

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗 日期：99.11.03				
範圍	2-3 多項方程式	班級	一年____班	姓名
		座號		

一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 設複數 $z_1 = 2 + \sqrt{3}i$, $z_2 = 2 - \sqrt{3}i$, 求下列各式 :

(1) $z_1 + z_2 =$ _____ (2) $z_1 - z_2 =$ _____

(3) $z_1 \cdot z_2 =$ _____ (4) $z_1^2 =$ _____

解答 (1)4;(2) $2\sqrt{3}i$;(3)7;(4) $1 + 4\sqrt{3}i$

解析 (1) $z_1 + z_2 = (2 + \sqrt{3}i) + (2 - \sqrt{3}i) = (2 + 2) + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3})i = 4$.

(2) $z_1 - z_2 = (2 + \sqrt{3}i) - (2 - \sqrt{3}i) = (2 - 2) + (\sqrt{3} - (-\sqrt{3}))i = 2\sqrt{3}i$.

(3) $z_1 \cdot z_2 = (2 + \sqrt{3}i)(2 - \sqrt{3}i) = 2^2 - (\sqrt{3}i)^2 = 4 - (-3) = 7$.

(4) $z_1^2 = (2 + \sqrt{3}i)^2 = 4 + 4\sqrt{3}i + (\sqrt{3}i)^2 = (4 - 3) + 4\sqrt{3}i = 1 + 4\sqrt{3}i$.

2. 將下列複數表示成 $a+bi$ 的形式, 其中 a, b 是實數.

(1) $i + \frac{1}{i} =$ _____ (2) $\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{1 - \sqrt{3}i} =$ _____.

解答 (1) $0 + 0i$;(2) $-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

解析 (1) $i + \frac{1}{i} = i + \frac{i}{i^2} = i + (-i) = 0 = 0 + 0i$.

(2) $\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{1 - \sqrt{3}i} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{1 - \sqrt{3}i} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{1 + \sqrt{3}i} = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3}i + (\sqrt{3}i)^2}{1 - (\sqrt{3}i)^2} = \frac{(1 - 3) + 2\sqrt{3}i}{1 - (-3)}$
 $= \frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{3}i}{4} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$.

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

解答 $7 - i$

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

4. 化簡 $\frac{5i^5 + 4i^3 + 1}{8i^9 - 5i - 3} =$ _____ .

解答 $-\frac{i}{3}$

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

5. $i = \sqrt{-1}$, 求下列各值: (1) $i^{50} =$ _____, (2) $i + i^2 + i^3 + \dots + i^{50} =$ _____.

解答 (1) -1 ; (2) $-1+i$

解析 (1) $i^{50} = i^{48} \cdot i^2 = (i^4)^{12} \cdot i^2 = -1$.

(2) $i + i^2 + i^3 + \dots + i^{50} = [i + (-1) + (-i) + 1] + [i + (-1) + (-i) + 1] + \dots + i + (-1)$
 $= \underbrace{0+0+\dots+0}_{0 \times 12} + i + (-1) = -1 + i$.

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

解答 (2, 1)

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

$\therefore x, y \in \mathbf{R} \quad \therefore x=2, y=1$

7. 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 $(-2 + \sqrt{3}i)^4 = [(-2 + \sqrt{3}i)^2]^2 = (4 - 4\sqrt{3}i - 3)^2 = 1 - 8\sqrt{3}i - 48 = -47 - 8\sqrt{3}i$

實部為 -47 , 虛部為 $-8\sqrt{3}$

8. 已知複數 z 的實部為 2, 而 $\frac{1}{z}$ 的虛部為 $\frac{1}{4}$, 求 $z =$ _____ .

解答 $2-2i$

解析 設 $z = 2 + yi$, (y 為實數), 則 $\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{2+yi} = \frac{2-yi}{4+y^2} = \left(\frac{2}{4+y^2}\right) + \left(\frac{-y}{4+y^2}\right)i$,

虛部 $\frac{-y}{4+y^2} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow -4y = y^2 + 4, y^2 + 4y + 4 = 0$, 得 $y = -2$, 故 $z = 2 - 2i$.

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

解答 $3-i$

解析 $\because z^2 = \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1+2i-i^2}{2} = i$

$\therefore z^{88} = (z^2)^{44} = 1$

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

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

10. 設 a, b 是實數, 若 $2 + (4-a)i = (b-3) + bi$, 分別求 a, b 的值=_____.

解答 $a = -1, b = 5$

解析 由 $\begin{cases} 2 = b - 3, \\ 4 - a = b, \end{cases}$ 得 $a = -1, b = 5$.

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

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

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

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

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

13. 解下列各方程式:

(1) $x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0$. $x =$ _____ . (2) $2x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$ $x =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $x = -1 + \sqrt{5}$ 或 $x = -1 - \sqrt{5}$; (2) $x = \frac{1+3i}{2}$ 或 $\frac{1-3i}{2}$

解析 (1) 利用公式解 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$, 得

$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - (-16)}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{5}$, 故 $x = -1 + \sqrt{5}$ 或 $x = -1 - \sqrt{5}$.

(2) $x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 40}}{4} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-36}}{4} = \frac{2 \pm 6i}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 3i}{2}$, 故 $x = \frac{1+3i}{2}$ 或 $x = \frac{1-3i}{2}$.

14. 解 $(x^2 + 2x)^2 - 3(x^2 + 2x + 1) - 1 = 0$, 則 $x =$ _____ .

解答 $-1 \pm \sqrt{5}$ 或 -1

解析 設 $x^2 + 2x = A \Rightarrow$ 原式為 $A^2 - 3(A+1) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow A = 4$ 或 -1
 $\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x = 4$ 或 $x^2 + 2x = -1 \Rightarrow x = -1 \pm \sqrt{5}$ 或 -1

15. 設 $x^2 - 2x - k = 0$, 無實數解, 試求 k 範圍_____.

解答 $k < -1$

解析 $D < 0 \Rightarrow 2^2 + 4k < 0 \Rightarrow k < -1$

16. 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_____.

解答 3

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

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

17. 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 $\frac{3-i}{2}$

解析 $\because 1 - i$ 為 $x^2 - cx + 1 = 0$ 之一根代入 $\therefore (1-i)^2 - c(1-i) + 1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 2i + i^2 - c(1-i) + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow c(1-i) = 1 - 2i$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{1-2i}{1-i} = \frac{(1-2i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{1+i-2i-2i^2}{1-i^2} = \frac{1-i+2}{1+1} = \frac{3-i}{2}$$

18. 設 $a \in \mathbf{R}$, 若二次方程式 $x^2 - ax - a + 8 = 0$ 有相等實根, 則 a 為_____.

解答 4 或 -8

解析 $a \in \mathbf{R}$, $x^2 - ax - a + 8 = 0$ 有相等實根,

$$\text{則 } D = (-a)^2 - 4(-a+8) = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + 4a - 32 = 0 \Rightarrow (a-4)(a+8) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 4 \text{ 或 } -8$$

19. 已知 α, β 為方程式 $5x^2 - 7x + 4 = 0$ 的兩根, 求下列各值:

(1) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 =$ _____ . (2) $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} =$ _____ . (3) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 =$ _____

(4) $(5\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 3)(5\beta^2 + 3\beta + 3) =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $\frac{9}{25}$; (2) $\frac{7}{4}$; (3) $-\frac{77}{125}$; (4) 65

解析 由根與係數的關係, 得 $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -\left(\frac{-7}{5}\right) = \frac{7}{5}, \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{4}{5}. \end{cases}$

$$(1) \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = \left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{49}{25} - \frac{8}{5} = \frac{9}{25} .$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{7}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{4} = \frac{7}{4} .$$

$$(3) \alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = \left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^3 - 3 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{7}{5}\right) = -\frac{77}{125}$$

$$(4) (5\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 3)(5\beta^2 + 3\beta + 3) = [(5\alpha^2 - 7\alpha + 4) + 10\alpha - 1][(5\beta^2 - 7\beta + 4) + 10\beta - 1]$$

$$= [0 + 10\alpha - 1][0 + 10\beta - 1]$$

$$= 100\alpha\beta - 10(\alpha + \beta) + 1 = 100 \times \frac{4}{5} - 10 \times \frac{7}{5} + 1 = 65$$

20. 設 α, β 為 $2x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0$ 的兩根, 則

(1) $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) 以 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha}, \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ 為二根的方程式為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $-\frac{7}{8}$; (2) $8x^2 + 7x + 1 = 0$

解析 由根與係數的關係, 得
$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -\left(\frac{-3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}, \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{4}{2} = 2. \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot 2 = -\frac{7}{4}. \quad \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\beta^2 + \alpha^2}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{-\frac{7}{4}}{2} = -\frac{7}{8}$$

$$(2) \text{ 以 } \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \text{ 為二根的方程式為 } x^2 - \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)x + \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{7}{8}x + 1 = 0, \text{ 即 } 8x^2 + 7x + 1 = 0$$

21. x, y 為實數且 $x + y + 10 = (4 - xy)i$, 則 $(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 -14

解析 $\because x, y \in \mathbf{R}, \therefore x + y + 10 \in \mathbf{R}$ 且 $4 - xy \in \mathbf{R}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + 10 = 0 \\ 4 - xy = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} x + y = -10 \\ xy = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x < 0 \text{ 且 } y < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2 = (x + y) - 2\sqrt{xy} = -10 - 2 \times \sqrt{4} = -14$$

22. 設 $z^2 = 5 - 12i$, 則(1) $z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $z^2 - 5z + \frac{13}{z} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $\pm(3 - 2i)$; (2) $17 - 24i$ 或 -7

解析 (1) 設 $z^2 = (x + yi)^2 = 5 - 12i, x, y \in \mathbf{R}$

$$x^2 + 2xyi + y^2i^2 = 5 - 12i$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = 5 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1},$$

$$2xy = -12 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 13 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3}, \quad \frac{\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3}}{2} \Rightarrow x^2 = 9, \quad x = \pm 3, \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{2}$$

$$\therefore y = \mp 2 \Rightarrow z = x + yi = 3 - 2i \text{ 或 } -3 + 2i$$

P.S.

$$|(x + yi)^2| = |5 - 12i|$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 = \sqrt{5^2 + (-12)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 13$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) z^2 - 5z + \frac{13}{z} &= z^2 + \frac{-5z^2 + 13}{z} \\
&= (5 - 12i) + \frac{-5(5 - 12i) + 13}{\pm(3 - 2i)} \\
&= (5 - 12i) \pm \frac{(-12 + 60i)(3 + 2i)}{(3 - 2i)(3 + 2i)} \\
&= (5 - 12i) \pm \frac{(-36 - 120) + (180 - 24)i}{3^2 + 2^2} \\
&= (5 - 12i) \pm \frac{-156 + 156i}{13} \\
&= (5 - 12i) \pm (-12 + 12i) \\
&= -7 \text{ 或 } 17 - 24i
\end{aligned}$$

23. 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 $k =$ _____ .

解答 - 6

解析

根為有理數則判別式為完全平方式

$\Rightarrow [-3(m-1)]^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (2m^2 + 3k) = 9(m-1)^2 - 4(2m^2 + 3k) = m^2 - 18m + (9 - 12k)$ 為完全平方式

$\therefore D = 0 \Rightarrow (-18)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (9 - 12k) = 0 \Rightarrow 81 - (9 - 12k) = 0$ ，則 $k = -6$