

1章 数と式の計算

問1

$$(1) \text{与式} = 5x^2 - 3x^2 - x + 3x + 2 - 1 \\ = 2x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$(2) \text{与式} = -4x^2 + 7x^2 + 5x - 2x + 1 - 6 \\ = 3x^2 + 3x - 5$$

問2

$$(1) A + B = (3x^2 + 2x + 1) + (x^2 - 7x + 2) \\ = 3x^2 + 2x + 1 + x^2 - 7x + 2 \\ = 3x^2 + x^2 + 2x - 7x + 1 + 2 \\ = 4x^2 - 5x + 3$$

$$A - B = (3x^2 + 2x + 1) - (x^2 - 7x + 2) \\ = 3x^2 + 2x + 1 - x^2 + 7x - 2 \\ = 3x^2 - x^2 + 2x + 7x + 1 - 2 \\ = 2x^2 + 9x - 1$$

$$(2) A + B = (x^3 - x^2 + 4) + (2x^4 + x^3 - 3) \\ = x^3 - x^2 + 4 + 2x^4 + x^3 - 3 \\ = 2x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + x^2 + 4 - 3 \\ = 2x^4 + x^3 + 1$$

$$A - B = (x^3 - x^2 + 4) - (2x^4 + x^3 - 3) \\ = x^3 - x^2 + 4 - 2x^4 - x^3 + 3 \\ = -2x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - x^2 + 4 + 3 \\ = -2x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2 + 7$$

問3

$$(1) A + B \\ = (x^3 + ax^2 + 4a^3) + (2x^4 + a^2x^2 - 3x) \\ = x^3 + ax^2 + 4a^3 + 2x^4 + a^2x^2 - 3x \\ = 2x^4 + x^3 + ax^2 + a^2x^2 - 3x + 4a^3 \\ = 2x^4 + x^3 + (a^2 + a)x^2 - 3x + 4a^3$$

$$A - B \\ = (x^3 + ax^2 + 4a^3) - (2x^4 + a^2x^2 - 3x) \\ = x^3 + ax^2 + 4a^3 - 2x^4 - a^2x^2 + 3x \\ = -2x^4 + x^3 + ax^2 - a^2x^2 + 3x + 4a^3 \\ = -2x^4 + x^3 + (-a^2 + a)x^2 + 3x + 4a^3$$

$$(2) A + B \\ = (x^2 + 2xy + y^2) + (-3x^2 + 7xy + 2y^2) \\ = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 3x^2 + 7xy + 2y^2 \\ = y^2 + 2y^2 + 2xy + 7xy + x^2 - 3x^2 \\ = 3y^2 + 9xy - 2x^2$$

$$A - B \\ = (x^2 + 2xy + y^2) - (-3x^2 + 7xy + 2y^2) \\ = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 3x^2 - 7xy - 2y^2 \\ = y^2 - 2y^2 + 2xy - 7xy + x^2 + 3x^2 \\ = -y^2 - 5xy + 4x^2$$

問4

$$(1) \text{与式} = (-5) \cdot (-5) \\ = 25$$

$$(2) \text{与式} = -(5 \cdot 5) \\ = -25$$

$$(3) \text{与式} = -a^2 \cdot (-1)^3 \cdot b^3 \\ = -a^2 \cdot (-b^3) \\ = a^2b^3$$

$$(4) \text{与式} = (-3)^3 \cdot (a^2)^3b^3 \times (-2)^2 \cdot a^2(b^3)^2 \\ = -27a^6b^3 \times 4a^2b^6 \\ = -108a^8b^9$$

$$(5) \text{与式} = ab^3 \cdot a^2 - ab^3 \cdot 5b^2 \\ = a^3b^3 - 5ab^5$$

$$(6) \text{与式} = x^3 + 2x^2 \\ + 5x^2 + 10x \\ - 2x - 4 \\ = x^3 + 7x^2 + 8x - 4$$

問 5

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = x^2 + (3+5)x + 3 \cdot 5 \\ = x^2 + 8x + 15$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = x^2 + (5y+2y)x + 5y \cdot 2y \\ = x^2 + 7xy + 10y^2$$

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = 3 \cdot 2x^2 + \{3 \cdot 5 + (-1) \cdot 2\}x + (-1) \cdot 5 \\ = 6x^3 + 13x - 5$$

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

問 6

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

問 7

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = (2a)^3 + 3 \cdot (2a)^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot 2a \cdot b^2 + b^3 \\ = 8a^3 + 12a^2b + 6ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = (3a)^3 + 3 \cdot (3a)^2 \cdot (-2b) \\ + 3 \cdot 3a \cdot (-2b)^2 + (-2b)^3 \\ = 27a^3 - 54a^2b + 36ab^2 - 8b^3$$

問 8

$$(1) \quad (a+b) = A \text{ とおくと} \\ \text{左辺} = \{(a+b) + c\}^2 \\ = A^2 + 2Ac + c^2 \\ = (a+b)^2 + 2(a+b)c + c^2 \\ = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 + 2ac + 2bc + c^2 \\ = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca \\ = \text{右辺}$$

$$(2) \text{ 左辺} = a^3 - a^2b + ab^2 \\ + a^2b - ab^2 + b^3 \\ = a^3 + b^3 \\ = \text{右辺}$$

$$(3) \text{ 左辺} = a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 \\ - a^2b - ab^2 - b^3 \\ = a^3 - b^3 \\ = \text{右辺}$$

問 9

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = (2a)^2 + b^2 + (3c)^2 \\ + 2 \cdot 2a \cdot b + 2b \cdot 3c + 2 \cdot 3c \cdot 2a \\ = 4a^2 + b^2 + 9c^2 + 4ab + 6bc + 12ca$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = (x+2y)\{x^2 - x \cdot 2y + (2y)^2\} \\ = x^3 + (2y)^3 \\ = x^3 + 8y^3$$

問 10

$$(1) \quad (x+2y) = X \text{ とおくと} \\ \text{与式} = \{(x+2y) - 1\}\{(x+2y) - 3\} \\ = (X-1)(X-3) \\ = X^2 - 4X + 3 \\ = (x+2y)^2 - 4(x+2y) + 3 \\ = x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 - 4x - 8y + 3$$

$$(2) \quad (y+z) = Y \text{ とおくと} \\ \text{与式} = \{x + (y+z)\}\{x - (y+z)\} \\ = (x+Y)(x-Y) \\ = x^2 - Y^2 \\ = x^2 - (y+z)^2 \\ = x^2 - (y^2 + 2yz + z^2) \\ = x^2 - y^2 - z^2 - 2yz$$

$$(3) \quad (a+c) = A \text{ とおくと} \\ \text{与式} = \{(a+c) + 2b\}\{(a+c) - 2b\} \\ = (A+2b)(A-2b) \\ = A^2 - (2b)^2 \\ = (a+c)^2 - 4b^2 \\ = a^2 + 2ac + c^2 - 4b^2 \\ = a^2 - 4b^2 + c^2 + 2aa$$

(4) $(a - b) = A$ とおくと
 与式 $= \{3c + (a - b)b\} \{3c - (a - b)\}$
 $= (3c + A)(3c - A)$
 $= (3c)^2 - A^2$
 $= 9c^2 - (a - b)^2$
 $= 9c^2 - (a^2 - 2ab + b^2)$
 $= -a^2 - b^2 + 9c^2 + 2ab$

問 11

(1) 与式 $= a(a^2 - 6ab + 9b^2)$
 $= a(a - 3b)^2$

(2) a について整理すると
 与式 $= a(3b + 2) - 3b - 2$
 $= a(3b + 2) - (3b + 2)$
 $(3b + 2) = B$ とおくと
 与式 $= aB - B$
 $= B(a - 1)$
 $= (a - 1)(3b + 2)$

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

(4) 与式 $= a^2 - (b^2 - 4bc + 4c^2)$
 $= a^2 - (b - 2c)^2$
 $(b - 2c) = B$ とおくと
 与式 $= a^2 - B^2$
 $= (a + B)(a - B)$
 $= \{a + (b - 2c)\} \{a - (b - 2c)\}$
 $= (a + b - 2c)(a - b + 2c)$

(5) 与式 $= a^3 + 2^3$
 $= (a + 2)(a^2 - a \cdot 2 + 2^2)$
 $= (a + 2)(a^2 - 2a + 4)$

(6) 与式 $= (x^2 - y^2) + (x^3 - y^3)$
 $= (x - y)(x + y) + (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$
 $(x - y) = X$ とおくと
 与式 $= X(x + y) + X(x^2 + xy + y^2)$
 $= X(x + y + x^2 + xy + y^2)$
 $= (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2 + x + y)$

問 12

(1) 与式 $= x^2 + (3 + 8)x + 3 \cdot 8$
 $= (x + 3)(x + 8)$

(2) 与式 $= x^2 + \{1 + (-6)\}x + 1 \cdot (-6)$
 $= (x + 1)(x - 6)$

問 13

(1)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 6 \quad 13 \\ \hline 5 \quad 3 \quad \rightarrow \quad 3 \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad \rightarrow \quad 10 \end{array}$$

与式 $= (5x + 3)(x + 2)$

(2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad -2 \quad 1 \\ \hline 3 \quad 2 \quad \rightarrow \quad 4 \\ 2 \quad -1 \quad \rightarrow \quad -3 \end{array}$$

与式 $= (3x + 4)(2x - 1)$

問 14

(1) $x^2 = X$ とおくと
 与式 $= X^2 - 13X + 36$
 $= (X - 4)(X - 9)$
 $= (x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 9)$
 $= (x + 2)(x - 2)(x + 3)(x - 3)$

(2) $(a + b) = A$ とおくと
 与式 $= A^2 - 2A - 3$
 $= (A - 3)(A + 1)$
 $= (a + b - 3)(a + b + 1)$

(3) x について整理すると
 与式 $= x^2 + (2y - 1)x + (y^2 - y - 2)$
 $= x^2 + (2y - 1)x + (y - 2)(y + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad (y - 2)(y + 1) \quad 2y - 1 \\ \hline 1 \quad (y - 2) \quad \rightarrow \quad y - 2 \\ 1 \quad (y + 1) \quad \rightarrow \quad y + 1 \end{array}$$

よって

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

(4) x について整理すると

与式 $= 2x^2 + (5y + 5)x + (2y^2 + y - 3)$
 定数項を因数分解すると、

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad -3 \quad 1 \\ 2 \quad \times \quad 3 \quad \rightarrow \quad 3 \\ 1 \quad \times \quad -1 \quad \rightarrow \quad -2 \end{array}$$

よって

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad (2y + 3)(y - 1) \quad 5y + 5 \\ 2 \quad \times \quad y - 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad y - 1 \\ 1 \quad \times \quad 2y + 3 \quad \rightarrow \quad 4y + 6 \end{array}$$

したがって

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

問 15

(1)
$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - 4 \\ x + 3 \overline{) 3x^2 + 5x - 10} \\ \underline{3x^2 + 9x} \\ -4x - 10 \\ \underline{-4x - 12} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

商 $3x - 4$, 余り 2
 等式

$3x^2 + 5x - 10 = (x + 3)(3x - 4) + 2$

(2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 4 \\ 2x - 5 \overline{) 6x^2 - 7x + 15} \\ \underline{6x^2 - 15x} \\ 8x + 15 \\ \underline{8x - 20} \\ 35 \end{array}$$

商 $3x + 4$, 余り 35
 等式

$6x^2 - 7x + 15 = (2x - 5)(3x + 4) + 35$

(3)
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{2}{9} \\ 3x + 2 \overline{) x^2 + 1} \\ \underline{x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x} \\ -\frac{2}{3}x + 1 \\ \underline{-\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{4}{9}} \\ \frac{13}{9} \end{array}$$

商 $\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{2}{9}$, 余り $\frac{13}{9}$

等式

$x^2 + 1 = (3x + 2)\left(\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{2}{9}\right) + \frac{13}{9}$

問 16

ある整式を A とおくと、題意より

$A = (x - 3)(x^2 + x + 6) + 14$
 $= x^3 + x^2 + 6x - 3x^2 - 3x - 18 + 14$
 $= x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 4$

問 17

(1)
$$\begin{array}{r} a \quad b \\ \quad b \quad c \\ \hline \text{最大公約数} = b \\ \text{最小公倍数} = a \quad b \quad c \end{array}$$

よって

最大公約数 b
 最小公倍数 abc

(2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 2 \quad a^2 \quad b \quad c^3 \\ \quad 3 \quad a^3 \quad b^2 \quad c \quad d \\ \hline \text{最大公約数} = 2 \quad a^2 \quad b \quad c \\ \text{最小公倍数} = 2 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad a^3 \quad b^2 \quad c^3 \quad d \end{array}$$

よって

最大公約数 $2a^2bc$
 最小公倍数 $12a^3b^2c^3d$

(3)
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad x^2(x - 1)^3(x + 3) \\ \quad 3 \quad x(x - 1)^2 \quad (x + 2)^2 \\ \hline \text{最大公約数} = 2 \quad x(x - 1)^2 \\ \text{最小公倍数} = 2 \quad 3 \quad x^2(x - 1)^3(x + 3)(x + 2)^2 \end{array}$$

よって

最大公約数 $2x(x - 1)^2$
 最小公倍数 $6x^2(x - 1)^3(x + 3)(x + 2)^2$

問 18

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 与式} &= 3(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 4) \\
 &\quad - 2(-x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 2) \\
 &= 6x^3 - 9x^2 + 15x + 12 \\
 &\quad + 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 4 \\
 &= 8x^3 - 11x^2 + 19x + 8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 与式} &= 2 \cdot 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1^2 + 5 \cdot 1 + 4 \\
 &= 2 - 3 + 5 + 4 \\
 &= 8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \text{ 与式} &= -0^3 + 0^2 - 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \text{ 与式} &= 2 \cdot (-a)^3 - 3 \cdot (-a)^2 + 5 \cdot (-a) + 4 \\
 &= 2 \cdot (-a^3) - 3 \cdot a^2 - 5a + 4 \\
 &= -2a^3 - 3a^2 - 5a + 4
 \end{aligned}$$

問 19

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad A(x) \text{ を } x-1 \text{ で割ったときの余りは} \\
 A(1) &= 1^3 - 2 \cdot 1^2 + 1 + 3 \\
 &= 1 - 2 + 1 + 3 = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad A(x) \text{ を } x+1 \text{ で割ったときの余りは} \\
 A(-1) &= (-1)^4 + (-1)^3 - 2 \cdot (-1)^2 \\
 &\quad + 5 \cdot (-1) - 1 \\
 &= 1 - 1 - 2 - 5 - 1 = -8
 \end{aligned}$$

問 20

$$P(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x + 3 \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) \text{ を } 2x-1 \text{ で割ったときの余りは,} \\
 P\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 3 \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 + 3 = \frac{37}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) \text{ を } 2x+3 \text{ で割ったときの余りは,} \\
 P\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) &= \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 - 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \\
 &\quad + 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 3 \\
 &= -\frac{27}{8} - \frac{9}{2} - 6 + 3 = -\frac{87}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 21

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(1) &= 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1^2 + 4 \\
 &= 1 - 3 + 4 = 2 \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(2) &= 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 + 4 \\
 &= 8 - 12 + 4 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(3) &= 3^3 - 3 \cdot 3^2 + 4 \\
 &= 27 - 27 + 4 = 4 \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

よって, $P(x)$ は, $x-2$ で割り切れる.

問 22

$P(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 + kx + 2$ とおくと, $P(x)$ が $x+2$ で割り切れるためには, $P(-2) = 0$ とすればよいので

$$\begin{aligned}
 (-2)^3 + 5 \cdot (-2)^2 + k(-2) + 2 &= 0 \\
 -8 + 20 - 2k + 2 &= 0 \\
 -2k &= -14 \\
 k &= 7
 \end{aligned}$$

問 23

(1) $P(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 1$ とおくと
 $P(1) = 1^3 + 1^2 - 3 \cdot 1 + 1 = 0$
 したがって, $P(x)$ は $x-1$ を因数にもつ.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 2x - 1 \\
 x-1 \overline{) x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 1} \\
 \underline{x^3 - x^2} \\
 2x^2 - 3x \\
 \underline{2x^2 - 2x} \\
 -x + 1 \\
 \underline{-x + 1} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

〔組み立て除法を利用〕

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c}
 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\
 & 1 & 2 & -1 & \\
 \hline
 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 &
 \end{array}$$

よって

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

(2) $P(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12$ とおくと
 $P(-1) = (-1)^3 + 2 \cdot (-1)^2 - 11 \cdot (-1) - 12 = 0$
 よって, $P(x)$ は $x+1$ を因数にもつ.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + x - 12 \\
 x + 1 \overline{) x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12} \\
 \underline{x^3 + x^2} \\
 x^2 - 11x \\
 \underline{x^2 + x} \\
 -12x - 12 \\
 \underline{-12x - 12} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

〔組み立て除法を利用〕

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad 2 \quad -11 \quad -12 \quad | \quad -1 \\
 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad 12 \\
 \hline
 1 \quad 1 \quad -12 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= (x+1)(x^2+x-12) \\
 &= (x+1)(x+4)(x-3)
 \end{aligned}$$

- (3) $P(x) = 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 7x - 2$ とおくと,
 $P(1) = 2 \cdot 1^3 - 7 \cdot 1^2 + 7 \cdot 1 - 2 = 0$
 よって, $P(x)$ は $x - 1$ を因数にもつ.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \\
 x - 1 \overline{) 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 7x - 2} \\
 \underline{2x^3 - 2x^2} \\
 -5x^2 + 7x \\
 \underline{-5x^2 + 5x} \\
 2x - 2 \\
 \underline{2x - 2} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

〔組み立て除法を利用〕

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \quad -7 \quad 7 \quad -2 \quad | \quad 1 \\
 \quad 2 \quad -5 \quad 2 \\
 \hline
 2 \quad -5 \quad 2 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= (x-1)(2x^2-5x+2) \\
 &= (x-1)(x-2)(2x-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

- (4) $P(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 6x^2 + 4x + 8$ とおくと,
 $P(-1) = 0$
 よって, $P(x)$ は $x + 1$ を因数にもつ.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 8 \\
 x + 1 \overline{) x^4 - x^3 - 6x^2 + 4x + 8} \\
 \underline{x^4 + x^3} \\
 -2x^3 - 6x^2 \\
 \underline{-2x^3 - 2x^2} \\
 -4x^2 + 4x \\
 \underline{-4x^2 - 4x} \\
 8x + 8 \\
 \underline{8x + 8} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

〔組み立て除法を利用〕

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad -1 \quad -6 \quad 4 \quad 8 \quad | \quad -1 \\
 \quad -1 \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad -8 \\
 \hline
 1 \quad -2 \quad -4 \quad 8 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

よって,

$$P(x) = (x+1)(x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 8)$$

- $Q(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 8$ とおくと,
 $Q(2) = 0$

よって, $Q(x)$ は $x - 2$ を因数にもつ.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 4 \\
 x - 2 \overline{) x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 8} \\
 \underline{x^3 - 2x^2} \\
 -4x + 8 \\
 \underline{-4x + 8} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

〔組み立て除法を利用〕

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad -2 \quad -4 \quad 8 \quad | \quad 2 \\
 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad -8 \\
 \hline
 1 \quad 0 \quad -4 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

よって

$$Q(x) = (x-2)(x^2-4)$$

以上より

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