

高雄市明誠中學 高二數學平時測驗 日期：99.12.16				
範圍	2-6 一次方程組	班級	二年__班	姓名
		座號		

一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 已知  $\begin{cases} 6x+3y=xy \\ 2x-5y=3xy \end{cases}$ ，求方程組的解  $(x,y)=$ \_\_\_\_\_。

**解答**  $\left(-\frac{9}{4}, \frac{18}{7}\right)$  或  $(0,0)$

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

$$(2) xy \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0, y \neq 0 \text{ 同除以 } xy \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{6}{y} + \frac{3}{x} = 1 \dots\dots ① \\ \frac{2}{y} - \frac{5}{x} = 3 \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

$$① - ② \times 3: \frac{18}{x} = -8 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{9}{4},$$

$$① \times 5 + ② \times 3: \frac{36}{y} = 14 \Rightarrow y = \frac{18}{7}, \quad \therefore (x,y) = \left(-\frac{9}{4}, \frac{18}{7}\right) \text{ 或 } (0,0) .$$

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

**解答**  $(1,1,2)$

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

$$② \times 4 - ①: 2x + 23y = 25 \dots\dots ④$$

$$③ - ①: x + y = 2 \dots\dots ⑤$$

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

3.  $\triangle ABC$  中三邊長  $a, b, c$  滿足  $a-2b+c=0$  及  $3a+8b-7c=0$ ，求  $a:b:c=$ \_\_\_\_\_。

**解答**  $3:5:7$

**解析**  $\begin{cases} a-2b+c=0 \dots\dots ① \\ 3a+8b-7c=0 \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$

$$① \times 7 + ②: 10a - 6b = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{5}b \text{ 代入 } ①, \frac{3}{5}b - 2b + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{7}{5}b,$$

$$\therefore a:b:c = \left(\frac{3}{5}b\right):b:\left(\frac{7}{5}b\right) = 3:5:7 .$$

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

(1) 試求  $x:y:z=$ \_\_\_\_\_；

(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\_\_\_\_\_。

**解答** (1) 2:5:3; (2) -1

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

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

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

5. 設  $9x-4y+3z=-7x+2y+15z=13x-8y-z$  且  $xyz \neq 0$ , 求  $\frac{3x^2-2y^2+z^2-5xy}{4x^2-5y^2-6z^2+2xz}$  之值為\_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $-\frac{37}{52}$

**解析**  $\begin{cases} 9x-4y+3z=-7x+2y+15z \\ 9x-4y+3z=13x-8y-z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 8x-3y-6z=0 \\ x-y-z=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x:y:z = (-3):2:(-5),$

令  $x=-3k$ ,  $y=2k$ ,  $z=-5k$  ( $k \neq 0$ ),

$$\text{故} \frac{3x^2-2y^2+z^2-5xy}{4x^2-5y^2-6z^2+2xz} = \frac{3(-3)^2-2(2)^2+(-5)^2-5(-3)(2)}{4(-3)^2-5(2)^2-6(-5)^2+2(-3)(-5)} = -\frac{37}{52} .$$

6. 求下列各行列式的值:

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

**解答** (1) 53; (2) -2; (3) -27

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

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

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

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

7. 求  $\begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{13}+\sqrt{15} & 2\sqrt{13} \\ \sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{13}-\sqrt{15} & \sqrt{2}-\sqrt{15} \end{vmatrix} = \text{_____} .$

**解答** -65

**解析**

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

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

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

8. 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\_\_\_\_\_.

解答 11

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

9. 利用克拉瑪公式解  $\begin{cases} 2x - 3y = 13 \\ 7x + 4y = -9 \end{cases}$ , 得  $(x, y) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

解答  $\left(\frac{25}{29}, -\frac{109}{29}\right)$

解析  $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 7 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 8 - (-21) = 29$ ,  $\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 13 & -3 \\ -9 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 52 - 27 = 25$ ,  $\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 13 \\ 7 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = -18 - 91 = -109$ ,

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{25}{29}, \quad y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = \frac{-109}{29}, \quad \therefore (x, y) = \left(\frac{25}{29}, -\frac{109}{29}\right).$$

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

解答  $(a^2 + 1, 2a)$

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore (x, y) = (a^2 + 1, 2a).$$

11. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ .

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

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

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

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

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

**解答**  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5}\right)$

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

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

13. 設  $a, b, c$  皆為自然數,  $a+b-c=0, a-3b+c=0$ , 又  $a, b, c$  之最大公因數加  $a, b, c$  之最小公倍數等於 345, 則序組  $(a, b, c) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (115, 115, 230)

**解析**  $\begin{cases} a+b-c=0 \\ a-3b+c=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a:b:c=1:1:2 \Rightarrow$  設  $a=k, b=k, c=2k$  ( $k$  為自然數),

$\therefore (a, b, c) + [a, b, c] = 345, \therefore k + 2k = 345 \Rightarrow k = 115$ , 故  $(a, b, c) = (115, 115, 230)$ .

14. 設  $A(1, 0), B(-1, 2), C(3, k)$ , 若  $\triangle ABC$  的面積為 5, 則  $k =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**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 .

15. 設  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 3$ , 且  $\begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 4$ , 求  $\begin{vmatrix} 4a+3x & 4b+3y \\ 5c & 5d \end{vmatrix} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** 120

**解析** 原式  $= \begin{vmatrix} 4a & 4b \\ 5c & 5d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 3x & 3y \\ 5c & 5d \end{vmatrix} = 20 \cdot 3 + 15 \cdot 4 = 120$  .

16. 已知方程組  $\begin{cases} (a-1)x + ay = 1 \\ (a+2)x + (a+3)y = 2 \end{cases}$  有解 ( $a$  為實數)

(1) 求  $|x| + |y|$  之最小值 \_\_\_\_\_ ; (2) 當  $|x| + |y|$  為最小時,  $a$  之範圍為 \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (1)  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; (2)  $3 \leq a \leq 4$

**解析**

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & a \\ a+2 & a+3 \end{vmatrix} = (a-1)(a+3) - a(a+2) = -3 \neq 0, \text{ 表示方程組恰有一組解,}$$

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

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

$$\therefore x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{-a+3}{-3} = \frac{a-3}{3}, \quad y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = \frac{a-4}{-3} = \frac{4-a}{3},$$

$$(1) |x| + |y| = \left| \frac{a-3}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{4-a}{3} \right| = \frac{1}{3} (|a-3| + |4-a|) \geq \frac{1}{3} |(a-3) + (4-a)| = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore |x| + |y| \text{ 之最小值為 } \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 此時 } (a-3)(4-a) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (a-3)(a-4) \leq 0 \Rightarrow 3 \leq a \leq 4.$$

17. 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**

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

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

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

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

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

18. 小花使用矩陣列運算解一個三元一次聯立方程組如下： $\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & a & 2 \\ 3 & 11 & -4 & b \\ 5 & c & 7 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 求

$$a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

**解答** -3

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

19. 矩陣  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & -5 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 利用矩陣列運算得  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & c & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ , 則序組  $(a, b, c)$   $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**解答**  $\left(-1, \frac{-1}{3}, -6\right)$

**解析**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & -5 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \times(-1) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -6 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \times\left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) \\ \times\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \times(-1) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore (a, b, c) = \left(-1, \frac{-1}{3}, -6\right).$$

20. 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  $(a, b) =$

**解答** (3, 4)

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

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

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

21.  $\begin{cases} x - y + z = -2 \\ ax + y + z = 4 \\ x + 3y - 2z = 11 \end{cases}$  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)  $\begin{cases} x - y + z = -2 \dots\dots ① \\ x + 3y - 2z = 11 \dots\dots ② \\ 2x - y + z = 2 \dots\dots ③ \end{cases}$

$$② - ①: 4y - 3z = 13,$$

$$③ - ① \times 2: y - z = 6,$$

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

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

22. 設方程組  $\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = c_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = c_2 \end{cases}$  之解為  $(x, y) = (-3, 8)$ , 則  $\begin{cases} 4b_1x - 5a_1y + 3c_1 = 0 \\ 4b_2x - 5a_2y + 3c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$  的解為  $(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**解答**  $\left( -6, -\frac{9}{5} \right)$

**解析**  $4b_1x - 5a_1y + 3c_1 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1(-5y) + b_1(4x) = -3c_1 \Rightarrow a_1\left(\frac{5}{3}y\right) + b_1\left(-\frac{4}{3}x\right) = c_1$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{5}{3}y = -3 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{9}{5}, \quad -\frac{4}{3}x = 8 \Rightarrow x = -6, \quad \therefore (x, y) = \left( -6, -\frac{9}{5} \right).$

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  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**解答**  $(-2, 0)$

**解析**  $\begin{cases} (2a_1 - 3b_1)x + b_1y + 2c_1 = 0 \\ (2a_2 - 3b_2)x + b_2y + 2c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

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

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

24. 設  $\alpha, \beta$  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  $\alpha^n + \beta^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**解答**  $2\cos n\theta$

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

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

$$\text{取 } \alpha = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta, \quad \beta = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta,$$

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

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

25. 設兩直線  $ax + by = e$  與  $cx + dy = f$  的交點為  $(2, 5)$ , 求另外兩直線  $4bx - 5ay + 6e = 0$  與  $4dx - 5cy + 6f = 0$  的交點坐標為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**解答**  $\left( -\frac{15}{2}, \frac{12}{5} \right)$

**解析**  $4bx - 5ay + 6e = 0 \Rightarrow a(-5y) + b(4x) = -6e \Rightarrow a\left(\frac{5}{6}y\right) + b\left(-\frac{4}{6}x\right) = e$

即  $\frac{5}{6}y = 2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{12}{5}$ ,  $-\frac{4}{6}x = 5 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-15}{2}$ ,  $\therefore (x, y) = \left(-\frac{15}{2}, \frac{12}{5}\right)$ .

26. 若方程組  $\begin{cases} x+3y-z=-2 \\ x-5y-3z=k \\ 2x-3y+2z=9 \\ 3x+4y+z=3 \end{cases}$  有解, 則  $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**解答** 4

**解析** 先解  $\begin{cases} x+3y-z=-2 \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ 2x-3y+2z=9 \cdots \textcircled{2} \\ 3x+4y+z=3 \cdots \textcircled{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \times 2 + \textcircled{2}: 4x+3y=5 \\ \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3}: 4x+7y=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z=1,$

把  $(x, y, z) = (2, -1, 1)$  代入  $x-5y-3z=k$ ,  $\therefore k = 2 - 5(-1) - 3 = 4$ .

27. 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  $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**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  $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{4} = \frac{-5}{-5} = \frac{2a}{-3+4a} \Rightarrow 2a = -3+4a \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}$ .

28. 設  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$  經列運算簡化成為  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \gamma \end{bmatrix}$ , 求  $\alpha = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ;  $\beta = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ;  $\gamma = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

**解答**  $\alpha = 2, \beta = 1, \gamma = 1$

**解析**

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

$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \times(-1) \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore \alpha = 2, \beta = 1, \gamma = 1$ .

29.  $k$  為實數, 若  $\begin{cases} x+ky=10 \\ kx-y=10k+2 \end{cases}$  的解為整數, 求  $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**解答** 0 或  $\pm 1$

**解析** 
$$\begin{cases} x + ky = 10 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ kx - y = 10k + 2 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times k - \textcircled{2}: (k^2 + 1)y = -2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-2}{k^2 + 1} \text{ 爲整數, 表示 } k^2 + 1 = 1 \text{ 或 } 2 \Rightarrow k = 0 \text{ 或 } \pm 1 .$$

30. 若  $a$  爲一常數, 且二元一次聯立方程式 
$$\begin{cases} (a^2 + 2)x + ay = a + 4 \\ 3ax + 2y = a \end{cases}$$
 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  $(x, y) = \left( \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta}, \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} \right) = \left( \frac{a-4}{a-2}, -\frac{a(a-5)}{a-2} \right)$  .

31. 根據調查, 在華人社會, 身高  $H$  公尺, 體重  $W$  公斤的人中, 其平均體表面積  $S$  平方公尺, 可以用數學模型  $S = aH + bW - 0.01$  來表示, 這裡的  $a, b$  是常數. 又知體重一樣, 身高多 5 公分, 平均體表面積會增加 0.03 平方公尺; 而身高一樣, 體重大 4 公斤, 平均體表面積會增加 0.05 平方公尺. 根據模型, 身高 170 公分, 體重 64 公斤, 應該有 \_\_\_\_\_ 平方公尺的平均體表面積.

**解答** 1.81

**解析** 依題意可列式如下 
$$\begin{cases} S = aH + bW - 0.01 \\ S + 0.03 = a(H + 5) + bW - 0.01 \\ S + 0.05 = aH + b(W + 4) - 0.01 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0.03 = 5a \\ 0.05 = 4b \end{cases} \text{ 得 } a = \frac{0.03}{5}, b = \frac{0.05}{4} . \text{ 所求 } = \frac{0.03}{5} \cdot 170 + \frac{0.05}{4} \cdot 64 - 0.01 = 1.81 .$$

32. 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  $(x, y)$  爲  $(2, -1)$ , 乙看錯  $b$  得解  $(x, y)$  爲  $(1, -1)$ , 則: (1) 數對  $(a, b) =$  \_\_\_\_\_; (2) 正確解  $(x, y)$  爲 \_\_\_\_\_ .

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

**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  $\textcircled{1}$  式:  $2 + a = 3 \Rightarrow a = 1, \therefore (a, b) = (1, 4)$  .

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