

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗 日期：98.12.15				
範圍	2-6 一次方程組	班級		姓名
		座號		姓名

一、填充題 (80 格 每格 0 分 共 0 分)

1. 若 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 3$, 則 $\begin{vmatrix} 3a-2b & 4a \\ 3c-2d & 4c \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 24

解析 $\begin{vmatrix} 3a-2b & 4a \\ 3c-2d & 4c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3a & 4a \\ 3c & 4c \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -2b & 4a \\ -2d & 4c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4a & 2b \\ 4c & 2d \end{vmatrix} = 8 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 8 \cdot 3 = 24$.

2. 設 $A(1,0)$, $B(-1,2)$, $C(3,k)$, 若 $\triangle ABC$ 的面積為 5, 則 $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 -7 或 3

解析 $\vec{AB} = (-2, 2)$, $\vec{AC} = (2, k)$
 $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC$ 的面積 $= \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 2 & k \end{vmatrix} \right| = 5 \Rightarrow |-k-2| = 5 \Rightarrow k = -7$ 或 3 .

3. 求下列各行列式的值:

(1) $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -7 \\ 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; (2) $\begin{vmatrix} 2001 & 2002 \\ 2003 & 2004 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; (3) $\begin{vmatrix} 31 & 58 \\ 63 & 117 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1)53;(2)-2;(3)-27

解析 (1) $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -7 \\ 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot 8 - (-7) \cdot 3 = 53$.

(2) $\begin{vmatrix} 2001 & 2002 \\ 2003 & 2004 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \times (-1) = \begin{vmatrix} 2001 & 2002 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2001 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2$.

$\begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \times (-1)$

(3) $\begin{vmatrix} 31 & 58 \\ 63 & 117 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \times (-2) = \begin{vmatrix} 31 & 58 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 31 - 58 = -27$.

4. 利用克拉瑪公式解 $\begin{cases} 2x-3y+4=0 \\ 3x+4y-5=0 \end{cases}$, 得 $(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\left(-\frac{1}{17}, \frac{22}{17}\right)$

解析 $\begin{cases} 2x-3y=-4 \\ 3x+4y=5 \end{cases}$
 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 8+9=17$, $\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -16+15=-1$, $\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 10-(-12)=22$,
 $x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = -\frac{1}{17}$, $y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = \frac{22}{17}$, $\therefore (x, y) = \left(-\frac{1}{17}, \frac{22}{17}\right)$.

5. 設 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{vmatrix} = 3$, $\begin{vmatrix} 2c & b \\ 2f & e \end{vmatrix} = 5$, $\begin{vmatrix} a & d \\ 3c & 3f \end{vmatrix} = 7$, 求 $\begin{cases} ax+2by=3c \\ dx+2ey=3f \end{cases}$ 的解為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{6}\right)$

解析 依題意 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{vmatrix} = 3$, $\begin{vmatrix} c & b \\ f & e \end{vmatrix} = \frac{5}{2}$, $\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ d & f \end{vmatrix} = \frac{7}{3}$,

$$\text{則 } x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3c & 2b \\ 3f & 2e \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & 2b \\ d & 2e \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \begin{vmatrix} c & b \\ f & e \end{vmatrix}}{2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{vmatrix}} = 3 \cdot \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{5}{2},$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & 3c \\ d & 3f \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & 2b \\ d & 2e \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{3 \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ d & f \end{vmatrix}}{2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{7}{3}}{\frac{3}{6}} = \frac{7}{6}, \quad \therefore (x, y) = \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{6} \right).$$

6. 求 $\begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{15} & 2\sqrt{13} \\ \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{15} & \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5} \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解答 -65

解析

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{15} & 2\sqrt{13} \\ \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{15} & \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{15} & 2\sqrt{13} \\ 2\sqrt{13} & \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{15} \end{vmatrix} = (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{15})(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{15}) - (2\sqrt{13})^2$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \times(-1) \end{matrix}$

$$= -13 - 52 = -65.$$

7. 設 $\vec{u} = (3, -2)$, $\vec{v} = (-1, -3)$, 試求 \vec{u} 與 \vec{v} 所決定的平行四邊形面積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解答 11

解析 所求 = $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = |-9 - 2| = 11.$

8. 解 $\begin{cases} 2ax - y = 2a^3 \\ x + ay = 3a^2 + 1 \end{cases}$, 得 $(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解答 $(a^2 + 1, 2a)$

解析 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & -1 \\ 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 2a^2 + 1,$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 2a^3 & -1 \\ 3a^2 + 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 2a^4 + 3a^2 + 1 = (2a^2 + 1)(a^2 + 1),$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 2a^3 \\ 1 & 3a^2 + 1 \end{vmatrix} = 6a^3 + 2a - 2a^3 = 4a^3 + 2a = 2a(2a^2 + 1),$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{(2a^2 + 1)(a^2 + 1)}{2a^2 + 1} = a^2 + 1, \quad y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = \frac{2a(2a^2 + 1)}{2a^2 + 1} = 2a, \quad \therefore (x, y) = (a^2 + 1, 2a).$$

9. 小花使用矩陣列運算解一個三元一次聯立方程組如下：

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & a & 2 \\ 3 & 11 & -4 & b \\ 5 & c & 7 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 求 } a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解答 -3

解析 解 $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 1)$ 代入 $x + 4y + az = 2 \Rightarrow 1 + 4 + a = 2, \therefore a = -3.$

10. 解 $\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 4z = 7 \\ x + 5y + z = 8 \\ 3x - 2y + 4z = 9 \end{cases}$, 則 $(x, y, z) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解答 (1,1,2)

解析
$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 4z = 7 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ x + 5y + z = 8 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \\ 3x - 2y + 4z = 9 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

$\textcircled{2} \times 4 - \textcircled{1} : 2x + 23y = 25 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{4}$

$\textcircled{3} - \textcircled{1} : x + y = 2 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{5}$

$\textcircled{5} \times 2 - \textcircled{4} : -21y = -21 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (1, 1, 2) .$

11. 若 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 5$, 則 $\begin{vmatrix} c & d \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b + 2a \\ c & d + 2c \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ 3c + a & 3d + b \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$

解答 15

解析 原式 = $\begin{vmatrix} c & d \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & 2a \\ c & 2c \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ 3c & 3d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + 0 + 3\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + 0 = -5 + 5 + 3 \cdot 5 = 15 .$

12. 設 $xyz \neq 0$, 若 $3x + 6y - z = 9x - 2y + 5z = x + 8y - 5z$, 則 $x : y : z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$

解答 (-5):(-3):1

解析
$$\begin{cases} 3x + 6y - z = 9x - 2y + 5z \\ 3x + 6y - z = x + 8y - 5z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6x - 8y + 6z = 0 \\ 2x - 2y + 4z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - 4y + 3z = 0 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ x - y + 2z = 0 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore x : y : z = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-5) : (-3) : 1 .$

13. x, y, z 皆為實數, $xyz \neq 0$, 且 $(2x - 5y + 7z)^2 + (7x - y - 3z)^2 = 0$

(1) 試求 $x : y : z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; (2) $x\left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}\right) - y\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z}\right) + z\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)$ 之值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$

解答 (1) 2:5:3;(2) -1

解析 (1)
$$\begin{cases} 2x - 5y + 7z = 0 \\ 7x - y - 3z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x : y : z = 2 : 5 : 3 .$$

(2) 由(1)令 $x = 2t, y = 5t, z = 3t (t \neq 0)$,

原式 = $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{z} - \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y} = \frac{z - y}{x} + \frac{x + z}{y} + \frac{x - y}{z} = \frac{-2t}{2t} + \frac{5t}{5t} + \frac{-3t}{3t} = -1 .$

14. 利用克拉瑪公式解 $\begin{cases} x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta = a \\ x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta = b \end{cases}$, 得 $(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$

解答 $(a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta, -a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta)$

解析 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1,$

$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} a & -\sin \theta \\ b & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta,$

$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & a \\ \sin \theta & b \end{vmatrix} = b \cos \theta - a \sin \theta,$

$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta, y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = -a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta,$

$\therefore (x, y) = (a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta, -a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta) .$

15. 若二元一次聯立方程組 $\begin{cases} \frac{6}{x} + \frac{2}{y} = -1 \\ ax + by = 4 \end{cases}$ 與 $\begin{cases} \frac{4}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = 4 \\ 3ax - 4by = 26 \end{cases}$ 為同義方程組，且恰有一解，求數對

$(a, b) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (3, 4)

解析 由二方程組中選 $\begin{cases} \frac{6}{x} + \frac{2}{y} = -1 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{4}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = 4 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

$\textcircled{2} \times 2 + \textcircled{1} : \frac{14}{x} = 7 \Rightarrow x = 2$ 代入 $\textcircled{1} y = -\frac{1}{2}$,

代入 $\begin{cases} ax + by = 4 \\ 3ax - 4by = 26 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a - \frac{1}{2}b = 4 \\ 6a + 2b = 26 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 3, b = 4, \therefore (a, b) = (3, 4)$.

16. 求方程組 $\begin{cases} \frac{xy}{3y-x} = 1 \\ \frac{xy}{2y+x} = \frac{1}{9} \end{cases}$ 的解 $(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5})$

解析 $\begin{cases} \frac{3y-x}{xy} = 1 \\ \frac{2y+x}{xy} = 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = 1 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = 9 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} : \frac{5}{x} = 10 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$ 代回 $\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 4 + \frac{1}{y} = 9 \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{5}$, 故 $(x, y) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5})$.

17. 求方程組 $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = -4xy \\ x + 4y = xy \end{cases}$ 的解 $(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (2, -1) 或 (0, 0)

解析 (1) $x = 0, y = 0$ 代入原式成立, $\therefore (0, 0)$ 為一解,

(2) $x \neq 0, y \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3}{y} - \frac{2}{x} = -4 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{1}{y} + \frac{4}{x} = 1 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

$\textcircled{1} \times 2 + \textcircled{2} : \frac{7}{y} = -7 \Rightarrow y = -1$ 代入 $\textcircled{1} x = 2$, $\therefore (x, y) = (2, -1)$ 或 $(0, 0)$.

18. 甲、乙兩人同解方程組 $\begin{cases} 2x - ay = 3 \\ bx + y = 7 \end{cases}$, 若甲看錯 a 得解 (x, y) 為 $(2, -1)$, 乙看錯 b 得解 (x, y) 為 $(1, -1)$, 則: (1) 數對 $(a, b) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; (2) 正確解 (x, y) 為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $(1, 4)$; (2) $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

解析 (1) $\begin{cases} 2x - ay = 3 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ bx + y = 7 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

$(2, -1)$ 代入 $\textcircled{2}$ 式: $2b - 1 = 7 \Rightarrow b = 4$,

(1,-1)代入①式: $2+a=3 \Rightarrow a=1$, $\therefore (a,b)=(1,4)$.

(2)解 $\begin{cases} 2x-y=3 \\ 4x+y=7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=\frac{5}{3}, y=\frac{1}{3}$, \therefore 正確的解為 $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$.

19. x, y 之方程組 $\begin{cases} a_1x+b_1y=c_1 \\ a_2x+b_2y=c_2 \end{cases}$ 恰一組解 $(x,y)=(2,-3)$, 則 $\begin{cases} 3b_1x-2a_1y=6c_1 \\ 3b_2x-2a_2y=6c_2 \end{cases}$ 之解 $(x,y)=$ _____.

解答 (-6,-6)

解析

$$3b_1x-2a_1y=6c_1 \Rightarrow a_1(-2y)+b_1(3x)=6c_1, \quad a_1\left(\frac{-2y}{6}\right)+b_1\left(\frac{3x}{6}\right)=c_1,$$

$$-\frac{2y}{6}=2 \Rightarrow y=-6, \quad \frac{3x}{6}=-3 \Rightarrow x=-6, \quad \therefore (x,y)=(-6,-6).$$

20. 若 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 經列運算得矩陣 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & c \end{bmatrix}$ 求序組 $(a,b,c)=$ _____.

解答 (5,7,-8)

解析

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \times(-2) \\ \leftarrow \times(-4) \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 13 & 11 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \times(-2) \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \times 6 \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \times 3 \\ \leftarrow \times(-1) \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 21 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \times 2 \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore (a,b,c)=(5,7,-8)$.

21. 若 a 為一常數, 且二元一次聯立方程組 $\begin{cases} (a^2+2)x+ay=a+4 \\ 3ax+2y=a \end{cases}$ 恰有一組解, 則可得其解 $(x,y)=$ _____ (以常數 a 表示).

解答

$$\left(\frac{a-4}{a-2}, -\frac{a(a-5)}{a-2}\right)$$

解析

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a^2+2 & a \\ 3a & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2a^2+4-3a^2 = -(a+2)(a-2),$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} a+4 & a \\ a & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2a+8-a^2 = -(a-4)(a+2),$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} a^2+2 & a+4 \\ 3a & a \end{vmatrix} = a^3+2a-3a^2-12a = a(a-5)(a+2),$$

當 $a \neq 2$ 或 $a \neq -2$ 時, 恰有一解 $(x,y) = \left(\frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta}, \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta}\right) = \left(\frac{a-4}{a-2}, -\frac{a(a-5)}{a-2}\right)$.

22. $\begin{cases} x-y+z=-2 \\ ax+y+z=4 \\ x+3y-2z=11 \end{cases}$ 與 $\begin{cases} x+by-2z=6 \\ 2x-y+z=2 \\ 3x+2y+cz=5 \end{cases}$ 表 x, y, z 的三元一次方程組，若兩方程組為同義方程組，且恰有一組解，則(1)此解為_____；(2)序組 $(a,b,c)=$ _____。

解答 (1) $(4, -5, -11)$; (2) $\left(5, 4, \frac{-3}{11}\right)$

解析 (1) $\begin{cases} x-y+z=-2 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ x+3y-2z=11 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \\ 2x-y+z=2 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$

$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1}: 4y - 3z = 13,$

$\textcircled{3} - \textcircled{1} \times 2: y - z = 6,$

$\therefore y = -5, z = -11$ 代回 $\textcircled{1}$ ，得 $x = 4$ ，故 $(x, y, z) = (4, -5, -11)$ 。

(2) 解代回，得 $\begin{cases} 4a - 5 - 11 = 4 \\ 4 - 5b + 22 = 6 \\ 12 - 10 - 11c = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (a, b, c) = \left(5, 4, \frac{-3}{11}\right)$ 。

23. 設方程組 $\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = c_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = c_2 \end{cases}$ 恰有一組解為 $x = 2, y = -3$ ，則方程組 $\begin{cases} (2a_1 - 3b_1)x + b_1y + 2c_1 = 0 \\ (2a_2 - 3b_2)x + b_2y + 2c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 之解為_____。

解答 $(-2, 0)$

解析 $\begin{cases} (2a_1 - 3b_1)x + b_1y + 2c_1 = 0 \\ (2a_2 - 3b_2)x + b_2y + 2c_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_1(2x) + b_1(y - 3x) = -2c_1 \Rightarrow a_1(-x) + b_1\left(\frac{y-3x}{-2}\right) = c_1,$

$-x = 2 \Rightarrow x = -2, \frac{y-3x}{-2} = -3 \Rightarrow y = 0, \therefore (x, y) = (-2, 0)$ 。

24. 設 x, y, z 皆為實數，且 $xyz \neq 0$ ，若 $\frac{3x+2z}{4} = \frac{3y+z}{5} = \frac{5x+y-z}{6}$ ，求 $(2x-y+z)^2 + 8(2x-y+z) - 5$ 的最小值_____。

解答 -21

解析 $\begin{cases} \frac{3x+2z}{4} = \frac{3y+z}{5} \\ \frac{3x+2z}{4} = \frac{5x+y-z}{6} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5x - 4y + 2z = 0 \\ x + 2y - 8z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x:y:z = 2:3:1,$

令 $x = 2t, y = 3t, z = t (t \neq 0)$ ，代入

$(2x - y + z)^2 + 8(2x - y + z) - 5 = 4t^2 + 16t - 5 = 4(t+2)^2 - 21$ ，最小值為 -21 。

25. 設 α, β 為二次方程式 $\begin{vmatrix} x - \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & x - \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 的二根， n 為整數，則 $\alpha^n + \beta^n =$ _____。

解答 $2\cos n\theta$

解析 $\begin{vmatrix} x - \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & x - \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = (x - \cos\theta)^2 + \sin^2\theta = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x - \cos\theta)^2 = -\sin^2\theta \Rightarrow x - \cos\theta = \pm i\sin\theta \Rightarrow x = \cos\theta \pm i\sin\theta,$

取 $\alpha = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta, \beta = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta,$

則 $\alpha^n + \beta^n = (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n + (\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)^n$

$= (\cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta) + (\cos n\theta - i\sin n\theta) = 2\cos n\theta$ 。

26. 若 a 為實數，代表方程組之增廣矩陣為 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 3 & -3 & 1+a \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1-a \end{bmatrix}$ 有解，則 $a =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{3}{2}$

解析 原式 $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1-a \\ 1 & 3 & -3 & 1+a \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \times(-1) \\ \leftarrow \\ \times(-3) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1-a \\ 0 & 4 & -5 & 2a \\ 0 & 4 & -5 & -3+4a \end{bmatrix}$

若有解，即第二列，第三列成比例 $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{4} = \frac{-5}{-5} = \frac{2a}{-3+4a} \Rightarrow 2a = -3+4a \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}$.