a = 1$

$$\therefore f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3) - \frac{3}{2}(x-1)(x-2) - (x-1) + 9$$

$$\text{故 } f(4) = 3 \times 2 \times 1 - \frac{3}{2} \times 3 \times 2 - 3 + 9 = 3$$

【解 2】

$$f(x) = 1 \times \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}{(0-1)(0-2)(0-3)} + 9 \times \frac{(x-0)(x-2)(x-3)}{(1-0)(1-2)(1-3)}$$

$$+ 8 \times \frac{(x-0)(x-1)(x-3)}{(2-0)(2-1)(2-3)} + 4 \times \frac{(x-0)(x-1)(x-2)}{(3-0)(3-1)(3-2)}$$

$$f(4) = 1 \times \frac{(4-1)(4-2)(4-3)}{(0-1)(0-2)(0-3)} + 9 \times \frac{(4-0)(4-2)(4-3)}{(1-0)(1-2)(1-3)}$$

$$+ 8 \times \frac{(4-0)(4-1)(4-3)}{(2-0)(2-1)(2-3)} + 4 \times \frac{(4-0)(4-1)(4-2)}{(3-0)(3-1)(3-2)} = -1 + 36 - 48 + 16 = 3$$

17. 以  $x-1$  除多項式  $f(x)$  餘 1, 以  $x^2+x+1$  除  $f(x)$  餘式  $-x-1$ , 求以  $x^3-1$  除  $f(x)$  之餘式為\_\_\_\_\_.

解答  $x^2$

解析  $x^3-1 = (x-1)(x^2+x+1)$

$$\therefore f(x) = (x-1)Q_1(x) + 1 \quad \therefore f(1) = 1$$

$$\text{設 } f(x) = (x-1)(x^2+x+1)Q'(x) + a(x^2+x+1) - x - 1$$

$$\therefore f(1) = a \times (1+1+1) - 1 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1 \quad \therefore \text{餘式為 } (x^2+x+1) - x - 1 = x^2$$

18. 設  $f(x) = x^{17} + 4x^3 - 3x + 1$ , 則: (1) 以  $x^2-x+1$  除  $f(x)$  之餘式為\_\_\_\_\_.

(2) 以  $x^4-x^3+x-1$  除  $f(x)$  之餘式為\_\_\_\_\_.

解答 (1)  $-4x-2$ ; (2)  $5x^3-x^2-3x+2$

解析 (1) 令  $x^2-x+1=0 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x^2-x+1) = x^3+1=0 \quad \therefore x^3=-1$

$$r(x) = (x^3)^5 \times x^2 + 4x^3 - 3x + 1 = (-1)^5 \times x^2 + 4 \times (-1) - 3x + 1$$

$$= -x^2 - 3x - 3 = -(x-1) - 3x - 3 = -4x - 2$$

(2)  $\therefore x^4-x^3+x-1 = (x-1)(x^3+1)$  且由(1)知:  $x^3+1$  除  $f(x)$  之餘式為  $-x^2-3x-3$

$$\therefore \text{可設 } f(x) = x^{17} + 4x^3 - 3x + 1 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$= (x^3+1)Q_1(x) + (-x^2-3x-3)$$

$$= (x-1)(x^3+1)Q_2(x) + k(x^3+1) + (-x^2-3x-3) \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{令 } x=1 \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \quad \therefore f(1) = 3 = k \times 2 + (-7) \quad \therefore k = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow r(x) = 5(x^3+1) + (-x^2-3x-3) = 5x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 2$$

19. 計算  $2\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{4}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{4}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{4}\right)^2 - 10\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{4}\right) + 2$  之值為\_\_\_\_\_.

解答  $\frac{23+\sqrt{17}}{4}$

解析 令  $x = \frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{4} \Rightarrow 4x-3 = \sqrt{17} \xrightarrow{\text{平方}} 16x^2 - 24x - 8 = 0 \quad \therefore 2x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$

$$\text{設 } f(x) = 2x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 10x + 2 \Rightarrow \text{求值式} = f\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{4}\right)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = (2x^2 - 3x - 1)(x^2 + 2x + 3) + (x + 5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{4}\right) &= \frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{4} + 5 = \frac{23+\sqrt{17}}{4} \\ &\frac{1+2+3}{2-3-1} \frac{2+1-1-10+2}{2-3-1} \\ &\frac{4+0-10}{4-6-2} \\ &\frac{6-8+2}{6-9-3} \\ &\frac{1+5}{1+5} \end{aligned}$$

20. 設多項式  $(x+1)^6$  除以  $x^2+1$  的餘式為  $ax+b$ ，則(1) $a$  = \_\_\_\_\_，(2) $b$  = \_\_\_\_\_。

**解答** (1) -8; (2) 0

**解析** 令  $A = x^2 + 1$ ，則  $(x+1)^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1 = A + 2x$   
 $(x+1)^6 = [(x+1)^2]^3 = (A+2x)^3 = A^3 + 6xA^2 + 12x^2A + 8x^3$   
 $= A(A^2 + 6xA + 12x^2) + 8x(x^2 + 1) - 8x$   
 $= A(A^2 + 6xA + 12x^2 + 8x) - 8x$  故  $a = -8$ ， $b = 0$

21. 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)  $\frac{-1}{13} + \frac{5}{13}i$

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

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

**解答** (2, 1)

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

23.  $a, b$  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**  $\frac{1}{4+2i} + \frac{1}{a+bi} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a+bi} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{4+2i} = \frac{2(4+2i)-5}{5(4+2i)} = \frac{3+4i}{20+10i}$   
 $a+bi = \frac{20+10i}{3+4i} = \frac{(20+10i)(3-4i)}{3^2+4^2} = \frac{(60+40)+(30-80)i}{25} = 4-2i$

24. 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**  $[(a+1)-4i] + [5+(b-2)i] = 2+5i \Rightarrow (a+1+5) + (-4+b-2)i = 2+5i$

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

25. 化簡  $\frac{5i^5 + 4i^3 + 1}{8i^9 - 5i - 3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答**  $-\frac{i}{3}$

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

26. 求方程式  $6x^4 - 7x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x + 1$  的

(1) 有兩個整係數一次因式為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  . (2) 另一個二次因式為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答** (1)  $2x-1, 3x+2$ ; (2)  $x^2-x-1$

**解析** 設  $px-q$  為整係數一次因式, 則  $p|6, q|1 \Rightarrow p = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6, q = \pm 1$

則  $\frac{q}{p}$  可能為  $\pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{6}$ , 而檢驗得只有  $f(\frac{1}{2})=0, f(-\frac{1}{3})=0$

故整係數一次因式  $2x-1, 3x+2$  根據除法另一個二次因式  $x^2-x-1$

27. 若  $x^4 + kx^3 - 2x^2 + (k+3)x - 2$  有一次因式, 求整數  $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答** 0 或 -3

**解析** 可能的一次因式為  $x \pm 1, x \pm 2$

(1) 若一次因式為  $x-1 \Rightarrow 1+k-2+(k+3)-2=0 \Rightarrow k=0$

(2) 若一次因式為  $x+1 \Rightarrow 1-k-2-(k+3)-2=0 \Rightarrow k=-3$

(3) 若一次因式為  $x-2 \Rightarrow 16+8k-8+2(k+3)-2=0 \Rightarrow k=-\frac{6}{5}$  (不合)

(4) 若一次因式為  $x+2 \Rightarrow 16-8k-8-2(k+3)-2=0 \Rightarrow k=0$

故  $k=0$  或  $-3$

28. 設  $\omega = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}$ , 則化簡  $(1+\omega)^6 + (1+\omega^2)^6 + (\omega+\omega^2)^6$  之值為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答** 3

**解析**  $\therefore \omega = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2} \therefore \omega^3 = 1, \omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (1+\omega)^6 + (1+\omega^2)^6 + (\omega+\omega^2)^6 &= (-\omega^2)^6 + (-\omega)^6 + (-1)^6 \\ &= \omega^{12} + \omega^6 + 1 = (\omega^3)^4 + (\omega^3)^2 + 1 = 3 \end{aligned}$$