

[3次式の展開の復習1]

1. 1年で学習した展開公式を完成させなさい。

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

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

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2. 下の例に倣って□の中に適当な数を記入しなさい。<符号に注意すること>

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(例)} \quad (x+2)^3 &= x^3 + 3x^2 \cdot \boxed{2} + 3x \cdot \boxed{2}^2 + \boxed{2}^3 \\ &= x^3 + \boxed{6}x^2 + \boxed{12}x + \boxed{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(1)} \quad (2x+1)^3 = (\boxed{2x})^3 + 3(\boxed{2x})^2 \cdot \boxed{1} + 3(\boxed{2x}) \cdot \boxed{1}^2 + \boxed{1}^3 = \boxed{8}x^3 + \boxed{12}x^2 + \boxed{6}x + \boxed{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2)} \quad (3a-2b)^3 &= (\boxed{3b})^3 - 3(\boxed{3b})^2(\boxed{2b}) + 3(\boxed{3b})(\boxed{2b})^2 - (\boxed{2b})^3 \\ &= \boxed{27}a^3 - \boxed{54}a^2b + \boxed{36}ab^2 - \boxed{8}b^3 \end{aligned}$$

① 次の式を展開せよ。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(1)} \quad (a+3)^3 &= a^3 + 3a^2 \cdot 3 + 3a \cdot 3^2 + 3^3 \\ &= a^3 + 9a^2 + 27a + 27 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2)} \quad (2x-1)^3 &= (2x)^3 - 3(2x)^2 \cdot 1 + 3(2x) \cdot 1^2 + 1^3 \\ &= 8x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(4)} \quad (2x^2+3y)^3 &= (2x^2)^3 + 3(2x^2)^2(3y) + 3(2x^2)(3y)^2 + (3y)^3 \\ &= 8x^6 + 36x^4y + 54x^2y^2 + 27y^3 \end{aligned}$$

[3次式の展開の復習2]

1. 1年で学習した展開公式を完成させなさい。

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

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

↑
↑
この符号が大事!!

2. 下の例に倣って□の中に適当な数を記入しなさい。<符号に注意すること>

$$\text{(例)} \quad (2x-3)(4x^2+6x+9) = (2x-3)(\boxed{2x})^2 + \boxed{2x} \cdot \boxed{3} + \boxed{3}^2 = \boxed{2x}^3 - \boxed{3}^3 = \boxed{8x^3} - \boxed{27}$$

$$\text{(1)} \quad (x+4)(x^2-4x+16) = (x+4)(\boxed{x})^2 - \boxed{x} \cdot \boxed{4} + \boxed{4}^2 = \boxed{x}^3 + \boxed{4}^3 = \boxed{x^3} + \boxed{64}$$

$$\text{(2)} \quad (3x-5y)(9x^2+15xy+25y^2) = (3x-5y)\{(\boxed{3x})^2 + \boxed{3x} \cdot \boxed{5y} + (\boxed{5y})^2\} = (\boxed{3x})^3 - (\boxed{5y})^3 = \boxed{27x^3} - \boxed{125y^3}$$

② 次の式を展開せよ。

$$\text{(1)} \quad (x+4)(x^2-4x+16)$$

$$= x^3 + 4^3 = x^3 + 64$$

$$\text{(2)} \quad (1-a)(1+a+a^2)$$

$$= 1^3 - a^3 = 1 - a^3$$

$$\text{(3)} \quad (2a+3b)(4a^2-6ab+9b^2)$$

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

$$= 8a^3 + 27b^3$$

$$\text{(4)} \quad (5x-2y)(25x^2+10xy+4y^2)$$

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

$$= 125x^3 - 8y^3$$

[3次式の因数分解の復習]

1. 1年で学習した因数分解の公式を完成させなさい。

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

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

↑
この符号が大事!!

2. 下の例に倣って□の中に適当な数を記入しなさい。<符号に注意すること>

$$\text{(例)} \quad 8x^3 + 27 = \boxed{2x}^3 + \boxed{3}^3 = (\boxed{2x} + \boxed{3})(\boxed{2x}^2 - \boxed{2x} \cdot \boxed{3} + \boxed{3}^2) = (\boxed{2x} + \boxed{3})(4x^2 - 6x + 9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(1)} \quad 27x^3 + 125 &= (\boxed{3x})^3 + \boxed{5}^3 = (\boxed{3x} + \boxed{5})(\boxed{3x}^2 - \boxed{3x} \cdot \boxed{5} + \boxed{5}^2) \\ &= (\boxed{3x} + \boxed{5})(9x^2 - 15x + 25) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2)} \quad 64a^3 - 27b^3 &= (\boxed{4a})^3 - (\boxed{3b})^3 = (\boxed{4a} - \boxed{3b})(\boxed{4a}^2 + \boxed{4a} \cdot \boxed{3b} + (\boxed{3b})^2) \\ &= (\boxed{4a} - \boxed{3b})(16a^2 + 12ab + 9b^2) \end{aligned}$$

③ 適当な公式を用いて、次の式を因数分解せよ。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(1)} \quad 8x^3 + 27 &= (\boxed{2x})^3 + \boxed{3}^3 \\ &= a^3 - (5b)^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (2x+3)(4x^2 - 6x + 9) = (a-5b)(a^2 + 5ab + 25b^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(3)} \quad 128x^3 + 2y^3 &= 2(64x^3 + y^3) \\ &= 2 \{ (4x)^3 + y^3 \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (ab-c)\{(ab)^2 + ab \cdot c + c^2\} \\ &= 2(4x+y)(16x^2 - 4xy + y^2) = (ab-c)(a^2b^2 + abc + c^2) \end{aligned}$$

[3次式の展開の応用]

下の例に倣って□の中に適当な数を記入しなさい。

$$(例) (x-2)^3(x+2)^3 = \{(x-\boxed{2})(x+\boxed{2})\}^3 = (\boxed{x^2}-\boxed{4})^3 = (\boxed{x^2})^3 - 3(\boxed{x^2})^2 \cdot \boxed{4} + 3\boxed{x^2} \cdot \boxed{4}^2 - \boxed{4}^3 \\ = [\boxed{x^6}] - [12]\boxed{x^4} + [48]\boxed{x^2} - [64]$$

$$(1) (x+3)^3(x-3)^3 = \{(x+\boxed{3})(x-\boxed{3})\}^3 \\ = (\boxed{x^2}-\boxed{9})^3 = (\boxed{x^2})^3 - 3(\boxed{x^2})^2 \cdot \boxed{9} + 3\boxed{x^2} \cdot \boxed{9}^2 - \boxed{9}^3 \\ = [\boxed{x^6}] + [27]\boxed{x^4} + [243]\boxed{x^2} + [729]$$

$$(2) (2x+1)^2(4x^2-2x+1)^2 = \{(2x+1)(\boxed{2x}^2-\boxed{2x} \cdot \boxed{1} + \boxed{1}^2)\}^2 = \{(\boxed{2x})^3 + \boxed{1}^3\}^2 \\ = [\boxed{8x^3} + \boxed{1}]^2 = [64x^6] + [16x^3] + \boxed{1}$$

④ 次の式を展開せよ。

$$(1) (2x+1)^3(2x-1)^3 = \{4x^2-1\}^3 = (4x^2)^3 - 3(4x^2) \times 1 + 3(4x^2) \times 1^2 - 1^3 \\ = 64x^6 - 48x^4 + 12x^2 - 1$$

$$(2) (a-2b)^2(a^2+2ab+4b^2)^2 = \{a^3 - (2b)^3\}^2 = \{a^3 - 8b^3\}^2 \\ = (a^3)^2 - 2(a^3) \times (8b^3) + (8b^3)^2 \\ = a^6 - 16a^3b^3 + 64b^6$$

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

[3次式の因数分解の応用]

下の例に倣って□の中に適当な数を記入しなさい。

$$(例) x^6 - y^6 = (\boxed{x^3})^2 - (\boxed{y^3})^2 \\ = (\boxed{x^3} + \boxed{y^3})(\boxed{x^3} - \boxed{y^3}) \leftarrow a^2 - b^2 の因数分解 \\ = (\boxed{x} + \boxed{y})(\boxed{x^2} - \boxed{xy} + \boxed{y^2})(\boxed{x} - \boxed{y})(\boxed{x^2} + \boxed{xy} + \boxed{y^2}) \leftarrow a^3 + b^3, a^3 - b^3 の因数分解 \\ = (\boxed{x} + \boxed{y})(\boxed{x} - \boxed{y})(\boxed{x^2} - \boxed{xy} + \boxed{y^2})(\boxed{x^2} + \boxed{xy} + \boxed{y^2}) \leftarrow 順番を入れ替えた$$

$$(1) x^6 - 64 = (\boxed{x^3})^2 - \boxed{8}^2 = (\boxed{x^3} + \boxed{8})(\boxed{x^3} - \boxed{8})$$

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

$$(2) x^6 + 9x^3 + 8 = (x^3 + \boxed{8})(x^3 + \boxed{1})$$

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

⑤ 次の式を因数分解せよ。

$$(1) 64x^6 - 1 = (8x^3)^2 - 1^2 = (8x^3 + 1)(8x^3 - 1) \\ = (2x+1)(4x^2-2x+1)(2x-1)(4x^2+2x+1) \\ = (2x+1)(2x-1)(4x^2-2x+1)(4x^2+2x+1)$$

順番は
変えてOK。

$$(2) a^6 + 26a^3b^3 - 27b^6 = (a^3 - 27b^3)(a^3 + b^3)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} a^3 &= A & b^3 &= B \text{ とおく} \\ 5式 &= A^2 + 26AB - 27B^2 \\ &= (A-27B)(A+B) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) (x-y)^3 + 8 = \{(x-y)+2\}\{(x-y)^2 - 2(x-y) + 2^2\}$$

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

わざわざ人は
 $x-y=A$ と
おいてみよう

[解答] ① (1) $a^3 + 9a^2 + 27a + 27$

(2) $8x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x - 1$

(3) $a^3b^3 - 6a^2b^2 + 12ab - 8$

(4) $8x^6 + 36x^4y + 54x^2y^2 + 27y^3$

② (1) $x^3 + 64$ (2) $1 - a^3$ (3) $8a^3 + 27b^3$ (4) $125x^3 - 8y^3$

③ (1) $(2x+3)(4x^2 - 6x + 9)$

(2) $(a-5b)(a^2 + 5ab + 25b^2)$

(3) $2(4x+y)(16x^2 - 4xy + y^2)$

(4) $(ab-c)(a^2b^2 + abc + c^2)$

④ (1) $64x^6 - 48x^4 + 12x^2 - 1$ (2) $a^6 - 16a^3b^3 + 64b^6$ (3) $x^6 - 1$

⑤ (1) $(2x+1)(2x-1)(4x^2 - 2x + 1)(4x^2 + 2x + 1)$

(2) $(a-b)(a+3b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)(a^2 - 3ab + 9b^2)$

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

[分数式の約分]

ポイント! 掛け算の形に (因数分解) してから約分する

$$(1) \frac{6ab^4}{4a^2b^3} = \frac{6 \times a \times b^4}{4 \times a^2 \times b^3} = \frac{3b}{2a}$$

$$(2) \frac{x^2+2x}{x^2-4} = \frac{x(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{x \times (x+2)}{(x+2) \times (x-2)} = \frac{x}{x-2}$$

注意 こんな約分はダメ!!

$$\frac{x}{x-2} \text{ ダメ!}$$

$$\frac{x^2+4}{x+8} \text{ ダメ!} \quad \leftarrow \text{足し算の形のままで約分はできない!}$$

① 次の分数式を約分して簡単にせよ。

$$(1) \frac{15a^2b^2}{40a^3b}$$

$$= \frac{3b}{8a}$$

$$(2) \frac{4a^3+8ab^2}{5a^2}$$

$$= \frac{4a(a^2+2b^2)}{5a^2}$$

$$= \frac{4(a^2+2b^2)}{5a} = \frac{4a^2+8b^2}{5a}$$

$$(4) \frac{a^2-(b-c)^2}{(a+b)^2-c^2}$$

$$= \frac{a^2-B^2}{A^2-C^2} = \frac{(a+B)(a-B)}{(A+C)(A-C)} = \frac{(a+b-c)(a-b+c)}{(a+b+c)(a+b-c)}$$

$$= \frac{a-b+c}{a+b+c}$$

$$(5) \frac{a^3-a^2b+ab^2}{a^3+b^3}$$

ヒント 分子は a でくくり、分母は a^3+b^3 の因数分解

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

[分数式の乗法・除法]

ポイント! まず因数分解する 割り算は逆数にして (分母・分子をひっくり返して) 掛け算

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

$$(2) \frac{x^2+x}{x^2-2x} \div \frac{x^3+1}{x^2-4} = \frac{x(x+1)}{x(x-2)} \times \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{x+2}{x^2-x+1}$$

② 次の式を計算せよ。

$$(1) \frac{(7a^2b)^2}{21x^3y^3} \times \frac{3x^2y}{35(ab^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{49a^4b^2}{21x^3y^3} \times \frac{3x^2y}{35a^2b^4} = \frac{a^2}{5b^2x^2y^2}$$

$$(2) \frac{3axy^3}{5b^2} \div \frac{6ay^3}{10b^2x}$$

$$= \frac{3ax^2y^3}{5b^2} \times \frac{10b^2x}{6ay^3} = \frac{x^2}{1} = x^2$$

たすき掛け
 $3x^2 - 31x + 10$
 $= (3x-1)(x-10)$

$$(3) \frac{a^2-11a+24}{a^2-6a-16} \times \frac{a^2+2a}{a^2-6a+9}$$

$$= \frac{(a-8)(a-3)}{(a-8)(a-2)} \times \frac{a(a+2)}{(a-3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{a}{a-3}$$

$$(4) \frac{x^2-8x-20}{3x^2+5x-2} \times \frac{3x^2-31x+10}{x^3-2x^2-80x}$$

$$= \frac{(x-10)(x+2)}{(3x-1)(x+2)} \times \frac{(3x-1)(x-10)}{x(x-10)(x+8)}$$

$$= \frac{x-10}{x(x+8)}$$

$$(5) \frac{a^2+3a+2}{a^2-5a+6} \div \frac{a^2+4a+3}{a^2+a-12}$$

$$= \frac{(a+2)(a+1)}{(a-2)(a-3)} \times \frac{(a+4)(a-3)}{(a+3)(a+1)}$$

$$= \frac{(a+2)(a+4)}{(a-2)(a+3)}$$

$$(6) \frac{x^2-9}{x+2} \div (x^2-x-6)$$

$$= \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{(x+2)} \times \frac{1}{(x-3)(x+2)}$$

$$= \frac{x+3}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$(7) \frac{6x^2-7x-20}{x^2-4} \times \frac{x^2-x-2}{6x^2-15x} \div \frac{3x^2+7x+4}{x^2+2x}$$

$$= \frac{(3x+4)(2x-5)}{(x+2)(x-2)} \times \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{3x(2x-5)} \times \frac{x(x+2)}{(3x+4)(x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

[分数式の加法・減法]

ポイント! 1. 分母が同じときは、分子どおりの足し算・引き算

2. 最後に約分を忘れるな！(因数分解する)

$$(1) \frac{3x+1}{x+2} + \frac{x-1}{x+2} = \frac{(3x+1)+(x-1)}{x+2} = \frac{4x}{x+2}$$

$$(2) \frac{3x^2+4x}{x^2-1} - \frac{x^2+3x+1}{x^2-1} = \frac{(3x^2+4x)-(x^2+3x+1)}{x^2-1} = \frac{2x^2+x-1}{x^2-1} = \frac{(2x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{2x-1}{x-1}$$

$$(3) \frac{x^2}{x-3} + \frac{9}{3-x} = \frac{x^2}{x-3} + \frac{9}{-(x-3)} = \frac{x^2-9}{x-3} = \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{x-3} = x+3$$

↑ $3-x$ は $-x+3 = -(x-3)$ なので、分母を $x-3$ にそろえられる

③ 次の式を計算せよ。

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

$$= \frac{x+1}{x^2-1}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$(3) \frac{2x}{x^2-y^2} + \frac{2y}{x^2-y^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x+2y}{x^2-y^2}$$

$$= \frac{2(x+y)}{(x+y)(x-y)} = \frac{2}{x-y}$$

$$(5) \frac{2x^2+3}{2x+3} + \frac{5x}{2x+3}$$

$$= \frac{2x^2+5x+3}{2x+3}$$

$$= \frac{(2x+3)(x+1)}{2x+3}$$

$$= x+1$$

$$(2) \frac{x^2-2}{x-2} - \frac{x}{x-2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2-x-2}{x-2}$$

$$= x-2$$

$$(4) \frac{x^2+4}{x-2} - \frac{4x}{x-2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2+4x+4}{x-2}$$

$$= \frac{(x-2)^2}{x-2} = x-2$$

$$(6) \frac{4}{x^2-16} - \frac{x}{16-x^2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{x^2-16} + \frac{x}{x^2-16}$$

$$= \frac{4x+4}{(x+4)(x-4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x-4}$$

$$(7) \frac{x^3+3x^2-4}{x^2-3x+2} - \frac{3x^2+4}{x^2-3x+2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^3+3x^2-4) - (3x^2+4)}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{x^3-8}{x^2-3x+2}$$

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

$$(8) \frac{3x^2-2}{x^3+1} - \frac{x+1}{x^3+1} - \frac{2x^2-4}{x^3+1} = \frac{(3x^2-2) - (x+1) - (2x^2-4)}{x^3+1}$$

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

① (1) $\frac{3b}{8a}$ (2) $\frac{4a^2+8b^2}{5a}$ (3) $\frac{x-2}{x-3}$ (4) $\frac{a-b+c}{a+b+c}$ (5) $\frac{a}{a+b}$

② (1) $\frac{a^2}{5b^2xy^2}$ (2) x^2 (3) $\frac{a}{a-3}$ (4) $\frac{x-10}{x(x+8)}$ (5) $\frac{(a+2)(a+4)}{(a-2)(a+3)}$ (6) $\frac{x+3}{(x+2)^2}$ (7) $\frac{1}{3}$

③ (1) $\frac{1}{x-1}$ (2) $x+1$ (3) $\frac{2}{x-y}$ (4) $x-2$ (5) $x+1$ (6) $\frac{1}{x-4}$ (7) $\frac{x^2+2x+4}{x-1}$

(8) $\frac{1}{x+1}$