

式の展開と因数分解⑧ (解答と解説)

[1] [解答] (1) $11x - 12$ (2) $x^2 - 7x + 12$

$$(4) \quad 4x^2 + 8x + 3 \quad (5) \quad 16x^2 + 40xy + 25y^2 \quad (6) \quad 7x^2 + 9y^2 + 16z^2 + 24xy - 24yz - 32xz$$

$$(1) \quad 3(x^2 + 2x - 4) - x(3x - 5) = 3x^2 + 6x - 12 - 3x^2 + 5x \\ = 11x - 12$$

$$(2) \quad (x - 3)(x - 4) = x^2 + \{(-3) + (-4)\}x + (-3) \times (-4) \\ = x^2 - 7x + 12$$

$$(3) \quad (8x - 1)^2 = (8x)^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 8x + 1^2 \\ = 64x^2 - 16x + 1$$

$$(4) \quad (2x + 3)(2x + 1) = (2x)^2 + (3 + 1) \times 2x + 3 \times 1 \\ = 4x^2 + 8x + 3$$

$$(5) \quad (-4x - 5y)^2 = (-4x)^2 - 2 \times 5y \times (-4x) + (5y)^2 \\ = 16x^2 + 40xy + 25y^2$$

$$(6) \quad (7x + 3y - 4z)(x + 3y - 4z) = \{7x + (3y - 4z)\}[x + (3y - 4z)] \\ = 7x^2 + 8x(3y - 4z) + (3y - 4z)^2 \\ = 7x^2 + 24xy - 32xz + 9y^2 - 24yz + 16z^2 \\ = 7x^2 + 9y^2 + 16z^2 + 24xy - 24yz - 32xz$$

[2] [解答] (1) $(x + 4)(x + 9)$ (2) $(x - 2)(x + 6)$ (3) $(x + 2)^2$

$$(4) \quad \left(a + \frac{1}{4}\right)\left(a - \frac{1}{4}\right) \quad (5) \quad (x + y + 3)^2 \quad (6) \quad (a - 1)(a - 10)$$

$$(1) \quad x^2 + 13x + 36 = (x + 4)(x + 9)$$

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

$$(3) \quad x^2 + 4x + 4 = x^2 + 2 \times 2 \times x + 2^2 \\ = (x + 2)^2$$

$$(4) \quad a^2 - \frac{1}{16} = a^2 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \\ = \left(a + \frac{1}{4}\right)\left(a - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$(5) \quad (a - 4)^2 - 3(a - 4) - 18 = \{(a - 4) + 3\}[(a - 4) - 6] \\ = (a - 1)(a - 10)$$

(6) $(x + y)^2 + 6(x + y) + 9 = [(x + y) + 3]^2$

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

[3] [解答] (1) 28 (2) 24

(1) 784 を素因数分解すると

$$784 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7 \\ = (2 \times 2 \times 7)^2 = 28^2 \quad \text{答} 28$$

(2) 576 を素因数分解すると

$$576 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \\ = (2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3)^2 = 24^2 \quad \text{答} 24$$

[4] [解答] (1) $A = B + 2$ (2) 略

(1) 4つの整数が 1, 2, 3, 4 のとき

$$A = 2 \times 3 = 6, \quad B = 1 \times 4 = 4$$

また、4つの整数が 6, 7, 8, 9 のとき

$$A = 7 \times 8 = 56, \quad B = 6 \times 9 = 54$$

これらのことから、 $A = B + 2$ と予想できる。

(2) 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。

$$\text{このとき } A = (n+1)(n+2) = n^2 + 3n + 2$$

$$B = n(n+3) = n^2 + 3n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } A &= (n^2 + 3n) + 2 \\ &= B + 2 \end{aligned}$$

したがって、(1)の予想は正しい。