

1章 数と式

1節 整式

- 1 x について、次数は3、係数は $-2a^3y$ 、
 y について、次数は1、係数は $-2a^3x^3$
 xy について、次数は4、係数 $-2a^3$

- 2 (1) 整式の次数は4、 x の次数は3、 x^3 の係数は3、 x^2 の係数は $-2y$ 、 x の係数は y^3 、定数項は $4y^2$
 (2) 整式の次数は5、 a の次数は2、 a^2 の係数は $-3b + 2b^3$ 、
 a の係数は $b - 4b^2$ 、定数項は $5b^2$

- 3 (1) $3x^2 + 10x - 13$ (2) $x^2 + 3x - 7$ (3) $-x^2 + 17x - 4$
 (4) $-3x^2 + 3x + 3$

- 4 (1) a^8 (2) $-6x^2y^4$ (3) x^5 (4) a^4b^2 (5) a^3b^4 (6) abx^3y^4

- 5 (1) $x^2y - xy^2$
 (2) $a^3b^2 - a^2b^3 + a^2b^2$
 (3) $2x^2 - xy + 2x + y - y^2$
 (4) $a^3 - 5a^2b + 8ab^2 - 6b^3$
 (5) $x^4 + 3x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x - 3$
 (6) $4x^5 + 9x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 6$
 (7) $2x^4 - 6x^3 + 4x^2 - 13x + 3$
 (8) $2x^5 - x^4 + 4x^3 + 2x^2 - 7x - 20$

- 6 (1) $4x^2 + 4x + 1$ (2) $x^2 - 36$ (3) $x^2 + x - 12$ (4) $12x^2 + 7x - 10$
 (5) $8x^3 + 60x^2 + 150x + 125$ (6) $27x^3 - 108x^2 + 144x - 64$

- 7 (1) $a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - 1$
 (2) $a^2 - ab + 6b^2 + 2a - b + 1$
 (3) 与式 $= x^2 + y^2 + (-1)^2 + 2xy + 2y \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot (-1)x = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 2x - 2y + 1$
 (4) 与式 $= \{(x - 5)(x + 5)\}^2 = (x^2 - 25)^2 = x^4 - 50x^2 + 625$ (5) $x^4 - 1$ (6) $16x^4 - 81y^4$

- 8 (1) $xy(x - 4y)(x + 3y)$ (2) $(a - b)(x + 3)$ (3) $(a + 6)^2$ (4) $(2x + 3y)^2$
 (5) $(x + 8)(x - 8)$ (6) $(x + 6)(x - 4)$ (7) $(x - 6)(x + 3)$ (8) $(x + 2y)(x + 6y)$

- 9 (1) $(3x + 5)(x - 2)$
 (2) $(5x - 4)(2x - 3)$
 (3) $(2x + y)(6x - y)$
 (4) $(3x + 5y)(2x - 3y)$
 (5) $(4m + 3n)(m - 2n)$
 (6) $2a(2b - 1)(b - 3)$

- 10 (1) $(a - 4)(a^2 + 4a + 16)$
 (2) $(3a + 5)(9a^2 - 15a + 25)$
 (3) $3(2x - 3y)(4x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2)$

11 (1) $(a - b - 3)^2$

(2) $(x + y + 7)(x + y - 2)$

(3) $(x + y)(x - y + 4)$

(4) $-3(x - y)(x + y)$

(5) $(a + b)(b + c)$

(6) $(a + b)(ab - bc + ca)$

12 (1) $(ax - 1)(x - 1)$

(2) $(ax + 1)(bx - 1)$

(3) $(a - b - c)^2$

(4) $(x + y + 1)(x - y + 1)$

(5) $(x + 2y - 2)(x + y - 3)$

(6) $(2x - y + 1)(x + 2y + 3)$

13 求める多項式をAとすると

$$A - (2x^2 - 3xy + y^2) = x^2 + xy - 5y^2 + (2x^2 - 3xy + y^2)$$

$$\therefore A = 5x^2 - 5xy - 3y^2$$

14 (1) 与式 $= (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)(a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

$$= (a^3 - b^3)(a^3 + b^3) = a^6 - b^6$$

(2) 与式 $= (x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)$

$$= (x^3 + 8)(x^3 - 27) = x^6 - 19x^3 - 216$$

(3) 与式 $= (2a + b)(2a - b)(a - 3b)(a + 3b)$

$$= (4a^2 - b^2)(a^2 - 9b^2) = 4a^4 - 37a^2b^2 + 9b^4$$

15 (1) 与式 $= (x^2 - 2x - 3)(x^2 - 3)$

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

$$= x^4 - 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 6x + 9$$

(2) 与式 $= (x^2 - x - 2)(x^2 - x - 12)$

$$= (x^2 - x)^2 - 14(x^2 - x) + 24$$

$$= x^4 - 2x^3 - 13x^2 + 14x + 24$$

(3) 与式 $= (x^2 - 7x - 8)(x^2 + 2x - 8)$

$$= (x^2 - 8)^2 - 5x(x^2 - 8) - 14x^2$$

$$= x^4 - 5x^3 - 30x^2 + 40x + 64$$

(4) 与式 $= (x^2 + x + 1)\{2(x^2 + x) - 3\}$

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

$$= 2x^4 + 4x^3 + x^2 - x - 3$$

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

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

$$= 4(ac + bc + ac - bc) = 8ac$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \{(b+c)+a\}^2 - \{(b+c)-a\}^2 + \{(c-b)+a\}^2 - \{(c-b)-a\}^2 \\
 &= (b+c)^2 + 2a(b+c) + a^2 - (b+c)^2 + 2a(b+c) - a^2 \\
 &\quad + (c-b)^2 + 2a(c-b) + a^2 - (c-b)^2 + 2a(c-b) - a^2 \\
 &= 4(ab+ac+ac-ab) = 8ac
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 17 (1) \quad \text{与式} &= (-b-c)a^2 - (b^2-c^2)a + bc(b+c) \\
 &= -(b+c)\{a^2 + (b-c)a - bc\} \\
 &= -(b+c)(a+b)(a-c) = (a+b)(b+c)(c-a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= (b+c)\{a^2 + (b+c)a + bc\} + abc \\
 &= (b+c)a^2 + \{(b+c)^2 + bc\}a + bc(b+c) \\
 &= (a+b+c)\{(b+c)a + bc\} \\
 &= (a+b+c)(ab+bc+ca)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 18 (1) \quad \text{与式} &= a(a^4 - 16) = a(a^2 + 4)(a^4 - 4) \\
 &= a(a^4 + 4)(a + 2)(a - 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{与式} = (9a^2 - 4b^2)^2 = \{(3a+2b)(3a-2b)\}^2 = (3a+2b)^2(3a-2b)^2$$

$$(3) \quad \text{与式} = (x^2 - 4y^2)(x^2 + 3y^2) = (x+2y)(x-2y)(x^2 + 3y^2)$$

$$(4) \quad \text{与式} = (4x^2 - y^2)(x^2 - 9y^2) = (2x+y)(2x-y)(x+3y)(x-3y)$$

$$19 (1) \quad \text{与式} = (x^2 + 8)^2 - 16x^2 = (x^2 + 4x + 8)(x^2 - 4x + 8)$$

$$(2) \quad \text{与式} = (x^2 - 2y^2)^2 - 4x^2y^2 = (x^2 + 2xy - 2y^2)(x^2 - 2xy - 2y^2)$$

$$20 (1) \quad \text{与式} = (x+2)^3$$

$$(2) \quad \text{与式} = (3x+1)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \text{与式} &= (x^3 + 8y^3)(x^3 - 8y^3) \\
 &= (x+2y)(x^2 - 2xy + 4y^2)(x-2y)(x^2 + 2xy + 4y^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 21 (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \{(a-c) - (b-d)\}\{(a-c) + (b-d)\} \\
 &= (a-c)^2 - (b-d)^2 \\
 &= a^2 - b^2 + c^2 - d^2 - 2ac + 2bd
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= (a^8 - a^4 + 1)(a^4 - a^2 + 1)\{(a^2 + 1)^2 - a^2\} \\
 &= (a^8 - a^4 + 1)(a^4 - a^2 + 1)(a^4 + a^2 + 1) \\
 &= (a^8 - a^4 + 1)\{(a^4 + 1)^2 - a^4\} \\
 &= (a^8 - a^4 + 1)(a^8 + a^4 + 1) \\
 &= (a^8 + 1)^2 - a^8 = a^{16} + a^8 + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 22 (1) \quad \text{与式} &= (xy+1)(xy+x+y+1) + xy \\
 &= (xy+1)^2 + (x+y)(xy+1) + xy \\
 &= (xy+1+x)(xy+1+y) \\
 &= (xy+x+1)(xy+y+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 与式} &= \{(b-c) + (c-a)\}\{(b-c)^2 - (b-c)(c-a) + (c-a)^2\} + (a-b)^3 \\
 &= (b-a)(b^2 - 2bc + c^2 - bc + ab + c^2 - ac + c^2 - 2ac + a^2) + (a-b)^3 \\
 &= (b-a)(a^2 + b^2 + 3c^2 + ab - 3bc - 3ac) + (a-b)^3 \\
 &= (b-a)\{a^2 + b^2 + 3c^2 + ab - 3bc - 3ac - (a^2 - 2ab + b^2)\} \\
 &= 3(b-a)\{c^2 - (a+b)c + ab\} \\
 &= 3(b-a)(c-a)(c-b) = 3(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 与式} &= (1-a)b^2 + a^2(a+1) - (a+1) \\
 &= (1-a)b^2 + (a+1)(a+1)(a-1) \\
 &= (a-1)\{(a+1)^2 - b^2\} = (a-1)(a+b+1)(a-b+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

2節 整式の除法と分数式

23 (1) 商 $2x-1$, 余り 4

(2) 商 $x+1$, 余り -7

(3) 商 $2x^2+x+1$, 余り 0

(4) 商 x^2-2x+1 , 余り 0

(5) 商 $3x+4$, 余り $15x+7$

(6) 商 $2x-3$, 余り $-13x+2$

24 (1) $B = x^2 + x - 3$

(2) $B = x + 2$

25 (1) 商 $x-3a$, 余り 0

(2) 商 $x^2 - 2xy + 2y^2$, 余り y^3

(3) 商 $x^2 + 2xy - 2y^2$, 余り 0

(4) 商 $x-y$, 余り $2xy^2 - 2y^3$

26 (1) 最大公約数 xy

最小公倍数 $x^2y^2z^2$

(2) 最大公約数 $2x+1$

最小公倍数 $(2x+1)(2x-1)(x+1)$

27 (1) $-9x$ (2) $2ab^2$ (3) $-8x^5y$ (4) $-\frac{4}{3}ab^3$

28 (1) $\frac{x}{x+3}$ (2) 1 (3) $\frac{-8xy}{b}$ (4) $\frac{x}{x^2-2x-3}$

29 (1) 2 (2) $x+2$ (3) 1 (4) $-2a-b$

30 (1) $\frac{x^2+x+6}{(x+3)(x-1)}$ (2) $\frac{a-b}{ab}$ (3) $\frac{a^2}{(a+2b)(a-2b)}$ (4) $\frac{-6x}{(x+1)(x+3)(x-2)}$

31 (1) $x+1$ (2) $\frac{1}{x+1}$ (3) $\frac{1}{x+1}$

32 (1) 与式 $= 1 + \frac{3}{x+1}$ (2) 与式 $= x - 2 + \frac{1}{x-3}$ (3) 与式 $= x + 4 - \frac{x-2}{x^2+2}$

33 $P = (x-1)Q + 1$

$Q = (x^2+1)(x+1) + x - 2$ より

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

$$= x^4 + x^2 - 3x + 2$$

34 P を $2x^2-3$ で割った商を Q_1 とすると

$$P = (2x^2-3)Q_1 + 5x + 9$$

Q_1 を $3x^2+4x+1$ で割った商を Q_2 とすると

$$Q_1 = (3x^2+4x+1)Q_2 + 3x + 7 \quad \text{より}$$

$$P = (2x^2-3)\{(3x^2+4x+1)Q_2 + 3x + 7\} + 5x + 9$$

$$= \underline{(2x^2-3)(3x^2+4x+1)Q_2} + 6x^3 + 14x^2 - 4x - 12$$

P を $3x^2+4x+1$ で割ると、_____部分は割り切れる。

よって、下の割り算より余りは

$$-14x - 14$$

$$3x^2 + 4x + 1 \overline{) 6x^3 + 14x^2 - 4x - 12}$$

$$\underline{6x^3 + 8x^2 + 2x}$$

$$6x^2 - 6x - 12$$

$$\underline{6x^2 + 8x + 2}$$

$$-14x - 14$$

35 (1) $\frac{x+2}{x-2}$ (2) 0 (3) $\frac{2ab}{a^2-b^2}$

36 (1) 与式 = $\left(\frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x-3}\right)$

$$= \frac{4}{x(x-4)}$$

(2) 与式 = $\frac{1}{3}\left\{\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{a+3} - \frac{1}{a+6}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{a+6} - \frac{1}{a+9}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{a+9} - \frac{1}{a+12}\right)\right\}$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+12}\right) = \frac{4}{a(a+12)}$$

37 (1) 与式 = $\frac{4}{(x+1)(x+5)} + \frac{4}{(x+3)(x+7)}$

$$= \frac{4\{(x+3)(x+7)+(x+1)(x+5)\}}{(x+1)(x+3)(x+5)(x+7)}$$

$$= \frac{8(x^2+8x+13)}{(x+1)(x+3)(x+5)(x+7)}$$

(2) 与式 = $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \left(1 + \frac{5}{x+2}\right) + \left(1 + \frac{5}{x+3}\right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+5}\right)$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+5}\right) - \left(\frac{5}{x+2} - \frac{5}{x+3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{x(x+5)} - \frac{5}{(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{30}{x(x+2)(x+3)(x+5)}$$

38 (1) 商 $2x-1$, 余り 4 (2) 商 $3x^2-8x+8$, 余り -9

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{1} \mid 2 \quad -3 \quad 5 \\ \quad \quad 2 \quad -1 \\ \hline 2 \quad -1 \mid 14 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{-2} \mid 3 \quad -2 \quad -8 \quad +7 \\ \quad \quad -6 \quad 16 \quad -16 \\ \hline 3 \quad -8 \quad 8 \mid -9 \end{array}$$

3節 数

39 (1) 0.125 (2) 0.375

(3) $1.\dot{4}2857\dot{1}$ (4) $-0.\dot{4}\dot{5}$

40 (1) 7 (2) $\sqrt{5}-2$ (3) $\pi-3$ (4) 1

41 $x = -4, -2, 0, 5$ の順に,

(1) 2, 0, 2, 7

(2) 9, 7, 5, 0

(3) 7, 5, 5, 11

42 (1) 7 (2) 2

43 (1) 4 (2) 11 (3) 0.04 (4) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$ (5) 7 (6) 8 (7) -3 (8) 6 (9) $6\sqrt{6}$

(10) $6\sqrt{6}$ (11) 2 (12) 5

44 (1) $-\sqrt{5}$ (2) $\frac{5\sqrt{7}}{2}$ (3) $5\sqrt{3}$ (4) 0 (5) $9-6\sqrt{2}$ (6) 18 (7) $7\sqrt{3}-7\sqrt{2}$

(8) $18+5\sqrt{10}$

45 (1) $\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$ (2) $\frac{3-\sqrt{6}}{3}$ (3) $\frac{5-\sqrt{7}}{3}$ (4) $7-4\sqrt{3}$ (5) $2+\sqrt{3}$ (6) $5+2\sqrt{6}$

46 (1) $2\sqrt{5}$ (2) 3 (3) $7-4\sqrt{5}$ (4) 14 (5) $22\sqrt{5}$ (6) 42

47 (1) 実部 2, 虚部 3 (2) 実部 0, 虚部 -1 (3) 実部 3, 虚部 0

48 (1) $x = 3, y = -2$

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

(3) $x = 1, y = 2$

(4) $x = 3, y = -7$

49 (1) $-8-6i$ (2) $1-6i$ (3) $8+i$ (4) $2i$ (5) 34 (6) $-7-i$

50 (1) 共役な複素数 $6-2i$, 和 12, 積 $(6+2i)(6-2i) = 40$

(2) 共役な複素数 $-3+i$, 和 -6 , 積 $(-3-i)(-3+i) = 10$

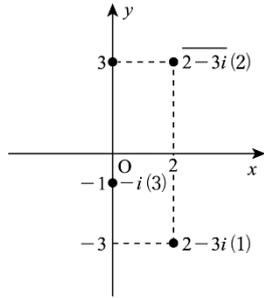
(3) 共役な複素数 4, 和 8, 積 16

(4) 共役な複素数 $-\sqrt{3}i$, 和 0, 積 3

51 (1) $\frac{4+3i}{5}$ (2) $\frac{1-4\sqrt{3}i}{7}$ (3) $-\frac{\sqrt{6}i}{3}$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}$ (5) $-\frac{3}{5}i$ (6) $\frac{-3+i}{2}$

52 (1) $5\sqrt{2}i$ (2) $-9\sqrt{3}$ (3) $3\sqrt{6}$ (4) 5 (5) $\sqrt{6}i$ (6) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$

53



54 (1) $\sqrt{2}$ (2) 2 (3) 2 (4) $\sqrt{10}$ (5) $\frac{1}{2}$ (6) $\sqrt{5}$

55 (1) 与式 = $|x-3|$ $0 \leq x \leq 2$ だから $x-3 < 0$

\therefore 与式 = $3-x$

(2) 与式 = $|x| + |2x-5|$ $0 \leq x \leq 2$ だから $2x-5 < 0$

\therefore 与式 = $x - (2x-5) = -x+5$

56 $P = \sqrt{(a-1)^2} + \sqrt{(a+1)^2} = |a-1| + |a+1|$

$-1 < a < 1$ だから 与式 = $-(a-1) + a+1 = 2$

57 (1) $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 3^2 - 2 = 7$

(2) $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 - 3x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$

$= 3^3 - 3 \cdot 3 = 18$

別解 $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(x^2 - x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$

$= 3(7-1) = 18$

(3) $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 5$

$\therefore x - \frac{1}{x} = \pm\sqrt{5}$

58 $\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} = \frac{(\sqrt{2}+1)^2}{(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{2}+1)} = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$

$2\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{8} \therefore 2 < \sqrt{8} < 3$

(1) $5 < 3 + 2\sqrt{2} < 6$ より $a = 5$

(2) $b = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} - 5 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$

(3) 与式 = $b(a+b-1) = (2\sqrt{2}-2)(5+2\sqrt{2}-2-1)$
 $= (2\sqrt{2}-2)(2\sqrt{2}+2) = 4$

59 (1) 与式 = $i^2 \cdot i + (i^2)^{12} + (i^2)^{25} + (i^2)^{50}$

$= -i + i - 1 + 1 = 0$

(2) 4 (3) 0 (4) $\frac{5}{2}$

$$60 \quad \text{与式} = \frac{(a-i)(2-i)+(1+ai)(2+i)}{(2+i)(2-i)} = \frac{a+1}{5} + \frac{a-1}{5}i$$

これが純虚数になるのは $\frac{a+1}{5} = 0$ かつ $\frac{a-1}{5} \neq 0$

よって, $a = -1$, このとき純虚数は $-\frac{2}{5}i$

実数になるのは $\frac{a+1}{5} \neq 0$ かつ $\frac{a-1}{5} = 0$

よって, $a = 1$, このとき実数は $\frac{2}{5}$

61 $\alpha = x + yi$ (x, y は実数) とおくと

$$\alpha^2 = (x + yi)^2 = 4 - 3i \quad \text{より}$$

$$x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi = 4 - 3i$$

x, y は実数だから

$$x^2 - y^2 = 4 \quad \cdots \textcircled{1} \quad 2xy = -3 \quad \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

②を $y = -\frac{3}{2x}$ として①に代入

$$x^2 - \frac{9}{4x^2} - 4 = 0 \quad \text{より} \quad (2x^2 + 1)(2x^2 - 9) = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 1 \neq 0 \quad \text{だから} \quad 2x^2 - 9 = 0 \quad \therefore x = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{のとき,} \quad y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad x = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{のとき,} \quad y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{よって,} \quad \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i, \quad -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i$$

1章の問題

$$1 \quad (1) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= (a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2)(a^4 + b^4) \\ &= (a^4 - b^4)(a^4 + b^4) \\ &= a^8 - b^8 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \{(1 - x^2) + (x - x^3)\}\{(1 - x^2) - (x - x^3)\} \\ &= (1 - x^2)^2 - (x - x^3)^2 \\ &= 1 - 2x^2 + x^4 - (x^2 - 2x^4 + x^6) \\ &= 1 - 3x^2 + 3x^4 - x^6 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \{(x^2 + y^2) + xy\}\{(x^2 + y^2) - xy\}(x^4 - x^2y^2 + y^4) \\ &= (x^4 + 2x^2y^2 + y^4 - x^2y^2)(x^4 - x^2y^2 + y^4) \\ &= (x^4 + y^4 + x^2y^2)(x^4 + y^4 - x^2y^2) \\ &= x^8 + 2x^4y^4 + y^8 - x^4y^4 = x^8 + x^4y^4 + y^8 \end{aligned}$$

(4) x についてまとめると, $Ax^2 + Bx + C$ の形となり,

$$A = (b - c) + (c - a) + (a - b) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= (b + c)(b - c) - (c + a)(c - a) - (a + b)(a - b) \\ &= -(b^2 - c^2) - (c^2 - a^2) - (a^2 - b^2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

よって, 与式 $= bc(b - c) + ca(c - a) + ab(a - b)$

$$= b^2c - bc^2 + c^2a - ca^2 + a^2b - ab^2$$

2 x^5 の係数は

$$-6x^5 - 3x^2 \times 2x^2 = -12x^5 \quad \text{より} \quad -12$$

x^3 の係数は

$$-3x^2 \times (-6) - 2x \times 2x^2 + 7 \times x^3 = 21x^3 \quad \text{より} \quad 21$$

3 (1) 与式 $= (x^2 + 5x + 4)(x^2 + 5x + 6) - 24$

$$= (x^2 + 5x)^2 + 10(x^2 + 5x)$$

$$= (x^2 + 5x)(x^2 + 5x + 10)$$

$$= x(x + 5)(x^2 + 5x + 10)$$

(2) 与式 $= bc(b + c) + ac^2 + a^2c + a^2b + ab^2 + 2abc$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= (b + c)\{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca + a^2 + ab + ac + a^2 - b^2 + bc - c^2\}$$

$$= (b + c)(3a^2 + 3ab + 3bc + 3ca)$$

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

$$= 3(a + b)(b + c)(c + a)$$

4 (1) 与式 $= \frac{(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5})+(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5})}{\{(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})-\sqrt{5}\}\{(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})+\sqrt{5}\}}$

$$= \frac{2(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2} = \frac{2(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})}{5+2\sqrt{6}-5} = \frac{(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}\cdot\sqrt{6}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

(2) 与式 $= \{(4 + \sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2\}\{(4 - \sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2\}$

$$= (18 + 8\sqrt{2} - 3)(18 - 8\sqrt{2} - 3)$$

$$= (15 + 8\sqrt{2})(15 - 8\sqrt{2}) = 225 - 128 = 97$$

$$5 \quad \sqrt{2+x} = \sqrt{2 + \frac{4a}{1+a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(a^2+2a+1)}{1+a^2}}$$

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

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

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

よって、与式 = $\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}|a+1|+\sqrt{2}|a-1|}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}|a+1|-\sqrt{2}|a-1|}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}}$

$$= \frac{|a+1|+|a-1|}{|a+1|-|a-1|}$$

$a > 1$ のとき

$$\text{与式} = \frac{a+1+a-1}{a+1-(a-1)} = a$$

$0 < a < 1$ のとき

$$\text{与式} = \frac{a+1-(a-1)}{a+1-(-a+1)} = \frac{1}{a}$$

6 (1) $x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ より $x - 2 = \sqrt{3}$, 両辺 2 乗して

$$(x-2)^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2, \therefore x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

(2) 下の割り算より

$$\text{与式} = (x^2 - 4x + 1)(x^2 + 1) - 2x + 4$$

$x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ を代入すると

$$(1) \text{より } x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \text{ だから}$$

$$\text{与式} = -2(2 + \sqrt{3}) + 4 = -2\sqrt{3}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 1 \overline{) x^4 - 4x^3 + 2x^2 - 6x + 5}$$

$$\underline{x^4 - 4x^2 + x^2}$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 5$$

$$\underline{x^2 - 4x + 1}$$

$$-2x + 4$$

別解 与式 = $x^2(x^2 - 4x + 1) + (x^2 - 4x + 1) - 2x + 4$

と変形してもよい。

7 (1) $(x + y)^2 = 4^2$ より $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 16$

$$2xy = 16 - 20 = -4 \quad \therefore xy = -2$$

(2) $(x - y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 20 - 2 \cdot (-2) = 24$

$$x > y \quad \text{だから} \quad x - y = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

(3) $x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$

$$= 2\sqrt{6}(20 - 2) = 36\sqrt{6}$$

8 (1) $\alpha = a + bi, \beta = a - bi$ (a, b は実数) とすると

$$\alpha + \beta = 2a, \quad \alpha\beta = a^2 + b^2$$

よって、どちらも実数となる。

(2) $\alpha = a + bi, \beta = p + qi$ (a, b, p, q は実数で、 α, β が虚数だから $b \neq 0, q \neq 0$)

とすると

$$\alpha + \beta = (a + p) + (b + q)i$$

$$\alpha\beta = (a + bi)(p + qi) = (ap - bq) + (aq + bp)i$$

どちらも実数であるとき

$$b + q = 0 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}, \quad aq + bp = 0 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

①より $q = -b$, ②に代入して $-ab + bp = 0$

$$b(p - a) = 0, \quad b \neq 0 \quad \text{だから} \quad p = a$$

よって、 $\beta = a - bi$ と表せるから α, β は共役な複素数である。