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一、選擇題 (每題 10 分)

1、(E) 若 ω 為 1 的立方虛根之一，則 $(1-\omega+\omega^2)(1-\omega^2+\omega^4)(1-\omega^4+\omega^8)(1-\omega^8+\omega^{16}) =$

(A) -8 (B) 8ω (C) $8\omega^2$ (D) -16 (E) 16

解析： ω 為 1 的立方虛根 $\therefore \omega^3 = 1$ 且 $1+\omega+\omega^2 = 0$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = (-2\omega)(-2\omega^2)(-2\omega^4)(-2\omega^8) = 16\omega^{15} = 16$$

2、(C) $\omega = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}$ 設一複數數列滿足 $z_1 = i$ ($i = \sqrt{-1}$), $z_{n+1} = \omega z_n + i$, 則 $z_{24} =$

(A) ω (B) $\omega+i$ (C) 0 (D) $-\omega$ (E) $\omega+1$

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

$$z_1 = i, z_2 = \omega i + i = -i\omega^2, z_3 = 0, z_4 = i, z_5 = z_2 \dots \therefore z_{24} = z_3 = 0$$

3、(C) 若 $z = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}$, 則 $z^{68} + z^{69} + \dots + z^{339} =$

(A) 0 (B) z^3 (C) $-z^4$ (D) z^5 (E) 1

解析： $\because z = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \therefore z^7 = 1$

$$z^{68} + z^{69} + \dots + z^{339} = \frac{z^{68}(z^{272} - 1)}{z - 1} = \frac{z^5(z^6 - 1)}{z - 1} = \frac{z^4(1 - z)}{z - 1} = -z^4$$

二. 填充題 (每題 10 分)

4、將 $\frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{i-1}$ 化為極式，可得 _____，又 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{i-1})^{26} = a + bi, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ ，則 $a =$ _____， $b =$ _____。

答案： $\sqrt{2}(\cos 195^\circ + i \sin 195^\circ)$, $2^{12} \times \sqrt{3}$, 2^{12}

解析： $\frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{i-1} = \frac{2[\cos(-30^\circ) + i \sin(-30^\circ)]}{\sqrt{2}(\cos 135^\circ + i \sin 135^\circ)} = \sqrt{2}(\cos 195^\circ + i \sin 195^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} (\frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{i-1})^{26} &= (\sqrt{2})^{26} \cdot (\cos 195^\circ + i \sin 195^\circ)^{24} \cdot (\cos 195^\circ + i \sin 195^\circ)^2 \\ &= 2^{13} \cdot (\cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ) = 2^{12}(\sqrt{3} + i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a = 2^{12} \times \sqrt{3}, b = 2^{12}$$

5、設 $z = \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}$, 則 $z^3 + z^6 + z^9 + z^{12} =$ _____, $(1-z)(1-z^2)(1-z^3)(1-z^4) =$ _____。

答案： $-1, 5$

解析： $z = \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \therefore z^5 = 1$ 且 $1+z+z^2+z^3+z^4 = 0$

$$\therefore z^3 + z^6 + z^9 + z^{12} = z^3 + z + z^4 + z^2 = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 &= (x-z)(x-z^2)(x-z^3)(x-z^4) \\ \therefore 5 &= (1-z)(1-z^2)(1-z^3)(1-z^4) \end{aligned}$$

6、設 $z = (1-\sqrt{3}) - (1+\sqrt{3})i$ ，則 $|z| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ，又其主幅角 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $2\sqrt{2}$ ， 255°

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解析： } z &= 2\sqrt{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}i\right) = 2\sqrt{2}(-\cos 75^\circ - i\sin 75^\circ) \\ &= 2\sqrt{2}(\cos 255^\circ + i\sin 255^\circ) \\ \therefore |z| &= 2\sqrt{2}， \text{故主幅角} = 255^\circ \end{aligned}$$

7、設 $z = 1 + \cos 220^\circ - i\sin 220^\circ$ ，則 $|z| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ，又其主幅角為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $-2\cos 110^\circ$ ， 70°

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解析： } |z| &= \sqrt{(1+\cos 220^\circ)^2 + (\sin 220^\circ)^2} = \sqrt{2^2(\cos 110^\circ)^2} = -2\cos 110^\circ \\ \therefore z &= 2\cos^2 110^\circ - i \cdot 2 \cdot \sin 110^\circ \cdot \cos 110^\circ \\ &= -2\cos 110^\circ(-\cos 110^\circ + i\sin 110^\circ) \\ &= -2\cos 110^\circ(\cos 70^\circ + i\sin 70^\circ) \\ \text{故 } |z| &= -2\cos 110^\circ， \theta = 70^\circ \end{aligned}$$

8、設 $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ ， $z_1 = 1+ai$ ， $z_2 = b+4i$ 且 $\left|\frac{z_2}{z_1}\right| = \sqrt{2}$ ， $\arg\left(\frac{z_2}{z_1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ，則 $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ， $b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： 3, -2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解析： } \because \left|\frac{z_2}{z_1}\right| &= \sqrt{2} \text{ 且 } \arg\left(\frac{z_2}{z_1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \therefore \frac{z_2}{z_1} = 1+i \\ \therefore b+4i &= (1+i)(1+ai)， b+4i = (1-a)+i(1+a) \quad \text{故 } a=3, b=-2 \end{aligned}$$

9、設 $z \in \mathbb{C}$ ， $\left|\frac{z+2}{z-2}\right| = 5$ ， $\arg\left(\frac{z+2}{z-2}\right) = \theta$ 且 $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ ， $\tan \theta < 0$ 若 $z = a+bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)，則

$$a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}， b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}。$$

答案： $\frac{12}{5}$ ， $\frac{4}{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解析： } \because \left|\frac{z+2}{z-2}\right| &= 5， \arg\left(\frac{z+2}{z-2}\right) = \theta \text{ 且 } \cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}， \tan \theta < 0 \\ \therefore \frac{z+2}{z-2} &= 5\left(\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{5}i\right) \quad \therefore (2-4i)z = 8-8i \\ \therefore z &= \frac{4}{5}(3+i) = \frac{12}{5} + \frac{4}{5}i \quad \therefore a = \frac{12}{5}， b = \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

10、設 $z = 24 - 7i$ 化爲極式時，其主幅角爲 θ ，則 $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ， $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}, +\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$

解析： $z = 25(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) \quad \therefore \cos\theta = \frac{24}{25}, \sin\theta = \frac{-7}{25}$

又 $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$, $\therefore \cos\frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}} = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}, \sin\frac{\theta}{2} = +\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}} = +\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$

11、設 $z + \frac{1}{z} = -\sqrt{3}$, 則 $z =$ _____ , 又 $z^{200} =$ _____ 。

答案： $\frac{-\sqrt{3} \pm i}{2}, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$

解析： $z + \frac{1}{z} = -\sqrt{3} \quad \therefore z^2 + \sqrt{3}z + 1 = 0, z = \frac{-\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{-1}}{2} = \frac{-\sqrt{3} \pm i}{2}$

$\therefore z = (\cos 150^\circ + i\sin 150^\circ)$ 或 $(\cos 210^\circ + i\sin 210^\circ)$, $z^{12} = 1$

$\therefore z^{200} = z^8 = (\cos 120^\circ + i\sin 120^\circ)$ 或 $(\cos 240^\circ + i\sin 240^\circ)$, 故 $z^{200} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$

12、令複數 $z = 2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{7} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{7}\right)$ 且 $z \cdot i = 2(\cos a\pi + i\sin a\pi)$, 則實數 $a =$ _____ 。

答案： $\frac{9}{14}$

解析： $\because i = \cos\frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore z \cdot i = 2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{7} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{7}\right) \cdot \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$= 2\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{7} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{7} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right] = 2\left(\cos\frac{9\pi}{14} + i\sin\frac{9\pi}{14}\right)$, $\therefore a = \frac{9}{14}$

13、二次方程式 $x^2 + 4i = 0$ 的二根為 _____ 或 _____ 。

答案： $-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i, \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i$

解析： $x^2 = -4i = 4(\cos 270^\circ + i\sin 270^\circ)$

$\therefore x_1 = 2(\cos 135^\circ + i\sin 135^\circ) = 2\left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = -\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i$

$x_2 = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i$

14、設複數 $\frac{(\sin 34^\circ - i\cos 34^\circ)^2 \cdot (\cos 164^\circ + i\sin 164^\circ)}{(\cos 6^\circ - i\sin 6^\circ)} = (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$ 且 $0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ$, 則

$\theta =$ _____ 。

答案： 58°

解析： $\frac{(\cos(-56^\circ) + i\sin(-56^\circ))^2 \cdot (\cos 164^\circ + i\sin 164^\circ)}{\cos(-6^\circ) + i\sin(-6^\circ)} = \cos 58^\circ + i\sin 58^\circ \quad \therefore \theta = 58^\circ$

15、設 $z = \cos 132^\circ + i \sin 132^\circ$ ，若 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 且 z^n 為實數，則合於條件之最小正整數 $n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案：15

解析： $\because z = \cos 132^\circ + i \sin 132^\circ \Rightarrow z^n = \cos(n \times 132^\circ) + i \sin(n \times 132^\circ)$

z^n 為實數 $\Rightarrow \sin(n \times 132^\circ) = 0$ ， $n \times 132 = k \times 180, k \in \mathbb{N}$

$2^2 \times 3 \times 11 \times n = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5 \times k$ ，故最小正整數 $n = 3 \times 5 = 15$

16、設 z 為複數，試求 $|z - i| = |z + i|$ 之圖形。

答案： $|z - (0 + i)| = |z - (0 - i)| \Rightarrow$

設 $z = x + yi$ ，則 $|x + (y - 1)i| = |x + (y + 1)i|$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + (y - 1)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + (y + 1)^2} \Rightarrow y = 0$$

所以 $|z - i| = |z + i|$ 的圖形為 x 軸。

17、求 $-12 + 5i$ 的平方根

答案：解 1 設 $(a + bi)^2 = -12 + 5i$ 即可求出。

解 2 $z^2 = -12 + 5i = 13(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ ， $\cos \theta = -\frac{12}{13}$ ， $\sin \theta = \frac{5}{13}$

$$\therefore \theta \in \text{II} \Rightarrow \frac{\theta}{2} \in \text{I} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}, \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}}$$

$$\therefore -12 + 5i \text{ 之平方根為 } \pm \sqrt{13} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} + i \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}} \right) = \pm \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right)。$$

18、試將下列直角坐標改成極坐標：

(3) $(-\sqrt{3}, 1)$ (4) $(3, -\sqrt{3})$

答案：(3) $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{3}}$ ，又點在第二象限，故 $\theta = \frac{5}{6}\pi$ ， $r = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = 2$

故極坐標為 $(2, \frac{5}{6}\pi)$ 。

(4) $\tan \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ，又點在第四象限，故 $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ ， $r = \sqrt{3^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$

故極坐標為 $(2\sqrt{3}, -\frac{\pi}{6})$ 。

19、解方程式： $z^4 = i$

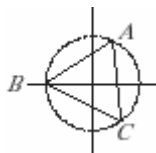
答案： $z^4 = i = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$= \cos(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

故 $z_k = \cos \frac{4k+1}{8}\pi + i \sin \frac{4k+1}{8}\pi$ ，其中 $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$ 就得到四個根。

20、解方程式 $z^3 = -8$ 得其解為何(以標準式表示之)? 又將其所得之三個根描在高斯平面上, 可得 A, B, C 三點, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 的面積為何?

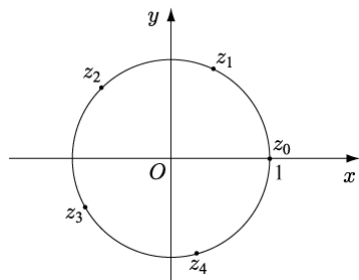
答案: $z^3 = 8(\cos 180^\circ + i \sin 180^\circ) \quad \therefore z_1 = 2(\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ) = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$
 $z_2 = 2(\cos 180^\circ + i \sin 180^\circ) = -2$
 $z_3 = 2(\cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ) = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$



$\triangle ABC$ 面積為 $3 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \times \sin 120^\circ = 3\sqrt{3}$

21、解方程式 $z^6 - 8 + i(z^6 + 8) = 0$, 並將其解以極式表示之。

答案: $z^6 - 8 + i(z^6 + 8) = 0 \quad \therefore z^6 = -8i = 8(\cos 270^\circ + i \sin 270^\circ)$
 $\therefore z_1 = \sqrt{2}(\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ) \quad z_2 = \sqrt{2}(\cos 105^\circ + i \sin 105^\circ)$
 $z_3 = \sqrt{2}(\cos 165^\circ + i \sin 165^\circ) \quad z_4 = \sqrt{2}(\cos 225^\circ + i \sin 225^\circ)$
 $z_5 = \sqrt{2}(\cos 285^\circ + i \sin 285^\circ) \quad z_6 = \sqrt{2}(\cos 345^\circ + i \sin 345^\circ)$



22、利用棣美弗定理, 求: $(\frac{\sqrt{3} + i}{\sqrt{2}})^{30}$

答案: 方法一: $(\frac{\sqrt{3} + i}{\sqrt{2}})^{30} = 2^{-15} [2(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})]^{30} = 2^{15} (\cos 5\pi + i \sin 5\pi) = -2^{15}$

方法二: $(\frac{\sqrt{3} + i}{\sqrt{2}})^{30} = \frac{1}{2^{15}} (\sqrt{3} + i)^{30} = \frac{1}{2^{15}} \cdot (2^{15} \cdot i)^2 = -(2^{15}) = -32768$

23、利用棣美弗公式推導四倍角公式求 $\cos 4\theta = ?$, $\sin 4\theta = ?$

答案: 由 $\cos 4\theta + i \sin 4\theta = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^4$
 $= \cos^4 \theta + 4 \cos^3 \theta \cdot i \sin \theta + 6 \cos^2 \theta \cdot (i \sin \theta)^2 + 4 \cos \theta (i \sin \theta)^3 + (i \sin \theta)^4$
 $= (\cos^4 \theta - 6 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta) + i(4 \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta - 4 \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta)$

得 $\cos 4\theta = \cos^4 \theta - 6 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta$
 $= \cos^4 \theta - 6 \cos^2 \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta) + (1 - \cos^2 \theta)^2 = 8 \cos^4 \theta - 8 \cos^2 \theta + 1$
 $\sin 4\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta - 4 \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta$

24、在公式 $\frac{1-z^n}{1-z} = 1+z+z^2+\dots+z^{n-1}$ 中，令 $z = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$ ，試證

$$1 + \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \dots + \cos(n-1)\theta = \frac{\sin(\frac{n}{2})\theta \cos \frac{(n-1)}{2}\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta + \dots + \sin(n-1)\theta = \frac{\sin(\frac{n}{2})\theta \sin \frac{(n-1)}{2}\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

答案： $\frac{1-z^n}{1-z} = 1+z+z^2+\dots+z^{n-1}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1-(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n}{1-(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)} = 1 + (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) + (\cos 2\theta + i\sin 2\theta) + \dots + [\cos(n-1)\theta + i\sin(n-1)\theta]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1-\cos n\theta) - i\sin n\theta}{(1-\cos\theta) - i\sin\theta} = 1 + \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \dots + \cos(n-1)\theta + i[\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta + \dots + \sin(n-1)\theta]$$

$$= \frac{[(1-\cos n\theta)(1-\cos\theta) + \sin\theta \sin n\theta] + i[\sin\theta(1-\cos n\theta) - \sin n\theta(1-\cos\theta)]}{(1-\cos\theta)^2 + \sin^2\theta}$$

由虛實原理即得證

$$1 + \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \dots + \cos(n-1)\theta = \frac{\sin(\frac{n}{2})\theta \cos \frac{(n-1)}{2}\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta + \dots + \sin(n-1)\theta = \frac{\sin(\frac{n}{2})\theta \sin \frac{(n-1)}{2}\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

25、設 $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{11}$ ，則

() $\cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta + \cos 4\theta + \cos 5\theta =$ (A) -1 (B) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (C) 0 (D) $\frac{1}{2}$ (E) 1

() $\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 3\theta + \dots + \sin 10\theta =$ (A) -1 (B) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (C) 0 (D) $\frac{1}{2}$ (E) 1

答案：(1) (B) (2) (C)

解析： $\because \theta = \frac{2\pi}{11}$

$$\therefore \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \dots + \cos 11\theta = 0, \cos 11\theta = 1$$

$$\text{又 } \cos\theta = \cos 10\theta, \cos k\theta = \cos(11-k)\theta$$

$$\therefore 2(\cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \dots + \cos 5\theta) + 1 = 0$$

$$\cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \dots + \cos 5\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta + \dots + \sin 11\theta = 0, \sin 11\theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta + \sin 2\theta + \cdots + \sin 10\theta = 0$$