

2 章 方程式と不等式

1 方程式

BASIC

■68 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 3x - 4 &= 0 \\(x - 4)(x + 1) &= 0 \\x &= 4, -1\end{aligned}$$

■68 (2)

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 3x &= 0 \\x(x + 3) &= 0 \\x &= 0, -3\end{aligned}$$

■68 (3)

$$\begin{aligned}3x^2 - 7x + 2 &= 0 \\(3x - 1)(x - 2) &= 0 \\x &= \frac{1}{3}, 2\end{aligned}$$

■68 (4)

$$\begin{aligned}8x^2 - 2x - 3 &= 0 \\(2x + 1)(4x - 3) &= 0 \\x &= -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\end{aligned}$$

■69 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 7x + 8 &= 0 \\x &= \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 32}}{2} \\&= \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

■69 (2)

$$\begin{aligned}3x^2 - 5x + 1 &= 0 \\x &= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 12}}{6} \\&= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}\end{aligned}$$

■69 (3)

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 2x - 7 &= 0 \\x &= -1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 7} \\&= -1 \pm \sqrt{8} \\&= -1 \pm 2\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

■69 (4)

$$\begin{aligned}2x^2 - 2x - 3 &= 0 \\x &= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 2(-3)}}{2} \\&= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 6}}{2} \\&= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{7}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

■70 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 12x + 36 &= 0 \\(x - 6)^2 &= 0 \\x &= 6\end{aligned}$$

■70 (2)

$$\begin{aligned}4x^2 + 20x + 25 &= 0 \\(2x + 5)^2 &= 0 \\x &= -\frac{5}{2}\end{aligned}$$

■71 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 5x + 7 &= 0 \\x &= \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 28}}{2} \\&= \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} \\&= \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}\end{aligned}$$

■71 (2)

$$\begin{aligned}2x^2 + 3x + 2 &= 0 \\x &= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 16}}{4} \\&= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{4} \\&= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{4}\end{aligned}$$

■71 (3)

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 4 &= 0 \\x^2 &= -4 \\x &= \pm 2i\end{aligned}$$

■71 (4)

$$\begin{aligned}3x^2 - 2x + 4 &= 0 \\x &= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 12}}{3} \\&= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-11}}{3} \\&= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{11}i}{3}\end{aligned}$$

■72 (1) 判別式を D とすると

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 3x + 6 &= 0 \\D &= (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \\&= 9 - 24 \\&= -15 < 0\end{aligned}$$

よって、異なる 2 つの虚数解をもつ。

■72 (2) 判別式を D とすると

$$\begin{aligned}2x^2 - x - 5 &= 0 \\D &= (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-5) \\&= 1 + 40 \\&= 41 > 0\end{aligned}$$

よって、異なる 2 つの実数解をもつ。

■72 (3) 判別式を D とすると

$$\begin{aligned}9x^2 + 6x + 1 &= 0 \\D/4 &= 3^2 - 9 \cdot 1 \\&= 9 - 9 = 0\end{aligned}$$

よって、重解をもつ。

■73 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}D &= k^2 - 4(k + 8) \\&= k^2 - 4k - 32 \\&= (k - 8)(k + 4) = 0 \\k &= -4, 8\end{aligned}$$

$k = -4$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 4x + 4 &= 0 \\(x - 2)^2 &= 0 \\x &= 2\end{aligned}$$

$k = 8$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 8x + 16 &= 0 \\(x + 4)^2 &= 0 \\x &= -4\end{aligned}$$

■73 (2) 判別式を D とすると

$$\begin{aligned}D &= (k + 3)^2 - 4 \cdot 4k \\&= k^2 + 6k + 9 - 16k \\&= k^2 - 10k + 9 \\&= (k - 1)(k - 9) = 0 \\k &= 1, 9\end{aligned}$$

$k = 1$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned}4x^2 + 4x + 1 &= 0 \\(2x + 1)^2 &= 0 \\x &= -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$k = 9$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned}4x^2 + 12x + 9 &= 0 \\(2x + 3)^2 &= 0 \\x &= -\frac{3}{2}\end{aligned}$$

■74 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha + \beta &= -4, \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2 &= \alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (-4) \\ &= -2\end{aligned}$$

■74 (2)

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha^2 + \beta^2 &= (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta \\ &= 16 - 1 \\ &= 15\end{aligned}$$

■74 (3)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} &= \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} \\ &= -4 \times 2 \\ &= -8\end{aligned}$$

■75 (1) $x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0$ とすると

$$\begin{aligned}x &= 1 \pm \sqrt{3} \\ \therefore (x - 1 - \sqrt{3})(x - 1 + \sqrt{3})\end{aligned}$$

■75 (2) $x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0$ とすると

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 16}}{2} \\ &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{2} \\ \therefore \left(x - \frac{3 + \sqrt{7}i}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{3 - \sqrt{7}i}{2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

■75 (3) $3x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$ とすると

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

■75 (4) $4x^2 - 8x + 1 = 0$ とすると

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4}}{4} \\ &= \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \therefore 4 \left(x - \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

■76 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}x^4 - 7x^2 - 18 &= 0 \\ (x^2 - 9)(x^2 + 2) &= 0 \\ x &= \pm 3, \pm\sqrt{2}i\end{aligned}$$

■76 (2)

$$\begin{aligned}x^5 + 8x^3 - 9x &= 0 \\ x(x^4 + 8x^2 - 9) &= 0 \\ x(x^2 + 9)(x^2 - 1) &= 0 \\ x &= 0, \pm 1, \pm 3i\end{aligned}$$

■77 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}x^3 + 4x^2 + 2x - 1 &= 0 \\ (x + 1)(x^2 + 3x - 1) &= 0 \\ x &= -1, \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

■77 (2)

$$\begin{aligned}2x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 2 &= 0 \\ (x - 2)(2x^2 + 3x + 1) &= 0 \\ (x - 2)(2x + 1)(x + 1) &= 0 \\ x &= 2, -\frac{1}{2}, -1\end{aligned}$$

■78 (1)

$$\begin{cases} 3x - y + z = 6 \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ 5x - 4y + 2z = 7 \cdots \textcircled{2} \\ x + 3y - z = 8 \cdots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

① + ③ より

$$4x + 2y = 14 \cdots \textcircled{4}$$

② + ③ $\times 2$ より

$$7x + 2y = 23 \cdots \textcircled{5}$$

④, ⑤ より

$$x = 3, y = 1$$

① に代入して

$$\begin{aligned}9 - 1 + z &= 6 \\ z &= -2 \\ \therefore (x, y, z) &= (3, 1, -2)\end{aligned}$$

■78 (2)

$$\begin{cases} x + 3y = 5 \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ 2x + y + z = 1 \cdots \textcircled{2} \\ x + 2y + 3z = 6 \cdots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

② × 3 - ③ より

$$5x + y = -3 \cdots \textcircled{4}$$

① + ④ × 3 より

$$\begin{aligned} 16x &= -4 \\ \therefore x &= -1, y = 2 \end{aligned}$$

② に代入して

$$\begin{aligned} -2 + 2 + z &= 1 \\ z &= 1 \\ \therefore (x, y, z) &= (-1, 2, 1) \end{aligned}$$

■79 (1)

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 1 \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ 5x^2 - y^2 + y = 3 \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

① より $y = 1 - 2x$ これを ② に代入して

$$\begin{aligned} 5x^2 - (1 - 2x)^2 + (1 - 2x) &= 3 \\ 5x^2 - (1 - 4x + 4x^2) + 1 - 2x &= 3 \\ x^2 + 2x - 3 &= 0 \\ (x + 3)(x - 1) &= 0 \\ x &= -3, 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x, y) = (-3, 7), (1, -1)$$

■79 (2)

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 4 \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 = 13 \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

① より $x = 4 + y$ これを ② に代入して

$$\begin{aligned} (4 + y)^2 + (4 + y)y + y^2 &= 13 \\ (16 + 8y + y^2) + (4y + y^2) + y^2 &= 13 \\ 3y^2 + 12y + 3 &= 0 \\ y^2 + 4y + 1 &= 0 \\ y &= -2 \pm \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 4 + (-2 \pm \sqrt{3}) = 2 \pm \sqrt{3} \text{ より} \\ (x, y) &= (2 \pm \sqrt{3}, -2 \pm \sqrt{3}) \text{ (複号同順)} \end{aligned}$$

■80 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} |3x + 1| &= 2 \\ 3x + 1 &= \pm 2 \\ 3x &= 1, -3 \\ x &= \frac{1}{3}, -1 \end{aligned}$$

■80 (2)

$$\begin{aligned} |2x - 7| - 3 &= 0 \\ 2x - 7 &= \pm 3 \\ 2x &= 10, 4 \\ x &= 5, 2 \end{aligned}$$

■81 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{4}{x-2} &= \frac{2x+5}{(x-1)(x-2)} \\ 3(x-2) + 4(x-1) &= 2x+5 \\ 7x-10 &= 2x+5 \\ 5x &= 15 \\ x &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

■81 (2)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x+2} &= \frac{5x}{x^2-x-6} \\ x(x+2) + x-3 &= 5x \\ x^2 + 2x + x - 3 - 5x &= 0 \\ x^2 - 2x - 3 &= 0 \\ (x-3)(x+1) &= 0 \\ x &= -1, 3 \end{aligned}$$

$x \neq -2, 3$ より

$$x = -1$$

■82 (1)

$$\sqrt{x-1} = x-3$$

定義域 $x \geq 1$ かつ、(左辺) ≥ 0 より $x \geq 3$ が必要である。

$$\begin{aligned} x-1 &= (x-3)^2 \\ x-1 &= x^2-6x+9 \\ x^2-7x+10 &= 0 \\ (x-2)(x-5) &= 0 \\ x &= 2, 5 \end{aligned}$$

$x \geq 3$ より

$$x = 5$$

■82 (2)

$$\sqrt{10-x^2} = x+2$$

定義域 $10-x^2 \geq 0$ より $-\sqrt{10} \leq x \leq \sqrt{10}$ である。また、(左辺) ≥ 0 より $x+2 \geq 0$ すなわち $x \geq -2$ が必要である。このとき両辺を2乗して

$$\begin{aligned} 10-x^2 &= (x+2)^2 \\ 10-x^2 &= x^2+4x+4 \\ 2x^2+4x-6 &= 0 \\ x^2+2x-3 &= 0 \\ (x+3)(x-1) &= 0 \\ x &= -3, 1 \end{aligned}$$

条件を満たすのは

$$x = 1 \quad (x = -3 \text{ は不適})$$

■83 (1)

$$3x^2+ax+1 = bx^2+5x+c$$

x についての恒等式なので、係数を比較して

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 3 \\ a &= 5 \\ c &= 1 \\ \therefore a &= 5, b = 3, c = 1 \end{aligned}$$

■83 (2)

$$ax^2-3 = 2x^2+bx+c$$

x についての恒等式なので、係数を比較して

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2 \\ b &= 0 \\ c &= -3 \\ \therefore a &= 2, b = 0, c = -3 \end{aligned}$$

■84 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2+3x+6 \\ = a(x+1)(x+2)+b(x-1)+c \end{aligned}$$

右辺を展開すると

$$\begin{aligned} a(x^2+3x+2)+bx-b+c \\ = ax^2+(3a+b)x+2a-b+c \end{aligned}$$

x についての恒等式なので

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2 \\ 3a+b &= 3 \\ 2a-b+c &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

これを解いて

$$\therefore a = 2, b = -3, c = -1$$

■84 (2)

$$(右辺) = x^3+(b+c)x^2+(bc+2)x+2c$$

x についての恒等式なので、係数を比較して

$$\begin{aligned} b+c &= 3 \cdots \text{①} \\ bc+2 &= 4 \cdots \text{②} \\ 2c &= a \cdots \text{③} \end{aligned}$$

①より $b = 3 - c$ 。これを②に代入して

$$\begin{aligned} (3-c)c+2 &= 4 \\ c^2-3c+2 &= 0 \\ (c-2)(c-1) &= 0 \\ c &= 1, 2 \\ \therefore (a, b, c) &= (2, 2, 1), (4, 1, 2) \end{aligned}$$

■85 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{(x-1)(x-3)} &= \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{b}{x-3} \\ 1 &= a(x-3) + b(x-1) \\ 1 &= (a+b)x - (3a+b)\end{aligned}$$

x についての恒等式なので

$$\begin{aligned}a+b &= 0 \\ 3a+b &= -1 \\ \therefore a &= -\frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

■85 (2)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{8x+1}{x^3-1} &= \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2+x+1} \\ 8x+1 &= a(x^2+x+1) + (bx+c)(x-1) \\ 8x+1 &= (a+b)x^2 + (a-b+c)x + a-c\end{aligned}$$

x についての恒等式なので

$$\begin{aligned}a+b &= 0 \\ a-b+c &= 8 \\ a-c &= 1 \\ \therefore a &= 3, b = -3, c = 2\end{aligned}$$

■86

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{左辺}) - (\text{右辺}) &= x^3 + y^3 - (x+y)^3 \\ &\quad + 3xy(x+y) \\ &= x^3 + y^3 \\ &\quad - (x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3) \\ &\quad + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 \\ &= 0 \\ &\text{よって等式は成り立つ}\end{aligned}$$

■87

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{左辺}) - (\text{右辺}) &= a^2 + ac - b^2 - bc \\ &= (a^2 - b^2) + c(a-b) \\ &= (a+b)(a-b) + c(a-b) \\ &= (a-b)(a+b+c) \\ &= 0 \quad (\because a+b+c=0)\end{aligned}$$

CHECK

■88 (1)

$$6x^2 + x - 12 = 0$$

$$(3x - 4)(2x + 3) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{4}{3}, -\frac{3}{2}$$

■88 (2)

$$3x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-6}}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2}i}{3}$$

■88 (3)

$$x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x - \sqrt{3})^2 = 0$$

$$x = \sqrt{3}$$

■88 (4)

$$2x^2 = 7x - 4$$

$$2x^2 - 7x + 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49-32}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

■88 (5)

$$x^2 + 2x - \frac{5}{3} = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 6x - 5 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+15}}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

■88 (6)

$$\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-12}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{4}$$

■89 (1)

$$x^4 - 10x^2 + 9 = 0$$

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

$$x^2 = 1, 9$$

$$x = \pm 1, \pm 3$$

■89 (2)

$$x^3 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

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

$$x = 2, -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

■89 (3)

$$|4x - 3| = 5$$

$$4x - 3 = \pm 5$$

$$4x = 8, -2$$

$$x = 2, -\frac{1}{2}$$

■89 (4)

$$1 - 2x = \sqrt{4 - 3x}$$

条件 $x \leq \frac{1}{2}$ のもとで両辺を2乗

$$(1 - 2x)^2 = 4 - 3x$$

$$1 - 4x + 4x^2 = 4 - 3x$$

$$4x^2 - x - 3 = 0$$

$$(4x + 3)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = 1, -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$x \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ より } x = -\frac{3}{4}$$

■89 (5)

$$\frac{3x}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x+3} = \frac{6x}{(x+1)(x+3)}$$

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

$$3x^2 + 9x - 2x - 2 - 6x = 0$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

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

$$x = -1, \frac{2}{3}$$

分母 $\neq 0$ より $x \neq -1, -3$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2}{3}$$

■90(1)

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 1 & \cdots(1) \\ 3x - 2y - 2z = 3 & \cdots(2) \\ x + 2y + 3z = 8 & \cdots(3) \end{cases}$$

(1) × 2 + (2) より

$$7x - 4y = 5 \quad \cdots(4)$$

(1) × 3 - (3) より

$$5x - 5y = -5$$

$$x - y = -1 \quad \cdots(5)$$

(4) - (5) × 4 より

$$3x = 9$$

$$x = 3$$

(5) に代入して $y = 4$

(1) に代入して $z = -1$

$$(x, y, z) = (3, 4, -1)$$

■90(2)

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y = 1 & \cdots(1) \\ 4x^2 + xy + y^2 = 6 & \cdots(2) \end{cases}$$

(1) より $y = 1 - 3x$

(2) に代入して

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

$$4x^2 + x - 3x^2 + 1 - 6x + 9x^2 = 6$$

$$10x^2 - 5x - 5 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

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

$$x = 1, -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(x, y) = (1, -2), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

■91

$$x^2 - (k + 4)x + (2k + 5) = 0$$

判別式を D とすると

$$D = (k + 4)^2 - 4(2k + 5)$$

$$= k^2 + 8k + 16 - 8k - 20$$

$$= k^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$k = \pm 2$$

$k = 2$ のとき $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$

$$x = 3$$

$k = -2$ のとき $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$

$$x = 1$$

■92 (1)

解と係数の関係より

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2$$

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

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

$$= \frac{4}{9} - \frac{6}{9}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{9}$$

■92 (2)

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3$$

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

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

$$= \frac{8}{27} - \frac{18}{27}$$

$$= -\frac{10}{27}$$

■93 (1)

$$x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \quad \text{とする}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$\therefore \left(x - \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)$$

■93 (2)

$$3x^2 + 8x + 3 = 0 \quad \text{とする}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-9}}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{7}}{3}$$

$$\therefore \left(x - \frac{-4 + \sqrt{7}}{3}\right) \left(x - \frac{-4 - \sqrt{7}}{3}\right)$$

■94 (1)

$$(\text{右辺}) = b(x^2 + 2x + 1) + c(x + 1) + d$$

$$= bx^2 + (2b + c)x + (b + c + d)$$

x についての恒等式なので

$$\begin{cases} b = 2 \\ 2b + c = 3 \\ b + c = a \end{cases}$$

これを解いて

$$a = 1, b = 2, c = -1$$

■94 (2)

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

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

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

係数を比較して

$$\begin{cases} a = 3 \\ a + b = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a = 3, b = -4$$

■95

(左辺) - (右辺)

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

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

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

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

$$= 0$$

よって等式は成り立つ

■96

(左辺) - (右辺)

$$= (x + y)(y + z)(z + x) + xyz$$

$$- (x + y + z)(xy + yz + zx)$$

$$= (x + y + z)(xy + yz + zx) - xyz + xyz$$

$$- (x + y + z)(xy + yz + zx)$$

$$= 0$$

よって等式は成り立つ

STEP UP

■97 (1)

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{4} = k \quad \text{とおくと}$$

$$x = 2k, y = 3k, z = 4k$$

$$x^2 + y - 3z + 2 = 0 \quad \text{に代入して}$$

$$(2k)^2 + 3k - 3(4k) + 2 = 0$$

$$4k^2 - 9k + 2 = 0$$

$$(4k - 1)(k - 2) = 0$$

$$k = \frac{1}{4}, 2$$

$$\therefore (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1\right), (4, 6, 8)$$

■97 (2)

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 16 & \dots (1) \\ y = x^2 - 4 & \dots (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ より } x^2 = y + 4$$

$$(1) \text{ に代入して}$$

$$(y + 4) + y^2 = 16$$

$$y^2 + y - 12 = 0$$

$$(y + 4)(y - 3) = 0$$

$$y = -4, 3$$

$$y = -4 \text{ のとき } x^2 = 0 \implies x = 0$$

$$y = 3 \text{ のとき } x^2 = 7 \implies x = \pm\sqrt{7}$$

$$\therefore (x, y) = (0, -4), (\pm\sqrt{7}, 3)$$

■98 (1)

$$x^4 - 6x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4}}{2}$$

$$x^2 = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = \pm(\sqrt{2} \pm 1)$$

$$\therefore x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}, -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

■98 (2)

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) - x^2 = 0$$

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

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

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

■99 (1)

$$\frac{3}{x^2 - 3x} - \frac{x + 2}{x^2 + x} - \frac{17x + 1}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{3x}{x + 1}$$

$$\frac{3}{x(x - 3)} - \frac{x + 2}{x(x + 1)} - \frac{17x + 1}{(x - 3)(x + 1)} = \frac{3x}{x + 1}$$

両辺に $x(x + 1)(x - 3)$ を掛けて

$$3(x + 1) - (x + 2)(x - 3) - x(17x + 1) = 3x^2(x - 3)$$

$$3x + 3 - (x^2 - x - 6) - (17x^2 + x) = 3x^3 - 9x^2$$

$$3x^3 + 9x^2 - 3x - 9 = 0$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3 = 0$$

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

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

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

$$\text{分母} \neq 0 \text{ より } x \neq 0, -1, 3$$

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

■99 (2)

$$\sqrt{3x - 5} + 10 = 2x$$

$$\sqrt{3x - 5} = 2x - 10$$

$$\text{条件 } x > \frac{5}{3} \text{ かつ } x \geq 5 \text{ より } x \geq 5$$

このとき両辺を 2 乗して

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

$$3x - 5 = 4x^2 - 40x + 100$$

$$4x^2 - 43x + 105 = 0$$

$$(4x - 15)(x - 7) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{15}{4}, 7$$

$$x \geq 5 \text{ より}$$

$$\therefore x = 7$$

■99 (3)

$$\sqrt{x-1} + 2 = \sqrt{2x+5}$$

定義域は $x \geq 1$

両辺正なので2乗して

$$x-1 + 4\sqrt{x-1} + 4 = 2x+5$$

$$4\sqrt{x-1} = x+2$$

さらに両辺を2乗して

$$16(x-1) = (x+2)^2$$

$$16x-16 = x^2+4x+4$$

$$x^2-12x+20=0$$

$$(x-2)(x-10)=0$$

$$x=2, 10$$

これらは $x \geq 1$ を満たす

$$\therefore x=2, 10$$

■100

静水時の船の速さを x km/h とする ($x > 3$)

$$\frac{60}{x-3} = \frac{60}{x+3} + 5$$

両辺に $(x-3)(x+3)$ を掛けて

$$60(x+3) = 60(x-3) + 5(x-3)(x+3)$$

$$12(x+3) = 12(x-3) + (x^2-9)$$

$$12x+36 = 12x-36+x^2-9$$

$$x^2-81=0$$

$$x = \pm 9$$

$$x > 3 \text{ より } x = 9$$

$$\therefore 9 \text{ km/h}$$

■101

$$\frac{x}{b-c} = \frac{y}{c-a} = \frac{z}{a-b} = k \text{ とおくと}$$

$$x = k(b-c), y = k(c-a), z = k(a-b)$$

$$(\text{左辺}) = (b+c)x + (c+a)y + (a+b)z$$

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

$$+ k(a+b)(a-b)$$

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

$$= 0$$

よって等式は成り立つ

■102

$x = -1, 2$ を代入すると

$$\begin{cases} 1+4a+b-a-24=0 \\ 16-32a+4b+2a-24=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a+b=23 \\ -30a+4b=8 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて

$$a=2, b=17$$

方程式は

$$x^4 - 8x^3 + 17x^2 + 2x - 24 = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-2)(x^2-7x+12) = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4) = 0$$

よって、他の解は

$$x=3, 4$$

■103

$x^3 + 2x^2 + ax + b$ を $x-1$ で割ると

商は $x^2 + 3x + a + 3$, 余りは $a + b + 3$

割り切れるので $a + b + 3 = 0$

$$\therefore b = -a - 3$$

さらに商 $x^2 + 3x + a + 3$ が $x-1$ で

割り切れるので、その余りについて

$$1^2 + 3(1) + a + 3 = a + 7 = 0$$

$$\text{よって } a = -7$$

$$b = -(-7) - 3 = 4$$

■104(1)

$$\begin{cases} \omega^3 = 1 \\ 1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

が成り立つ

$$\omega^{12} = (\omega^3)^4$$

$$= 1^4$$

$$= 1$$

■104(2)

$$\omega^8 + \omega^4 = (\omega^3)^2 \cdot \omega^2 + \omega^3 \cdot \omega$$

$$= 1 \cdot \omega^2 + 1 \cdot \omega$$

$$= \omega^2 + \omega$$

$$= -1$$