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一、單選題 (每題 5 分)

() 1. 設 α, β 為 $x^2 + 6x + 4 = 0$ 之二根，則 $(\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2 = ?$

- (1) -2 (2) -4 (3) -6 (4) -8 (5) -10

解答

5

解析

 $\because \alpha, \beta$ 是 $x^2 + 6x + 4 = 0$ 之二根，且 $\Delta = 6^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 4 > 0$ ， α, β 為實數又 $\alpha + \beta = -6$, $\alpha\beta = 4 \Rightarrow \alpha < 0, \beta < 0$

$$\therefore (\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2 = \alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{\beta} = (\alpha + \beta) - 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} = (-6) - 2\sqrt{4} = -6 - 4 = -10$$

() 2. 設 Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 為任意三個不為 0 的複數，下列性質何者不恆正確？

- (1)
- $|Z_1 Z_2| = |Z_1| |Z_2|$
- (2)
- $|Z_1 + Z_2| = |Z_1| + |Z_2|$
- (3)
- $\left| \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} \right| = \frac{|Z_1|}{|Z_2|}$
- (4)
- $|Z_1^n| = |Z_1|^n$

解答

2

解析

 $\because |Z_1 + Z_2| \leq |Z_1| + |Z_2| \therefore |Z_1 + Z_2| = |Z_1| + |Z_2|$ 不恆正確

() 3. 下列各式何者正確？

- (1)
- $\sqrt{6} = \sqrt{-2} \times \sqrt{-3}$
- (2)
- $\sqrt{-6} = -\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3}$
- (3)
- $\sqrt{\frac{3}{-2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{-2}}$
- (4)
- $\sqrt{\frac{3}{-2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{-2}}$

解答

4

解析

(1) $\sqrt{-2} \times \sqrt{-3} = \sqrt{2}i \times \sqrt{3}i = \sqrt{6}i^2 = -\sqrt{6}$ ，故 $\sqrt{6} \neq \sqrt{-2} \times \sqrt{-3}$ (2) $\sqrt{-6} = \sqrt{6}i$ ， $-\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3} = -\sqrt{6}$ ，故 $\sqrt{-6} \neq -\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3}$

$$(3) \sqrt{\frac{3}{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}i, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{-2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}i} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot i}{\sqrt{2} \cdot i^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{-\sqrt{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}i$$

$$(4) \text{由(3)可知 } \sqrt{\frac{3}{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}i, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{-2}} = -(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}i) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}i, \text{ 故 } \sqrt{\frac{3}{-2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{-2}}$$

() 4. 複數平面上，所有滿足 $|z - 2 - i| = 3$ 的點，所成的圖形為何？

- (1) 一直線 (2) 一圓 (3) 一點 (4) 不存在 (5) 以上皆非

解答

2

解析

 $|z - 2 - i| = 3$ 之圖形為複數平面上與點 $(2, 1)$ 距離 3 的點之集合，亦即圓

二、多選題 (每題 10 分)

() 1. 設 Z_1 與 Z_2 為方程式 $Z^2 = -3 + 4i$ 的二根，則下列何者正確？

- (1)
- $\overline{Z_1} = Z_2$
- (2)
- $|Z_1| = |Z_2| = \sqrt{5}$
- (3)
- $Z_1 + Z_2 = 0$
- (4)
- $Z_1 Z_2 = 4i$
- (5)
- $Z_1 Z_2 = -Z^2$

解答

235

解析

設 $Z = x + yi \therefore (x + yi)^2 = -3 + 4i \Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi = -3 + 4i$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = -3 \dots\dots \textcircled{1} \\ 2xy = 4 \dots\dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又 } x^2 + y^2 = 5 \dots\dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\frac{\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3}}{2} \text{ 得 } x^2 = 1 \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{3} \text{ 得 } y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1, y = \pm 2$$

但由②知 $xy = 2 \quad \therefore x = 1, y = 2$ 或 $x = -1, y = -2 \quad \therefore Z_1 = 1 + 2i, Z_2 = -1 - 2i$

(1) $\overline{Z_1} = \overline{1+2i} = 1-2i \neq Z_2 \quad (2) |Z_1| = |Z_2| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$

(3)(4) $Z_1 + Z_2 = 1 + 2i + (-1 - 2i) = 0 \quad (5) Z_1 Z_2 = (1 + 2i)(-1 - 2i) = 3 - 4i = -Z^2$

() 2. 下列敘述何者不正確？

- (1) $2i > i \quad (2) 5 + 2i > 4 + 2i \quad (3) i^2 < 0 \quad (4) |5i| > 0 \quad (5) |3 - 4i| > |2 + i|$

解答 12

解析 (1)錯誤：虛數無法比較大小 (2)錯誤：同(1)

(3)正確： $i^2 = -1 < 0 \quad (4) \text{正確} : |5i| = \sqrt{0^2 + 5^2} = 5 > 0$

(5)正確： $|3 - 4i| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2} > \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = |2 + i|$

() 3. 設 $a, b \in R, b \neq 0$, 則下列敘述何者正確？

(1) $\sqrt{a^2} = |a| \quad (2) (\sqrt{a})^2 = a \quad (3) \sqrt{-a} = \sqrt{a}i \quad (4) \sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab} \quad (5) \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$

解答 12

解析 (1)當 $a < 0, b < 0$ 時， $\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} = -\sqrt{ab}$

(2)當 $a > 0, b < 0$ 時， $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = -\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$

(3) $a \geq 0$ 時， $(\sqrt{a})^2 = a$ ，而 $a < 0$ 時， $(\sqrt{a})^2 = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} = -\sqrt{a \cdot a} = -|a| = -(-a) = a$
 $\therefore (\sqrt{a})^2 = a, \forall a \in R$

(4)當 $a < 0$ 時， $\sqrt{-a} = \sqrt{(-1)(a)} = -\sqrt{-1} \sqrt{a} = -\sqrt{a}i \neq \sqrt{a}i$

三、填充題 (每題 10 分)

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

解答 $7 - i$

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

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

(1) $\alpha + \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。 (2) $\alpha - \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。 (3) $\alpha\beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。 (4) $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

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

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 -47 , 虛部 $-8\sqrt{3}$

4. 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 $=x+2y+xi+2yi-(3x-3y-2xi+2yi)=(-2x+5y)+(3x)i=8+3i$

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

5. 設 $i=\sqrt{-1}$, 則 $\frac{5i^5+4i^3+1}{8i^9-5i-3}$ 的絕對值為_____。

解答 $\frac{1}{3}$

解析

$$\because i^4=1 \Rightarrow \frac{5i^5+4i^3+1}{8i^9-5i-3} = \frac{5i-4i+1}{8i-5i-3} = \frac{i+1}{3i-3} = \frac{1+i}{3(-1+i)}$$

$$\text{絕對值} \left| \frac{(1+i)}{3(-1+i)} \right| = \frac{|1+i|}{|3(-1+i)|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

解答 (2, 1)

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

7. 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_____。及另一根為_____。

解答 3; $1+i$

解析 設實根為 k , 則 $\alpha^2-(a+i)k+2+2i=0 \Rightarrow (\alpha^2-ak+2)+(-k+2)i=0$

$$\text{解} \begin{cases} k^2-ak+2=0 \\ -k+2=0 \end{cases}, \text{得} \begin{cases} a=3 \\ k=2 \end{cases}$$

設另一根為 β , 則 $2+\beta=3+i \Rightarrow \beta=1+i$

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

解答 $3-i$

解析 $\because z^2=(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}})^2=\frac{2i}{2}=i \therefore z^{88}=(z^2)^{44}=1$

$$z^{1999}=z^{1998} \cdot z=(z^2)^{999} \cdot z=(i)^{999} \cdot z=i^{996} \cdot i^3 \cdot z=(i^4)^{249} \cdot (-i)z=-iz$$

$$\text{故 } 1+z^{88}+\sqrt{2}z^{1999}=1+1+\sqrt{2}(-i) \cdot \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}=2-i(1+i)=2-i+1=3-i$$

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 $\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{2}i$

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 $z = 1 + 2i$, $w = 4 - 3i$, 則(1)絕對值 $|\frac{z^2}{w}| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。(2)共軛複數 $\overline{z \cdot w} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(以複數 $a + bi$ 形式表之)。

解答 (1)1;(2) $10 + (-5)i$

解析 $z = 1 + 2i \Rightarrow |z| = \sqrt{5}$, $w = 4 - 3i \Rightarrow |w| = 5$, $|\frac{z^2}{w}| = \frac{|z|^2}{|w|} = \frac{(\sqrt{5})^2}{5} = 1$,

$$\text{又 } \overline{z \cdot w} = \bar{z} \cdot \bar{w} = (1 - 2i)(4 + 3i) = 4 + 6 + (3 - 8)i = 10 + (-5)i$$

11. 設 $a, b \in R$ 且 $[(a+1)-4i] + [5+(b-2)i] = 2+5i$, 則 $\overline{a+bi} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解答 $-4 - 11i$

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

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

$$\therefore \overline{a+bi} = \overline{-4+11i} = -4 - 11i$$

12. 設 $z = \frac{(5-12i) \cdot (7+2i)}{(2-7i) \cdot (3+4i)}$, 則 $|z| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解答 $\frac{13}{5}$

解析 若 $\alpha, \beta \in C$, $\beta \neq 0$, 則 $|\alpha\beta| = |\alpha||\beta|$, $|\frac{\alpha}{\beta}| = \frac{|\alpha|}{|\beta|}$

$$\therefore |z| = \left| \frac{(5-12i) \cdot (7+2i)}{(2-7i) \cdot (3+4i)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{|5-12i| \cdot |7+2i|}{|2-7i| \cdot |3+4i|} = \frac{\sqrt{5^2+12^2} \cdot \sqrt{7^2+2^2}}{\sqrt{2^2+7^2} \cdot \sqrt{3^2+4^2}} = \frac{13 \cdot \sqrt{53}}{\sqrt{53} \cdot 5} = \frac{13}{5}$$

13. 設 α, β 為方程式 $x^2 + 8x + 6 = 0$ 的兩根, 求

$$(1) \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (2) \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (3) \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

解答 (1)52;(2) $\frac{26}{3}$; (3) $\frac{13}{9}$

解析 $\alpha + \beta = -8$, $\alpha\beta = 6$

$$(1) \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = (-8)^2 - 2 \times 6 = 52$$

$$(2) \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\beta^2 + \alpha^2}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{52}{6} = \frac{26}{3}$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} = \frac{\beta^2 + \alpha^2}{\alpha^2\beta^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{(\alpha\beta)^2} = \frac{52}{6^2} = \frac{13}{9}$$

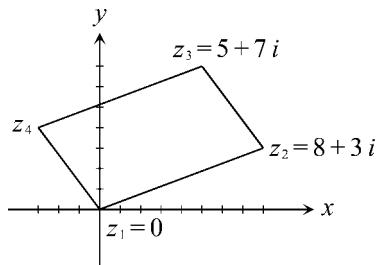
14. 四個複數 $z_1 = 0$, $z_2 = 8 + 3i$, $z_3 = 5 + 7i$ 及 z_4 在複數平面上構成平行四邊形 $z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4$, 求

$$(1) z_4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(2) \text{此平行四邊形兩鄰邊的長度} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

解答 (1) $-3 + 4i$; (2) $\sqrt{73}$, 5

解析 (1)如圖



$$z_2(8,3) \xrightarrow[y:+4]{x:-3} z_3(5,7)$$

$$z_1(0,0) \xrightarrow[y:+4]{x:-3} z_4(-3,4), \text{ 故 } z_4 = -3 + 4i$$

$$(2) \overline{z_1 z_2} = |z_1 - z_2| = |0 - (8 + 3i)| = |-8 - 3i| = \sqrt{64 + 9} = \sqrt{73}$$

$$\overline{z_1 z_4} = |z_1 - z_4| = |0 - (-3 + 4i)| = |3 - 4i| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2} = 5$$

15. 若 α, β 為方程式 $x^2 + 7x + 9 = 0$ 之兩根，求

$$(1) (\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta})^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. \quad (2) (\alpha^2 + 10\alpha + 1)(\beta^2 + 10\beta + 1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解答 (1) -1; (2) 313

解析 $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -7 < 0 \\ \alpha\beta = 9 > 0 \end{cases}$ 且 $D = 7^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9 > 0 \Rightarrow \alpha < 0$ 且 $\beta < 0$

$$(1) (\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta})^2 = (\sqrt{\alpha})^2 - 2\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{\beta} + (\sqrt{\beta})^2 = \alpha + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} + \beta = -7 + 2\sqrt{9} = -1$$

$$(2) \because \alpha, \beta \text{ 為 } x^2 + 7x + 9 = 0 \text{ 之兩根} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha^2 + 7\alpha + 9 = 0 \\ \beta^2 + 7\beta + 9 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha^2 = -7\alpha - 9 \\ \beta^2 = -7\beta - 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (\alpha^2 + 10\alpha + 1)(\beta^2 + 10\beta + 1) = (-7\alpha - 9 + 10\alpha + 1)(-7\beta - 9 + 10\beta + 1)$$

$$= (3\alpha - 8)(3\beta - 8) = 9\alpha\beta - 24(\alpha + \beta) + 64 = 9 \times 9 - 24 \times (-7) + 64 = 313$$

16. $x^2 - 2x - 899 = 0$ 的兩根 α, β , $\alpha > \beta$, 則 $\alpha - \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 60

解析 $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = 2 \\ \alpha \cdot \beta = -899 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\alpha - \beta)^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = 2^2 - 4 \times (-899) = 3600, \therefore \alpha - \beta = 60$

17. 設 α, β 為 $x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$ 的二根，則 $\frac{\alpha^3}{\alpha^2 - 4} + \frac{\beta^3}{\beta^2 - 4}$ 之值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\frac{17}{3}$

解析 $\alpha + \beta = 3, \alpha\beta = -4; \alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 4 = 0, \beta^2 - 3\beta - 4 = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^3}{\alpha^2 - 4} + \frac{\beta^3}{\beta^2 - 4} = \frac{\alpha^3}{3\alpha} + \frac{\beta^3}{3\beta} = \frac{1}{3}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = \frac{1}{3}[(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta] = \frac{17}{3}$$

18. 設方程式 $Z^2 = 7 - 24i$, 則 $Z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $Z_1 = 4 - 3i, Z_2 = -4 + 3i$

解析 設 $Z = x + yi \therefore (x + yi)^2 = 7 - 24i \Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi = 7 - 24i$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 7 \\ 2xy = -24 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 25 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = 16 \\ y^2 = 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm 4 \\ y = \mp 3 \end{cases} \therefore Z_1 = 4 - 3i, Z_2 = -4 + 3i$$

19. 在複數平面上表示三複數 $-2 + i, 4 + i, 2 - 3i$ 的三個點 A, B, C , 則 $\triangle ABC$ 之垂心所表的複數爲 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $2 - i$

解析 $-2 + i \leftrightarrow A, 4 + i \leftrightarrow B, 2 - 3i \leftrightarrow C, A(-2, 1), B(4, 1), C(2, -3)$

$$\therefore \overline{BC} \text{ 之斜率} = \frac{1 - (-3)}{4 - 2} = 2$$

\therefore 過 A 點的高所在直線為 $y - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 2) \Rightarrow x + 2y = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$

又 $\because \overline{AC}$ 之斜率為 $\frac{1 - (-3)}{-2 - 2} = -1$

\therefore 過 B 點的高所在直線為 $y - 1 = 1 \cdot (x - 4) \Rightarrow x - y - 3 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2}$ 得 $y = -1$ ，代入 $\textcircled{1}$ $x = 2$ ，得垂心 H 之坐標為 $(2, -1)$

20. 設 k 為給定之有理數，且對任一有理數 m ，恆使方程式 $x^2 - 3(m-1)x + 2m^2 + 3k = 0$ 之根為有理數，則 $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

解答 -6

解析 根為有理數判別式 $\Rightarrow [-3(m-1)]^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (2m^2 + 3k) = 9(m-1)^2 - 4(2m^2 + 3k) = m^2 - 18m + (9 - 12k)$ 為完全平方式
 $\therefore 9^2 - (9 - 12k) = 0$ ，則 $k = -6$

P.S. $\boxed{ax^2 + bx + c \text{ 為完全平方式} \Leftrightarrow \delta = b^2 - 4ac = 0}$