

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗					日期：99.11.10
範圍	2-3 多項方程式(2)	班級	一年____班	姓名	

一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 設 $z_1 = 2 + 4i$, $z_2 = 3 + i$, 試求 $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$ 的共軛複數為_____.

解答 $1 - i$

解析 $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{2+4i}{3+i} = \frac{(2+4i)(3-i)}{(3+i)(3-i)} = \frac{10+10i}{9-(-1)} = 1+i$, 所求 $= \overline{1+i} = 1-i$

2. 若 $(2-i)x^2 - 3(1-i)x - 2(1+i) = 0$ 有實數解, 求另一虛根為_____.

解答 $-\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{5}i$

解析 設方程式之實根為 α , 則 $(2-i)\alpha^2 - 3(1-i)\alpha - 2(1+i) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 2) + (-\alpha^2 + 3\alpha - 2)i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 2 = 0 \\ \alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2\alpha+1)(\alpha-2) = 0 \\ (\alpha-1)(\alpha-2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } 2 \\ \alpha = 1 \text{ 或 } 2 \end{cases} \therefore \alpha = 2$$

$$\text{設另一根為 } \beta, \text{ 則 } 2+\beta = \frac{3(1-i)}{2-i} = \frac{3}{5}(3-i) \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{3}{5}(3-i) - 2 = \frac{-1-3i}{5}$$

3. $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$, 若 $(x+yi)^2 = -8-6i$, 則數對 $(x, y) =$ _____.

解答 $(1, -3)$ 或 $(-1, 3)$

解析 $\because (x+yi)^2 = (x^2-y^2) + (2xy)i = -8-6i$, $\therefore \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = -8 \\ 2xy = -6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = -8 \\ xy = -3 \end{cases}$

$$\text{由 } y = -\frac{3}{x} \text{ 代入 } x^2 - y^2 = -8 \quad \therefore x^2 - \left(-\frac{3}{x}\right)^2 = -8 \Rightarrow x^4 + 8x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$\therefore (x^2-1)(x^2+9) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \text{ 或 } x^2 = -9 \text{ (不合) },$$

$$\therefore x = 1, y = -3 \text{ 或 } x = -1, y = 3 \quad z = 1-3i, -1+3i$$

4. 設 $m, k \in \mathbf{Q}, m \neq 0$, 且方程式 $2mx^2 - 3mx + 2x + m + k = 0$ 之根為有理數, 則有理數 $k =$ _____.

解答 -1 或 -2

解析 \because 方程式 $2mx^2 - 3mx + 2x + m + k = 0$ 之根為有理數

$$\therefore (-3m+2)^2 - 4 \cdot 2m(m+k) = 9m^2 - 12m + 4 - 8m^2 - 8mk = m^2 - 2(6+4k)m + 4 \text{ 為完全平方式}$$

$$\Rightarrow (6+4k)^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (6+4k+2)(6+4k-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k+2)(k+1) = 0 \quad \therefore k = -1 \text{ 或 } k = -2$$

5. 方程式 $6x^4 + 5x^3 + 9x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$ 之有理根為_____.

解答 $-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}$

解析 設 $ax - b$ 為其整係數一次因式, $(a, b) = 1$, 則 $a | 6, b | -4$

$\therefore \frac{b}{a}$ 之可能值為 $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{3}, \pm \frac{4}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{6}$, 利用綜合除法

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 + 5 + 9 - 4 - 4 \\ - 3 - 1 - 4 + 4 \\ \hline 2 | 6 + 2 + 8 - 8 & 0 \\ 3 + 1 + 4 - 4 & \quad \frac{2}{3} \\ + 2 + 2 + 4 \\ \hline 3 | 3 + 3 + 6 & 0 \\ 1 + 1 + 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

\therefore 有理根為 $-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}$

6. 已知三次方程式 $x^3 + x^2 - 4x + 6 = 0$, 其中一複數根為 $1 + i$, 求其他各根為_____。(有兩個)

解答 $1 - i, -3$

解析 實係數方程式有一根 $1 + i$, 必有共軛虛根 $1 - i$,

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

$$\text{由除法原理可知 } x^3 + x^2 - 4x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 2x + 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

\therefore 另二根為 $1 - i$ 及 -3

7. 設 $a, b \in R$, 若 $x^4 - x^3 + ax^2 + 7x + b = 0$ 有一根為 $1 + 2i$, 則 $a + b =$ _____.

解答 -3

解析 此方程式為實係數方程式, 有一根 $1 + 2i$, 必有另一根 $1 - 2i$

$$\therefore [x - (1 + 2i)][x - (1 - 2i)] = x^2 - 2x + 5 \text{ 為 } x^4 - x^3 + ax^2 + 7x + b = 0 \text{ 之因式}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1+1-1 \\ 1-2+5 | 1-1 \quad +a \quad +7+b \\ 1-2 \quad +5 \\ \hline 1+(a-5)+7+b \\ 1- \quad 2 \quad +5 \\ \hline (a-3)+2+b \\ -1 \quad +2-5 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore a - 3 = -1, b = -5 \Rightarrow a = 2, b = -5, \text{ 故 } a + b = 2 + (-5) = -3$$

8. 設 k 為負整數, 若 $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 + kx - 3$ 有整係數一次因式, 求 k 之值_____.

解答 -11

解析 設 $f(x)$ 的整係數一次因式為 $ax - b$, 則 $a | 1, b | -3$, 則 $ax - b$ 可為 $x \pm 1, x \pm 3$

$$(1) x + 1 | f(x) \Rightarrow f(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + 2 + 1 - k - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 1 \text{ (不合)}$$

$$(2) x - 1 | f(x) \Rightarrow f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 2 + 1 + k - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 3 \text{ (不合)}$$

$$(3) x + 3 | f(x) \Rightarrow f(-3) = 0 \Rightarrow 81 + 54 + 9 - 3k - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 47 \text{ (不合)}$$

$$(4) x - 3 | f(x) \Rightarrow f(3) = 0 \Rightarrow 81 - 54 + 9 + 3k - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow k = -11$$

故 $k = -11$

9. k 為整數，且 $x^4 - x^3 + kx^2 - 2kx - 2 = 0$ 有有理根，求 $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 0, -2

解析 所有可能的有理根為 $\pm 1, \pm 2$

(1) 若 1 為其根 $\Rightarrow 1 - 1 + k - 2k - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow k = -2$

(2) 若 -1 為其根 $\Rightarrow 1 + 1 + k + 2k - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 0$

(3) 若 2 為其根 $\Rightarrow 16 - 8 + 4k - 4k - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 6 = 0$, k 無解

(4) 若 -2 為其根 $\Rightarrow 16 + 8 + 4k + 4k - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{22}{8}$ (不合)

故 $k = 0, -2$

10. 求含有 -2 及 i 兩根的最低次實係數方程式： $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 2 = 0$

解析 $(x + 2)(x - i)(x + i) = 0 \Rightarrow (x + 2)(x^2 + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 2 = 0$

11. 若一四次有理係數方程式有 $2 - \sqrt{3}$ 及 $1 - i$ 兩根，則此方程式為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 10x + 2 = 0$

解析 四次有理數係數方程式有 $2 - \sqrt{3}$ 及 $1 - i$ 兩根，必有另兩根 $2 + \sqrt{3}$ 及 $1 + i$

\therefore 此方程式為 $[x - (2 - \sqrt{3})][x - (2 + \sqrt{3})][x - (1 - i)][x - (1 + i)]$

即 $[(x - 2)^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2][(x - 1)^2 - (i)^2] = (x^2 - 4x + 1)(x^2 - 2x + 2) = x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 10x + 2$

則此方程式為 $x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 10x + 2 = 0$

12. 若 $f(x) = x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 0$, 已知 $f(x) = 0$ 有一根為 $\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, 又 $a + bi$ 亦為其根 ($a < 0, b \neq 0$), 則數對 $(a, b) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $(-\frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

解析 $\because (x - \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2})(x - \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}) = x^2 - x + 1$

又 $f(x) = (x^2 - x + 1)(x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1)$ (除法原理) $\Rightarrow f(x) = (x^2 - x + 1)(x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$

$\therefore f(x) = 0$ 之五根為 $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}, -1, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} \therefore (a, b) = (-\frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

13. 設整係數方程式 $x^4 + 3x^3 + bx^2 + cx + 10 = 0$ 有四個相異有理根，則其最大根為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 2

設四個相異有理根為 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, 整係數方程式 $x^4 + 3x^3 + bx^2 + cx + 10 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma)(x - \delta) = 0 \Rightarrow x^4 - (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta)x^3 + \dots + \alpha\beta\gamma\delta = 0$

由根與係數得 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta = -3$, $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta = 10 \Rightarrow$ 四相異有理根為 $-1, 1, 2, -5$, 最大 2.

14. a, b 為有理數，若 $1 - \sqrt{2}$ 為 $x^4 + ax^3 - 6x^2 + bx + 1 = 0$ 之一根，求(1) $(a, b) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2)所有根 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $(0, 0)$; (2) $1 \pm \sqrt{2}, -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

解析 \because 方程式為有理係數方程式 \therefore 一根 $1 - \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow$ 另一根 $1 + \sqrt{2}$,

故 $[x - (1 - \sqrt{2})][x - (1 + \sqrt{2})] = x^2 - 2x - 1$ 為原式之因式 .

$$\begin{array}{r} 1+(a+2)- & 1 \\ 1-2-1\overline{)1+} & a- & 6+ & b+1 \\ 1- & 2- & 1 \\ \hline (a+2)- & 5+ & b \\ (a+2)+(-2a-4)+ & (-a-2) \\ \hline (2a-1)+(b+a+2)+1 \\ - & 1+ & 2+1 \\ \hline 2a+ & (b+a)+0 \end{array}$$

$\therefore a=0, b=0$

(2) 原式為 $(x^2 - 2x - 1)(x^2 + 2x - 1) = 0$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2};$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}.$$

15. 設 $\sqrt{2} + i$ 為 $f(x) = 2x^5 + ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx - 9 = 0$ 之一根 (a, b, c, d 為整數)，求

(1) $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (3) $c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (4) $d = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) -1; (2) -4; (3) 2; (4) 18

解析 ∵ 方程式為整係數 ∴ 即為實係數方程式 ∴ 有一根 $\sqrt{2} + i \Rightarrow$ 必有另一根 $\sqrt{2} - i$

又方程式為整係數 ∴ 亦即為有理係數方程式

∴ 一根 $\sqrt{2} + i \Rightarrow$ 另一根 $-\sqrt{2} + i$

一根 $\sqrt{2} - i \Rightarrow$ 另一根 $-\sqrt{2} - i$

∴ 原式必含 $[x - (\sqrt{2} + i)][x - (\sqrt{2} - i)][x - (-\sqrt{2} + i)][x - (-\sqrt{2} - i)]$

$$= (x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 3)(x^2 + 2\sqrt{2}x + 3) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 9$$
 之因式

比較 x^5 與常數項得原方程式 $(x^4 - 2x^2 + 9)(2x - 1) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^5 - x^4 - 4x^3 + 2x^2 + 18x - 9 = 0 \quad \therefore a = -1, b = -4, c = 2, d = 18$$

16. 設 $f(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$ 為實係數三次多項式，若 $f(3 + 2i) = -5 + 4i$ ，則 $f(3 - 2i) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $-5 - 4i$

解析 $f(x)$ 為實係數多項式， z 為複數，則 $f(\bar{z}) = \overline{f(z)}$

$$\text{故 } f(3 - 2i) = f(\overline{3 + 2i}) = \overline{f(3 + 2i)} = \overline{(-5 + 4i)} = -5 - 4i$$

17. $f(x), g(x)$ 為實係數多項式，若 $f(1 + 2i) = 3 - 4i, g(3 - 4i) = 1 + 2i$ ，求 $f(1 - 2i) \times g(3 + 4i) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $11 - 2i$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1 - 2i) \times g(3 + 4i) &= f(\overline{1 + 2i}) \times g(\overline{3 - 4i}) = \overline{f(1 + 2i)} \times \overline{g(3 - 4i)} \\ &= \overline{(3 - 4i) \times (1 + 2i)} = (3 + 4i)(1 - 2i) = 11 - 2i \end{aligned}$$

18. $ax^2 + (a - 1)x - 8 = 0$ 有一根介於 1 和 2 之間，另一根介於 -2 和 -1 之間，則 a 值的範圍為 _____.

$$\boxed{\text{解答}} \quad 3 < a < \frac{9}{2}$$

解析 令 $f(x) = ax^2 + (a - 1)x - 8$ ，利用勘根定理：

$$\begin{cases} f(1)f(2) < 0 \\ f(-2)f(-1) < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} (2a-9)(6a-10) < 0 \\ (2a-6)(-7) < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} \frac{5}{3} < a < \frac{9}{2} \dots\dots \textcircled{1} \\ a > 3 \dots\dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}, \quad \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 3 < a < \frac{9}{2}$$

19. 方程式 $f(x) = x^3 + x - 3 = 0$ 在 1 與 2 之間有一實根，在誤差要小於 $\frac{1}{10}$ 的情況之下，求其近似值？

解答 1.2

解析 $f(1) = -1 < 0, f(2) = 7 > 0 \Rightarrow$ 根在 1~2 之間

取 1 與 2 中點 1.5, $f(1.5) = (1.5)^3 + (1.5) - 3 = 1.875 > 0 \Rightarrow$ 根在 1~1.5 之間

$$f(1.1) = (1.1)^3 + (1.1) - 3 = -0.569 < 0$$

$$f(1.2) = (1.2)^3 + (1.2) - 3 = -0.072 < 0$$

$$f(1.3) = (1.3)^3 + (1.3) - 3 = 0.497 > 0 \Rightarrow$$
 根在 1.2~1.3 之間，

取 1.2 與 1.3 中點 1.25,

$$f(1.25) = (1.25)^3 + (1.25) - 3 = 0.203125 > 0 \Rightarrow$$
 根在 1.2~1.25 之間，根 ≈ 1.2

20. 若 $\omega = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$ ，求下列各式的值：

$$(1) \omega^{2010} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. \quad (2) 1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + \omega^{2010} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. \quad (3) 2\omega^5 + 3\omega^4 + 4\omega + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

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

解析

$$\omega = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} \Rightarrow \omega^3 = 1, \quad \omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0 = \omega, \text{ 則}$$

$$(1) \omega^{2010} = (\omega^3)^{670} = 1.$$

$$(2) 1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + \omega^{2010} = 1 + 0 \times 670 = 1.$$

$$(3) 2\omega^5 + 3\omega^4 + 4\omega + 5 = 2\omega^2 + 3\omega + 4\omega + 5 = 2(\omega^2 + \omega + 1) + 5\omega + 3$$

$$= 0 + 5 \cdot \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} + 3 = \frac{1 + 5\sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

21. 若 $a = \frac{-2}{1 + \sqrt{3}i}$ ，則 $(1 + a)(1 + a^2)(1 + a^3)(1 + a^4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $1 + \sqrt{3}i$

解析 $a = \frac{-2}{1 + \sqrt{3}i} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} = \omega, \text{ 則}$ $(1 + a)(1 + a^2)(1 + a^3)(1 + a^4)$
 $= (1 + \omega)(1 + \omega^2)(1 + \omega^3)(1 + \omega^4) = (-\omega^2) \cdot (-\omega) \cdot 2 \cdot (1 + \omega)$
 $= 2(1 + \omega) = 2(-\omega^2) = -2\omega^2 = -2 \cdot \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$

22. 設 x, y 為兩個非零複數，滿足 $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 0$ ，則 $(\frac{x}{x+y})^{2010} + (\frac{y}{x+y})^{2010}$ 之值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 -1

解析 $\because x^2 + xy + y^2 = 0, \text{ 同除 } y^2 \Rightarrow (\frac{x}{y})^2 + \frac{x}{y} + 1 = 0, \text{ 設 } t = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow t^2 + t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{y}{x} = t = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} = \omega \quad \therefore \quad \omega^3 = 1 \text{ 且 } \omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{求值式} &= \left(\frac{\frac{x}{y}}{\frac{x}{y} + 1} \right)^{2010} + \left(\frac{1}{\frac{x}{y} + 1} \right)^{2010} = \left(\frac{\omega}{1 + \omega} \right)^{2010} + \left(\frac{1}{1 + \omega} \right)^{2010} \\ &= \left(\frac{\omega}{-\omega^2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{-\omega^2} \right)^{2010} = \frac{1}{\omega^{2010}} + \frac{1}{\omega^{4020}} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

22.a, $b \in \mathbf{R}$, $\omega = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, 若 $\frac{1}{3 - \omega} = a + b\omega$, 則數對 $(a, b) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $(\frac{4}{13}, \frac{1}{13})$

解析 $\because \omega = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} \quad \therefore \omega^3 = 1 \text{ 且 } 1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{3 - \omega} = a + b\omega \Rightarrow 1 = (3 - \omega)(a + b\omega) = 3a + 3b\omega - a\omega - b\omega^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 1 &= 3a + 3b\omega - a\omega - b(-1 - \omega) = (3a + b) + (-a + 4b)\omega \\ \therefore \begin{cases} 3a + b = 1 \\ -a + 4b = 0 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow a = \frac{4}{13}, \quad b = \frac{1}{13} \end{aligned}$$

23. 設 z 為複數, 若 $z^2 - \frac{1}{z^2} = 2i$, 則(1) $z^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $z + \frac{1}{z} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) i ; (2) $\pm\sqrt{2}$

解析 (1) $z^2 - \frac{1}{z^2} = 2i \Rightarrow$ 設 $z^2 = t \Rightarrow t - \frac{1}{t} = 2i \Rightarrow t^2 - (2i)t - 1 = 0$,

$$\text{配方 } t^2 - 2it + i^2 = 1 + i^2 \Rightarrow (t - i)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = i \quad \text{即 } z^2 = i$$

$$(2) \text{設 } z = a + bi \quad (a, b \in \mathbf{R}) \Rightarrow z^2 = (a^2 - b^2) + 2abi = 0 + i$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - b^2 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{1} \\ 2ab = 1 \dots\dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}, \text{ 又 } a^2 + b^2 = 1 \dots\dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{1}\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow 2a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ 則 } b^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{由 } \textcircled{2}, b = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{若 } z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i, \text{ 則 } z + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{z^2 + 1}{z} = \frac{i + 1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + i)} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{若 } z = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i, \text{ 則 } z + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{z^2 + 1}{z} = \frac{i + 1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + i)} = -\sqrt{2} \quad \text{故 } z + \frac{1}{z} = \pm\sqrt{2}$$