

初一数学联赛班第八讲

根式的恒等变形

例 1

(1) 当 $x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1994}}{2}$ 时, 求

$(4x^3 - 1997x - 1994)^{2001}$ 的值.

(2) 当 $a = -\frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{5}}$, 求代数式

$\frac{9 - 6a + a^2}{a - 3} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - 2a + 1}}{a^2 - a}$ 的值.

【解析】

$$(1) \because x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1994}}{2},$$

$$\therefore (2x - 1)^2 = 1994,$$

$$\text{即 } 4x^2 - 4x - 1993 = 0,$$

\therefore

$$(4x^3 - 1997x - 1994)^{2001} = [(4x^2 - 4x - 1993)x + (4x^2 - 4x - 1993) - 1]^{2001} = (-1)^{2001} = -1$$

$$(2) \quad a = -\frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{5}} = 2 - \sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore a - 1 < 0,$$

\therefore 原式

$$= \frac{(a-3)^2}{a-3} + \frac{\sqrt{(a-1)^2}}{a(a-1)} = \frac{a^2 - 3a - 1}{a},$$

$$\because a = 2 - \sqrt{5}, \quad \therefore (a-2)^2 = 5,$$

$$\text{即 } a^2 - 4a - 1 = 0, \quad \therefore a^2 - 3a - 1 = a,$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{a}{a} = 1.$$

例 2

$$\text{已知: } x = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}, \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}},$$

求 $\frac{y}{x^2} + \frac{x}{y^2}$ 的值.

【解析】

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}, \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}},$$

则 $xy = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}} \\ &= \left(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}\right)^2 = 10, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{y}{x^2} + \frac{x}{y^2} &= \frac{y^3 + x^3}{x^2 \cdot y^2} \\ &= \frac{(x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)}{x^2 \cdot y^2} \\ &= \frac{(x + y)\left[(x + y)^2 - 3xy\right]}{x^2 \cdot y^2} = 970. \end{aligned}$$

例 3

化简：

$$(1) \quad 2\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{17-12\sqrt{2}};$$

(2)

$$\frac{1}{4+\sqrt{59+30\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{1}{3-\sqrt{66-40\sqrt{2}}};$$

$$(3) \quad \sqrt{8+\sqrt{63}} + \sqrt{8-\sqrt{63}}.$$

【解析】

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & 2\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{17-12\sqrt{2}} \\ &= 2\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}-1)^2} + \sqrt{(3-2\sqrt{2})^2} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} - 2 + 3 - 2\sqrt{2} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}& \frac{1}{4+\sqrt{59+30\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{1}{3-\sqrt{66-40\sqrt{2}}} \\&= \frac{1}{4+\sqrt{(5\sqrt{2}+3)^2}} + \frac{1}{3-\sqrt{(5\sqrt{2}-4)^2}} \\&= \frac{1}{4+5\sqrt{2}+3} + \frac{1}{3-5\sqrt{2}+4} \\&= 5\sqrt{2}-7-7-5\sqrt{2} = -14.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad & \sqrt{8+\sqrt{63}} + \sqrt{8-\sqrt{63}} \\&= \sqrt{\frac{16+2\sqrt{63}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{16-2\sqrt{63}}{2}} \\&= \frac{3+\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{3-\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{2}} = 3\sqrt{2}.\end{aligned}$$

例 4

求比 $(2 + \sqrt{3})^4$ 大的最小整数.

【解析】

考虑 $2 + \sqrt{3}$ 的共轭根式 $2 - \sqrt{3}$,

设 $x = 2 + \sqrt{3}, y = 2 - \sqrt{3}$, 则

$$x + y = 4, xy = 1.$$

于是

$$x^2 + y^2 = (x + y)^2 - 2xy = 16 - 2 = 14$$

,

$$x^4 + y^4$$

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

$$= 14^2 - 2 = 194$$

$$\text{注意到 } 0 < y = 2 - \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} < 1,$$

所以 $0 < y^4 < 1$

因此比 x^4 大的最小整数是 $x^4 + y^4$,

即比 $(2 + \sqrt{3})^4$ 大的最小整数是

194.

例 5

已知实数 x, y 满足

$$\left(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2014}\right)\left(y - \sqrt{y^2 - 2014}\right) = 2014$$

, 求 $3x^2 - 2y^2 + 3x - 3y - 2013$ 的值.

【解析】

∵

$$\left(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2014}\right)\left(y - \sqrt{y^2 - 2014}\right) = 2014$$

,

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2014} \\ &= \frac{2014}{y - \sqrt{y^2 - 2014}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= y + \sqrt{y^2 - 2014} \\ & y - \sqrt{y^2 - 2014} \\ &= \frac{2014}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2014}} \\ &= x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2014}, \end{aligned}$$

两式相加可得

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 2014} + \sqrt{y^2 - 2014} = 0,$$

$$\therefore x^2 = y^2 = 2014,$$

两式相减可得 $x = y$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore 3x^2 - 2y^2 + 3x - 3y - 2013 \\ &= 3x^2 - 2x^2 + 3x - 3x - 2013 \end{aligned}$$

$$= x^2 - 2013 = 1.$$

例 6

化简：

$$\sqrt{4 - \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}} + \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}$$

.

【解析】

$4 - \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}$ 和 $4 + \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}$ 互为共轭根式，可对其进行和、积运算.

设原式 = x ，则

$$x^2 = 4 - \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}} + 4 + \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}} + 2\sqrt{(4 - \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}})(4 + \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}})}$$

$$= 8 + 2\sqrt{16 - 10 - 2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= 8 + 2\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$= 8 + 2(\sqrt{5} - 1) = 6 + 2\sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \sqrt{6 + 2\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5} + 1.$$

例 7

(1) 若正数 m, n 满足

$$m + 4\sqrt{mn} - 2\sqrt{m} - 4\sqrt{n} + 4n = 3,$$

求 $\frac{\sqrt{m} + 2\sqrt{n} - 8}{\sqrt{m} + 2\sqrt{n} + 2002}$ 的值.

(2) 设 a, b, c 是实数, 若 $a + b + c$

$$= 2\sqrt{a+1} + 4\sqrt{b+1} + 6\sqrt{c-2} - 14,$$

求 a, b, c 的值.

【解析】

(1) 根据原式可得:

$$(\sqrt{m})^2 + 4\sqrt{mn} + (2\sqrt{n})^2 - 2(\sqrt{m} + 2\sqrt{n}) - 3 = 0$$

即：

$$(\sqrt{m} + 2\sqrt{n})^2 - 2(\sqrt{m} + 2\sqrt{n}) - 3 = 0$$

，

$$(\sqrt{m} + 2\sqrt{n} - 3)(\sqrt{m} + 2\sqrt{n} + 1) = 0$$

所以 $\sqrt{m} + 2\sqrt{n} = 3$ ，

$$\frac{\sqrt{m} + 2\sqrt{n} - 8}{\sqrt{m} + 2\sqrt{n} + 2002} = -\frac{1}{401}；$$

(2) 由已知得：

$$(\sqrt{a+1}-1)^2 + (\sqrt{b+1}-2)^2 + (\sqrt{c-2}-3)^2 = 0$$

，

$$\therefore \sqrt{a+1}-1=0, \quad \sqrt{b+1}-2=0,$$

$$\sqrt{c-2}-3=0,$$

$$\therefore a=0, \quad b=3, \quad c=11.$$

例 8

若
$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}+1\cdot\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+1)\sqrt{k}+k\sqrt{k+1}} = \frac{2}{3}$$
 , 求 k 的值.

【解析】

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}+1\cdot\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+1)\sqrt{k}+k\sqrt{k+1}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

,

$$\frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}+n\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

∴

$$1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \\ = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow k = 8.$$

例 9

证明：

$$\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{a^2}{(ab+1)^2}} = \left| a + \frac{1}{b} - \frac{a}{ab+1} \right|$$

·

【解析】

$$\sqrt{\left(a + \frac{1}{b} - \frac{a}{ab+1} \right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{a^2}{(ab+1)^2} + \frac{2a}{b} - \frac{2a^2}{ab+1} - \frac{2a}{b(ab+1)}}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{a^2}{(ab+1)^2} + 2a \cdot \frac{ab+1-ab-1}{b(ab+1)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{a^2}{(ab+1)^2}}$$

故

$$\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{a^2}{(ab+1)^2}} = \left| a + \frac{1}{b} - \frac{a}{ab+1} \right|$$

例 10

定义

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 2x + 1} + \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 1} + \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 2x + 1}},$$

求

$$f(1) + f(3) + f(5) + \cdots + f(999)$$

的值.

【解析】

$$f(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(x+1)(x-1)} + \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1} - \sqrt[3]{x-1}}{\left[\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(x+1)(x-1)} + \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} \right] \left[\sqrt[3]{x+1} - \sqrt[3]{x-1} \right]}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1} - \sqrt[3]{x-1}}{2}$$

$$\text{所以 } f(1) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2} - 0}{2};$$

$$f(3) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4} - \sqrt[3]{2}}{2};$$

$$f(5) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{6} - \sqrt[3]{4}}{2}; \quad \dots;$$

$$f(999) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1000} - \sqrt[3]{998}}{2}$$

以上各式相加，得

$$f(1) + f(3) + f(5) + \dots + f(999)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[3]{1000}}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5.$$

拓 1

已知 $x = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}$ ，求

$x^6 - 2\sqrt{2}x^5 - 3x^4 - x^3 + 2\sqrt{5}x^2 - 4x + \sqrt{5}$
的值.

【解析】

$x = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}$ ， $x - \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{5}$ ，所以

$x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x - 3 = 0$ ，同理可得

$x^2 - 2\sqrt{5}x + 3 = 0$ ，

原式

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

$$= 0 - 0 - (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}) + \sqrt{5} = -\sqrt{2}.$$

拓 2

已知 $a = \sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{1}$ ，求

$\frac{3}{a} + \frac{3}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a^3}$ 的值

【解析】

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由已知, 可得 } \frac{1}{a} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{1}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt[3]{2} - 1}{(\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{1})(\sqrt[3]{2} - 1)} = \sqrt[3]{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故原式} = \left(\sqrt[3]{2}\right)^3 - 1 = 1.$$

拓 3

$$\text{化简: } \sqrt{2(6 - 2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{15})}.$$

【解析】

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2(6 - 2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{15})} \\ &= \sqrt{12 - 4\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{15}} \\ &= \sqrt{2^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2 - 2 \times 2 \times \sqrt{3} - 2 \times 2 \times \sqrt{5} + 2 \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{5}} \\ &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5} - 2)^2} = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5} - 2. \end{aligned}$$

拓 4

已知正数 a ， b ，且满足

$$a\sqrt{1-b^2} + b\sqrt{1-a^2} = 1, \text{ 求证:}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 1$$

【解析】

由已知，得 $a\sqrt{1-b^2} = 1 - b\sqrt{1-a^2}$.

两边平方，得

$$a^2(1-b^2) = 1 + b^2(1-a^2) - 2b\sqrt{1-a^2}$$

,

$$\text{即 } a^2 - b^2 - 1 = -2b\sqrt{1-a^2} .$$

$$\text{整理, } (1-a^2) - 2b\sqrt{1-a^2} + b^2 = 0,$$

$$\left(\sqrt{1-a^2} - b\right)^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \sqrt{1-a^2} - b = 0,$$

$$\text{化简即得 } a^2 + b^2 = 1.$$

拓 5

化简： $\sqrt[3]{20+14\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{20-14\sqrt{2}}$.

【解析】

注意到被开方式是一对共轭根式，可以设原式 $=x$ ，两边立方，得

$$\begin{aligned}x^3 &= 20+14\sqrt{2} + 20-14\sqrt{2} \\&+ 3\sqrt[3]{(20+14\sqrt{2})(20-14\sqrt{2})}\left(\sqrt[3]{20+14\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{20-14\sqrt{2}}\right) \\&= 6x + 40\end{aligned}$$

,

$$\therefore x^3 - 6x - 40 = 0,$$

$$\therefore (x-4)(x^2 + 4x + 10) = 0,$$

$$\because x^2 + 4x + 10 = (x+2)^2 + 6 > 0,$$

$$\therefore x = 4, \text{ 即}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{20+14\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{20-14\sqrt{2}} = 4.$$

拓 6

已知非零实数 a 、 b 满足等式

$$\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} + \frac{5}{ab} = \frac{4}{b} + \frac{2}{a}, \text{ 求}$$

$$\frac{b + \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3b + 2\sqrt{a}}}$$
 的值.

【解析】

$$\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} + \frac{5}{ab} = \frac{4}{b} + \frac{2}{a} \text{ 两边同时乘以}$$

$$ab, \text{ 则有 } b^2 + a^2 + 5 = 4a + 2b,$$

$$\text{所以 } (a-2)^2 + (b-1)^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } a = 2, \quad b = 1,$$

$$\frac{b + \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3b + 2\sqrt{a}}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}} = 1$$

▪

拓 7

若 $8a \geq 1$ ，求

$$\sqrt[3]{a + \frac{a+1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{8a-1}{3}}} + \sqrt[3]{a - \frac{a+1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{8a-1}{3}}}$$

的值.

【解析】

$$\text{设 } \sqrt[3]{a + \frac{a+1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{8a-1}{3}}} = x,$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a - \frac{a+1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{8a-1}{3}}} = y, \quad p = x + y,$$

$$\text{则 } x^3 + y^3 = 2a$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^3 y^3 &= a^2 - \left(\frac{a+1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{8a-1}{3}} \right)^2 \\
 &= a^2 - \frac{(a+1)^2 (8a-1)}{27} = \left(\frac{1-2a}{3} \right)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore xy = \frac{1-2a}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \because x^3 + y^3 &= (x+y)(x^2 - xy + y^2) \\
 &= (x+y) \left[(x+y)^2 - 3xy \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore p \left[p^2 - (1-2a) \right] = 2a,$$

$$\text{即 } p^3 - p + 2ap - 2a = 0,$$

$$\therefore (p-1)(p^2 + p + 2a) = 0$$

$$\because p^2 + p + 2a$$

$$= \left(p + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(8a - 1) \geq 0$$

若 $8a - 1 = 0$, 则 $p = 2\sqrt[3]{a} = 1$; 若 $8a - 1 \neq 0$, 则 $p - 1 = 0$, 也有 $p = 1$.
 \therefore 原式的值为 1.