

1章 数と式の計算

§ 1 整式の計算 (p.3 ~ p.7)

BASIC

$$\begin{aligned} 1(1) \text{ 与式} &= (3-1)x^2 + (4-3)x - 5 - 4 \\ &= 2x^2 + x - 9 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 2(1) A+B &= (2x^2 + 4x - 3) + (-x^2 + 3x + 5) \\ &= 2x^2 + 4x - 3 - x^2 + 3x + 5 \\ &= (2-1)x^2 + (4+3)x - 3 + 5 \\ &= x^2 + 7x + 2 \\ A-B &= (2x^2 + 4x - 3) - (-x^2 + 3x + 5) \\ &= 2x^2 + 4x - 3 + x^2 - 3x - 5 \\ &= (2+1)x^2 + (4-3)x - 3 - 5 \\ &= 3x^2 + x - 8 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} 3(1) \text{ 与式} &= 2x^2 + 3x^2 - 3xy - 2x + y^2 + 3y - 5 \\ &= 5x^2 + (-3y+2)x + (y^2+3y-5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3(2) \text{ 与式} &= -bx^2 + ax^2 + 3ax - 2bx + 4b \\ &= (a-b)x^2 + (3a-2b)x + 4b \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= -8 \cdot a^3 b^{3 \cdot 3} \\ &= -8a^3 b^9 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{ 与式} &= 12a^2b \cdot \frac{a^2}{3} - 12a^2b \cdot \frac{ab}{6} - 12a^2b \cdot \frac{b^2}{4} \\ &= 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot a^{2+2}b - 12 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot a^{2+1}b^{1+1} \\ &\quad - 12 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot a^2b^{1+2} \\ &= 4a^4b - 2a^3b^2 - 3a^2b^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5(1) \text{ 与式} &= (2x)^2 + 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 3 + 3^2 \\ &= 4x^2 + 12x + 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 与式} &= a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot 3b + (3b)^2 \\ &= a^2 - 6ab + 9b^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 与式} &= (3x)^2 - (5y)^2 \\ &= 9x^2 - 25y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{ 与式} &= x^2 + (y-5y)x + y \cdot (-5y) \\ &= x^2 - 4xy - 5y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \text{ 与式} &= 2a \cdot 3a + 2a \cdot 4b + b \cdot 3a + b \cdot 4b \\ &= 6a^2 + 8ab + 3ab + 4b^2 \\ &= 6a^2 + 11ab + 4b^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \text{ 与式} &= x^3 + 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot (-2y) + 3 \cdot x \cdot (-2y)^2 + (-2y)^3 \\ &= x^3 - 6x^2y + 12xy^2 - 8y^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \text{ 与式} &= (2x)^3 + 3 \cdot (2x)^2 \cdot 3y + 3 \cdot 2x \cdot (3y)^2 + (3y)^3 \\ &= 8x^3 + 36x^2y + 54xy^2 + 27y^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6(1) \text{ 与式} &= x^2 + y^2 + 1^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot y + 2 \cdot y \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x \\ &= x^2 + y^2 + 1 + 2xy + 2y + 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 与式} &= x^2 + (-2y)^2 + (-3)^2 \\ &\quad + 2 \cdot x \cdot (-2y) + 2 \cdot (-2y) \cdot (-3) + 2 \cdot (-3) \cdot x \\ &= x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 - 4xy + 12y - 6x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 与式} &= (a+3)(a^2 - a \cdot 3 + 3^2) \\ &= a^3 + 3^3 \\ &= a^3 + 27 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 7(1) (2x+y) &= X \text{ とおくと} \\ \text{与式} &= (X+1)(X+3) \\ &= X^2 + 4X + 3 \\ &= (2x+y)^2 + 4(2x+y) + 3 \\ &= 4x^2 + 4xy + y^2 + 8x + 4y + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) (a^2 + 1) &= A \text{ とおくと} \\
 \text{与式} &= (A + a)(A - a) \\
 &= A^2 - a^2 \\
 &= (a^2 + 1)^2 - a^2 \\
 &= a^4 + 2a^2 + 1 - a^2 \\
 &= a^4 + a^2 + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8(1) \text{ 与式} = x^2(4x - 9y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 与式} &= a(b - c) - (b - c) \\
 (b - c) &= B \text{ とおくと} \\
 &= aB - B \\
 &= (a - 1)B \\
 &= (a - 1)(b - c)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 与式} &= (2x)^3 + 3^3 \\
 &= (2x + 3)\{(2x) - 2x \cdot 3 + 3^2\} \\
 &= (2x + 3)(4x^2 - 6x + 9)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \text{ 与式} &= (x^2 + 2xy + y^2) - z^2 \\
 &= (x + y)^2 - z^2 \\
 (x + y) &= X \text{ とおくと}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= X^2 - z^2 \\
 &= (X + z)(X - z) \\
 &= \{(x + y) + z\}\{(x + y) - z\} \\
 &= (x + y + z)(x + y - z)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9(1) \text{ 与式} &= x^2 + (2 + 3)x + 2 \cdot 3 \\
 &= (x + 2)(x + 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 与式} &= x^2 + \{2 + (-10)\}x + 2 \cdot (-10) \\
 &= (x + 2)(x - 10)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10(1) \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 & -15 & 4 \\ \cancel{3} & -5 & \longrightarrow & -5 \\ 1 & \cancel{3} & \longrightarrow & 9 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{与式} = (3x - 5)(x + 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (2) \quad \begin{array}{r} 12 & -2y^2 & 5y \\ \cancel{4} & -y & \longrightarrow & -3y \\ 3 & \cancel{2y} & \longrightarrow & 8y \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{与式} = (4x - y)(3x + 2y)$$

$$11(1) x^2 = X \text{ とおくと}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) (x - y) &= X \text{ とおくと} \\
 \text{与式} &= X^2 - 3X - 10 \\
 &= (X + 2)(X - 5) \\
 &= \{(x - y) + 2\}\{(x - y) - 5\} \\
 &= (x - y + 2)(x - y - 5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) x \text{ について整理すると} \\
 \text{与式} &= x^2 + (2y + 3)x + (y^2 + 3y + 2) \\
 &= x^2 + (2y + 3)x + (y + 1)(y + 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 & (y + 1)(y + 2) & 2y + 3 \\
 \cancel{1} & (y + 1) & \longrightarrow & y + 1 \\
 1 & (y + 2) & \longrightarrow & y + 2
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) x \text{ について整理すると} \\
 \text{与式} &= x^2 + (y + 2)x - (2y^2 + 5y + 3) \\
 \text{定数項を因数分解すると}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{r}
 2 & 3 & 5 \\
 \cancel{2} & 3 & \longrightarrow & 3 \\
 1 & 1 & \longrightarrow & 2
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 & -(2y + 3)(y + 1) & y + 2 \\
 \cancel{1} & (2y + 3) & \longrightarrow & 2y + 3 \\
 1 & -(y + 1) & \longrightarrow & -y - 1
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \{x + (2y + 3)\}\{x - (y + 1)\} \\
 &= (x + 2y + 3)(x - y - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12(1) \quad \begin{array}{r}
 3x + 4 \\
 2x - 1 \Big) 6x^2 + 5x - 1 \\
 6x^2 - 3x \\
 \hline
 8x - 1 \\
 8x - 4 \\
 \hline
 3
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\text{商 } 3x + 4, \text{ 余り } 3$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (2) \quad \begin{array}{r}
 x - 3 \\
 x^2 + 3x - 2 \Big) x^3 - 9x \\
 x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x \\
 \hline
 -3x^2 - 7x \\
 -3x^2 - 9x + 6 \\
 \hline
 2x - 6
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\text{商 } x - 3, \text{ 余り } 2x - 6$$

$$\text{等式 } x^3 - 9x = (x^2 + 3x - 2)(x - 3) + 2x - 6$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{array}{r} 3c - 2 \\ 2c^2 + 1 \overline{) 6c^3 - 4c^2 + 2c + 1} \\ 6c^3 + 3c \\ \hline -4c^2 - c + 1 \\ -4c^2 - 2 \\ \hline -c + 3 \end{array}$$

よって

商 $3c - 2$, 余り $-c + 3$

等式

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

$$(4) \quad \begin{array}{r} x + 2a \\ 2x + 3a \overline{) 2x^2 + 7ax + 8a^2} \\ 2x^2 + 3ax \\ \hline 4ax + 8a^2 \\ 4ax + 6a^2 \\ \hline 2a^2 \end{array}$$

よって

商 $x + 2a$, 余り $2a^2$

等式

$$2x^2 + 7ax + 8a^2 = (2x + 3a)(x + 2a) + 2a^2$$

13 ある整式を A とおくと, 題意より

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

14 (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} a b^2 c \\ a^2 c^2 d \\ a^4 b^3 c^3 \\ \hline \text{最大公約数} = a c \\ \text{最小公倍数} = a^4 b^3 c^5 d \end{array}$$

よって

最大公約数 ac 最小公倍数 $a^4 b^3 c^3 d$

$$(2) \quad x^2 + x - 2 = (x + 2)(x - 1)$$

$$2x^2 - 8 = 2(x + 2)(x - 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (x + 2) (x - 1) \\ 2 (x + 2) (x - 2) \\ \hline \text{最大公約数} = (x + 2) \end{array}$$

最小公倍数 = $2 (x + 2) (x - 1) (x - 2)$

よって

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r} a^2 (a + b)(a - b) \\ a (a - b) (a^2 + ab + b^2) \\ \hline \text{最大公約数} = a (a - b) \end{array}$$

最小公倍数 = $a^2 (a + b)(a - b) (a^2 + ab + b^2)$

よって,

最大公約数 $a(a - b)$
最小公倍数 $a^2(a - b)(a + b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

$$(4) \quad \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 1 = (x + 1)(x - 1) \\ x^3 - 1 = (x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1) \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x - 1)^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (x + 1) (x - 1) \\ (x - 1) (x^2 + x + 1) \\ \hline (x - 1)^2 \end{array}$$

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

よって,

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

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

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = (-2)^3 - (-2)^2 - 5 \cdot (-2) + 2 \\ = -8 - 4 + 10 + 2 = 0$$

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

$$(4) \text{ 与式} = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \\ = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 1 + 1 \\ = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 2$$

$$16 (1) A(2) = 2 \cdot 2^2 - 5 \cdot 2 + 3 \\ = 8 - 10 + 3 = 1$$

よって, 余りは 1

$$(2) A(-3) = (-3)^3 + 2 \cdot (-3)^2 - 3 \cdot (-3) - 6 \\ = -27 + 18 + 9 - 6 = -6$$

よって, 余りは -6

$$(3) A\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} + 1 \\ = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 = 3$$

よって, 余りは 3

$$(4) A\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ + 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 5 \\ = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} + 5 \\ = -\frac{1}{8} + 4 = \frac{31}{8}$$

よって, 余りは $\frac{31}{8}$

$$17 P(-1) = (-1)^3 + 2 \cdot (-1)^2 - 5 \cdot (-1) - 6 \\ = -1 + 2 + 5 - 6 = 0$$

$$P(-2) = (-2)^3 + 2 \cdot (-2)^2 - 5 \cdot (-2) - 6 \\ = -8 + 8 + 10 - 6 = 4 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(-3) &= (-3)^3 + 2 \cdot (-3)^2 - 5 \cdot (-3) - 6 \\ &= -27 + 18 + 15 - 6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

よって、 $P(x)$ は、 $x+1$ で割り切れる。

18 $P(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - x + k$ とおく。

$P(x)$ が $x-3$ で割り切れるための条件は、 $P(3) = 0$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} P(3) &= 2 \cdot 3^3 - 5 \cdot 3^2 - 3 + k \\ &= 54 - 45 - 3 + k \\ &= 6 + k = 0 \end{aligned}$$

よって、 $k = -6$

19 (1) $P(x) = x^3 - 7x - 6$ とおく。

$$\begin{aligned} P(-1) &= (-1)^3 - 7 \cdot (-1) - 6 \\ &= -1 + 7 - 6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

よって、 $P(x)$ は $x+1$ で割り切れる。

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - x - 6 \\ x+1 \overline{)x^3 - 7x - 6} \\ \hline x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline -x^2 - 7x \\ -x^2 - x \\ \hline -6x - 6 \\ -6x - 6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

(組立除法を利用)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 0 \quad -7 \quad -6 \quad | -1 \\ \hline -1 \quad 1 \quad 6 \\ \hline 1 \quad -1 \quad -6 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= (x+1)(x^2 - x - 6) \\ &= (x+1)(x+2)(x-3) \end{aligned}$$

(2) $P(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 4$ とおく。

$$\begin{aligned} P(2) &= 2 \cdot 2^3 + 2^2 - 8 \cdot 2 - 4 \\ &= 16 + 4 - 16 - 4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

よって、 $P(x)$ は $x-2$ で割り切れる。

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 + 5x + 2 \\ x-2 \overline{)2x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 4} \\ \hline 2x^3 - 4x^2 \\ \hline 5x^2 - 8x \\ 5x^2 - 10x \\ \hline 2x - 4 \\ 2x - 4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

(組立除法を利用)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 1 \quad -8 \quad -4 \quad | 2 \\ \hline 4 \quad 10 \quad 4 \\ \hline 2 \quad 5 \quad 2 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

したがって

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 2 \quad 5 \\ 1 \times 2 \longrightarrow 4 \\ 2 \longrightarrow 1 \end{array}$$

(3) $P(x) = 10x^3 - 13x^2 - 15x + 18$ とおく。

$$P(1) = 10 - 13 - 15 + 18 = 0$$

よって、 $P(x)$ は $x-1$ で割り切れる。

$$\begin{array}{r} 10x^2 - 3x - 18 \\ x-1 \overline{)10x^3 - 13x^2 - 15x + 18} \\ \hline 10x^3 - 10x^2 \\ \hline -3x^2 - 15x \\ -3x^2 + 3x \\ \hline -18x + 18 \\ -18x + 18 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

(組立除法を利用)

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \quad -13 \quad -15 \quad 18 \quad | 2 \\ \hline 10 \quad -3 \quad -18 \\ \hline 10 \quad -3 \quad -18 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= (x-1)(10x^2 - 3x - 18) \\ &= (x-1)(5x+6)(2x-3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \quad -18 \quad -3 \\ 5 \times 2 \longrightarrow 6 \longrightarrow 12 \\ 2 \longrightarrow -3 \longrightarrow -15 \end{array}$$

(4) $P(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 10x^2 - 17x + 10$ とおく。

$$P(1) = 1 - 4 + 10 - 17 + 10 = 0$$

よって、 $P(x)$ は $x-1$ で割り切れる。

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x - 10 \\ x-1 \overline{x^4 - 4x^3 + 10x^2 - 17x + 10} \\ \hline x^4 - x^3 \\ \hline -3x^3 + 10x^2 \\ -3x^3 + 3x^2 \\ \hline 7x^2 - 17x \\ 7x^2 - 7x \\ \hline -10x + 10 \\ -10x + 10 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

(組立除法を利用)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad -4 \quad 10 \quad -17 \quad 10 \quad | 1 \\ \hline 1 \quad -3 \quad 7 \quad -10 \\ \hline 1 \quad -3 \quad 7 \quad -10 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

したがって

$$P(x) = (x-1)(x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x - 10)$$

$$Q(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x - 10$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q(2) &= 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 + 7 \cdot 2 - 10 \\ &= 8 - 12 + 14 - 10 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

よって、 $Q(x)$ は $x - 2$ で割り切れる。

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - x + 5 \\ x - 2 \overline{)x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x - 10} \\ x^3 - 2x^2 \\ \hline -x^2 + 7x \\ -x^2 + 2x \\ \hline 5x - 10 \\ 5x - 10 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

[組立除法を利用]

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 -3 7 -10 \\ 2 -2 10 \\ \hline 1 -1 5 0 \end{array} \quad | \quad 2$$

したがって

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

以上より

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

CHECK

$$\begin{aligned} 20(1) \text{ 与式} &= (2x^2 + 3x - 1) + 2(-x^2 - 3x + 4) \\ &= 2x^2 + 3x - 1 - 2x^2 - 6x + 8 \\ &= (2 - 2)x^2 + (3 - 6)x - 1 + 8 \\ &= -3x + 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 20(2) \text{ 与式} &= 2(2x^2 + 3x - 1) - (-x^2 - 3x + 4) \\ &= 4x^2 + 6x - 2 + x^2 + 3x - 4 \\ &= (4 + 1)x^2 + (6 + 3)x - 2 - 4 \\ &= 5x^2 + 9x - 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 21(1) \text{ 与式} &= (-3)^2 a^2 (b^3)^2 \\ &= 9a^2 b^6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 21(2) \text{ 与式} &= 2x^2 - xy + 6xy - 3y^2 \\ &= 2x^2 + (-1 + 6)xy - 3y^2 \\ &= 2x^2 + 5xy - 3y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 21(3) \text{ 与式} &= (2x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 5y + (5y)^2 \\ &= 4x^2 - 20xy + 25y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 21(4) \text{ 与式} &= a^2 - (3b)^2 \\ &= a^2 - 9b^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 21(5) \text{ 与式} &= a^3 - 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot 3b + 3 \cdot a \cdot (3b)^2 - (3b)^3 \\ &= a^3 - 9a^2 b + 27ab^2 - 27b^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 21(6) \text{ 与式} &= (3x)^2 + (-2y)^2 + 1^2 + 2 \cdot 3x \cdot (-2y) \\ &\quad + 2 \cdot (-2y) \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3x \\ &= 9x^2 + 4y^2 + 1 - 12xy - 4y + 6x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \text{ 与式} &= (x - 3)(x^2 + x \cdot 3 + 3^2) \\ &= x^3 - 3^3 \\ &= x^3 - 27 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad (3a + b) &= A \text{ とおくと} \\ \text{与式} &= (A - 1)(A + 2) \\ &= A^2 + A - 2 \\ &= (3a + b)^2 + (3a + b) - 2 \\ &= (3a)^2 + 2 \cdot 3a \cdot b + b^2 + 3a + b - 2 \\ &= 9x^2 + 6ab + b^2 + 3a + b - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 22(1) \text{ 与式} &= x^2 + \{(-3) + (-9)\}x + (-3) \cdot (-9) \\ &= (x - 3)(x - 9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad a \text{ について整理すると} \\ \text{与式} &= (b + 2)a + (b^2 + b - 2) \\ &= (b + 2)a + (b + 2)(b - 1) \\ &= (b + 2) = B \text{ とおくと} \\ &= Ba + B(b - 1) \\ &= B\{a + (b - 1)\} \\ &= (b + 2)(a + b - 1) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 -7b^2 20b \\ 3 \cancel{-b} \longrightarrow -b \\ 1 \cancel{7b} \longrightarrow 21b \end{array} \\ \text{与式} = (3a - b)(a + 7b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad \begin{array}{r} 4 -3y^2 11y \\ 4 \cancel{-y} \longrightarrow -y \\ 1 \cancel{3y} \longrightarrow 12y \end{array} \\ \text{与式} = (4x - y)(x + 3y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 23 \quad \text{ある整式を } A \text{ とする} &\text{と、題意より} \\ A &= (x^2 + 2)(3x + 1) + (2x + 1) \\ &= 3x^3 + x^2 + 6x + 2 + 2x + 1 \\ &= 3x^3 + x^2 + 8x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 24(1) \quad a^2 b - ab^2 &= ab(a - b) \\ a^3 - b^3 &= (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ab \quad (a - b) \\ (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) \\ \hline \text{最大公約数} &= (a - b) \\ \text{最小公倍数} &= ab \quad (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) \\ \text{よって} \\ \text{最大公約数} &= a - b \end{aligned}$$

最小公倍数 $ab(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$

$$(2) \quad x^2 + 2x - 15 = (x+5)(x-3)$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r} (x+5) \ (x-3) \\ (x-3) \ (2x+1) \\ (x-3)^2 \\ \hline \text{最大公約数} = & (x-3) \\ \text{最小公倍数} = & (x+5) \ (x-3)^2 (2x+1) \\ \text{よって} \\ \text{最大公約数} & x-3 \\ \text{最小公倍数} & (x+5)(x-3)^2(2x+1) \end{array}$$

25 (1) $P(x) = x^3 + 10x^2 - ax + 6$ とおくと, $P(x)$ を $x+1$ で割ったときの余りは $P(-1)$ であるから

$$P(-1) = 7$$

すなわち

$$(-1)^3 + 10 \cdot (-1)^2 - a \cdot (-1) + 6 = 7$$

これを解くと

$$-1 + 10 + a + 6 = 7$$

$$a = -8$$

(2) $P(x) = x^3 + ax^2 - 4x + 6$ とおくと, $P(x)$ を $x-2$, $x-3$ で割ったときの余りはそれぞれ $P(2)$, $P(3)$ であるから

$$P(2) = P(3)$$

すなわち

$$2^3 + a \cdot 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + 6 = 3^3 + a \cdot 3^2 - 4 \cdot 3 + 6$$

これを解くと

$$8 + 4a - 8 + 6 = 27 + 9a - 12 + 6$$

$$-5a = 15$$

$$a = -3$$

26 $P(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6$ とおく.

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

よって, $P(x)$ は $x+1$ で割り切れる.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + x - 6 \\ x+1 \overline{)x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6} \\ x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline x^2 - 5x \\ x^2 + x \\ \hline -6x - 6 \\ -6x - 6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

〔組立除法を利用〕

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 2 \quad -5 \quad -6 \quad | \quad -1 \\ \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad 6 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \quad -6 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= (x+1)(x^2+x-6) \\ &= (x+1)(x+3)(x-2) \end{aligned}$$

STEP UP

$$\begin{aligned} 27 (1) \quad (b+c) &= B \text{ とおく.} \\ \text{与式} &= \{a+(b+c)\}\{a-(b+c)\} \\ &= (a+B)(a-B) \\ &= a^2 - B^2 \\ &= a^2 - (b+c)^2 \\ &= a^2 - (b^2 + 2bc + c^2) \\ &= a^2 - b^2 - 2bc - c^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 28 (2) \quad (2a-1) &= A \text{ とおく.} \\ \text{与式} &= \{a^2 - (2a-1)\}\{a^2 + (2a-1)\} \\ &= (a^2 - A)(a^2 + A) \\ &= (a^2)^2 - A^2 \\ &= a^4 - (2a-1)^2 \\ &= a^4 - (4a^2 - 4a + 1) \\ &= a^4 - 4a^2 + 4a - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 29 (3) \quad \text{与式} &= x(x+3) \times (x+2)(x+1) \\ &= (x^2 + 3x)(x^2 + 3x + 2) \\ (x^2 + 3x) &= X \text{ とおくと} \\ &= X(X+2) \\ &= X^2 + 2X \\ &= (x^2 + 3x)^2 + 2(x^2 + 3x) \\ &= x^4 + 6x^3 + 9x^2 + 2x^2 + 6x \\ &= x^4 + 6x^3 + 11x^2 + 6x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 30 (4) \quad \text{与式} &= (x-1)(x-4) \times (x-2)(x-3) \\ &= (x^2 - 5x + 4)(x^2 - 5x + 6) \\ (x^2 - 5x) &= X \text{ とおくと} \\ &= (X+4)(X+6) \\ &= X^2 + 10X + 24 \\ &= (x^2 - 5x)^2 + 10(x^2 - 5x) + 24 \\ &= x^4 - 10x^3 + 25x^2 + 10x^2 - 50x + 24 \\ &= x^4 - 10x^3 + 35x^2 - 50x + 24 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 31 (1) \quad \text{与式} &= x(2x^2 - 5xy - 3y^2) \\ &= x(2x+y)(x-3y) \\ \begin{array}{r} 2 \quad -3y^2 \quad -5y \\ 2 \cancel{\times} \quad y \quad \longrightarrow \quad y \\ 1 \cancel{\times} \quad -3y \quad \longrightarrow \quad -6y \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 与式} &= (a^3 + b^3) + (a^2b + ab^2) \\
 &= (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) + ab(a+b) \\
 (a+b) &= A \text{ とおくと} \\
 &= A(a^2 - ab + b^2) + abA \\
 &= A\{(a^2 - ab + b^2) + ab\} \\
 &= (a+b)(a^2 + b^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ } c \text{ について整理すると} \\
 \text{与式} &= (b^2 - a^2)c + (a^2b - b^3) \\
 &= (b^2 - a^2)c + b(a^2 - b^2) \\
 &= -(a^2 - b^2)c + b(a^2 - b^2) \\
 (a^2 - b^2) &= A \text{ とおくと} \\
 &= -Ac + bA \\
 &= A(b - c) \\
 &= (a^2 - b^2)(b - c) \\
 &= (a+b)(a-b)(b-c)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \text{ } x^3 = X \text{ とおくと} \\
 \text{与式} &= (x^3)^2 - 9x^3 + 8 \\
 &= X^2 - 9X + 8 \\
 &= (X - 1)(X - 8) \\
 &= (x^3 - 1)(x^3 - 8) \\
 &= (x^3 - 1^3)(x^3 - 2^3) \\
 &= (x - 1)\{x^2 + x \cdot 1 + 1^2\}(x - 2)\{x^2 + x \cdot 2 + 2^2\} \\
 &= (x - 1)(x - 2)(x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + 2x + 4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \text{ } x \text{ について整理すると} \\
 \text{与式} &= 2x^2 + (y - 3)x - (y^2 - 1) \\
 &= 2x^2 + (y - 3)x - (y + 1)(y - 1) \\
 &= (2x - y - 1)(x + y - 1) \\
 \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -(y+1)(y-1) \\ -(y+1) \\ (y-1) \end{array} &\longrightarrow \begin{array}{r} y-3 \\ -y-1 \\ 2y-2 \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \text{ } x \text{ について整理すると} \\
 \text{与式} &= 3x^2 + (y + 6)x - (2y^2 - y - 3) \\
 &= 3x^2 + (y + 6)x - (2y - 3)(y + 1) \\
 &= (3x - 2y + 3)(x + y + 1) \\
 \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -(2y-3)(y+1) \\ -(2y-3) \\ (y+1) \end{array} &\longrightarrow \begin{array}{r} y+6 \\ -2y+3 \\ 3y+3 \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \text{ } a \text{ について整理すると} \\
 \text{与式} &= a^2b - ab^2 + bc(b - c) + c^2a - ca^2 \\
 &= (b - c)a^2 - (b^2 - c^2)a + bc(b - c) \\
 &= (b - c)a^2 - (b - c)(b + c)a + bc(b - c) \\
 (b - c) &= B \text{ とおくと} \\
 &= Ba^2 - B(b + c)a + bcB \\
 &= B\{a^2 - (b + c)a + bc\} \\
 &= (b - c)(a - b)(a - c) \\
 &= -(a - b)(b - c)(c - a)
 \end{aligned}$$

29 $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)^3 - 3ab(a + b)$ を等式の左辺に代入すると

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左辺} \\
 &= (a + b)^3 - 3ab(a + b) + c^3 - 3abc \\
 &= \{(a + b)^3 + c^3\} - \{3ab(a + b) + 3abc\} \\
 &= \{(a + b) + c\}\{(a + b)^2 - (a + b)c + c^2\} - 3ab\{(a + b) + c\} \\
 &= (a + b + c)\{(a + b)^2 - (a + b)c + c^2\} - 3ab(a + b + c) \\
 (a + b + c) &= A \text{ とおくと} \\
 &= A\{(a + b)^2 - (a + b)c + c^2\} - 3abA \\
 &= A\{(a + b)^2 - (a + b)c + c^2 - 3ab\} \\
 &= A(a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - ac - bc + c^2 - 3ab) \\
 &= (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca) \\
 &= \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 30(1) \text{ } P(x) &= x^3 + 6x^2 + x + 6 \text{ とおく} \\
 P(-6) &= (-6)^3 + 6 \cdot (-6)^2 + (-6) + 6 \\
 &= -216 + 216 - 6 + 6 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

よって, $P(x)$ は $x + 6$ で割り切れる.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 & + 1 \\ x + 6 \overline{) x^3 + 6x^2 + x + 6} \\ x^3 + 6x^2 \\ \hline x + 6 \\ x + 6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

[組立除法を利用]

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 & 6 & 1 & 6 & \boxed{-6} \\ & -6 & 0 & -6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

したがって

$$P(x) = (x + 6)(x^2 + 1)$$

(2) $P(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 10$ とおく.

$$P(1) = 1 - 4 - 5 - 2 + 10 = 0$$

よって, $P(x)$ は $x - 1$ で割り切れる.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 3x^2 - 8x - 10 \\ \hline x-1 \Big) x^4 - 4x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 10 \\ \quad x^4 - x^3 \\ \hline \quad -3x^3 - 5x^2 \\ \quad -3x^3 + 3x^2 \\ \hline \quad -8x^2 - 2x \\ \quad -8x^2 + 8x \\ \hline \quad -10x + 10 \\ \quad -10x + 10 \\ \hline \quad 0 \end{array}$$

(組立除法を利用)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad -4 \quad -5 \quad -2 \quad 10 \quad | \quad 1 \\ \quad 1 \quad -3 \quad -8 \quad -10 \\ \hline 1 \quad -3 \quad -8 \quad -10 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

したがって

$$P(x) = (x-1)(x^3 - 3x^2 - 8x - 10)$$

$$Q(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 8x - 10 \text{ とおく。}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q(5) &= 5^3 - 3 \cdot 5^2 - 8 \cdot 5 - 10 \\ &= 125 - 75 - 40 - 10 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

よって、 $Q(x)$ は $x-5$ で割り切れる。

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 2x + 2 \\ \hline x-5 \Big) x^3 - 3x^2 - 8x - 10 \\ \quad x^3 - 5x^2 \\ \hline \quad 2x^2 - 8x \\ \quad 2x^2 - 10x \\ \hline \quad 2x - 10 \\ \quad 2x - 10 \\ \hline \quad 0 \end{array}$$

(組立除法を利用)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad -3 \quad -8 \quad -10 \quad | \quad 5 \\ \quad 5 \quad 10 \quad 10 \\ \hline 1 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

したがって

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

以上より

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

$$31(1) \text{ 与式} = 4a^4 + 1 + 4a^2 - 4a^2$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 与式} &= x^4 - 11x^2 + 1 + 9x^2 - 9x^2 \\ &= (x^4 - 2x^2 + 1) - 9x^2 \\ &= (x^2 - 1)^2 - (3x)^2 \\ &= \{(x^2 - 1) + 3x\}\{(x^2 - 1) - 3x\} \\ &= (x^2 + 3x - 1)(x^2 - 3x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

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

32 $P(x)$ を $x^2 - 3x - 4$ で割ったときの余りは 1 次以下の式だから、これを $ax + b$ とおき、商を $Q(x)$ とすれば

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

題意より、 $P(-1) = 1$ 、 $P(4) = 11$ であるから

$$\begin{cases} -a + b = 1 \\ 4a + b = 11 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて、 $a = 2$ 、 $b = 3$

よって、求める余りは、 $2x + 3$

33 $P(x)$ を $Q(x)$ で割ると、商が $x^2 + 1$ で余りが x^3 であるから

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

ここで、 $x^3 = (x^2 + 1)x - x$ と変形できるので

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

よって、 $P(x)$ を $x^2 + 1$ で割ったときの余りは、 $-x$

34 $P(x)$ を $x - 2$ で割ったときの商を $Q(x)$ とすると

$$P(x) = (x-2)Q(x) + 5 \cdots ①$$

また、 $Q(x)$ を $x + 3$ で割ったときの商を $Q'(x)$ とすると

$$Q(x) = (x+3)Q'(x) + 3 \cdots ②$$

②を①に代入すると

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= (x-2)\{(x+3)Q'(x) + 3\} + 5 \\ &= (x-2)(x+3)Q'(x) + 3(x-2) + 5 \\ &= (x-2)(x+3)Q'(x) + 3x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$P(x)$ を $x + 3$ で割ったときの余りは、 $P(-3)$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} P(-3) &= (-3-2)\{(-3+3)Q'(-3) + 3\} + 5 \\ &= -9 - 1 = -10 \end{aligned}$$

また

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= (x-2)(x+3)Q'(x) + 3x - 1 \\ &= (x^2 + x - 6)Q'(x) + 3x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

であるから、 $P(x)$ を $x^2 + x - 6$ で割ったときの余りは、 $3x - 1$ である。