

基本問題演習 8 高次方程式.

[1]

$$d) \alpha^3 = \sqrt{\frac{28}{27}} + 1 - 3\sqrt{\frac{1}{27}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{28}{27}} + 1$$

$$+ 3\sqrt{\frac{1}{27}} \sqrt{\frac{28}{27}} - 1 - (\sqrt{\frac{28}{27}} - 1)$$

$$= -\alpha + 2$$

$$\therefore \alpha^3 + \alpha - 2 = 0$$

$\therefore \alpha \neq 2$ かつ $\alpha^3 + \alpha - 2 = 0$ の解は $\alpha = 2$ しか

あり得ないから

e) $\alpha^2 + \alpha - 2 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & \\ & & 1 & 1 & -2 & \\ \hline & & & & & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(\alpha - 1)(\alpha + 2) = 0$$

$\alpha^2 + \alpha + 2 = 0$ の判別式 $\Delta = 1 - 8 < 0$ であり

$D = 1 - 8 = -7 < 0$ より虚数解あり

$\alpha = 1$ 実数解あり $\alpha = 1$

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1. 判別式 $\Delta < 0$ (高次方程式の解の公式)

[2]

a) $P(x) = x^3(x-5) + x^2(x+8) - 6x - 4$ とおき

$$P(x) = 0 \text{ として}$$

$P(x) = 0$ となる x の値は $x = 2$ である

b) $x^3(x-5) + x^2(x+8) - 6x - 4 = 0$

$$(x-2) \mid x^3(x-5) + x^2(x+8) - 6x - 4 = 0 \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 \quad -5 \quad 1 \quad -6 \quad -4 \\ 2 \quad 2 \quad 8 \quad -6 \quad -4 \\ \hline 1 \quad -9 \quad 9 \quad 2 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

i) $x^3(x-5) + 9x + 2 = 0$ とおき

$$x = 2 \text{ であるから}$$

$$b = 0 \quad \therefore a = 0$$

ii) $a \neq 0$

$$x^2 - 9x + 2 = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-2) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 1, 2$$

iii) $x^3(x-3) + 9x + 2 = 0$ とおき

判別式 $\Delta < 0$ であり 判別式 $\Delta = 81 - 4 < 0$

$$D = (a-3)^2 - 4(9a+2)$$

$$= a^2 - 18a + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore a = 9 \pm 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore a \text{ とするならば } x = \frac{6 \pm 4\sqrt{5}}{2} = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{5}$$

ii), iii) あり

$$a = 0, 9 \pm 2\sqrt{5}$$

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1. 高次方程式の判別式

[3]

判別式 $\Delta < 0$ (判別式)

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{1-\beta} + \frac{1}{1-\gamma} = \frac{(1-\beta)(1-\gamma) + (1-\alpha)(1-\gamma) + (1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)}$$

\therefore

$$x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 1 = (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)$$

$$x = 1 \text{ であるから}$$

$$(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-\gamma) = 1$$

より

$$b = 3 + 4 + 3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^2 - 2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)$$

$$= 4 + 6 = \frac{1}{2}$$

d) $x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$ の解は

$$\alpha^2 + 2\alpha - 3\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha^2 = -2\alpha + 3$$

\therefore

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = -2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + 3(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + 3$$

$$= -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

[別解]

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - 2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) = (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^2 - 2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)$$

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1. 判別式 $\Delta < 0$ (判別式)

7

$$(x^2+a)^2 - (bx+c)^2 = x^4 + 2ax^2 + a^2 - (b^2x^2 + 2bcx + c^2)$$

$$= x^4 + (2a-b^2)x^2 - 2bcx + a^2 - c^2$$

51)

$$\begin{cases} 2a-b^2 = 9 & \text{--- ①} \\ -2bc = -6 & \therefore bc = 3 & \text{--- ②} \\ a^2 - c^2 = 9 & \text{--- ③} \end{cases}$$

② $\therefore y, c = \frac{3}{y}$

① $\therefore y$

$$a^2 - \frac{9}{y^2} = 9$$

$$a^2 - \frac{9}{2ax+y} = 9$$

$$(a^2-9)(2ax+y)-9=0 \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \ 5 \ -6 \ -29 \\ \underline{4 \ 18 \ 29} \\ 2 \ 9 \ 12 \ 0 \end{array}$$

$$2a^2+5a^2-6a-24=0$$

$$(a-2)(2a^2+9a+12)=0$$

$$a=2a > 2$$

$$b^2=9, c^2=1$$

$$\therefore (b, c) = (3, 1), (-3, -1) \text{ (②+4)}$$

$$(x^2+a)^2 - (bx+c)^2$$

$$= [(x^2+a) + (bx+c)] [(x^2+a) - (bx+c)]$$

$$= (x^2+bx+a+c)(x^2-bx+a-c) \quad \text{51}$$

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$$(x^2+3x+9)(x^2-3x+1)=0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}, \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{11}}{2}$$

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1. $7 = 3 - 1$ の $\sqrt{33}$

8

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \ 1 \ -(a+2) \ 2a-3 \ 9a \\ \underline{ } \\ 1 \ -a-3 \ 9a \ 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = x^3(a+2)x^2(2a-3)x+9a > 0$$

$$f(x) = -1-a-2-2ax+3+9a = 0 \quad \text{51}$$

$$= (x+1)[x^2(-a-3)x+9a]$$

$$= (x+1)(x-3)(x-a)$$

$$(x+1)(x-3)(x-a) \geq 0$$

i) $0 < a < 3 < a < 2$

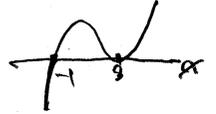
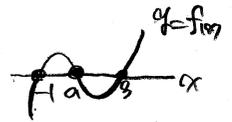
$$x \leq -1, a \leq x \leq 3$$

ii) $a = 3 < a < 2$

$$x \leq -1, x = 3$$

iii) $a > 3 < a < 2$

$$x \leq -1, 3 \leq x \leq a, 4$$



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1. 高次方程式