

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗				日期：98.10.26
範圍	1-4 複數平面(2)	班級	座號	姓名

一、計算題 (每題 25 分)

1、設  $\omega = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$ ，試求下列各式之值(寫成標準式)

$$(1) 1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + \omega^{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(2) (8 - 2\omega - 2\omega^2)(4 - 5\omega + 4\omega^2)(7 + 7\omega - 6\omega^2)$$

答案 : (1)  $\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$  (2) 1170

解析 :

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & 1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + \omega^{100} \\ &= (1 + \omega + \omega^2) + (\omega^3 + \omega^4 + \omega^5) + \dots + (\omega^{96} + \omega^{97} + \omega^{98}) + \omega^{99} + \omega^{100} \\ &= 0 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 + \omega^{99} + \omega^{100} \\ &= 1 + \omega = -\omega^2 = -\frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & (8 - 2\omega - 2\omega^2)(4 - 5\omega + 4\omega^2)(7 + 7\omega - 6\omega^2) \\ &= [10 - 2(1 + \omega + \omega^2)][4(1 + \omega + \omega^2) - 9\omega][7(1 + \omega + \omega^2) - 13\omega^2] \\ &= 10 \times (-9) \times (-13) \times \omega^3 = 1170 \end{aligned}$$

2、設  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ，若方程式  $x^2 + (a+i)x - (6-2i) = 0$  有一實根，試求  $a$  之值，並求方程式的所有根。

答案 :  $a = -1$ , 兩根為  $-2, 3-i$

解析 :

設實根為  $\alpha$ ，另一根  $\beta$

$$\text{則 } \alpha^2 + (a+i)\alpha - (6-2i) = 0, \text{ 即 } (\alpha^2 + a\alpha - 6) + (a+2)i = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^2 + a\alpha - 6 = 0 \\ a + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -2 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又 } -2 + \beta = -(-1 + i) \Rightarrow \beta = 3 - i$$

3、試決定實數  $m$  之範圍，使方程式  $x^2 + (m-5)x + (m+3) = 0$  有：

- (1) 兩相異實根      (2) 兩相等實根      (3) 兩共軛複根

答案 : (1)  $m < 1$  或  $m > 13$       (2)  $m = 1, 13$       (3)  $1 < m < 13$

解析 :

$$\text{判別式 } \delta = (m-5)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (m+3) = m^2 - 14m + 13 = (m-1)(m-13),$$

$$(1) \text{ 兩相異實根} \Leftrightarrow \delta = (m-1)(m-13) > 0 \Rightarrow m < 1 \text{ 或 } m > 13$$

$$(2) \text{ 兩相等實根} \Leftrightarrow \delta = (m-1)(m-13) = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1, 13$$

$$(3) \text{ 兩共軛複根} \Leftrightarrow \delta = (m-1)(m-13) < 0 \Rightarrow 1 < m < 13$$

4、設  $\alpha, \beta$  為  $2x^2 - 3x + 5 = 0$  之二根，試求下列各值：

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

答案：(1)  $-\frac{11}{4}$  (2)  $-\frac{11}{10}$  (3)  $-\frac{63}{8}$  (4)  $-28$

解析： $\alpha, \beta$  為  $2x^2 - 3x + 5 = 0$  之二根  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = \frac{3}{2} \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$ ，又  $\begin{cases} 2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 = 3\alpha - 5 \\ 2\beta^2 - 3\beta + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\beta^2 = 3\beta - 5 \end{cases}$

$$(1) \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{11}{4}$$

$$(2) \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\beta^2 + \alpha^2}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{-\frac{11}{4}}{\frac{5}{2}} = -\frac{11}{10}$$

$$(3) \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 - 3 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = -\frac{63}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) (1 + \alpha - 2\alpha^2)(4 - 4\beta + 4\beta^2) &= [1 + \alpha - (3\alpha - 5)][4 + \beta + (6\beta - 10)] \\ &= (6 - 2\alpha)(2\beta - 6) = -36 + 12(\alpha + \beta) - 4\alpha\beta \\ &= -36 + 12\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - 4\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = -28 \end{aligned}$$