

1章 数と式の計算

BASIC

35 (1) 与式 = $\frac{2xy^3}{2z^3}$

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

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

36 (1) 与式 = $\frac{x-y}{x+y} + \frac{2xy}{(x+y)(x-y)}$
 $= \frac{(x-y)^2}{(x+y)(x-y)} + \frac{2xy}{(x+y)(x-y)}$
 $= \frac{(x-y)^2+2xy}{(x+y)(x-y)}$
 $= \frac{x^2-2xy+y^2+2xy}{(x+y)(x-y)}$
 $= \frac{x^2+y^2}{(x+y)(x-y)}$

(2) 与式 = $\frac{(a+b)^2}{(a-b)(a+b)} - \frac{(a-b)^2}{(a+b)(a-b)}$
 $= \frac{(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2}{(a-b)(a+b)}$
 $= \frac{\{(a+b) + (a-b)\}\{(a+b) - (a-b)\}}{(a-b)(a+b)}$
 $= \frac{2a \cdot 2b}{(a-b)(a+b)}$
 $= \frac{4ab}{(x+y)(x-y)}$

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

(4) 与式 = $\frac{4x^2y^2}{a^3b^3} \times \frac{a^2b^4}{-x^6y^3}$
 $= -\frac{4x^2y^2 \times a^2b^4}{a^3b^3 \times x^6y^3}$
 $= -\frac{4b}{ax^4y}$

(5) 与式 = $\frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2y^2} \times \frac{x^3y^2}{x^3+y^3}$
 $= \frac{(x+y)(x-y) \times x^3y^2}{x^2y^2 \times (x+y)(x^2-xy+y^2)}$
 $= \frac{x(x-y)}{x^2-xy+y^2}$

(6) 与式 = $\left(\frac{2x+3}{2x+3} - \frac{1}{2x+3}\right)$
 $\quad \times \left\{\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2(x+1)}{x+1}\right\}$
 $= \frac{2x+3-1}{2x+3} \times \frac{1+2(x+1)}{x+1}$
 $= \frac{2x+2}{2x+3} \times \frac{2x+3}{x+1}$
 $= \frac{2(x+1)}{2x+3} \times \frac{2x+3}{x+1}$
 $= 2$

37 (1) 与式 = $\frac{\left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right) \times a}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{a}\right) \times a}$
 $= \frac{a^2-1}{a-1}$
 $= \frac{(a+1)(a-1)}{a-1}$
 $= a+1$

(2) 与式 = $\frac{\left(x+y - \frac{6y^2}{x}\right) \times x}{\left(1 - \frac{2y}{x}\right) \times x}$
 $= \frac{x^2+xy-6y^2}{x-2y}$
 $= \frac{(x+3y)(x-2y)}{x-2y}$
 $= x+3y$

38 分子を分母で割ると

$x-3$	$\left. \begin{array}{r} x+1 \\ x^2-2x-2 \end{array} \right\}$	$x+2$	$\left. \begin{array}{r} x+1 \\ x^2+3x+3 \end{array} \right\}$
	$\frac{x^2-3x}{x-2}$		$\frac{x^2+2x}{x+3}$
	$\frac{x-3}{1}$		$\frac{x+2}{1}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \left(x + 1 + \frac{1}{x-3}\right) - \left(x + 1 + \frac{1}{x+2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+2} \\ &= \frac{x+2}{(x-3)(x+2)} - \frac{x-3}{(x+2)(x-3)} \\ &= \frac{(x+2) - (x-3)}{(x-3)(x+2)} \\ &= \frac{5}{(x-3)(x+2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 39 \quad (1) \quad \text{与式} &= |0+1| + |0-4| \\ &= |1| + |-4| \\ &= 1 + 4 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= |-2+1| + |-2-4| \\ &= |-1| + |-6| \\ &= 1 + 6 = 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \text{与式} &= |-3+1| + |-3-4| \\ &= |-2| + |-7| \\ &= 2 + 7 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \text{与式} &= |\pi+1| + |\pi-4| \\ &= (\pi+1) - (\pi-4) \\ &\quad (\pi+1 > 0, \pi-4 < 0 \text{ より}) \\ &= \pi+1 - \pi+4 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 40 \quad (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} \\ &= 3\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= 2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{3} \\ &= \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \text{与式} &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2 \cdot 5\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{10\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \text{与式} &= (\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \\ &= 3 - 2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 41 \quad (1) \quad \text{与式} &= |3 - \sqrt{5}| \\ &= 3 - \sqrt{5} \quad (3 - \sqrt{5} > 0 \text{ より}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= |1 - \sqrt{3}| \\ &= -(1 - \sqrt{3}) \quad (1 - \sqrt{3} < 0 \text{ より}) \\ &= \sqrt{3} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 42 \quad (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{(\sqrt{3}+1)(\sqrt{3}-1)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{(\sqrt{3})^2 - 1^2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{3-1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \frac{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})^2}{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})} \\ &= \frac{3+2\sqrt{6}+2}{(\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} \\ &= \frac{5+2\sqrt{6}}{3-2} = 5 + 2\sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 43 \quad (1) \quad \text{与式} &= 2 + 3i + 3 - 4i \\ &= (2+3) + (3-4)i \\ &= 5 - i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= 4 + 5i - 2 - 2i \\ &= (4-2) + (5-2)i \\ &= 2 + 3i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \text{与式} &= 6 + 10i + 3i + 5i^2 \\ &= 6 + 13i + 5 \cdot (-1) \\ &= 6 + 13i - 5 \\ &= 1 + 13i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \text{与式} &= 3i - 12 - 2i^2 + 8i \\ &= -12 + 11i - 2 \cdot (-1) \\ &= -12 + 11i + 2 \\ &= -10 + 11i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad \text{与式} &= \frac{(1-i)^2}{(1+i)(1-i)} \\ &= \frac{1-2i+i^2}{1-i^2} \\ &= \frac{1-2i+(-1)}{1-(-1)} \\ &= \frac{-2i}{2} = -i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{2i} \times (1+2i+i^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \times \{1+2i+(-1)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \times 2i \\ &= \frac{2i}{2i} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

44 (1) 与式 $= \sqrt{8}i \times \sqrt{2}i$
 $= 2\sqrt{2}i \times \sqrt{2}i$
 $= 4i^2 = 4 \cdot (-1)$
 $= -4$

(2) 与式 $= \sqrt{3}i \times \sqrt{6}$
 $= \sqrt{3}i \times \sqrt{3 \cdot 2}$
 $= 3\sqrt{2}i$

(3) 与式 $= \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}i$
 $= 5i$

(4) 与式 $= \frac{\sqrt{8}i}{\sqrt{2}i} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{2}}$
 $= \sqrt{4} = 2$

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

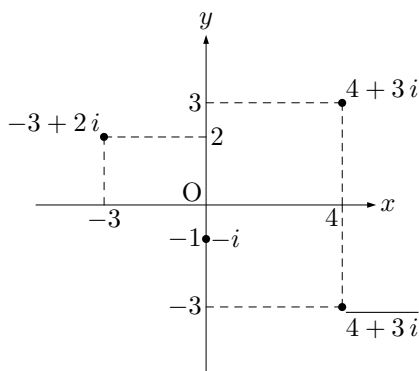
(6) 与式 $= \frac{\sqrt{15}i}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{5}}i$
 $= \sqrt{3}i$

45 (1) 実部が4, 虚部が3であるから, 複素数平面上で対応する点は, (4, 3)

(2) 与式 $= 4 - 3i$
 実部が4, 虚部が-3であるから, 複素数平面上で対応する点は, (4, -3)

(3) 実部が-3, 虚部が2であるから, 複素数平面上で対応する点は, (-3, 2)

(4) 与式 $= 0 - i$
 実部が0, 虚部が-1であるから, 複素数平面上で対応する点は, (0, -1)



46 (1) 実部が3, 虚部が4であるから, $3 + 4i$

(2) 実部が-4, 虚部が-4であるから, $-4 - 4i$

(3) 実部が-3, 虚部が1であるから, $-3 + i$

(4) 実部が0, 虚部が-2であるから, $0 - 2i = -2i$

47 (1) 与式 $= 4 + 3i + 4 - 3i$
 $= 8$

(2) 与式 $= (-3 + 2i)(-3 - 2i)$
 $= (-3)^2 - (2i)^2$
 $= 9 - 4i^2$
 $= 9 - 4 \cdot (-1)$
 $= 9 + 4 = 13$

48 (1) $|1 + i| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}$
 $= \sqrt{1 + 1} = \sqrt{2}$

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

(3) $|-2 + 3i| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 3^2}$
 $= \sqrt{4 + 9} = \sqrt{13}$

(4) $|1 + \sqrt{3}i| = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2}$
 $= \sqrt{1 + 3}$
 $= \sqrt{4} = 2$

49 (1) $|(1 + 2i)(2 + i)|$
 $= |1 + 2i| |2 + i|$
 $= \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2}$
 $= \sqrt{5} \sqrt{5}$
 $= 5$

(2) $\left| \frac{1}{3 - \sqrt{3}i} \right|$
 $= \frac{|1|}{|3 - \sqrt{3}i|}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2}}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$

CHECK

$$50 (1) \text{ 与式} = \frac{6x^6y^7}{9x^2y^6}$$

$$= \frac{2x^4y}{3} = \frac{2}{3}x^4y$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 1$$

$$(4) \text{ 与式} = \frac{\left\{1 + \frac{1-x}{x(x+1)}\right\} \times x(x+1)}{\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) \times x(x+1)}$$

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

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

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

$$51 (1) \text{ 与式} = 5\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = \sqrt{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \sqrt{3}$$

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot 1}{(\sqrt{2}+1)(2+\sqrt{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2} + 2 + 2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2} + 4}$$

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

$$= \frac{6 - 4\sqrt{2}}{(3\sqrt{2})^2 - 4^2}$$

$$= \frac{6 - 4\sqrt{2}}{18 - 16} = \frac{6 - 4\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$(4) \text{ 与式} = \frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}}{(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5})(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5})}$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}}{(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5})(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5})}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}}{(\sqrt{7})^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7-5} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{2} = \sqrt{7}$$

$$52 (1) \text{ 与式} = |-2| = 2$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = |(2\sqrt{6} - 5)(2\sqrt{6} + 5)|$$

$$= |(2\sqrt{6})^2 - 5^2|$$

$$= |24 - 25| = |-1| = 1$$

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = (\sqrt{2} - 2)^2 + (\sqrt{2} + 2)^2$$

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

$$= 12$$

$$(4) \quad \sqrt{5} - 2 > 0, \sqrt{5} - 5 < 0 \text{ であるから}$$

$$\text{与式} = (\sqrt{5} - 2) - (\sqrt{5} - 5)$$

$$= \sqrt{5} - 2 - \sqrt{5} + 5$$

$$= 3$$

$$53 (1) \text{ 与式} = 8 - 2i + 12i - 3i^2$$

$$= 8 + 10i - 3 \cdot (-1)$$

$$= 8 + 10i + 3$$

$$= 11 + 10i$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = 9 + 12i + 4i^2$$

$$= 9 + 12i + 4 \cdot (-1)$$

$$= 9 + 12i - 4$$

$$= 5 + 12i$$

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = \sqrt{2}i \cdot \sqrt{18}i$$

$$= \sqrt{2}i \cdot 3\sqrt{2}i$$

$$= 6i^2 = 6 \cdot (-1) = -6$$

$$(4) \text{ 与式} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}i}$$

$$= \frac{3}{i} = \frac{3i}{i^2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 54 \quad (1) \quad & |(3+i)(1-2i)| \\
 & = |3+i||1-2i| \\
 & = \sqrt{3^2+1^2}\sqrt{1^2+(-2)^2} \\
 & = \sqrt{10}\sqrt{5} \\
 & = 5\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \left| \frac{4-3i}{2+i} \right| \\
 & = \frac{|4-3i|}{|2+i|} \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{4^2+(-3)^2}}{\sqrt{2^2+1^2}} \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 55 \quad (1) \quad \text{与式} & = \{(2+\sqrt{3})+\sqrt{7}\}\{(2+\sqrt{3})-\sqrt{7}\} \\
 & = (2+\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{7})^2 \\
 & = 4+4\sqrt{3}+3-7 \\
 & = 4\sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} & = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{(\sqrt{3}-1)(\sqrt{3}+1)} \\
 & \quad + \frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})} \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{(\sqrt{3})^2-1^2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{(\sqrt{5})^2-(\sqrt{3})^2} \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1+\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 56 \quad (1) \quad \text{与式} & = 1+2i+\overline{1+2i} \\
 & = 1+2i+1-2i \\
 & = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} & = (1+2i)^2 \\
 & = 1+4i+4i^2 \\
 & = 1+4i+4 \cdot (-1) \\
 & = 1+4i-4 = -3+4i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \text{与式} & = |1+2i|^2 \\
 & = (\sqrt{1^2+2^2})^2 \\
 & = (\sqrt{5})^2 = 5
 \end{aligned}$$

STEP UP

$$\begin{aligned}
 57 \quad (1) \quad \text{与式} & = + \left(\frac{y}{x} \times \frac{y^3}{x^2} \times \frac{x^3}{y^2} \right) \\
 & = y^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} & = - \left\{ \frac{(x+y)(x-y)}{(x-y)^2} \times \frac{x-y}{x(x+y)} \right\} \\
 & = -\frac{1}{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \text{与式} & = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-3)} - \frac{4}{(x+5)(x-3)} \\
 & \quad + \frac{5}{(x+5)(x-1)} \\
 & = \frac{(x+5)-4(x-1)+5(x-3)}{(x-1)(x-3)(x+5)} \\
 & = \frac{x+5-4x+4+5x-15}{(x-1)(x-3)(x+5)} \\
 & = \frac{2x-6}{(x-1)(x-3)(x+5)} \\
 & = \frac{2(x-3)}{(x-1)(x-3)(x+5)} \\
 & = \frac{2}{(x-1)(x+5)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \text{与式} & = -\frac{b+c}{(a-b)(c-a)} - \frac{c+a}{(b-c)(a-b)} \\
 & \quad - \frac{a+b}{(c-a)(b-c)} \\
 & = \frac{-(b+c)(b-c) - (c+a)(c-a) - (a+b)(a-b)}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} \\
 & = \frac{-b^2+c^2 - c^2+a^2 - a^2+b^2}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} \\
 & = \frac{0}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad \text{与式} & = \frac{(2x-y)(x-2y)}{(x-y)^2} \\
 & \quad \times \frac{(x+y)(x-y)}{(3x-y)(x+2y)} \\
 & \quad \times \frac{(x+2y)(x-y)}{(x-2y)(x+y)} \\
 & = \frac{2x-y}{3x-y}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 58 \quad (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \frac{a - \frac{1 \times a}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{a}\right) \times a}}{a + \frac{1 \times a}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{a}\right) \times a}} \\
 &= \frac{a - \frac{a}{a+1}}{a + \frac{a}{a-1}} \\
 &= \frac{\left(a - \frac{a}{a+1}\right) \times (a+1)(a-1)}{\left(a + \frac{a}{a-1}\right) \times (a+1)(a-1)} \\
 &= \frac{a(a+1)(a-1) - a(a-1)}{a(a+1)(a-1) + a(a+1)} \\
 &= \frac{a(a-1)\{(a+1) - 1\}}{a(a+1)\{(a-1) + 1\}} \\
 &= \frac{a^2(a-1)}{a^2(a+1)} \\
 &= \frac{a-1}{a+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= 1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1 \times x}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) \times x}}} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x}{x-1}}} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1 \times (x-1)}{\left(1 - \frac{x}{x-1}\right) \times (x-1)}} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x-1}{(x-1) - x}} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x-1}{-1}} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{1+x-1} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x-1}{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

59 (1) 組立除法を用いて分子を分母で割ると

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{cccc|l}
 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\
 & -1 & 0 & 1 & \\
 \hline
 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & \\
 \end{array} \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{cccc|l}
 -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
 & -1 & 0 & 1 & \\
 \hline
 -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \\
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \left(x^2 - 1 + \frac{2}{x+1}\right) \\
 &\quad + \left(-x^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{x-1}\right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} \\
 &= \frac{2(x-1) + (x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\
 &= \frac{3x-1}{(x+1)(x-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 分子を分母で割ると

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{r}
 x \quad +1 \\
 x^2 - 3x + 2 \overline{) x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 4} \\
 \underline{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x} \\
 x^2 - 3x + 4 \\
 \underline{x^2 - 3x + 2} \\
 2
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{r}
 x \quad +1 \\
 x^2 - 4x + 3 \overline{) x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 6} \\
 \underline{x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x} \\
 x^2 - 4x + 6 \\
 \underline{x^2 - 4x + 3} \\
 3
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \left(x + 1 + \frac{2}{x^2 - 3x + 2}\right) \\
 &\quad - \left(x + 1 + \frac{3}{x^2 - 4x + 3}\right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{(x-2)(x-1)} - \frac{3}{(x-3)(x-1)} \\
 &= \frac{2(x-3) - 3(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-3)(x-1)} \\
 &= \frac{2x-6-3x+6}{(x-2)(x-3)(x-1)} \\
 &= -\frac{x}{(x-2)(x-3)(x-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

60 (1) 与式

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}}{\{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{5}\}\{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) - \sqrt{5}\}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}}{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^2 - 5} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}}{(2 + 2\sqrt{6} + 3) - 5} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{6}} \\
 &= \frac{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}) \times \sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{6}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{18} - \sqrt{30}}{12} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{30}}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{\{(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{3}\}\{(1 + \sqrt{2}) + \sqrt{3}\}} \\ &\quad + \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}{\{(1 + \sqrt{2}) + \sqrt{3}\}\{(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{3}\}} \\ &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{(1 + \sqrt{2})^2 - 3} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}{(1 + \sqrt{2})^2 - 3} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + (1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})}{(1 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2) - 3} \\ &= \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

61 $\alpha = a + bi, \beta = c + di$ とおく .

(1) 左辺 $= \overline{(a + bi) + (c + di)}$
 $= \overline{(a + c) + (b + d)i}$
 $= (a + c) - (b + d)i$

右辺 $= \overline{(a + bi)} + \overline{(c + di)}$
 $= (a - bi) + (c - di)$
 $= (a + c) - (b + d)i$

よって, 左辺 = 右辺

(2) 左辺 $= (\alpha + \beta)(\overline{\alpha + \beta}) \leftarrow |\alpha|^2 = \alpha\bar{\alpha}$
 $= (\alpha + \beta)(\bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta}) \leftarrow (1)$
 $= \alpha\bar{\alpha} + \alpha\bar{\beta} + \bar{\alpha}\beta + \beta\bar{\beta}$
 $= |\alpha|^2 + \alpha\bar{\beta} + \bar{\alpha}\beta + |\beta|^2 \leftarrow \alpha\bar{\alpha} = |\alpha|^2$
 $=$ 右辺

PLUS

62 左辺 $= \sqrt{(\sqrt{a})^2 + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} + (\sqrt{b})^2}$
 $= \sqrt{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2}$
 $= |\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}|$

ここで, $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} > 0$ であるから
 $|\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}| = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$

よって, $\sqrt{a + b + 2\sqrt{ab}} = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$

63 (1) 与式 $= \sqrt{(2 + 1) - 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 1}$
 $= |\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1}|$
 $= \sqrt{2} - 1$

(2) 与式 $= \sqrt{(3 + 2) + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 2}$
 $= \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$

(3) 与式 $= \sqrt{7 - 2\sqrt{2^2 \cdot 3}}$
 $= \sqrt{7 - 2\sqrt{12}}$
 $= \sqrt{(4 + 3) - 2\sqrt{4 \cdot 3}}$
 $= |\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3}|$
 $= 2 - \sqrt{3}$

(4) 与式 $= \sqrt{27 - \sqrt{4 \cdot 50}}$
 $= \sqrt{27 - 2\sqrt{50}}$
 $= \sqrt{(25 + 2) - 2\sqrt{25 \cdot 2}}$
 $= |\sqrt{25} - \sqrt{2}|$
 $= 5 - \sqrt{2}$

(5) 与式 $= \sqrt{\frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{2}}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{(3 + 1) + 2\sqrt{3 \cdot 1}}}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{2}$

(6) 与式 $= \sqrt{\frac{8 + 2\sqrt{7}}{2}}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{(7 + 1) + 2\sqrt{7 \cdot 1}}}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{2}}{2}$

64 (1) 与式 $= \sqrt{(x + 1) - 2\sqrt{x} \cdot 1}$
 $= |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{1}| = |\sqrt{x} - 1|$

ここで, $x \geq 1$ より, $\sqrt{x} \geq 1$, すなわち,
 $\sqrt{x} - 1 \geq 0$ であるから
 $|\sqrt{x} - 1| = \sqrt{x} - 1$

(2) $0 \leq a \leq 1$ より, $a \geq 0, 1 - a \geq 0$ であるから
与式 $= \sqrt{\{a + (1 - a)\} + 2\sqrt{a(1 - a)}}$
 $= \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{1 - a}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 65 \quad \frac{8}{\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}}} &= \frac{8}{\sqrt{(5+1)-2\sqrt{5}\cdot 1}} \\
 &= \frac{8}{|\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{1}|} \\
 &= \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}-1} \\
 &= \frac{8(\sqrt{5}+1)}{(\sqrt{5}-1)(\sqrt{5}+1)} \\
 &= \frac{8(\sqrt{5}+1)}{5-1} \\
 &= \frac{8(\sqrt{5}+1)}{4} = 2\sqrt{5}+2
 \end{aligned}$$

$2\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{20}$ であるから, $4 < \sqrt{20} < 5$

よって, $4+2 < 2\sqrt{5}+2 < 5+2$, すなわち,
 $6 < 2\sqrt{5}+2 < 7$ より, $a = 6$

これより, $b = (2\sqrt{5}+2) - 6 = 2\sqrt{5} - 4$

以上より

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}-4} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{5}+2}{2(\sqrt{5}-2)(\sqrt{5}+2)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{5}+2}{2(5-4)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{5}+2}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3(\sqrt{5}+2)}{6} \\
 &= \frac{1+3\sqrt{5}+6}{6} \\
 &= \frac{7+3\sqrt{5}}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$