

第1章 数式の計算

演習問題 1.1

- ① $\sqrt{125} + \sqrt{20} - \sqrt{45} = 5\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5}$
 ② $\frac{2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{(2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})} = -1 + \sqrt{6}$
- $x + y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})} = 2\sqrt{3}$
 $xy = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})} = 1$
 ① $x^2 + xy + y^2 = (x + y)^2 - xy = (2\sqrt{3})^2 - 1 = 11$
 ② $\frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y} = \frac{y^2 + x^2}{xy} = \frac{(x + y)^2 - 2xy}{xy} = 10$

演習問題 1.2

- 3次式, 3項式, 係数は1, 3, -2
 (なお x については2次, 3項式で, 係数は $a^2, 3y, -2y^3$, y については3次
 3項式で, 係数は $a^2x, 3x^2, -2$)
- ① $P + Q = x^3 + x^2 - x - 5$ ② $P - Q = x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3$
 ③ $2P + 3Q = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 11$
 ④ $P \times Q = x^5 + 2x^4 - 4x^3 - 10x^2 - 5x + 4$
 ⑤ $P \div Q = x - 2$, 余り $2x - 6$
- ① $(a + b)(a^2 + b^2)(a - b) = (a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2) = a^4 - b^4$
 ② $(a^2 + ab + b^2)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
 $= \{(a^2 + b^2) + ab\}\{(a^2 + b^2) - ab\}$
 $= (a^2 + b^2)^2 - a^2b^2 = a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4 - a^2b^2 = a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4$
 ③ $(x + 1)^2(x - 1)^2 = \{(x + 1)(x - 1)\}^2 = (x^2 - 1)^2 = x^4 - 2x^2 + 1$
 ④ $(x - 3)(x + 5) = x^2 + 2x - 15$
 ⑤ $(2x + 3)(x - 5) = 2x^2 - 7x - 15$
- ① $a^2(b - c) + b^2(c - a) + c^2(a - b)$
 $= a^2b - a^2c + b^2c - b^2a + c^2a - c^2b$
 $= (b - c)a^2 - (b^2 - c^2)a + b^2c - c^2b$
 $= (b - c)a^2 - (b - c)(b + c)a + bc(b - c)$
 $= (b - c)\{a^2 - (b + c)a + bc\}$
 $= (b - c)(a - b)(a - c)$
 $= -(a - b)(b - c)(c - a)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \quad & 4x^3 + 12x^2y + 9xy^2 \\
 &= x(4x^2 + 12xy + 9y^2) \\
 &= x(2x + 3y)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \textcircled{3} \quad 6x^2 - x - 2 = (2x+1)(3x-2) \\
 \begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{rcc}
 2 & +1 & +3 \\
 3 & -2 & -4
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{rcc}
 6 & -2 & -1
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \textcircled{4} \quad x(x-a) + 2(a-2) \\
 = x^2 - ax + 2a - 4 \\
 = x^2 - ax + 2(a-2) = (x-2)(x-a+2) \\
 \begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{rcc}
 1 & -2 & -2 \\
 1 & -(a-2) & -(a-2)
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{rcc}
 1 & +2(a-2) & -a
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{5} \quad & (x^2 + 3x)^2 - 2(x^2 + 3x) - 8 \\
 &= \{(x^2 + 3x) + 2\}\{(x^2 + 3x) - 4\} \\
 &= (x^2 + 3x + 2)(x^2 + 3x - 4) \\
 &= (x+1)(x+2)(x-1)(x+4)
 \end{aligned}$$

5. $P(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 3$ とすると

剰余定理より

$$P(1) = 2 + a + b + 3 = 0$$

$$P(-2) = -16 + 4a - 2b + 3 = -9$$

$$\text{よって } a + b = -5 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$4a - 2b = 4 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{より } a = -1, b = -4$$

$$\therefore P(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 3$$

演習問題 1.3

$$1. \quad \textcircled{1} \quad 1 + \frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{2a}{a-b} = -\frac{a}{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \quad & \frac{\frac{a+b}{a-b} - \frac{a-b}{a+b}}{\frac{a+b}{a-b} + \frac{a-b}{a+b}} = \frac{\frac{4ab}{a^2 - b^2}}{\frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 - b^2}} = \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \frac{x-2}{x^2-1} - \frac{x-5}{x^2-3x+2} &= \frac{x-2}{(x-1)(x+1)} - \frac{x-5}{(x-1)(x-2)} \\
 &= \frac{(x-2)^2 - (x-5)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)} = \frac{9}{(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \frac{2}{x^2-1} &= \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{b}{x+1} \text{ とおくと} \\
 \frac{2}{x^2-1} &= \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{b}{x+1} = \frac{a(x+1)+b(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \\
 &= \frac{(a+b)x+(a-b)}{(x-1)(x+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

分子の係数を比較すると $a+b=0 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$

$$a-b=2 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

①, ②より $a=1, b=-1$

$$\text{よって } \frac{2}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

章末問題 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{(2+\sqrt{3})(1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}) + (2-\sqrt{3})(1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})}{\{(1+\sqrt{2})-\sqrt{3}\}\{(1+\sqrt{2})+\sqrt{3}\}} \\
 &= \frac{10+4\sqrt{2}}{(1+\sqrt{2})^2-3} = \frac{10+4\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2(5+2\sqrt{2})\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}+4}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{7-4\sqrt{3}}} &= \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{(4+3)-2\sqrt{12}}} = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3})^2}} = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{(2+\sqrt{3})^2}{(2-\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3})} = 7+4\sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \textcircled{1} \quad (a+b)(a-2b)(a^2-ab+2b^2) \\
 &= (a^2-ab-2b^2)(a^2-ab+2b^2) \\
 &= \{(a^2-ab)-2b^2\}\{(a^2-ab)+2b^2\} \\
 &= (a^2-ab)^2 - (2b^2)^2 \\
 &= a^4 - 2a^3b + a^2b^2 - 4b^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \quad (x^2-2x+3)(3+2x+x^2) \\
 &= \{(x^2+3)-2x\}\{(x^2+3)+2x\} \\
 &= (x^2+3)^2 - (2x)^2 \\
 &= x^4 + 2x^2 + 9
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \textcircled{3} \quad (x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4) \\
& \quad = \{(x+1)(x+4)\}\{(x+2)(x+3)\} \\
& \quad = (x^2+5x+4)(x^2+5x+6) \\
& \quad = (x^2+5x)^2+10(x^2+5x)+24 \\
& \quad = x^4+10x^3+35x^2+50x+24
\end{aligned}$$

$$3. \quad \textcircled{1} \quad x^3-8=x^3-2^3=(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 6x^2-x-2=(2x+1)(3x-2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\textcircled{3} \quad x^4-5x^2+4 &= (x^2-1)(x^2-4) \\
&= (x+1)(x-1)(x+2)(x-2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\textcircled{4} \quad x^4+x^2+1 &= (x^2+1)^2-x^2 \\
&= (x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\textcircled{5} \quad 2x^2+xy-y^2+3y-2 &= 2x^2+yx-(y-1)(y-2) \\
&= (2x-y+2)(x+y-1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad (x^2+2x-2)(x^2+2x+4)-7$$

x^2+2x を A とおくと

$$\text{与式} = (A-2)(A+4)-7$$

$$= A^2+2A-8-7$$

$$= A^2+2A-15$$

$$= (A-3)(A+5)$$

もとにもどすと

$$\text{与式} = (x^2+2x-3)(x^2+2x+5)$$

$$= (x-1)(x+3)(x^2+2x+5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\textcircled{7} \quad 4x^4-13x^2y^2+9y^4 &= (4x^4-12x^2y^2+9y^4)-x^2y^2 \\
&= (2x^2-3y^2)^2-x^2y^2 \\
&= (2x^2-xy-3y^2)(2x^2+xy-3y^2) = (2x-3y)(x+y)(2x+3y)(x-y)
\end{aligned}$$

4. 剰余定理より $P(2)=7$ であるから

$$P(2)=m^2+4m+2=7$$

$$m^2+4m-5=0, \quad (m-1)(m+5)=0$$

$$\therefore m=1, -5$$

5. $P(x)$ を $(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)$ で割った商を $Q(x)$, 余りを ax^2+bx+c とすると

$$P(x)=(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)Q(x)+ax^2+bx+c$$

$$P(-1)=a-b+c=2 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$P(-2)=4a-2b+c=3 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$P(-3)=9a-3b+c=6 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3} \text{より } a=1, b=2, c=3$$

余りは x^2+2x+3

$$6. \quad ① \quad 1 - \frac{1}{x - \frac{1}{x}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{x^2 - 1}{x}} = 1 - \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

② このまま通分すると大変な計算になるので、

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x+1}{x} - \frac{x+2}{x+1} + \frac{x+1}{x+2} - \frac{x+2}{x+3} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{x+2}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{x+3}\right) \\ &= \left\{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}\right\} - \left\{\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+3}\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{x(x+1)} - \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+3)} \\ &= \frac{2(2x+3)}{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \quad \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{(x^2 - 3x + 2) + 3x - 2}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{3x - 2}{(x-1)(x-2)} = 1 + \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{b}{x-2} \text{ とおく.}$$

両辺に $(x-1)(x-2)$ をかけて分母を払うと、

$$x^2 = (x-1)(x-2) + a(x-2) + b(x-1)$$

これに $x=1$ を代入すると、 $a=-1$

また、 $x=2$ を代入すると、 $b=4$

$$\text{よって、} \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = 1 - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{4}{x-2}$$