

## 1 章 数と式の計算

## §1 整式の計算 (p.2~p.17)

## 問1

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

$$= 2x^2 + 2x - 2$$

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

$$= x^2 + 7x - 3$$

## 問2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= -x^2 + 9x - 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 問3

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = 4ax^2 - ax^2 - bx + 3bx + c$$

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

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

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

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

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

## 問4

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

$$= x^3 + ax^2 + 2a^3 + 2x^3 + a^2x^2 + 3x$$

$$= x^3 + 2x^3 + ax^2 + a^2x^2 + 3x + 2a^3$$

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

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

$$= x^3 + ax^2 + 2a^3 - 2x^3 - a^2x^2 - 3x$$

$$= x^3 - 2x^3 + ax^2 - a^2x^2 - 3x + 2a^3$$

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

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

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

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

$$= 3y^2 + 6xy + (-x^2 + 3x)$$

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

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

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

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

## 問5

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = -3 \cdot -3 = 9$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = -(3 \cdot 3) = -9$$

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

$$= 4a^6b^2 \cdot (-27a^3b^6)$$

$$= -108a^9b^8$$

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

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

$$= x^3 - 3x^2 - 8x + 4$$

## 問6

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

$$= x^2 + 7x + 10$$

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

$$= x^2 + 8xy + 15y^2$$

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = (3x)^2 - 1^2$$

$$= 9x^2 - 1$$

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

$$= 6x^2 + (-8y + 9y)x - 12y^2$$

$$= 6x^2 + xy - 12y^2$$

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

$$= 27a^3 + 27a^2b + 9ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(6) \text{ 与式} = (2a)^3 - 3 \cdot (2a)^2 \cdot 3b + 3 \cdot 2a \cdot (3b)^2 - (3b)^3$$

$$= 8a^3 - 36a^2b + 54ab^2 - 27b^3$$

## 問7

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

$$= a^2 + 9b^2 + 4c^2 + 6ab + 12bc + 4ca$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = x^3 + (3y)^3 \\ = x^3 + 27y^3$$

問 8

$$(1) x + 3y = X \text{ とおくと} \\ \text{与式} = (X + 2)(X + 1) \\ = X^2 + 3X + 2 \\ = (x + 3y)^2 + 3(x + 3y) + 2 \\ = x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2 + 3x + 9y + 2$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = \{a + (b + c)\}\{a - (b + c)\} \\ b + c = X \text{ とおくと}$$

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

問 9

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = a(a^2 - 4ab + 4b^2) \\ = a(a - 2b)^2 \\ (2) \text{ 与式} = 3(x^2 - 9y^2) \\ = 3\{x^2 - (3y)^2\} \\ = 3(x + 3y)(x - 3y) \\ (3) \text{ 与式} = (a^2 + 6ab + 9b^2) - 4c^2 \\ = (a + 3b)^2 - (2c)^2 \\ = \{(a + 3b) + 2c\}\{(a + 3b) - 2c\} \\ = (a + 3b + 2c)(a + 3b - 2c)$$

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

$$(5) \text{ 与式} = (y - 3)x + 2(y - 3) \\ y - 3 = Y \text{ とおくと} \\ \text{与式} = Yx + 2Y \\ = (x + 2)Y \\ = (x + 2)(y - 3)$$

$$(6) \text{ 与式} = 2a + 3ab + 3b + 2 \\ = a(2 + 3b) + 3b + 2 \\ = a(3b + 2) + (3b + 2) \\ 3b + 2 = X \text{ とおくと} \\ \text{与式} = aX + X \\ = (a + 1)X \\ = (a + 1)(3b + 2)$$

問 10

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

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

問 11

(1)

$$\begin{array}{rcccl} 3 & & 2 & \rightarrow & 2 \\ 1 & & 4 & \rightarrow & 12 \\ \hline 3 & & 8 & & 14 \end{array}$$

$$\text{与式} = (3x + 2)(x + 4)$$

(2)

$$\begin{array}{rcccl} 3 & & -2 & \rightarrow & -4 \\ 2 & & 1 & \rightarrow & 3 \\ \hline 6 & & -2 & & -1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{与式} = (3x - 2)(2x + 1)$$

問 12

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = (x^2)^2 - 5x^2 + 4 \\ x^2 = X \text{ とおくと}$$

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

(2)  $a + b = X$  とおくと

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

(3)  $x$  について整理すると

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

$$\begin{array}{rcccl} 1 & & -(y - 2) & \rightarrow & -y + 2 \\ 1 & & -(y + 3) & \rightarrow & -y - 3 \\ \hline 1 & & (y - 2)(y + 3) & & -2y - 1 \end{array}$$

よって

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

(4)  $x$  について整理すると

$$\text{与式} = 3x^2 + (7y - 1)x + (2y^2 + 3y - 2) \\ \text{定数項を因数分解すると,}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 2 & \times & -1 \rightarrow -1 \\
 1 & \times & 2 \rightarrow 4 \\
 \hline
 2 & -2 & 3
 \end{array}$$

よって

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

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 3 & \times & y + 2 \rightarrow y + 2 \\
 1 & \times & 2y - 1 \rightarrow 6y - 3 \\
 \hline
 1 & (2y - 1)(y + 2) & 7y - 1
 \end{array}$$

したがって

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

### 問 13

(1)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x + 1 \\
 x + 2 \overline{) 2x^2 + 5x + 4} \\
 \underline{2x^2 + 4x} \phantom{+ 4} \\
 x + 4 \\
 \underline{x + 2} \\
 2
 \end{array}$$

商  $2x + 1$ , 余り  $2$

$$\text{等式 } A = B(2x + 1) + 2$$

(2)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x + 5 \\
 2x - 3 \overline{) 6x^2 + x - 8} \\
 \underline{6x^2 - 9x} \phantom{- 8} \\
 10x - 8 \\
 \underline{10x - 15} \\
 7
 \end{array}$$

商  $3x + 5$ , 余り  $7$

$$\text{等式 } A = B(3x + 5) + 7$$

(3)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 3x + 1 \\
 x + 3 \overline{) x^3 - 8x + 2} \\
 \underline{x^3 + 3x^2} \phantom{+ 2} \\
 -3x^2 - 8x + 2 \\
 \underline{-3x^2 - 9x} \phantom{+ 2} \\
 x + 2 \\
 \underline{x + 3} \\
 -1
 \end{array}$$

商  $x^2 - 3x + 1$ , 余り  $-1$

$$\text{等式 } A = B(x^2 - 3x + 1) - 1$$

### 問 14

ある整式を  $A$  とおくと、題意より

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (x + 2)(x^2 + x + 4) + 3 \\
 &= x^3 + x^2 + 4x + 2x^2 + 2x + 8 + 3 \\
 &= x^3 + 3x^2 + 6x + 11
 \end{aligned}$$

### 問 15

$$\begin{array}{r}
 a \quad b^2 \\
 \hline
 b \quad c
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{最大公約数} = b$$

$$\text{最小公倍数} = a \quad b^2 \quad c$$

よって

$$\text{最大公約数 } b$$

$$\text{最小公倍数 } ab^2c$$

(2)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \quad 2 \quad a \quad b^2 \quad c^3 \\
 2 \quad 3 \quad a^2 \quad b^3 \quad c \quad d \\
 \hline
 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad a \quad c \quad d^2
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{最大公約数} = 2 \quad a \quad c$$

$$\text{最小公倍数} = 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad a^2 \quad b^3 \quad c^3 \quad d^2$$

よって

$$\text{最大公約数 } 2ac$$

$$\text{最小公倍数 } 24a^2b^3c^3d^2$$

(3)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \quad x^2 \quad (x + 1)^3 \quad (x - 3) \\
 2 \quad 3 \quad x \quad (x + 1)^2 \quad (x + 2)^2 \\
 \hline
 x \quad (x + 1)
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{最大公約数} = x \quad (x + 1)$$

$$\text{最小公倍数} = 2 \quad 3 \quad x^2 \quad (x + 1)^3 \quad (x + 2)^2 \quad (x - 3)$$

よって

$$\text{最大公約数 } x(x + 1)$$

$$\text{最小公倍数 } 6x^2(x + 1)^3(x + 2)^2(x - 3)$$

### 問 16

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

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

$$= 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x + 4 - x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$= x^3 + 4x^2 - 7x + 5$$

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

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

$$= 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 10x + 8 + 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 3$$

$$= 7x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 5$$

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

$$= 4$$

$$(4) \text{ 与式} = 0 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 1$$

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

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

### 問 17

(1)  $A(x)$  を  $x-1$  で割ったときの余りは

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

(2)  $A(x)$  を  $x+1$  で割ったときの余りは

$$A(-1) = (-1)^4 + 2 \cdot (-1)^3 - 2 \cdot (-1)^2 + 2 \cdot (-1) - 1 \\ = 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 1 = -6$$

### 問 18

$P(x) = 4x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 2$  とおくと

$P(x)$  を  $2x-1$  で割ったときの余りは,

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

$P(x)$  を  $2x+3$  で割ったときの余りは,

$$P\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 2 \\ = -\frac{27}{2} + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{2} + 2 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

### 問 19

$$P(1) = 1^3 + 2 \cdot 1 - 12$$

$$= 1 + 2 - 12 = -9 \neq 0$$

$$P(-1) = (-1)^3 + 2 \cdot (-1) - 12$$

$$= -1 - 2 - 12 = -15 \neq 0$$

$$P(2) = 2^3 + 2 \cdot 2 - 12$$

$$= 8 + 4 - 12 = 0$$

$$P(-2) = (-2)^3 + 2 \cdot (-2) - 12$$

$$= -8 - 4 - 12 = -24 \neq 0$$

よって,  $P(x)$  は,  $x-2$  で割り切れる.

### 問 20

$P(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + kx - 4$  とおくと,  $P(x)$  が  $x-2$  で割り切れるためには,  $P(2) = 0$  となればよいので

$$2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 + 2k - 4 = 0$$

$$8 - 12 + 2k - 4 = 0$$

$$2k = 8$$

$$k = 4$$

### 問 21

(1)  $P(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1$  とおくと

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

よって,  $P(x)$  は  $x-1$  を因数にもつ.

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

したがって

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

(2)  $P(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 - 8x - 12$  とおくと

$$P(-1) = (-1)^3 + 5 \cdot (-1)^2 - 8 \cdot (-1) - 12$$

$$= -1 + 5 + 8 - 12 = 0$$

よって,  $P(x)$  は  $x+1$  を因数にもつ.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 4x - 12 \\ x+1 \overline{) x^3 + 5x^2 - 8x - 12} \\ \underline{x^3 + x^2} \phantom{- 8x - 12} \\ 4x^2 - 8x - 12 \\ \underline{4x^2 + 4x} \phantom{- 12} \\ -12x - 12 \\ \underline{-12x - 12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

したがって

$$P(x) = (x+1)(x^2 + 4x - 12) \\ = (x+1)(x-2)(x+6)$$

(3)  $P(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x - 2$  とおくと

$$P(1) = 2 \cdot 1^3 + 3 \cdot 1^2 - 3 \cdot 1 - 2$$

$$= 2 + 3 - 3 - 2 = 0$$

よって,  $P(x)$  は  $x-1$  を因数にもつ.

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

したがって

$$P(x) = (x-1)(2x^2 + 5x + 2) \\ = (x-1)(x+2)(2x+1)$$

(4)  $P(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 - 2x^2 - 12x - 8$  とおくと

$$P(-1) = (-1)^4 + 3 \cdot (-1)^3 - 2 \cdot (-1)^2 - 12 \cdot (-1) - 8$$

$$= 1 - 3 - 2 + 12 - 8 = 0$$

よって,  $P(x)$  は  $x+1$  を因数にもつ.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8 \\
 x + 1 \overline{) x^4 + 3x^3 - 2x^2 - 12x - 8} \\
 \underline{x^4 + \phantom{3}x^3} \phantom{- 2x^2 - 12x - 8} \\
 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 12x - 8 \\
 \underline{2x^3 + 2x^2} \phantom{- 12x - 8} \\
 -4x^2 - 12x - 8 \\
 \underline{-4x^2 - \phantom{12}x} \phantom{- 8} \\
 -8x - 8 \\
 \underline{-8x - 8} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

したがって

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

$$Q(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + 8 \text{ とおくと}$$

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

$$= 8 + 8 - 8 - 8 = 0$$

よって、 $Q(x)$  は  $x - 2$  を因数にもつ.

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

したがって

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

以上より

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

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