

テスト対策プリント① 式の展開と因数分解 解答と解説

<p>[1] 解答 (1) $4x^2 - 3x$ (2) $9a^2$</p> <p>(1) $2x(3x+1) - x(2x+5) = 6x^2 + 2x - 2x^2 - 5x$ $= 4x^2 - 3x$</p> <p>(2) $3a(a-4b) + 6a(2b+a) = 3a^2 - 12ab + 12ab + 6a^2$ $= 9a^2$</p>	<p>(4) $(x+1)\left(x+\frac{1}{3}\right) = x^2 + \left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)x + 1 \times \frac{1}{3}$ $= x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>(5) $\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x+\frac{3}{2}\right) = x^2 + \left\{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{3}{2}\right\}x + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{3}{2}$ $= x^2 + x - \frac{3}{4}$</p>
<p>[2] 解答 (1) $xy - 7x - 4y + 28$ (2) $6ab - 2a + 3b - 1$ (3) $2ac + 3ad - 4bc - 6bd$</p> <p>(1) $(x-4)(y-7) = x \times y + x \times (-7) - 4 \times y - 4 \times (-7)$ $= xy - 7x - 4y + 28$</p> <p>(2) $(2a+1)(3b-1) = 2a \times 3b + 2a \times (-1) + 1 \times 3b + 1 \times (-1)$ $= 6ab - 2a + 3b - 1$</p> <p>(3) $(a-2b)(2c+3d) = a \times 2c + a \times 3d - 2b \times 2c - 2b \times 3d$ $= 2ac + 3ad - 4bc - 6bd$</p>	<p>[5] 解答 (1) $x^2 + 12x + 36$ (2) $x^2 - 14x + 49$ (3) $x^2 - 9$</p> <p>(1) $(x+6)^2 = x^2 + 2 \times 6 \times x + 6^2 = x^2 + 12x + 36$</p> <p>(2) $(x-7)^2 = x^2 - 2 \times 7 \times x + 7^2$ $= x^2 - 14x + 49$</p> <p>(3) $(x+3)(x-3) = x^2 - 3^2$ $= x^2 - 9$</p>
<p>[3] 解答 (1) $a^2 - 2ab - a - 2b - 2$ (2) $3x^2 - 7xy + 9x + 2y^2 - 3y$</p> <p>(1) $(a+1)(a-2b-2) = a(a-2b-2) + (a-2b-2)$ $= a^2 - 2ab - 2a + a - 2b - 2$ $= a^2 - 2ab - a - 2b - 2$</p> <p>(2) $(x-2y+3)(3x-y) = (x-2y+3) \times 3x - (x-2y+3)y$ $= 3x^2 - 6xy + 9x - xy + 2y^2 - 3y$</p>	<p>[6] 解答 (1) $4x^2 - 1$ (2) $16x^2 + 8x + 1$ (3) $4y^2 - 12y + 9$ (4) $9x^2 - 15x + 4$</p> <p>(1) $(2x+1)(2x-1) = (2x)^2 - 1^2$ $= 4x^2 - 1$</p> <p>(2) $(4x+1)^2 = (4x)^2 + 2 \times 1 \times 4x + 1^2$ $= 16x^2 + 8x + 1$</p> <p>(3) $(2y-3)^2 = (2y)^2 - 2 \times 3 \times 2y + 3^2$ $= 4y^2 - 12y + 9$</p> <p>(4) $(3x-1)(3x-4) = (3x)^2 + \{(-1) + (-4)\} \times 3x + (-1) \times (-4)$ $= 9x^2 - 15x + 4$</p> <p>(5) $(x+5y)(x-7y) = x^2 + [5y + (-7y)]x + 5y \times (-7y)$ $= x^2 - 2xy - 35y^2$</p> <p>(6) $\left(2a - \frac{1}{2}b\right)^2 = (2a)^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2}b \times 2a + \left(\frac{1}{2}b\right)^2$ $= 4a^2 - 2ab + \frac{1}{4}b^2$</p>
<p>[4] 解答 (1) $a^2 + a - 56$ (2) $b^2 - 9b - 36$ (3) $x^2 + 2x - 8$ (4) $x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>(5) $x^2 + x - \frac{3}{4}$</p> <p>(1) $(a-7)(a+8) = a^2 + [(-7)+8]a + (-7) \times 8$ $= a^2 + a - 56$</p> <p>(2) $(b+3)(b-12) = b^2 + [3 + (-12)]b + 3 \times (-12)$ $= b^2 - 9b - 36$</p> <p>(3) $(4+x)(-2+x) = (x+4)(x-2)$ $= x^2 + [4 + (-2)]x + 4 \times (-2)$ $= x^2 + 2x - 8$</p>	

- [7] 解答 (1) $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 4x + 4y + 3$ (2) $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + 2x - 2y + 1$
 (3) $a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - 5a - 5b + 4$ (4) $a^2 + 4ab + 4b^2 - 1$

$$(1) \quad x + y \text{ を } M \text{ とおく} \\ (x + y + 1)(x + y + 3) = (M + 1)(M + 3)$$

$$= M^2 + 4M + 3$$

$$= (x + y)^2 + 4(x + y) + 3$$

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

$$(2) \quad x - y \text{ を } M \text{ とおく} \\ (x - y + 1)^2 = (M + 1)^2$$

$$= M^2 + 2M + 1$$

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

$$= x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + 2x - 2y + 1$$

$$= M^2 - 5M + 4$$

$$= (a + b - 1)(a + b - 4) = (M - 1)(M - 4)$$

$$= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - 5(a + b) + 4$$

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

$$(4) \quad a + 2b \text{ を } M \text{ とおく} \\ (a + 2b + 1)(a + 2b - 1) = (M + 1)(M - 1)$$

$$= M^2 - 1$$

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

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

$$(1) \quad mx - my = m \times x - m \times y$$

$$= m(x - y)$$

$$(2) \quad 2a^2 + a = a \times 2a + a \times 1$$

$$= a(2a + 1)$$

$$(3) \quad 3ax + 6ay = 3a \times x + 3a \times 2y$$

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

$$(1) \quad m(x - y) \\ (2) \quad a(2a + 1) \\ (3) \quad 3a(x + 2y)$$

$$(2) \quad 2a^2 + a = a \times 2a + a \times 1$$

$$= a(2a + 1)$$

$$(3) \quad 3ax + 6ay = 3a \times x + 3a \times 2y$$

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

$$(1) \quad a^2 + 18a + 81 = a^2 + 2 \times 9 \times a + 9^2$$

$$= (a + 9)^2$$

$$(2) \quad x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} = x^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$(3) \quad 64 - t^2 = 8^2 - t^2$$

$$= (8 + t)(8 - t)$$

- [10] 解答 (1) $(x + 3)(x + 6)$ (2) $(x + 4)(x + 9)$ (3) $(x - 1)(x - 4)$
 (4) $(x - 3)(x - 7)$ (5) $(x + 1)(x - 8)$ (6) $(x - 2)(x + 6)$

$$(1) \quad x^2 + 9x + 18 = (x + 3)(x + 6)$$

$$(2) \quad x^2 + 13x + 36 = (x + 4)(x + 9)$$

$$(3) \quad x^2 - 5x + 4 = (x - 1)(x - 4)$$

$$(4) \quad x^2 - 10x + 21 = (x - 3)(x - 7)$$

$$(5) \quad x^2 - 7x - 8 = (x + 1)(x - 8)$$

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

$$(11) \quad \text{解答} (1) \quad (x + 5)(x + 8) \quad (2) \quad (a - 1)(a - 10)$$

$$(1) \quad (x + 3)^2 + 7(x + 3) + 10 = [(x + 3) + 2][(x + 3) + 5]$$

$$(2) \quad (x + 5)^2 + 7(x + 3) + 10 = (x + 5)(x + 8)$$

$$(1) \quad (a - 4)^2 - 3(a - 4) - 18 = [(a - 4) + 3][(a - 4) - 6]$$

$$(2) \quad (a - 4)^2 - 3(a - 4) - 18 = [(a - 4) + 3][(a - 4) - 6]$$

$$= (a - 1)(a - 10)$$

$$= M^2 - 1$$

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

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

$$(3) \quad 3ax + 6ay = 3a \times x + 3a \times 2y$$

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

$$(1) \quad m(x - y) \\ (2) \quad a(2a + 1) \\ (3) \quad 3a(x + 2y)$$

$$(2) \quad 2a^2 + a = a \times 2a + a \times 1$$

$$= a(2a + 1)$$

$$(3) \quad 3ax + 6ay = 3a \times x + 3a \times 2y$$

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

$$(1) \quad (a + 9)^2$$

$$= (a + 9)^2$$

整数と2番目に小さい整数の積をひいた数は、これらの連続する4つの整数の和に等しい。

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[12] 解答 (1) 50 (2) 2496 (3) 199 (4) 2601

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad 25^2 - 25 \times 23 &= 25 \times (25 - 23) \\&= 25 \times 2 \\&= 50\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad 48 \times 52 &= (50 - 2)(50 + 2) \\&= 50^2 - 2^2 \\&= 2500 - 4 \\&= 2496\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad 100^2 - 99^2 = (100 + 99)(100 - 99)$$

$$= 199 \times 1$$

$$(4) \quad 51^2 = (50 + 1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 50^2 + 2 \times 1 \times 50 + 1^2 \\&= 2500 + 100 + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$= 2601$$

[13] 解答 (1) 200 (2) 9

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad x^2 - 4x - 21 &= (x+3)(x-7) \\&\text{であるから, 求める式の値は}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(17+3)(17-7) &= 20 \times 10 \\&= 200\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2 = (x + 3y)^2$$

であるから, 求める式の値は

$$(2.1 + 3 \times 0.3)^2 = 3^2$$

$$= 9$$

[14] 解答 略

連続する4つの整数は、整数 n を使って $n, n+1, n+2, n+3$ と表される。

このとき、最大の整数と2番目に大きい整数の積から最小の整数と2番目に小さい整数の積をひいた数は

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

これら4つの整数の和は

$$n + (n+1) + (n+2) + (n+3) = 4n + 6$$

よって、連続する4つの整数について、最大の整数と2番目に大きい整数の積から最小の