

Basic

1.

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

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

2.

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

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

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

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

3.

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

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

4.

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

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

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

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

5.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 与式} &= (-3)^3 x^3 \\ &= -27x^3 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 与式} &= (-1)^2 a^2 b^{3 \cdot 2} \cdot 2^3 a^{2 \cdot 3} b^3 \\ &= a^2 b^6 \cdot 8a^6 b^3 \\ &= 8a^{2+6} b^{6+3} \\ &= 8a^8 b^9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{ 与式} &= x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x + 4x^2 + 12x - 20 \\ &= x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x^2 - 5x + 12x - 20 \\ &= x^3 + 7x^2 + 7x - 20 \end{aligned}$$

6.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 与式} &= (3x)^2 - (7y)^2 \\ &= 9x^2 - 49y^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \text{ 与式} &= (2 \cdot 1)x^2 + (2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 1)x + 3 \cdot 4 \\ &= 2x^2 + 11x + 12 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \text{ 与式} &= (2a)^3 + 3 \cdot (2a)^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot 2a \cdot b^2 + b^3 \\ &= 8a^3 + 12a^2b + 6ab^2 + b^3 \end{aligned}$$

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

7.

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{ 与式} &= (3x)^3 - 1^3 \\ &= 27x^3 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

8.

$$(1) X = 2x + y \text{ において}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= (X+3)(X+5) \\ &= X^2 + (3+5)X + 3 \cdot 5 \\ &= X^2 + 8X + 15 \\ &= (2x+y)^2 + 8(2x+y) + 15 \\ &= 4x^2 + 4xy + y^2 + 16x + 8y + 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 与式} &= \{a^2 + a - 1\}\{a^2 - (a - 1)\} \\ X &= a - 1 \text{ において} \end{aligned}$$

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

9.

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

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

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

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

10.

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 与式} &= x^2 + \{3 + (-10)\}x + 3 \cdot (-10) \\ &= (x + 3)(x - 10) \end{aligned}$$

11.

$$(1) \frac{\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 17 \end{array}} \begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow 15 \\ \longrightarrow 2 \end{array} (+)$$

$$\text{与式} = (2x + 5)(3x + 1)$$

$$(2) \frac{\begin{array}{cc} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 4 \end{array}} \begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow -2 \\ \longrightarrow 6 \end{array} (+)$$

$$\text{与式} = (3x - 2)(x + 2)$$

12.

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

(2) $X = x - y$ とおいて

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= X^2 + 2X - 15 \\ &= (X + 5)(X - 3) \\ &= (x - y + 5)(x - y - 3) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

13.

(1)

$$\begin{array}{r} x+5 \\ x-2 \quad \Bigg) \quad x^2+3x-1 \\ \underline{x^2-2x} \\ 5x-1 \\ \underline{5x-10} \\ 9 \end{array}$$

商 $x + 5$ 余り 9

$$A = B(x + 5) + 9$$

(2)

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x^2 - 13x + 16 \\ x+1 \quad \Bigg) \quad 4x^3 - 9x^2 + 3x \\ \underline{4x^3 + 4x^2} \\ -13x^2 + 3x \\ \underline{-13x^2 - 13x} \\ +16x \\ \underline{+16x + 16} \\ -16 \end{array}$$

商 $4x^2 - 13x + 16$ 余り -16

$$A = B(4x^2 - 13x + 16) - 16$$

(3)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x+1 \\ x^2+x+2 \quad \Bigg) \quad 2x^3+3x^2-4x+5 \\ \underline{2x^3+2x^2+4x} \\ x^2-8x+5 \\ \underline{x^2+x+2} \\ -9x+3 \end{array}$$

商 $2x + 1$ 余り $-9x + 3$

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

14.

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

15.

(1)

$a \quad b^2 \quad c$	$a \quad b^2 \quad c$
$ \quad b \quad c^2 \quad d$	$ \quad b \quad c^2 \quad d$
$a \quad b \quad c^3$	$a \quad b \quad c^3$
$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$	$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
$b \quad c$	$a \quad b^2 \quad c^3 \quad d$

最大公約数 bc

最小公倍数 ab^2c^3d

(2)

$(x+2) \quad (x-1)$	$(x+2) \quad (x-1)$	$(x-2)$
$(x+2)$	$(x-2) \quad (x+2)$	$(x-2)$
\downarrow	$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$	\downarrow
$(x+2)$	$(x+2) \quad (x-1)$	$(x-2)$

最大公約数 $x + 2$

最小公倍数
 $(x + 2)(x - 1)(x - 2)$

(3)

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

最大公約数 $x+1$

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

最小公倍数 $(x+1)^2(x-1)(x^2-x+1)$

16.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 与式} &= 2(x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 2) \\ &\quad - (2x^3 + 6x^2 + 3x - 1) \\ &= 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x + 4 \\ &\quad - 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 3x + 1 \\ &= -8x^2 - 13x + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 与式} &= 2^3 - 2^2 - 5 \cdot 2 + 2 \\ &= 8 - 4 - 10 + 2 \\ &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

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

17.

(1) 剰余の定理より

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

(2) 剰余の定理より

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

18.

剰余の定理より与式の x に $-\frac{1}{2}$ を代入

$$\begin{aligned} &2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 5 \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{2} + 5 \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

19.

$$\begin{aligned} P(-1) &= (-1)^3 + 4(-1)^2 + (-1) - 6 \\ &= -1 + 4 - 1 - 6 \\ &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(-2) &= (-2)^3 + 4(-2)^2 + (-2) - 6 \\ &= -8 + 16 - 2 - 6 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(-3) &= (-3)^3 + 4(-3)^2 + (-3) - 6 \\ &= -27 + 36 - 3 - 6 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$x-2, x-3$ で割り切れる

20.

剰余の定理より, 与式の x に 1 を代入して

$$\begin{aligned} &2 \cdot 1^3 + k \cdot 1^2 + 3 \cdot 1 - 10 \\ &= 2 + k + 3 - 10 \\ &= k - 5 \end{aligned}$$

0 になるとき割り切れるので

$$k - 5 = 0$$

$$k = 5$$

21.

(1) 剰余の定理より, x に 1 を代入

$$1^3 - 7 \cdot 1 + 6 = 0$$

よって $x-1$ で割り切れる

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + x - 6 \\ x-1 \overline{) x^3 + 6} \\ \underline{x^3 - x^2} \\ x^2 - 7x + 5 \\ \underline{x^2 - x + 2} \\ -6x + 6 \\ \underline{-6x + 6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

よって

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

(2) 剰余の定理より, x に -1 を代入

$$(-1)^3 + 4(-1)^2 + 5 \cdot (-1) + 2 = 0$$

よって $x+1$ で割り切れる

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

よって

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

(3) 剰余の定理より, x に 2 を代入

$$2 \cdot 2^3 + 3 \cdot 2^2 - 11 \cdot 2 - 6 = 0$$

よって $x-2$ で割り切れる

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 + 7x + 3 \\ x-2 \overline{) 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 11x - 6} \\ \underline{2x^3 - 4x^2} \\ 7x^2 - 11x \\ \underline{7x^2 - 14x} \\ 3x - 6 \\ \underline{3x - 6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

よって

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad \searrow \quad 3 \quad \longrightarrow \quad 6 \\ 2 \quad \nearrow \quad 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad 1 \\ \hline 7 \end{array} (+)$$

(4) 剰余の定理より, x に 1 を代入

$$1^4 + 5 \cdot 1^3 + 5 \cdot 1^2 - 5 \cdot 1 - 6 = 0$$

よって $x-1$ で割り切れる

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6 \\ x-1 \overline{) x^4 + 5x^3 + 5x^2 - 5x - 6} \\ \underline{x^4 - x^3} \\ 6x^3 + 5x^2 \\ \underline{6x^3 - 6x^2} \\ 11x^2 - 5x \\ \underline{11x^2 - 11x} \\ 6x - 6 \\ \underline{6x - 6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$ はまだ因数分解ができる

剰余の定理より, x に -1 を代入

$$-1^3 + 6(-1)^2 + 11(-1) + 6 = 0$$

よって $x+1$ で割り切れる

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 5x + 6 \\ x+1 \overline{) x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6} \\ \underline{x^3 + x^2} \\ 5x^2 + 11x \\ \underline{5x^2 + 5x} \\ 6x + 6 \\ \underline{6x + 6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

よって

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

Check

22.

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

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \text{ 与式} &= (2x^2+4x-1) - 2(x^2-3x+2) \\ &= 2x^2 - 2x^2 + 4x + 6x - 1 - 4 \\ &= \mathbf{10x - 5}\end{aligned}$$

23.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \text{ 与式} &= (-2)^3 \cdot a^3 b^{2 \cdot 3} \\ &= \mathbf{-8a^3b^6}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = (2x)^2 + 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 3y + (3y)^2 \\ = 4x^2 + 12xy + 9y^2$$

$$(4) \text{ 与式} = (5a)^2 - (3b)^2 \\ = 25a^2 - 9b^2$$

$$(5) \text{ 与式} = x^3 + 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot 3y + 3 \cdot x \cdot (3y)^2 + (3y)^3 \\ = x^3 + 9x^2y + 27xy^2 + 27y^3$$

$$(6) \text{ 与式} = (3x)^2 + (2y)^2 + (-1)^2 \\ = +2 \cdot 3x \cdot 2y + 2 \cdot 2y \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 3x \\ = 9x^2 + 12xy + 4y^2 - 6x - 4y + 1$$

$$(7) \text{ 与式} = x^3 - 4^3 \\ = x^3 - 64$$

$$(8) X = 2a + b \text{ において}$$

$$\text{与式} = (X - 2)(X + 3) \\ = X^2 + X - 6 \\ = (2a + b)^2 + (2a + b) - 6 \\ = 4a^2 + 4ab + b^2 + 2a + b - 6$$

24.

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

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

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

$$(4) \text{ 与式} = (3a)^3 + 1^3 \\ = (3a + 1)((3a)^2 - 3a \cdot 1 + 1^2) \\ = (3a + 1)(9a^2 - 3a + 1)$$

$$(5) \frac{2a}{a} \times \frac{9}{-2} \longrightarrow \frac{9a}{-4a} \quad (+)$$

$$\text{与式} = (2a + 9)(a - 2)$$

$$(6) \frac{4x}{3x} \times \frac{y}{-2y} \longrightarrow \frac{3xy}{-8xy} \quad (+)$$

$$\text{与式} = (4x + y)(3x - 2y)$$

$$(7) \text{ 与式} = ab + 3a + b^2 + b - 6 \\ = a(b + 3) + (b - 2)(b + 3) \\ = \{a + (b - 2)\}\{b + 3\} \\ = (a + b - 2)(b + 3)$$

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

$$\frac{2x - y}{x + y} \times \frac{-1}{-1} \longrightarrow \frac{-x - y}{2x + y} \quad (+)$$

25.

(1)

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 2x + 3 \bigg) \begin{array}{r} x + 3 \\ x^3 + 5x^2 + 4x + 6 \\ \underline{x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x} \\ 3x^2 + x + 6 \\ \underline{3x^2 + 6x + 9} \\ -5x - 3 \end{array} \end{array}$$

商 $x + 3$ 余り $-5x - 3$

$$A = B(x + 3) - 5x - 3$$

(2)

$$(x^2 + 3)(2x + 1) + 6x - 1 = 2x^3 + x^2 + 6x \\ + 6x + 3 - 1 \\ = 2x^3 + x^2 + 12x + 2$$

26.

(1)

a^2	b	c		a^2	b	c	
a	b^2	c	d^3	a	b^2	c	d^3
a	b	c	d^2	a	b	c	d^2
	\downarrow	\downarrow		\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow
	b	c		a^2	b^2	c	d^3

最大公約数 bc

最小公倍数 $a^2b^2cd^3$

(2)

$$\begin{array}{r} (x-3) \quad (x+7) \\ (x-3) \quad \quad (2x+1) \\ (x-3)^2 \\ \downarrow \\ x-3 \end{array}$$

最大公約数 $x-3$

$$\begin{array}{r} (x-3) \quad (x+7) \\ (x-3) \quad \quad (2x+1) \\ (x-3)^2 \\ \downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \\ (x-3)^2 \quad (x+7) \quad (2x+1) \end{array}$$

最小公倍数 $(x-3)^2(x+7)(2x+1)$

27.

(1)

与式の x に -1 を代入する

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

$$a = 3$$

(2)

与式の x に 1 を代入する

$$\begin{aligned} 1^3 + a \cdot 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 + 3 & \\ = 1 + a - 4 + 3 & \\ = a & \end{aligned}$$

与式の x に 2 を代入する

$$\begin{aligned} 2^3 + a \cdot 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + 3 & \\ = 8 + 4a - 8 + 3 & \\ = 4a + 3 & \end{aligned}$$

余りが等しくなるので

$$a = 4a + 3$$

$$3a = -3$$

$$a = -1$$

28.

(1) 剰余の定理より, x に 1 を代入

$$1^3 - 6 \cdot 1^2 + 11 \cdot 1 - 6 = 0$$

よって $x-1$ で割り切れる

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 5x + 6 \\ x-1 \overline{) x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6} \\ \underline{x^3 - x^2} \\ -5x^2 + 11x \\ \underline{-5x^2 + 5x} \\ 6x - 6 \\ \underline{6x - 6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

よって

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

(2) 剰余の定理より, x に 2 を代入

$$2^3 + 3 \cdot 2^2 - 6 \cdot 2 - 8 = 0$$

よって $x-2$ で割り切れる

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 5x + 4 \\ x-2 \overline{) x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x - 8} \\ \underline{x^3 - 2x^2} \\ 5x^2 - 6x \\ \underline{5x^2 - 10x} \\ 4x - 8 \\ \underline{4x - 8} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

よって

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

(3) 剰余の定理より, x に 2 を代入

$$2^3 - 7 \cdot 2^2 + 16 \cdot 2 - 12 = 0$$

よって $x-2$ で割り切れる

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 5x + 6 \\ x-2 \overline{) x^3 - 7x^2 + 16x - 12} \\ \underline{x^3 - 2x^2} \\ -5x^2 + 16x \\ \underline{-5x^2 + 10x} \\ 6x - 12 \\ \underline{6x - 12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

よって

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

(4) 剰余の定理より, x に 2 を代入

$$1^4 + 3 \cdot 1^2 - 7 \cdot 1^2 - 15 \cdot 1 + 18 = 0$$

よって $x - 1$ で割り切れる

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x - 18 \\ x-1 \overline{) x^4 + 3x^3 - 7x^2 - 15x + 18} \\ \underline{x^4 - x^3} \\ 4x^3 - 7x^2 \\ \underline{4x^3 - 4x^2} \\ -3x^2 - 15x \\ \underline{-3x^2 + 3x} \\ -18x + 18 \\ \underline{-18x + 18} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x - 18$ はまだ因数分解ができる

剰余の定理より, x に 2 を代入

$$2^3 + 4 \cdot 2^2 - 3 \cdot 2 + 18 = 0$$

よって $x - 2$ で割り切れる

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 6x + 9 \\ x-2 \overline{) x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x - 18} \\ \underline{x^3 - 2x^2} \\ 6x^2 - 3x \\ \underline{6x^2 - 12x} \\ 9x - 18 \\ \underline{9x - 18} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

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

Check

29.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 与式} &= \{2a+b\}\{(2a)^2 - (2a \cdot b) + b^2\}\{8a^3 - b^3\} \\ &= (8a^3 + b^3)(8a^3 - b^3) \\ &= \mathbf{64a^6 - b^6} \end{aligned}$$

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

$X = x^2 - 5x$ として

$$\begin{aligned} &= (X+4)(X+6) \\ &= X^2 + 10x + 24 \\ &= (x^2 - 5x)^2 + 10(x^2 - 5x) + 24 \\ &= x^4 - 10x^3 + 25x^2 + 10x^2 - 50x + 24 \\ &= \mathbf{x^4 - 10x^3 + 35x^2 - 50x + 24} \end{aligned}$$

30.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 与式} &= x^2y + xy^2 + xz + yz \\ &= (x+y)xy + (x+y)z \\ &= \mathbf{(x+y)(xy+z)} \end{aligned}$$

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

(3) $X = x^3$ として

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

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{ 与式} &= a^2b - ab^2 + b^2c - bc^2 + c^2a - ca^2 \\ &= a^2b - ca^2 - ab^2 + c^2a + b^2c - bc^2 \\ &= (b-c)a^2 - (b^2 - c^2)a + bc(b-c) \\ &= (a^2 - (b+c) + bc)(b-c) \\ &= (a-b)(a-c)(b-c) \\ &= \mathbf{-(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} \end{aligned}$$

31.

(1) 剰余の定理より, x に -2 を代入

$$(-2)^3 - 4 \cdot (-2)^2 - 3 \cdot (-2) + 18 = 0$$

よって $x + 2$ で割り切れる

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 6x + 9 \\ x+2 \overline{) x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x + 18} \\ \underline{x^3 + 2x^2} \\ -6x^2 - 3x \\ \underline{-6x^2 - 12x} \\ 9x + 18 \\ \underline{9x + 18} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

よって

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

(2) 剰余の定理より, x に 1 を代入

$$1^4 - 4 \cdot 1^3 - 5 \cdot 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 + 10 = 0$$

よって $x - 1$ で割り切れる

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

$x^3 - 3x^2 - 8x - 10$ はまだ因数分解ができる

剰余の定理より, x に 5 を代入

$$5^3 - 3 \cdot 5^2 - 8 \cdot 5 - 10 = 0$$

よって $x - 5$ で割り切れる

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

よって

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

32.

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

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

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

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

33.

$$P(x) = (x^2 - 3x - 4)Q(x) + ax + b$$

条件より $P(-1) = 1, P(4) = 16$ より

$$\begin{cases} -a + b = 1 \\ 4a + b = 16 \end{cases} \quad \text{これを解いて } a = 3, b = 4$$

したがって, 求める余りは $3x + 4$

34.

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

よって, 余りは x

35.

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

$$Q(x) = (x + 3)R(x) + 3$$

と表されるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= \{x - 2\}\{(x + 3)R(x) + 3\} + 4 \\
 &= (x - 2)(x + 3)R(x) + 3x - 6 + 4 \\
 &= (x - 2)(x + 3)R(x) + 3x - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$x^2 + x - 6\{ = (x - 2)(x + 3)\}$ で割ったあまり $3x + 2$

$x + 3$ で割ったあまり $P(-3) = -11$