

基本問題演習 1. 数と式

[別解]

$\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{2}{5}$

①

d) x^2 の係数を

$$-2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + 2 \times 1 = 8$$

e) 与式 = $\{(a-b)(a+b)(a^2+b^2)\}^3$

$$= \{(a^2-b^2)(a^2+b^2)\}^3$$

$$= (a^4-b^4)^3$$

$$= (a^4)^3 - 3(a^4)^2 b^4 + 3a^4 (b^4)^2 - (b^4)^3$$

$$= a^{12} - 3a^8 b^4 + 3a^4 b^8 - b^{12}$$

f) 与式 = $(x^2-y)(x^2+y^2+y)(x^2-y)(x^2+y)$

$$= (x^2-y^2)(x^2+y^2)$$

$$= x^4 - x^2 y^2 + x^2 y^2 - y^4$$

<point>

1. 式の展開

②

d) $a^2 + 7a^2 - 8 = (a^2+1)(a^2-8)$

$$= (a+1)(a^2-a+1)(a-2)(a^2+2a+4)$$

e) $x^4 y + 2x^2 y^2 + x^2 + 4y^2 - x^2 y - x^2 y^2 + 2$

$$= (y-1)x^2(2y^2-y-1) + x^2 + 4y^2 - 2y^2 + 2$$

$$= (y-1)x^2(y-1)(2y+1) + x^2 + 2(y-1)(2y+1)$$

$$= (y-1)\{x^2(2y+1) + x^2 + 2(2y+1)\}$$

$$= (y-1)(x+2)(x+2y-1)$$

f) 与式 = $(x^2+2x+2)(x^2+2x+3)-9$

$$A = x^2+2x+3 \text{ とおくと}$$

$$= (A-1)(A+1) - 9$$

$$= A^2 - 10$$

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

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

$$= (x+6)^2(x^2-2x-2)$$

g) 与式 = $6x^2(x-1) - (5x^2-1)(x+2)$

$$= 6x^3 - (5x^3 + 10x^2 - x - 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{2}{5} \\ \times \frac{3y-1}{5y-2} \\ \hline -10y^2+4 \\ \hline 2y-1 \end{array}$$

$$= \{2x-3y-1\}(3y-2)$$

$$= (2x-3y+1)(3y-2)$$

$$与式 = (2x-3y)(3y+5y) - x + 11y - 2$$

$$= \{(2x-3y) + k\} \{(3y+5y) + l\} \text{ とおくと}$$

$$= (2x-3y)(3y+5y) + l(2x-3y) + k(3y+5y) + kl$$

$$= (2x-3y)(3y+5y) + (2l+3k)x + (-3l+5k)y + kl$$

$$\begin{cases} 2l+3k=1 \dots \text{①} \\ -3l+5k=1 \dots \text{②} \\ kl=2 \dots \text{③} \end{cases}$$

①, ②より $k=1, l=2$

よって ③ を満たすから

$$与式 = (2x-3y+1)(3y+5y-2)$$

h) 与式 = $(b+c)a^2 + (b^2+2bc+c^2)a + bc + b^2c$

$$= (b+c)a^2 + (b+c)a + bc(b+c)$$

$$= (b+c)\{a^2 + (b+c)a + bc\}$$

$$= (b+c)(a+b)(a+c)$$

$$= (a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$$

i) $(x^2+y)^2 + (x-y)^2 - (x^2+y^2+z)^2$

$$a=x^2+y, b=x-y, c=x^2+y^2+z \text{ とおくと}$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 - (a+b+c)^2$$

$$= -2ab - 2ac - 2bc$$

$$= -2ab(a+b)$$

$$= -2(x^2+y)(x-y)(x^2+y^2+z)$$

$$= 2(x^2+y)(y-z)(x^2+y^2+z)$$

[別解]

$$a=x^2+y, b=x-y, c=x^2+y^2+z \text{ とおくと}$$

$$与式 = a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = (a+b-c)(a-b+c) - 2abc$$

$$= (x^2+y+x-y-x^2-y^2-z)(x^2+y-x+y+x^2+y^2+z) - 2abc$$

$$= -2(x^2+y)(y-z)(x^2+y^2+z)$$

$$= 2(x^2+y)(y-z)(x^2+y^2+z)$$

j) $P(x) = 2x^2 - 5x + 4$ とおくと

$$P(-2) = 0 \text{ かつ}$$

$$P(x) = (2x+1)(x-2)$$

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

<point>

1. 3行3列の行列 A について

1. A の逆行列 A^{-1} を求めよ

2. A の固有値と固有空間を求めよ

3. A の逆行列 A^{-1} を求めよ

3

d) $a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab \text{ ㄝ y}$

$10 = 8 - 2ab$

$\therefore ab = -1$

$a^2 + b^3 = (a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b)$

$= (2\sqrt{2})^3 - 3(-1) \cdot 2\sqrt{2}$

$= 16\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{2} = 22\sqrt{2}$

$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)^3 - 3ab^2 - (ab)^2(a+b)$

$= 10 \cdot 22\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2}$

$= 2(8\sqrt{2})$

e) $(a - \frac{1}{a})^2 = a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} - 2$

$= 5$

$a > 1 \text{ ㄝ } a - \frac{1}{a} > 0 \text{ ㄝ y}$

$a - \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{5}$

$a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = (a + \frac{1}{a})^2 - 2 \text{ ㄝ y}$

$(a + \frac{1}{a})^2 = 4$

$a + \frac{1}{a} > 0 \text{ ㄝ y}$

$a + \frac{1}{a} = 2$

$a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} = (a + \frac{1}{a})(a - \frac{1}{a})$

$= 2\sqrt{5}$

$a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} = (a + \frac{1}{a})^3 - 3(a + \frac{1}{a})$

$= 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2$

$= 2 \cdot 2 = 4$

$a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} = (a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}) \cdot 2$

$= 2 \cdot 2 = 4$

<point>

1. 2x3x4x5x6x7x8

4

d) $\frac{x+y}{3} = \frac{y+z}{4} = \frac{z+x}{5} = k \text{ (k \neq 0) ㄝ y, < z}$

$\begin{cases} x+y = 3k & \text{--- ㉑} \\ y+z = 4k & \text{--- ㉒} \\ z+x = 5k & \text{--- ㉓} \end{cases}$

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㉑+㉒+㉓ $\text{ㄝ y } x+y+z = 6k$

$\text{ㄝ } z = 2k, y = k, x = 3k \text{ ㄝ y}$

$x:y:z = \boxed{3:1:2}$

ㄝ y:

$\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{x^2+y^2+z^2} = \frac{2k^2+3k^2+6k^2}{4k^2+k^2+9k^2} = \boxed{\frac{11}{14}}$

e) $\frac{b+c}{a} = \frac{c+a}{b} = \frac{a+b}{c} = k \text{ ㄝ y, z \neq 0}$

$\begin{cases} b+c = ak & \text{--- ㉑} \\ c+a = bk & \text{--- ㉒} \\ a+b = ck & \text{--- ㉓} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} b+c = ak & \text{--- ㉑} \\ c+a = bk & \text{--- ㉒} \\ a+b = ck & \text{--- ㉓} \end{cases}$

㉑+㉒+㉓ ㄝ y

$2(a+b+c) = k(a+b+c) \text{ ㄝ } \begin{cases} a+b+c = 0 \text{ ㄝ } z = 0 \text{ ㄝ } k \neq 0 \\ a+b+c \neq 0 \text{ ㄝ } k = 2 \end{cases}$

$(k-2)(a+b+c) = 0$

$\therefore k = 2 \text{ or } a+b+c = 0$

i) $k = 2 \text{ ㄝ } z = 0$

$\frac{(b+c)(c+a)(a+b)}{abc} = \frac{2a \cdot 2b \cdot 2c}{abc} = 8$

ii) $a+b+c = 0 \text{ ㄝ } z = 0$

$\frac{(b+c)(c+a)(a+b)}{abc} = \frac{-a(-b)(-c)}{abc} = -1$

<point>

1. 2x3x4x5x6x7x8

5

$(x^2+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2 + 2(xy+yz+zx) \text{ ㄝ y}$

$4 = 6 + 2(xy+yz+zx)$

$\therefore xy+yz+zx = \boxed{1}$

$x^2+y^2+z^2 - 2xy = (x+y+z)(x+y-z) - 2xy \text{ ㄝ y}$

$3 - 2xy = 2(6+1)$

$\therefore xy = \boxed{2}$

$(x-y)(x+y)(x-z) = 0$

$t^2(x^2+y+z)t + (xy+yz+zx)t - xy = 0 \text{ ㄝ } t \neq 0$

$\boxed{t^3 - 2t - t + 2 = 0}$ ㄝ 3x4x5x6x7x8

$t^3(t-2) - (t-2) = 0$

$(t^2-1)(t-2) = 0$

$(t+1)(t-1)(t-2) = 0$

$x \leq y \leq z \text{ ㄝ y}$

$x = \boxed{1}, y = \boxed{2}, z = \boxed{2}$

<point>

1. 3x3x4x5x6x7x8

6

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{4}} < \sqrt{7} < \frac{3}{\sqrt{4}} \leq 1$$

$$x = \sqrt{7} - 2$$

$$x + 2 = \sqrt{7}$$

$$(x+2)^2 = 7$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 4x - 3)(x^2 + x - 2) + 10x - 4$$

$$x = \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(\alpha) = 10\alpha - 4$$

$$= 10(\sqrt{7} - 2) - 4$$

$$= 10\sqrt{7} - 24$$

<point>

1. 整数の剰余

2. 2次方程式

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + x - 2 \\ \times x^2 + 4x - 3 \\ \hline x^2 + 5x - 6 \\ -x^2 + 3x + 2 \\ \hline 8x - 4 \\ 10x - 4 \end{array}$$

8

$$d) x + y = \frac{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^2}{(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})} = 10$$

$$xy = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = (x + y)^2 - 2(xy)^2$$

∴

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= (x + y)^2 - 2(xy)^2 \\ &= 10^2 - 2 \cdot 1^2 = 98 \end{aligned}$$

∴

$$= (98)^2 - 2 \cdot 1^2$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 9700$$

$$\begin{aligned} e) \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7}} &= \frac{1}{(2 + \sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{7}} \cdot \frac{2 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7}}{2 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7}} \\ &= \frac{2 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7}}{(2 + \sqrt{3})^2 - 7} \\ &= \frac{2 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7}}{4 + 4\sqrt{3} - 7} \\ &= \frac{2 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7}}{-3 + 4\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$g) \sqrt{11 + 4\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{11 + 2\sqrt{24}} = \sqrt{8 + 4\sqrt{6}} = 2\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{6}}$$

$$h) \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{80}} = \sqrt{2 + 4\sqrt{20}} = \sqrt{20 + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{20 + 1} &= \sqrt{2(\sqrt{20 + 1})} \\ &= \sqrt{6 + 2\sqrt{6}} \\ &= \sqrt{6} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i) A = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i}{\alpha + \sqrt{3}i} &= \frac{-\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}i}{\alpha + \sqrt{3}i} \cdot \frac{\alpha - \sqrt{3}i}{\alpha - \sqrt{3}i} \\ &= \frac{(-\sqrt{6}\alpha + \sqrt{6}) + (\sqrt{2}\alpha + 3\sqrt{2})i}{\alpha^2 + 3} \end{aligned}$$

∴実数と虚数

$$\sqrt{2}\alpha + 3\sqrt{2} = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha = -3$$

∴

$$A = \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

<point>

1. $\sqrt{a^2} = |a|$

2. $i^2 = -1$

7

$$d) \sqrt{2\alpha + \beta} + \sqrt{\beta - 2\alpha}$$

$$= \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1} + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\alpha + 1)^2} + \sqrt{(\alpha - 1)^2}$$

$$= |\alpha + 1| + |\alpha - 1|$$

$$= \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} - 2$$

$$= \sqrt{3} - (\sqrt{3} - 2)$$

$$= 2$$

$$e) \sqrt{(\alpha + 2)^2} + \sqrt{\alpha^2}$$

$$= |\alpha + 2| + |\alpha|$$

	-2	0	
$ \alpha + 2 $	$-(\alpha + 2)$	$\alpha + 2$	$\alpha + 2$
$ \alpha $	$-a$	$-a$	a
$ \alpha + 2 + \alpha $	$-2a - 2$	2	$2\alpha + 2$

$$= \begin{cases} -2a - 2 & (a < -2) \\ 2 & (-2 \leq a < 0) \\ 2a + 2 & (a \geq 0) \end{cases}$$

<point>

1. $\sqrt{a^2} = |a|$

2. 絶対値

$$|A| = \begin{cases} A & (A \geq 0) \\ -A & (A < 0) \end{cases}$$