

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{分子} &= b^3(c-a) + (c-a)(c+a)ac \\
 &\quad - b(c-a)(c^2+ca+a^2) \\
 &= (c-a)\{b^3+ac(a+c)-b(c^2+ca+a^2)\} \\
 &= (c-a)\{-a^2(b-c)-ac(b-c) \\
 &\quad + b(b-c)(b+c)\} \\
 &= -(c-a)(b-c)\{(a-b)(a+b)+c(a-b)\} \\
 &= -(c-a)(b-c)(a-b)(a+b+c) \\
 \text{より 与式} &= -(a+b+c)
 \end{aligned}$$

4 複素数 (P 18~P 21)

◇確認問題 (P 18~P 19)

1 (1) $\pm\sqrt{2}i$ (2) $\pm\sqrt{5}i$ (3) $\pm 2i$ (4) $\pm 4i$

(5) $\pm 2\sqrt{3}i$ (6) $\pm 3\sqrt{3}i$

2 (1) $\sqrt{6}i$ (2) $\sqrt{15}i$ (3) $2\sqrt{2}i$ (4) $3\sqrt{7}i$

(5) $5i$ (6) i

3 (1) ① 実部 1 虚部 1 ② 実部 3 虚部 -5

③ 実部 -4 虚部 3 ④ 実部 0 虚部 2

⑤ 実部 0 虚部 -3 ⑥ 実部 5 虚部 0

(2) 虚数: $5+i, 7i, \sqrt{-3}$ 純虚数: $7i, \sqrt{-3}$

4 (1) $x=7, y=3$

(2) $x=1, y=-2$ [$5x-2=3, 3y+4=-2$]

◇練習問題 A (P 20~P 21)

1 (1) $\pm\sqrt{7}i$ (2) $\pm\sqrt{11}i$ (3) $\pm\sqrt{15}i$ (4) $\pm\sqrt{21}i$

(5) $\pm 3i$ (6) $\pm 7i$ (7) $\pm 2\sqrt{5}i$ (8) $\pm 3\sqrt{5}i$

(9) $\pm 6\sqrt{2}i$ (10) $\pm 2\sqrt{14}i$

2 (1) $\sqrt{2}i$ (2) $\sqrt{14}i$ (3) $3i$ (4) $8i$

(5) $2\sqrt{3}i$ (6) $3\sqrt{2}i$ (7) $5\sqrt{2}i$ (8) $6i$

(9) $2\sqrt{7}i$ (10) $3\sqrt{11}i$ (11) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$ (12) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

(13) $\frac{1}{3}i$ (14) $\frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}i$ (15) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}i$ (16) $\frac{5}{7}i$

3 (1) 実部 -1 虚部 -1 (2) 実部 7 虚部 4

(3) 実部 5 虚部 7 (4) 実部 -3 虚部 8

(5) 実部 -5 虚部 $\sqrt{2}$ (6) 実部 2 虚部 -1

(7) 実部 12 虚部 1 (8) 実部 -8 虚部 $\sqrt{3}$

(9) 実部 $-\sqrt{2}$ 虚部 $\sqrt{5}$ (10) 実部 0 虚部 1

(11) 実部 0 虚部 6 (12) 実部 0 虚部 -7

(13) 実部 0 虚部 -1 (14) 実部 0 虚部 $-\sqrt{5}$

(15) 実部 12 虚部 0 (16) 実部 1 虚部 0

(17) 実部 -4 虚部 0 (18) 実部 $\sqrt{3}$ 虚部 0

4 虚数: $7-i, \sqrt{2}i, -1-i, \sqrt{-4}$

純虚数: $\sqrt{2}i, \sqrt{-4}$

5 (1) $x=3, y=-1$ (2) $x=4, y=\frac{5}{2}$

(3) $x=3, y=3$ (4) $x=-2, y=3$

(5) $x=2, y=1$ (6) $x=3, y=-2$

(7) $x=-\frac{3}{4}, y=4$ (8) $x=3, y=-\frac{6}{5}$

【解説】

(3) $3x-7=2, y+2=5$

(4) $7x+2=-12, -y+4=1$

(5) $x+y=3, x-y=1$

(6) $3x+2y=5, 2x+y+1=5$

(7) $4x+3=0, 2y-8=0$

(8) $3x-9=0, 5y+6=0$

5 複素数の計算 (P 22~P 25)

◇確認問題 (P 22~P 23)

1 (1) $6-i$ (2) $11+6i$ (3) $-4+4i$ (4) $3+9i$

2 (1) $4-2i$ (2) $19+4i$ (3) $17+31i$ (4) $23-7i$

3 (1) $3-5i$ (2) $4+2i$ (3) $-10i$ (4) 6

4 (1) $\frac{1+7i}{2}$ (2) $1+i$

【解説】

(1) (与式) $= \frac{(4+3i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{1+7i}{1^2+1^2}$

(2) (与式) $= \frac{(5+i)(3+2i)}{(3-2i)(3+2i)} = \frac{13+13i}{3^2+2^2}$

5 (1) -6 (2) $-9\sqrt{2}$ (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}i$

【解説】

(1) $\sqrt{-9}\sqrt{-4} = (3i)(2i) = -6$

(2) $\sqrt{-27}\sqrt{-6} = (3\sqrt{3}i)(\sqrt{6}i) = -9\sqrt{2}$

(3) $\frac{\sqrt{-2}}{\sqrt{-8}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}i}{2\sqrt{2}i} = \frac{1}{2}$

(4) $\frac{\sqrt{-6}}{\sqrt{14}} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{14}}i = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}i$

◇練習問題 A (P 24)

1 (1) $4+i$ (2) $4+13i$ (3) $5-5i$

(4) $-6+16i$ (5) $4+9i$ (6) $-3+18i$

(7) $15-18i$ (8) $-8+29i$

2 (1) $-1+5i$ (2) $14-5i$ (3) $-4+39i$

(4) $-41+23i$ (5) 7

(6) $1+\sqrt{6}+(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})i$

3 (1) $-9-7i$ (2) $19+2i$

(3) $21-11i$ (4) $18i$

【解説】

(2) $(2+9i)+(17-7i)$

(3) $(17-4i)-(-4+7i)$

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

(与式) $= 2(-2+8i)+2i(1-2i)$

4 (1) $1-i$ (2) $3+5i$ (3) $-6-7i$ (4) $\sqrt{3}+2i$

(5) i (6) $-\frac{1}{2}i$ (7) 3 (8) 1

5 (1) $\frac{-4+7i}{5}$ (2) $1+2i$ (3) $-1-3i$

【解説】

(1) (与式) $= \frac{(-3+2i)(2-i)}{(2+i)(2-i)} = \frac{-4+7i}{2^2+1^2}$

(2) (与式) $= \frac{(7-i)(1+3i)}{(1-3i)(1+3i)} = \frac{10+20i}{1^2+3^2}$

(3) (与式) $= \frac{(11-7i)(1-4i)}{(1+4i)(1-4i)} = \frac{-17-51i}{1^2+4^2}$

6 (1) $-6\sqrt{6}$ (2) $-6\sqrt{6}$ (3) $\sqrt{3}$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{42}}{6}$

◇練成問題B (P 25)

1 (1) $i^2 = -1, i^3 = -i, i^4 = 1$

(2) $i^{100} = 1, i^{2001} = i$

$[i^4 = 1 \text{ より } i^{100} = (i^4)^{25} = 1, i^{2001} = (i^4)^{500} \cdot i]$

2 (1) $\frac{-\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{6}i}{3}$ (2) $\frac{8\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{30}i}{14}$

(3) $\frac{3 - \sqrt{2} + (3\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{3})i}{7}$

【解説】

(1) (与式) $= \frac{(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6}i)(1 - \sqrt{2}i)}{(1 + \sqrt{2}i)(1 - \sqrt{2}i)} = \frac{-\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{6}i}{1^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2}$

(2) (与式) $= \frac{(\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{10}i)(2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}i)}{(2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}i)(2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}i)}$
 $= \frac{6\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{30}i + 2\sqrt{30}i + 2\sqrt{5}}{12 + 2}$

(3) (与式) $= \frac{(1 - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}i)(1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}i)}{(1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}i)(1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}i)}$
 (分子) $= (1 - \sqrt{2})(1 + \sqrt{2}) - (1 - \sqrt{2})\sqrt{3}i + (1 + \sqrt{2})\sqrt{3}i + 3$
 $= 2 + 2\sqrt{6}i$

(与式) $= \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{6}i}{6 + 2\sqrt{2}}$
 $= \frac{2(3 - \sqrt{2}) + 2\sqrt{6}(3 - \sqrt{2})i}{2(3 + \sqrt{2})(3 - \sqrt{2})}$

3 (1) $\overline{\alpha \pm \beta} = \overline{(a + bi) \pm (c + di)} = \overline{(a \pm c) + (b \pm d)i}$
 $= (a \pm c) - (b \pm d)i$ (複号同順)
 $\overline{\alpha \pm \beta} = (a - bi) \pm (c - di) = (a \pm c) - (b \pm d)i$ (複号同順)

ゆえに $\overline{\alpha \pm \beta} = \overline{\alpha} \pm \overline{\beta}$

$\overline{\alpha\beta} = \overline{(a + bi)(c + di)} = \overline{(ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i}$
 $= ac - bd - (ad + bc)i$

$\overline{\alpha\beta} = (a - bi)(c - di) = ac - bd - (ad + bc)i$

ゆえに $\overline{\alpha\beta} = \overline{\alpha}\overline{\beta}$

(2) $\beta \neq 0$ のとき, $\overline{\beta} \neq 0$

(1) より $\overline{\beta} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right) = \overline{\beta \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\beta}} = \overline{\alpha}$

両辺を $\overline{\beta}$ で割れば $\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right) = \frac{\overline{\alpha}}{\overline{\beta}}$

4 $\alpha = a + bi$ (a, b は実数) とおく。

$\alpha = \overline{\alpha} \iff a + bi = a - bi \iff 2bi = 0 \iff b = 0$

$b = 0$ であることは, $\alpha = a$, すなわち α が実数であることと同値である。

5 $\alpha = a + bi$ (a, b は実数) とおくと,

$\alpha + \overline{\alpha} = a + bi + a - bi = 2a$

$\alpha\overline{\alpha} = (a + bi)(a - bi) = a^2 + b^2$

これらは実数である。

6 $\frac{\alpha + \overline{\alpha}}{2} = \frac{a + bi + a - bi}{2} = \frac{2a}{2} = a = \operatorname{Re} \alpha$

$\frac{\alpha - \overline{\alpha}}{2i} = \frac{a + bi - (a - bi)}{2i} = \frac{2bi}{2i} = b = \operatorname{Im} \alpha$

6 2次方程式と判別式 (P 26 ~ P 29)

◇確認問題 (P 26 ~ P 27)

1 (1) $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$ (2) $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{4}$

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

(4) $x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}i$

2 (1) 2つの異なる虚数解

(2) 2つの異なる虚数解

(3) 重解

(4) 2つの異なる実数解

【解説】

(1) $D = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -3$

(2) $D = 5^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = -23$

(3) $D = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 8 = 0$

(4) $D = 7^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 17$

3 (1) $-3 < a < 5$

(2) $a = 1, 4$

【解説】

(1) $D = (a + 1)^2 - 4(a + 4) < 0$ より $a^2 - 2a - 15 < 0$

(2) $D = (2a - 4)^2 - 4a = 0$ より

$4a^2 - 20a + 16 = 0, a^2 - 5a + 4 = 0$

4 (1) ① $x = -2 \pm \sqrt{2}$

② $x = -1 \pm 2i$

(2) $a = 2, -3$

【解説】

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

② $x = -1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 1 \cdot 5}$

(2) $\frac{D}{4} = (a + 1)^2 - (a + 7) = 0$ より, $a^2 + a - 6 = 0$

◇練成問題A (P 28)

1 (1) $x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

(2) $x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{8}$

(3) $x = 5$

(4) $x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{11}i}{6}$

(5) $x = \frac{1 \pm i}{2}$

(6) $x = \frac{-7 \pm 6i}{5}$

2 (1) 2つの異なる虚数解

(2) 重解

(3) 2つの異なる虚数解

(4) 2つの異なる実数解

(5) 2つの異なる虚数解

(6) 2つの異なる実数解

【解説】

(1) $D = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = -7$

(2) $D = 20^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 25 = 0$

(3) $D = 5^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 = -15$

(4) $D = 7^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 13$

(5) $D = 3^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = -7$

(6) $D = 11^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 30 = 1$

3 (1) $0 < a < 8$

(2) $a < -1, 7 < a$ (3) $a = -1, 11$

【解説】

(1) $D = (a - 2)^2 - 4(a + 1) < 0$ より, $a^2 - 8a < 0$

(2) $D = (a + 3)^2 - 4(3a + 4) > 0$ より, $a^2 - 6a - 7 > 0$

(3) $D = (a - 3)^2 - 4(a + 5) = 0$ より, $a^2 - 10a - 11 = 0$

4 (1) $x = -1 \pm \sqrt{6}$

(2) $x = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}i$

$$(3) \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}}{3} \quad (4) \quad x = \frac{-3 \pm i}{5}$$

【解説】

$$(1) \quad x = -1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 1 \cdot (-5)}$$

$$(2) \quad x = -2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 1 \cdot 7}$$

$$(3) \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 3 \cdot (-2)}}{3}$$

$$(4) \quad x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 5 \cdot 2}}{5}$$

$$5(1) \quad a = -1, 4 \quad (2) \quad -1 < a < 2$$

【解説】

$$(1) \quad \frac{D}{4} = (a-1)^2 - (a+5) = 0 \text{ より, } a^2 - 3a - 4 = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{D}{4} = a^2 - (a+2) < 0 \text{ より, } a^2 - a - 2 < 0$$

◇練習問題 B (P 29)

$$1(1) \quad x = \frac{-\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{7}}{2} \quad (2) \quad x = \frac{-\sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$(3) \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{10}}{4} \quad (4) \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm 3i}{3}$$

【解説】

$$(1) \quad x = \frac{-\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)}}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad x = \frac{-\sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2}$$

$$(3) \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{(-\sqrt{2})^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$(4) \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 - 3 \cdot 4}}{3}$$

$$2(1) \quad ax^2 + bx + c = a \left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - a \cdot \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 + c \\ = a \left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a}$$

(2) $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ のとき, (1)より

$$a \left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a}, \quad \left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$$

$$a, b, c \text{ が複素数のとき, } \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$$

であり, 右辺の平方根は $\pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ であるから,

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad \text{ゆえに} \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$3(1) \quad \{\pm(1-2i)\}^2 = (1-2i)^2 = 1-4i+4i^2 = -3-4i$$

$$(2) \quad x = 2-i, 1+i$$

【解説】

(2) a, b, c が必ずしも実数とは限らない複素数で,

$a \neq 0$ のとき, 2乗して $b^2 - 4ac$ になる複素数の1つを $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$ と書けば, 2の(1)(2)の計算より

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

は2次方程式 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ の解になる。したがって

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(3+i)}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-3-4i}}{2} \text{ と書け}$$

るが, (1)より $-3-4i = (1-2i)^2$ であるから,

$$x = \frac{3 \pm (1-2i)}{2} = 2-i, 1+i$$

$$4(1) \quad a = 1 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{2-\sqrt{7}}{2} < a < \frac{2+\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$(3) \quad a \leq 3-2\sqrt{2}, 3+2\sqrt{2} \leq a$$

$$(4) \quad a = \frac{-8 \pm 3\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

【解説】

$$(1) \quad D = (a+1)^2 - 4(a+3) = 0 \text{ より, } a^2 - 2a - 11 = 0$$

$$(2) \quad D = (2a+1)^2 - 4(3a+1) < 0 \text{ より, } 4a^2 - 8a - 3 < 0$$

$$(3) \quad D = (a+5)^2 - 8(2a+3) \geq 0 \text{ より, } a^2 - 6a + 1 \geq 0$$

$$(4) \quad D = (2a+1)^2 - 12(a^2+3a+2) = 0 \text{ より, } -8a^2 - 32a - 23 = 0$$

7 解と係数の関係 (P 30 ~ P 33)

◇確認問題 (P 30 ~ P 31)

$$1(1) \quad \alpha + \beta = -3, \alpha\beta = -1$$

$$(2) \quad \alpha + \beta = 2, \alpha\beta = 5$$

$$(3) \quad \alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{3}, \alpha\beta = 2$$

$$(4) \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{5}{2}, \alpha\beta = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$2(1) \textcircled{1} \quad -1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$(2) \textcircled{1} \quad 18$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad -50$$

【解説】

$$(1) \quad \alpha + \beta = 3, \alpha\beta = 5$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 3^2 - 2 \cdot 5, \quad \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta}$$

$$(2) \quad \alpha + \beta = -2, \alpha\beta = -7$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (-2)^2 - 2(-7)$$

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2)$$

$$3(1) \quad x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \quad (2) \quad x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$(3) \quad x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

【解説】

$$(1) \quad (2 + \sqrt{3}) + (2 - \sqrt{3}) = 4, \quad (2 + \sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3}) = 1$$

$$(2) \quad (-1 + i) + (-1 - i) = -2, \quad (-1 + i)(-1 - i) = 2$$

$$(3) \quad -1 + 2 = 1, \quad -1 \cdot 2 = -2$$

$$4(1) \textcircled{1} \quad x^2 - x - 7 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x^2 - 15x + 49 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x^2 - \frac{1}{7}x - \frac{1}{7} = 0 \quad (7x^2 - x - 1 = 0)$$

$$(2) \textcircled{1} \quad x^2 - \frac{9}{2}x + \frac{15}{2} = 0 \quad (2x^2 - 9x + 15 = 0)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{11}{2} = 0 \quad (4x^2 - x + 22 = 0)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \quad (6x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0)$$

【解説】

$$(1) \alpha + \beta = -1, \alpha\beta = -7$$

$$\textcircled{1} (\alpha + 1) + (\beta + 1) = \alpha + \beta + 2 = 1$$

$$(\alpha + 1)(\beta + 1) = \alpha\beta + \alpha + \beta + 1 = -7$$

$$\textcircled{2} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 15$$

$$\alpha^2\beta^2 = (\alpha\beta)^2 = 49$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{-7}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{7}$$

$$(2) \alpha + \beta = -\frac{3}{2}, \alpha\beta = 3$$

$$\textcircled{1} (\alpha + 3) + (\beta + 3) = \alpha + \beta + 6 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$(\alpha + 3)(\beta + 3) = \alpha\beta + 3(\alpha + \beta) + 9 = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \alpha^2 + 2 + \beta^2 + 2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta + 4 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(\alpha^2 + 2)(\beta^2 + 2) = (\alpha\beta)^2 + 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 4$$

$$= (\alpha\beta)^2 + 2\{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta\} + 4 = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{3}$$

◇練成問題A (P 32)

$$1(1) \alpha + \beta = -5, \alpha\beta = 2 \quad (2) \alpha + \beta = -4, \alpha\beta = -2$$

$$(3) \alpha + \beta = 2, \alpha\beta = \frac{9}{2} \quad (4) \alpha + \beta = -2, \alpha\beta = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$(5) \alpha + \beta = -\frac{8}{7}, \alpha\beta = -\frac{3}{7}$$

$$(6) \alpha + \beta = -\frac{11}{5}, \alpha\beta = 4$$

$$2(1)\textcircled{1} \quad 11 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad (2)\textcircled{1} \quad 7 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad -\frac{14}{3}$$

$$(3)\textcircled{1} \quad 19 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad -80$$

【解説】

$$(1) \alpha + \beta = -1, \alpha\beta = -5 \text{ より,}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (-1)^2 - 2(-5), \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta}$$

$$(2) \alpha + \beta = -2, \alpha\beta = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ より,}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (-2)^2 - 2\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right), \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta}$$

$$(3) \alpha + \beta = -5, \alpha\beta = 3 \text{ より}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (-5)^2 - 2 \cdot 3$$

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2)$$

$$3(1) x^2 - 2x - 6 = 0 \quad (2) x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$$

$$(3) x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$$

【解説】

$$(1) (1 + \sqrt{7}) + (1 - \sqrt{7}) = 2$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{7})(1 - \sqrt{7}) = -6$$

$$(2) (2 + i) + (2 - i) = 4, (2 + i)(2 - i) = 5$$

$$(3) 3 + 5 = 8, 3 \cdot 5 = 15$$

$$4(1)\textcircled{1} x^2 + 4x + 7 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} x^2 + 6x + 21 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} x^2 + \frac{4}{7}x + \frac{1}{7} = 0 \quad (7x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0)$$

$$(2)\textcircled{1} x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - 2 = 0 \quad (2x^2 + x - 4 = 0)$$

$$\textcircled{2} x^2 - \frac{49}{4}x + \frac{49}{4} = 0 \quad (4x^2 - 49x + 49 = 0)$$

$$\textcircled{3} x^2 - x + \frac{2}{11} = 0 \quad (11x^2 - 11x - 2 = 0)$$

$$(3)\textcircled{1} x^2 - \frac{8}{3}x + 3 = 0 \quad (3x^2 - 8x + 9 = 0)$$

$$\textcircled{2} x^2 + \frac{68}{9}x + \frac{148}{9} = 0 \quad (9x^2 + 68x + 148 = 0)$$

$$\textcircled{3} x^2 - \frac{8}{9}x + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \quad (9x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0)$$

【解説】

$$(1) \alpha + \beta = -2, \alpha\beta = 4$$

$$\textcircled{1} (\alpha - 1) + (\beta - 1) = \alpha + \beta - 2 = -4$$

$$(\alpha - 1)(\beta - 1) = \alpha\beta - (\alpha + \beta) + 1 = 7$$

$$\textcircled{2} (\alpha^2 - 1) + (\beta^2 - 1) = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta - 2 = -6$$

$$(\alpha^2 - 1)(\beta^2 - 1) = (\alpha\beta)^2 - (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 1$$

$$= (\alpha\beta)^2 - \{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta\} + 1 = 21$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{1}{\alpha - 1} + \frac{1}{\beta - 1} = \frac{(\alpha - 1) + (\beta - 1)}{(\alpha - 1)(\beta - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha + \beta) - 2}{\alpha\beta - (\alpha + \beta) + 1} = -\frac{4}{7}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta - 1} = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta - (\alpha + \beta) + 1} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$(2) \alpha + \beta = \frac{7}{2}, \alpha\beta = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} (\alpha - 2) + (\beta - 2) = \alpha + \beta - 4 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(\alpha - 2)(\beta - 2) = \alpha\beta - 2(\alpha + \beta) + 4 = -2$$

$$\textcircled{2} (\alpha^2 + 1) + (\beta^2 + 1) = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta + 2 = \frac{49}{4}$$

$$(\alpha^2 + 1)(\beta^2 + 1) = (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 1$$

$$= (\alpha\beta)^2 + \{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta\} + 1 = \frac{49}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} + \frac{1}{\beta + 1} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta) + 2}{\alpha\beta + (\alpha + \beta) + 1} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta + 1} = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta + (\alpha + \beta) + 1} = \frac{2}{11}$$

$$(3) \alpha + \beta = -\frac{4}{3}, \alpha\beta = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} (\alpha + 2) + (\beta + 2) = \alpha + \beta + 4 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$(\alpha + 2)(\beta + 2) = \alpha\beta + 2(\alpha + \beta) + 4 = 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} (\alpha^2 - 3) + (\beta^2 - 3) = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta - 6 = -\frac{68}{9}$$

$$(\alpha^2 - 3)(\beta^2 - 3) = \alpha^2\beta^2 - 3(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 9$$

$$= (\alpha\beta)^2 - 3\{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta\} + 9 = \frac{148}{9}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{1}{\alpha + 2} + \frac{1}{\beta + 2} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta) + 4}{\alpha\beta + 2(\alpha + \beta) + 4} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta + 2} = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta + 2(\alpha + \beta) + 4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

◇練成問題B (P 33)

$$1(1)\textcircled{1} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$(2)\textcircled{1} 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{15}$$

$$(3) \textcircled{1} \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5} \quad \textcircled{2} \frac{7}{5} \quad \textcircled{3} -\frac{261\sqrt{2}}{125}$$

【解説】

$$(1) \textcircled{3} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(2) \textcircled{3} \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(3) \textcircled{3} \alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta) \{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 3\alpha\beta\} \\ = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5} \left\{ \left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5}\right)^2 - 3 \cdot \frac{7}{5} \right\}$$

$$2(1) \textcircled{1} -6 \quad \textcircled{2} 22 \quad \textcircled{3} -82$$

$$(2) \textcircled{1} 1 \quad \textcircled{2} -2 \quad \textcircled{3} -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$(3) \textcircled{1} -7 \quad \textcircled{2} \frac{497}{16}$$

【解説】

$$(1) \alpha + \beta = -2, \alpha\beta = 5$$

$$\textcircled{1} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (-2)^2 - 2 \cdot 5$$

$$\textcircled{2} \alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2) = -2(-6 - 5)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \alpha^5 + \beta^5 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)(\alpha^3 + \beta^3) - \alpha^2\beta^2(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$(2) \alpha + \beta = 2, \alpha\beta = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 2^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (\alpha - \beta)^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{\alpha\beta} \\ = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2)$$

$$(3) \alpha + \beta = -\frac{3}{2}, \alpha\beta = -2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1}{\alpha - 1} + \frac{1}{\beta - 1} = \frac{(\beta - 1) + (\alpha - 1)}{(\alpha - 1)(\beta - 1)} \\ = \frac{\alpha + \beta - 2}{\alpha\beta - (\alpha + \beta) + 1} \\ = \frac{-\frac{3}{2} - 2}{-2 - \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \alpha^4 + \beta^4 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 - 2\alpha^2\beta^2 \\ = \{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta\}^2 - 2(\alpha\beta)^2$$

$$3(1) x^2 + \frac{1}{5}x + 1 = 0 \quad (5x^2 + x + 5 = 0)$$

$$(2) x^2 - \frac{15}{2}x + \frac{29}{2} = 0 \quad (2x^2 - 15x + 29 = 0)$$

$$(3) x^2 + 5x + 5 = 0$$

【解説】

$$(1) \alpha + \beta = -3, \alpha\beta = 5 \text{ より}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{(-3)^2 - 2 \cdot 5}{5}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = 1$$

$$(2) \alpha + \beta = \frac{5}{2}, \alpha\beta = 2 \text{ より}$$

$$(2\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha + 2\beta) = 3(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$(2\alpha + \beta)(\alpha + 2\beta) = 2\alpha^2 + 5\alpha\beta + 2\beta^2 \\ = 2(\alpha + \beta)^2 + \alpha\beta$$

$$(3) \alpha + \beta = -1, \alpha\beta = -1 \text{ より,}$$

$$(\alpha^3 + \beta) + (\alpha + \beta^3) = \alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \alpha + \beta$$

$$= (-1) \cdot \{(-1)^2 - 3 \cdot (-1)\} - 1$$

$$(\alpha^3 + \beta)(\alpha + \beta^3) = \alpha^4 + \alpha^3\beta^3 + \alpha\beta + \beta^4$$

$$= \{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta\}^2 - 2(\alpha\beta)^2 + (\alpha\beta)^3 + \alpha\beta$$

8 解と係数の関係の応用 (P 34 ~ P 37)

◇確認問題 (P 34 ~ P 35)

$$1(1) \frac{5 + \sqrt{17}}{2}, \frac{5 - \sqrt{17}}{2} \quad (2) \frac{-7 + \sqrt{57}}{2}, \frac{-7 - \sqrt{57}}{2}$$

【解説】

$$(1) x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0 \text{ の 2 解。}$$

$$(2) x^2 + 7x - 2 = 0 \text{ の 2 解。}$$

$$2(1) k = 1, \text{ 解は } 1 \text{ と } 2; k = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 解は } \frac{1}{2} \text{ と } 1$$

$$(2) k = -2, \text{ 解は } 2 \text{ と } 3; k = -\frac{1}{3}, \text{ 解は } \frac{4}{3} \text{ と } 2$$

【解説】

$$(1) 2 \text{ つの解は } \alpha, 2\alpha \text{ とおける。解と係数の関係より}$$

$$\alpha + 2\alpha = k + 2, \alpha \cdot 2\alpha = k + 1$$

$$k \text{ を消去して } 2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 1 = 0, \alpha = 1, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{また } k = 3\alpha - 2$$

$$(2) 2 \text{ つの解は } 2\alpha, 3\alpha \text{ とおける。解と係数の関係より}$$

$$2\alpha + 3\alpha = -(k - 3), 2\alpha \cdot 3\alpha = -2k + 2$$

$$k \text{ を消去して } 6\alpha^2 - 10\alpha + 4 = 0, \alpha = 1, \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{また } k = -5\alpha + 3$$

$$3(1) \left(x - \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$

$$(2) 2 \left(x - \frac{3 - \sqrt{41}}{4}\right) \left(x - \frac{3 + \sqrt{41}}{4}\right)$$

$$(3) \left(x - \frac{-1 - \sqrt{11}i}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{-1 + \sqrt{11}i}{2}\right)$$

$$4(1) \text{ 有理数の範囲 } (x^2 - 3)(x^2 + 3)$$

$$\text{実数の範囲 } (x - \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{3})(x^2 + 3)$$

$$\text{複素数の範囲 } (x - \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{3}i)(x + \sqrt{3}i)$$

$$(2) \text{ 有理数の範囲 } (x^2 - 7)(x^2 + 1)$$

$$\text{実数の範囲 } (x - \sqrt{7})(x + \sqrt{7})(x^2 + 1)$$

$$\text{複素数の範囲 } (x - \sqrt{7})(x + \sqrt{7})(x - i)(x + i)$$

◇練習問題 A (P 36)

$$1(1) \frac{3 - \sqrt{7}i}{2}, \frac{3 + \sqrt{7}i}{2} \quad (2) \frac{-1 - \sqrt{33}}{2}, \frac{-1 + \sqrt{33}}{2}$$

$$(3) \frac{-5 - \sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{-5 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad (4) \frac{3 - \sqrt{57}}{12}, \frac{3 + \sqrt{57}}{12}$$

【解説】