

次の式を展開せよ。

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

(2) $(x^2-4xy+5y^2)(x+y)(x-5y)$

(1)

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

$$= (\underbrace{x^2+x-2}_A)(\underbrace{x^2+x-12}_A)$$

$$= (A-2)(A-12)$$

$$= A^2 - 14A + 24$$

$$= (x^2+x)^2 - 14(x^2+x) + 24$$

$$= x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 - 14x^2 - 14x + 24$$

$$= \underline{\underline{x^4 + 2x^3 - 13x^2 - 14x + 24}}$$

(2)

$$(x^2-4xy+5y^2)(x+y)(x-5y)$$

$$= (\underbrace{x^2-4xy+5y^2}_A)(\underbrace{x^2-4xy-5y^2}_A)$$

$$= (A+5y^2)(A-5y^2)$$

$$= A^2 - 25y^4$$

$$= (x^2-4xy)^2 - 25y^4$$

$$= \underline{\underline{x^4 - 8x^3y + 16x^2y^2 - 25y^4}}$$

次の式を因数分解せよ。

$$(1) \quad x^2y - 2xyz - y - xy^2 + x - 2z$$

(2) $6x^2 - xy - 2y^2 - 7x + 7y - 3$

(3) $x^4 - 13x^2 + 36$

(4) $x^4 + 4$

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x^2y - 2xyx - y - xy^2 + x - 2z \\
 &= (-2xy - 2)z + (x^2y - y - xy^2 + x) \\
 &= -2(xy + 1)z + \{yx^2 + (-y^2 + 1)x - y\} \\
 &\quad \left(\begin{array}{c} y \\ 1 \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -y \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -y^2 \end{array} \right) \\
 &= -2(xy + 1)z + (yx + 1)(x - y) \\
 &= \underline{(xy + 1)(-2z + x - y)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) **解法1**

$$6x^2 - xy - 2y^2 - 7x + 7y - 3$$
$$= 6x^2 + (-y-7)x + (-2y^2+7y-3)$$
$$= 6x^2 + (-y-7)x - (2y-1)(y-3)$$
$$\left(\begin{array}{rcl} 2 & \times & -1 \longrightarrow -1 \\ 3 & & -3 \longrightarrow -9 \end{array} \right)$$
$$= 6x^2 + (-y-7)x - (2y-1)(y-3)$$
$$\left(\begin{array}{rcl} 2 & \times & y-3 \longrightarrow 3y-9 \\ 3 & & -(2y-1) \longrightarrow -4y+2 \end{array} \right)$$
$$\underline{-y-7}$$
$$= \underline{(2x+y-3)(3x-2y+1)}$$

解法2

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 6x^2 - xy - 2y^2 - 7x + 7y - 3 \quad (t=1 \text{ at } 113) \\
 & = (6x^2 - xy - 2y^2)t^2 + (-7x + 7y)t - 3 \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & -2y & \rightarrow -4y \\ 2 & y & \rightarrow 3y \end{array} \right) \\
 & = (3x - 2y)(2x + y)t^2 + (-7x + 7y)t - 3 \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 3x - 2y & \times & 1 \rightarrow 2x + y \\ 2x + y & \times & -3 \rightarrow \frac{-9x + 6y}{-7x + 7y} \end{array} \right) \\
 & = ((3x - 2y)t + 1)((2x + y)t - 3) \\
 & = (3x - 2y + 1)(2x + y - 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} & x^4 - 13x^2 + 36 \\ &= (x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 9) \\ &= (x+2)(x-2)(x+3)(x-3) \end{aligned}$$

(4)

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

次の式を計算せよ。ただし、 $i^2 = -1$ である。

(1) $\sqrt{8} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{6}}$

(2) $\frac{5-i}{1-3i} + \frac{9+5i}{3+i}$

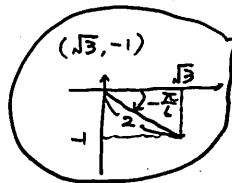
(3) $(\sqrt{3} - i)^6$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sqrt{8} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{6}} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{2} + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) - (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{0}}
 \end{aligned}$$

解法2 (数Ⅲ)

$$\sqrt{3} - i = 2 \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\sqrt{3} - i)^6 \\
 &= 2^6 \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right)^6 \\
 &= 64 \left(\cos(-\pi) + i \sin(-\pi) \right) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{-64}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{5-i}{1-3i} + \frac{9+5i}{3+i} \\
 &= \frac{(5-i)(1+3i)}{(1-3i)(1+3i)} + \frac{(9+5i)(3-i)}{(3+i)(3-i)} \\
 &= \frac{5+15i-i-3i^2}{1-9i^2} + \frac{27-9i+15i-5i^2}{9-i^2} \\
 &= \frac{8+14i}{10} + \frac{32+6i}{10} \\
 &= \frac{40+20i}{10} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{4+2i}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 解法1

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\sqrt{3} - i)^6 \\
 &= {}_6C_0 (\sqrt{3})^6 (-i)^0 + {}_6C_1 (\sqrt{3})^5 (-i)^1 + {}_6C_2 (\sqrt{3})^4 (-i)^2 \\
 & \quad + {}_6C_3 (\sqrt{3})^3 (-i)^3 + {}_6C_4 (\sqrt{3})^2 (-i)^4 + {}_6C_5 (\sqrt{3})^1 (-i)^5 \\
 & \quad + {}_6C_6 (\sqrt{3})^0 (-i)^6 \\
 &= 27 - 6 \times 9\sqrt{3}i + 15 \times 9i^2 - 20 \times 3\sqrt{3}i^3 + 15 \times 3i^4 \\
 & \quad - 6\sqrt{3}i^5 + i^6 \\
 &= 27 - 54\sqrt{3}i - 135 + 60\sqrt{3}i + 45 - 6\sqrt{3}i - 1 \\
 &= \underline{\underline{-64}}
 \end{aligned}$$

[2018スタンダードⅠⅡAB受 基本問題4]

次の式を簡単にせよ。

$$\frac{4x^3+6x^2+9x}{x^2+4x+4} \div \frac{8x^3-27}{2x^2+x-6} - \frac{x^2-4}{x^2+5x+6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{4x^3+6x^2+9x}{x^2+4x+4} \div \frac{8x^3-27}{2x^2+x-6} - \frac{x^2-4}{x^2+5x+6} \\ &= \frac{4x^3+6x^2+9x}{x^2+4x+4} \times \frac{2x^2+x-6}{8x^3-27} - \frac{x^2-4}{x^2+5x+6} \\ &= \frac{x(4x^2+6x+9)}{(x+2)^2} \times \frac{(x+2)(2x-3)}{(2x-3)(4x^2+6x+9)} - \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x+2)(x+3)} \\ &= \frac{x}{x+2} - \frac{x-2}{x+3} \\ &= \frac{x(x+3)}{(x+2)(x+3)} - \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x+2)(x+3)} \\ &= \frac{(x^2+3x)-(x^2-4)}{(x+2)(x+3)} \\ &= \frac{3x+4}{(x+2)(x+3)} \end{aligned}$$

[2018スタンダードⅡAB受問題A1]

次の式を因数分解せよ。

(1) $(x+1)(x+3)(x-2)(x-4)+24$

(2) $xy+xz+y^2+yz+3x+5y+2z+6$

(3) $(a-b)^2c+(b-c)^2a+(c-a)^2b+8abc$

(4) $(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)+abc$

(5) $a^4+b^4+c^4-2a^2b^2-2b^2c^2-2c^2a^2$

(1) 2015 愛知学院大

(2) 岐阜聖徳学園大 2010

(3) 2012 実践女子大

(4) 2016 札幌学院大

(5) 2015 静岡県大

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \overbrace{(x+1)(x+3)(x-2)(x-4)+24} \\ &= \underbrace{(x^2-x-2)}_A \underbrace{(x^2-x-12)}_A + 24 \\ &= (A-2)(A-12) + 24 \\ &= A^2 - 14A + 48 \\ &= (A-6)(A-8) \\ &= (x^2-x-6)(x^2-x-8) \\ &= \underline{\underline{(x-3)(x+2)(x^2-x-8)}} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} & xy+xz+y^2+yz+3x+5y+2z+6 \\ &= (y+z+3)x + (y^2+yz+5y+2z+6) \\ &= (y+z+3)x + \{(y+2)z + (y^2+5y+6)\} \\ &= (y+z+3)x + \{(y+2)z + (y+2)(y+3)\} \\ &= (y+z+3)x + (y+2)(z+y+3) \\ &= \underline{\underline{(y+z+3)(x+y+2)}} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} & (a-b)^2c + (b-c)^2a + (c-a)^2b + 8abc \\ &= (a^2-2ab+b^2)c + (b^2-2bc+c^2)a \\ & \quad + (c^2-2ca+a^2)b + 8abc \\ &= a^2c - 2abc + b^2c + ab^2 - 2abc + ac^2 \\ & \quad + bc^2 - 2abc + a^2b + 8abc \\ &= a^2c + b^2c + ab^2 + ac^2 + bc^2 + a^2b + 2abc \\ &= (c+b)a^2 + (b^2+c^2+2bc)a + b^2c + bc^2 \\ &= (b+c)a^2 + (b+c)^2a + bc(b+c) \\ &= (b+c)(a^2 + (b+c)a + bc) \\ &= \underline{\underline{(b+c)(a+b)(a+c)}} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} & (a+b)(b+c)(c+a) + abc \\ &= (ab+ac+bc+bc)(c+a) + abc \\ &= abc + a^2b + ac^2 + a^2c + b^2c + ab^2 \\ & \quad + bc^2 + abc + abc \\ &= a^2b + ac^2 + a^2c + b^2c + ab^2 + bc^2 + 3abc \\ &= (b+c)a^2 + (c^2+b^2+3bc)a + b^2c + bc^2 \\ &= (b+c)a^2 + (b^2+3bc+c^2)a + bc(b+c) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{cc} b+c & bc \\ 1 & b+c \end{array} \times \begin{array}{cc} bc & \longrightarrow bc \\ b+c & \longrightarrow b^2+2bc+c^2 (+) \end{array} \right) \\ &= ((b+c)a + bc)(a+b+c) \\ &= \underline{\underline{(ab+bc+ca)(a+b+c)}} \end{aligned}$$

(5) 解法1

$$\begin{aligned} & a^4+b^4+c^4-2a^2b^2-2b^2c^2-2c^2a^2 \\ &= (a^2+b^2-c^2)^2 - 4a^2b^2 \\ &= (a^2+b^2-c^2+2ab)(a^2+b^2-c^2-2ab) \\ &= \{(a+b)^2-c^2\} \{(a-b)^2-c^2\} \\ &= \underline{\underline{(a+b+c)(a+b-c)(a-b+c)(a-b-c)}} \end{aligned}$$

解法2

$$\begin{aligned} & a^4+b^4+c^4-2a^2b^2-2b^2c^2-2c^2a^2 \\ &= a^4 + (-2b^2-2c^2)a^2 + (b^4-2b^2c^2+c^4) \\ &= a^4 + (-2b^2-2c^2)a^2 + (b^2-c^2)^2 \\ &= a^4 + (-2b^2-2c^2)a^2 + (b+c)^2(b-c)^2 \\ &= a^4 + (-2b^2-2c^2)a^2 + (b^2+2bc+c^2)(b^2-2bc+c^2) \\ &= \{a^2-(b+c)^2\} \{a^2-(b-c)^2\} \\ &= \underline{\underline{(a+b+c)(a-b-c)(a+b-c)(a-b+c)}} \end{aligned}$$

(1) $\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$ を簡単にせよ。

(愛知学院大)

(2) $\frac{2-\sqrt{5}i}{1+\sqrt{3}i} + \frac{2+\sqrt{5}i}{1-\sqrt{3}i}$ の実部と虚部を求めよ。ただし、 i は虚数単位とする。

(2016 東京都市大)

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{2}{(1+\sqrt{2})+\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{(1+\sqrt{2})-\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-2\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2+2\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{3}}{1+2\sqrt{2}+2-3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}+4-2\sqrt{6}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= \underline{\underline{1}} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2-\sqrt{5}i}{1+\sqrt{3}i} + \frac{2+\sqrt{5}i}{1-\sqrt{3}i} \\ &= \frac{(2-\sqrt{5}i)(1-\sqrt{3}i)}{(1+\sqrt{3}i)(1-\sqrt{3}i)} + \frac{(2+\sqrt{5}i)(1+\sqrt{3}i)}{(1-\sqrt{3}i)(1+\sqrt{3}i)} \\ &= \frac{2-2\sqrt{3}i-\sqrt{5}i+\sqrt{15}i^2}{1-3i^2} + \frac{2+2\sqrt{3}i+\sqrt{5}i+\sqrt{15}i^2}{1-3i^2} \\ &= \frac{2-\sqrt{15}+(-2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5})i}{4} + \frac{2-\sqrt{15}+(2\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5})i}{4} \\ &= \frac{2-\sqrt{15}}{2} \\ & \underline{\underline{(\text{実部}) = \frac{2-\sqrt{15}}{2}, (\text{虚部}) = 0}} \end{aligned}$$

↑
共役複素数の和
なので明らか。

(1) $\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1-x}}}$ を簡単にせよ。

(2005 筑波女子大)

(2) $\frac{x+2}{x} - \frac{x+3}{x+1} - \frac{x-5}{x-3} + \frac{x-6}{x-4}$ を簡単にせよ。

(女子栄養大)

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1-x}}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{\frac{-x}{1-x}}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1-x}{x}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{x+2}{x} - \frac{x+3}{x+1} - \frac{x-5}{x-3} + \frac{x-6}{x-4} \\
 &= \frac{(x+2)(x+1)}{x(x+1)} - \frac{x(x+3)}{x(x+1)} - \frac{(x-5)(x-4)}{(x-3)(x-4)} + \frac{(x-3)(x-6)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \\
 &= \frac{(x^2+3x+2) - (x^2+3x)}{x(x+1)} + \frac{-(x^2-9x+20) + (x^2-9x+18)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{x(x+1)} - \frac{2}{(x-3)(x-4)} \\
 &= \frac{2(x-3)(x-4)}{x(x+1)(x-3)(x-4)} - \frac{2x(x+1)}{x(x+1)(x-3)(x-4)} \\
 &= \frac{2\{(x^2-7x+12) - (x^2+x)\}}{x(x+1)(x-3)(x-4)} \\
 &= \frac{2(-8x+12)}{x(x+1)(x-3)(x-4)} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\frac{-8(2x-3)}{x(x+1)(x-3)(x-4)}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$P = (a+b+c)(a+b\omega+c\omega^2)(a+b\omega^2+c\omega^4)$ を展開し、 a, b, c のみの式で表せ。

ただし、 ω は $\omega^2+\omega+1=0$ を満たす複素数とする。

(2008 鳥取大)

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0 \quad \text{より} \\ \omega^2 = -\omega - 1 \\ \omega^3 = -\omega^2 - \omega \\ \quad = -(-\omega - 1) - \omega \\ \quad = 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= (a+b+c)(a+b\omega+c\omega^2)(a+b\omega^2+c\omega^4) \\ &= (a+b+c)(a+b\omega+c(-\omega-1))(a+b(-\omega-1)+c\omega) \\ &= (a+b+c)((a-c)+(b-c)\omega)((a-b)+(c-b)\omega) \\ &= (a+b+c)\{(a-c)(a-b)+(a-c)(c-b)\omega+(b-c)(a-b)\omega-(b-c)^2\omega^2\} \\ &= (a+b+c)\{(a-b)(a-c)+(\cancel{ac}-\cancel{ab}-c^2+bc+\cancel{ab}-b^2-\cancel{ac}+bc)\omega-(b-c)^2(-\omega-1)\} \\ &= (a+b+c)\{(a-b)(a-c)+(-b^2+2bc-c^2)\omega+(b-c)^2(\omega+1)\} \\ &= (a+b+c)\{(a-b)(a-c)-(b-c)^2\omega+(b-c)^2\omega+(b-c)^2\} \\ &= (a+b+c)(a^2-ac-ab+bc+b^2-2bc+c^2) \\ &= \underline{\underline{(a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ca)}} \end{aligned}$$

[2018スタンダードⅠⅡAB受 例題1]

(1) 係数が実数の範囲で $x^6 + 1$ を因数分解せよ。

(類 岩手医大)

(2) $(x-y)^3 + (y-z)^3 + (z-x)^3$ を因数分解せよ。

(2010 専修大)

(1)

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

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 x-y &= A, \quad y-z = B, \quad z-x = C \\
 \text{と仮定} \quad A+B+C &= 0 \quad (\text{2"あ"}) \\
 (x-y)^3 + (y-z)^3 + (z-x)^3 &= A^3 + B^3 + C^3 \\
 &= A^3 + B^3 + C^3 - 3ABC + 3ABC \\
 &= (A+B+C)(A^2+B^2+C^2-AB-BC-CA) + 3ABC \\
 &= 3ABC \\
 &= \underline{\underline{3(x-y)(y-z)(z-x)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (1) 係数が実数の範囲で $x^8 + 1$ を因数分解せよ。 (類 岩手医大)
 (2) 係数が実数の範囲で $a^3 + b^3 - 3ab + 1$ を因数分解せよ。 (2015 鶴見大)
 (3) $(x-y)^3 + (z-y)^3 - (x-2y+z)^3$ を因数分解せよ。 (2012 愛知大)

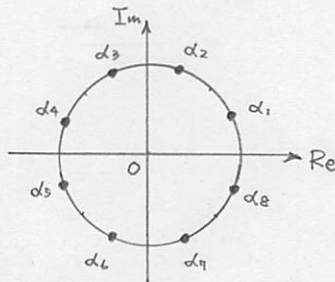
(1) $x^8 + 1$

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

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

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

$$= (x^2 + \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}x + 1)(x^2 - \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}x + 1) \\ \times (x^2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}x + 1)(x^2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}x + 1)$$



$$\alpha_i \ (i=1, 2, 3, \dots, 8)$$

は虚数である

α_i と α_{9-i} は共役な数

$\alpha_i + \alpha_{9-i}$ と $\alpha_i \alpha_{9-i}$ は実数

つまり

$x^2 - (\alpha_i + \alpha_{9-i})x + \alpha_i \alpha_{9-i}$ を因数にもつ。

(2)

$$a^3 + b^3 - 3ab + 1$$

$$= a^3 + b^3 + 1 - 3ab \cdot 1$$

$$= (a+b+1)(a^2+b^2+1-ab-b-a)$$

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$$

$$= (x+y+z)(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-zx)$$

を用いた。

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} b=1 \text{ のとき} \\ \text{(与式)} = (a+2)(a^2-2a+1) \\ \quad = (a+2)(a-1)^2 \end{array} \right)$$

よって

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} b \neq 1 \text{ のとき} \\ (a+b+1)(a^2+b^2+1-ab-b-a) \\ b=1 \text{ のとき} \\ (a+2)(a-1)^2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + 1 - ab - b - a$$

$$= a^2 + (-b-1)a + b^2 - b + 1 = 0 \quad \text{と} \quad \text{して}$$

$$\text{判別式 } D = (-b-1)^2 - 4(b^2 - b + 1)$$

$$= b^2 + 2b + 1 - 4b^2 + 4b - 4$$

$$= -3b^2 + 6b - 3$$

$$= -3(b-1)^2 \leq 0$$

$b=1$ のときに限り $D=0$ で完全平方式となり

$b \neq 1$ のときは完全平方式とならない。

(3)

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x-y=A, \quad z-y=B \quad \text{とおく} \\ x-2y+z=A+B \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{(与式)} = A^3 + B^3 - (A+B)^3$$

$$= A^3 + B^3 - (A^3 + 3A^2B + 3AB^2 + B^3)$$

$$= -3A^2B - 3AB^2$$

$$= -3AB(A+B)$$

$$= -3(x-y)(z-y)(x-2y+z)$$

- (1) $\{(9+4\sqrt{5})^n + (9-4\sqrt{5})^n\}^2 - \{(9+4\sqrt{5})^n - (9-4\sqrt{5})^n\}^2$ を簡単にせよ。ただし、 n は整数とする。(実践ササ大)
- (2) $\left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2p} + \left(\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2p}$ を簡単にせよ。ただし、 p は奇数、 i は虚数単位とする。(2010 自治医科大)
- (3) $\frac{a^3}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^3}{(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{c^3}{(c-a)(c-b)}$ を簡単にせよ。(2006 中央大)

(1)

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} 9+4\sqrt{5}=\alpha, \quad 9-4\sqrt{5}=\beta \quad \alpha > \beta > 0 \\ \alpha+\beta=18, \quad \alpha\beta=81-80=1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{与式}) &= (\alpha^n + \beta^n)^2 - (\alpha^n - \beta^n)^2 \\ &= (\alpha^{2n} + 2\alpha^n\beta^n + \beta^{2n}) - (\alpha^{2n} - 2\alpha^n\beta^n + \beta^{2n}) \\ &= 4\alpha^n\beta^n \\ &= 4(\alpha\beta)^n \\ &= \underline{\underline{4}} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解法1

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2p} + \left(\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2p} \\ &= \left(\frac{1+2i+i^2}{2}\right)^p + \left(\frac{1-2i+i^2}{2}\right)^p \\ &= i^p + (-i)^p \\ &= i^p - i^p \\ &= \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

解法2 (教Ⅲ 複素数平面)

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{array} \right) \quad \text{よ)} \\ (\text{与式}') &= \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{2p} + \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)^{2p} \\ &= \cos \frac{\pi}{2} p + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} p + \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} p\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} p\right) \\ &= \cos \frac{\pi}{2} p + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} p + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} p - i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} p \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} p \\ &= \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

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

$$\begin{aligned} &\because \\ (\text{分子}) &= (b-c)a^3 - (b^3-c^3)a + b^3c - bc^3 \\ &= (b-c)a^3 - (b-c)(b^2+bc+c^2)a + bc(b+c)(b-c) \\ &= (b-c)\{a^3 - (b^2+bc+c^2)a + bc(b+c)\} \\ &= (b-c)\{a^3 - ab^2 - abc - ac^2 + b^2c + bc^2\} \\ &= (b-c)\{(-a+c)b^2 + (-ac+c^2)b + a^3 - ac^2\} \\ &= (b-c)\{(c-a)b^2 + c(c-a)b - a(c+a)(c-a)\} \\ &= (b-c)(c-a)\{b^2 + cb - a(c+a)\} \\ &= (b-c)(c-a)(b-a)(b+c+a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{与式}) &= -\frac{-(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)(a+b+c)}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} \\ &= \underline{\underline{a+b+c}} \end{aligned}$$

x を正の実数とする。 $x = y + z$ で、 $0 \leq z < 1$ かつ y が整数のとき、 z を x の小数部分という。 $(3+2\sqrt{2})^4$ の小数部分は $1 - (3-2\sqrt{2})^4$ であることを証明せよ。 (京都教育大)

(証明)

$$n = (3+2\sqrt{2})^4 - \{1 - (3-2\sqrt{2})^4\}$$

$$= (3+2\sqrt{2})^4 + (3-2\sqrt{2})^4 - 1 \quad \text{とおく.}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \alpha = 3+2\sqrt{2}, \beta = 3-2\sqrt{2} \quad \text{とすると} \\ \alpha + \beta = 6, \alpha\beta = 1 \quad \text{であり.} \\ \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta \\ \quad = 36 - 2 \\ \quad = 34 \\ \alpha^4 + \beta^4 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 - 2\alpha^2\beta^2 \\ \quad = 34^2 - 2 \\ \quad = 1154 \end{array} \right)$$

$$n = \alpha^4 + \beta^4 - 1$$

$$= 1153.$$

よって,

$$(3+2\sqrt{2})^4 = 1153 + \{1 - (3-2\sqrt{2})^4\} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

が成り立ち

$$2 < 2\sqrt{2} < 3 \quad \text{より}$$

$$0 < 3 - 2\sqrt{2} < 1.$$

$$0 < (3 - 2\sqrt{2})^4 < 1.$$

つまり

$$0 < 1 - (3 - 2\sqrt{2})^4 < 1. \quad \text{--- ②}$$

①, ② より

$(3+2\sqrt{2})^4$ の小数部分は

$$1 - (3 - 2\sqrt{2})^4 \quad \text{である.} \quad \blacksquare$$