

本科 1 期 6 月度

解答

Z 会東大進学教室

中 2 選抜東大・医学部数学

中 2 数学

中 2 東大数学



# 8章 式の展開・因数分解 (4)

## 問題

【1】 (1)  $x^2 + 6x + 5 = (x + 1)(x + 5)$  (2)  $x^2 - 13x + 12 = (x - 1)(x - 12)$

(3)  $x^2 + 6x + 9 = (x + 3)^2$  (4)  $x^2 - 10x + 25 = (x - 5)^2$

(5)  $x^2 - 49 = (x + 7)(x - 7)$  (6)  $y^2 - 12y - 28 = (y + 2)(y - 14)$

(7)  $b^2 - 18b + 81 = (b - 9)^2$  (8)  $3x^2 + 7x + 2 = (x + 2)(3x + 1)$

(9)  $a^2 - 100b^2 = (a + 10b)(a - 10b)$  (10)  $y^2 + y - 56 = (y + 8)(y - 7)$

(11)  $a^2 + 3a - 28 = (a + 7)(a - 4)$  (12)  $2x^2 - 3x - 5 = (x + 1)(2x - 5)$

【2】 (1)  $x^2 + 8xy + 7y^2 = (x + y)(x + 7y)$  (2)  $x^2 - 3xy - 4y^2 = (x - 4y)(x + y)$

(3)  $x^2 + 7xy + 10y^2 = (x + 2y)(x + 5y)$  (4)  $x^2 + 7xy - 18y^2 = (x + 9y)(x - 2y)$

(5)  $a^2 - 6ab - 16b^2 = (a + 2b)(a - 8b)$  (6)  $x^2 - 9ax + 20a^2 = (x - 4a)(x - 5a)$

(7)  $x^2 + 2xy - 48y^2 = (x + 8y)(x - 6y)$  (8)  $y^2 - 17yz + 60z^2$   
 $= (y - 12z)(y - 5z)$

(9)  $3x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2$   
 $= (x + 2y)(3x + 2y)$   

1	$\diagdown$	2y	$\longrightarrow$	6y
3	$\diagup$	2y	$\longrightarrow$	2y
3		4y <sup>2</sup>		8y

(10)  $2x^2 - 3xy - 20y^2$   
 $= (x - 4y)(2x + 5y)$   

1	$\diagdown$	-4y	$\longrightarrow$	-8y
2	$\diagup$	5y	$\longrightarrow$	5y
2		-20y <sup>2</sup>		-3y

(11)  $3a^2 - 14ab - 24b^2$   
 $= (a - 6b)(3a + 4b)$   

1	$\diagdown$	-6b	$\longrightarrow$	-18b
3	$\diagup$	4b	$\longrightarrow$	4b
3		-24b <sup>2</sup>		-14b

(12)  $6p^2 + 11pq - 10q^2$   
 $= (2p + 5q)(3p - 2q)$   

2	$\diagdown$	5q	$\longrightarrow$	15q
3	$\diagup$	-2q	$\longrightarrow$	-4q
6		-10q <sup>2</sup>		11q

(13)  $8a^2 - 22ac - 21c^2$   
 $= (2a - 7c)(4a + 3c)$   

2	$\diagdown$	-7c	$\longrightarrow$	-28c
4	$\diagup$	3c	$\longrightarrow$	6c
8		-21c <sup>2</sup>		-22c

(14)  $20x^2 + xy - 12y^2$   
 $= (4x - 3y)(5x + 4y)$   

4	$\diagdown$	-3y	$\longrightarrow$	-15y
5	$\diagup$	4y	$\longrightarrow$	16y
20		-12y <sup>2</sup>		y

【3】 (1)  $(x-y)^2 - 5(x-y) + 4$   $[x-y=A \text{ とおく}]$   
 $=A^2 - 5A + 4$   
 $=(A-4)(A-1)$   $[A \text{ をもとにもとす}]$   
 $=(x-y-4)(x-y-1)$

(2)  $12x^2 - 27(y-z)^2$   
 $=3\{4x^2 - 9(y-z)^2\}$   
 $=3\{2x+3(y-z)\}\{2x-3(y-z)\}$   
 $=3(2x+3y-3z)(2x-3y+3z)$

(3)  $(x^2-6x)^2 + (x^2-6x) - 56$   $[x^2-6x=A \text{ とおく}]$   
 $=A^2 + A - 56$   
 $=(A-7)(A+8)$   $[A \text{ をもとにもとす}]$   
 $=(x^2-6x-7)(x^2-6x+8)$   
 $=(x-7)(x+1)(x-2)(x-4)$

(4)  $2(x+2y)^2 + 3(x+2y) - 9$   $[x+2y=A \text{ とおく}]$   
 $=2A^2 + 3A - 9$   
 $=(A+3)(2A-3)$   $[A \text{ をもとにもとす}]$   
 $=\{(x+2y)+3\}\{2(x+2y)-3\}$   
 $=(x+2y+3)(2x+4y-3)$

1	3	$\longrightarrow$	6
2	-3	$\longrightarrow$	-3
2	-9		3

(5)  $3(x^2-2x)^2 - (x^2-2x) - 4$   $[x^2-2x=A \text{ とおく}]$   
 $=3A^2 - A - 4$   
 $=(A+1)(3A-4)$   $[A \text{ をもとにもとす}]$   
 $=\{(x^2-2x)+1\}\{3(x^2-2x)-4\}$   
 $=(x^2-2x+1)(3x^2-6x-4)$   
 $=(x-1)^2(3x^2-6x-4)$

1	1	$\longrightarrow$	3
3	-4	$\longrightarrow$	-4
3	-4		-1

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad & 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 56x \\
 & = 2x(x^2 - 3x - 28) \\
 & = 2x(x - 7)(x + 4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad & -x^2y^2 + 2xy + 35 \\
 & = -(x^2y^2 - 2xy - 35) \\
 & = -(xy - 7)(xy + 5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \quad & 4a^3 - 8a^2b + 3ab^2 \\
 & = a(4a^2 - 8ab + 3b^2) \\
 & = a(2a - 3b)(2a - b)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9) \quad & -6x^3 + 5x^2 + 6x \\
 & = -x(6x^2 - 5x - 6) \\
 & = -x(2x - 3)(3x + 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcccl}
 2 & \searrow & -3b & \longrightarrow & -6b \\
 2 & \swarrow & -b & \longrightarrow & -2b \\
 \hline
 4 & & 3b^2 & & -8b
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcccl}
 2 & \searrow & -3 & \longrightarrow & -9 \\
 3 & \swarrow & 2 & \longrightarrow & 4 \\
 \hline
 6 & & -6 & & -5
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【4】 (1)} \quad & x^2 + 9 + 6x = x^2 + 6x + 9 \\
 & = (x + 3)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & a^2 - 36 + 9a = a^2 + 9a - 36 \\
 & = (a + 12)(a - 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad & 2y - 35 + y^2 = y^2 + 2y - 35 \\
 & = (y + 7)(y - 5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad & 32 - 20x + 3x^2 = 3x^2 - 20x + 32 \\
 & = (x - 4)(3x - 8)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad & 28a^2b^2 - 49b^4 - 4a^4 = -(4a^4 - 28a^2b^2 + 49b^4) \\
 & = -(2a^2 - 7b^2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad & a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + 2a - 2b + 1 \\
 & = (a^2 - 2ab + b^2) + (2a - 2b) + 1 \\
 & = (a - b)^2 + 2(a - b) + 1 \quad [a - b = A \text{ とおく}] \\
 & = A^2 + 2A + 1 \\
 & = (A + 1)^2 \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
 & = (a - b + 1)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad & x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + 2x - 2y - 24 \\
 & = (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) + (2x - 2y) - 24 \\
 & = (x - y)^2 + 2(x - y) - 24 \quad [x - y = A \text{ とおく}] \\
 & = A^2 + 2A - 24 \\
 & = (A + 6)(A - 4) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
 & = (x - y + 6)(x - y - 4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(8) \quad & x^2 + y^2 - 2xy - z^2 \\
& = (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) - z^2 \\
& = (x - y)^2 - z^2 \quad [x - y = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = A^2 - z^2 \\
& = (A + z)(A - z) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = (\mathbf{x - y + z})(\mathbf{x - y - z})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) \quad & x^2 - 4y^2 - 6x + 9 \\
& = (x^2 - 6x + 9) - 4y^2 \\
& = (x - 3)^2 - 4y^2 \quad [x - 3 = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = A^2 - (2y)^2 \\
& = (A + 2y)(A - 2y) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = (x - 3 + 2y)(x - 3 - 2y) \\
& = (\mathbf{x + 2y - 3})(\mathbf{x - 2y - 3})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(10) \quad & a^2 + 2a - b^2 + 1 \\
& = (a^2 + 2a + 1) - b^2 \\
& = (a + 1)^2 - b^2 \quad [a + 1 = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = A^2 - b^2 \\
& = (A + b)(A - b) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = (a + 1 + b)(a + 1 - b) \\
& = (\mathbf{a + b + 1})(\mathbf{a - b + 1})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \quad & x^2 - y^2 - z^2 + 2yz \\
& = x^2 - (y^2 - 2yz + z^2) \\
& = x^2 - (y - z)^2 \quad [y - z = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = x^2 - A^2 \\
& = (x + A)(x - A) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = \{x + (y - z)\}\{x - (y - z)\} \\
& = (\mathbf{x + y - z})(\mathbf{x - y + z})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(12) \quad & x^2 + 4y^2 + 4xy + 5x + 10y + 6 \\
& = (x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2) + (5x + 10y) + 6 \\
& = (x + 2y)^2 + 5(x + 2y) + 6 \quad [x + 2y = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = A^2 + 5A + 6 \\
& = (A + 2)(A + 3) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもとず}] \\
& = (\mathbf{x + 2y + 2})(\mathbf{x + 2y + 3})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(13) \quad & a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2 - 2ab - 2cd \\
& = (a^2 - 2ab + b^2) - (c^2 + 2cd + d^2) \\
& = (a - b)^2 - (c + d)^2 \quad [a - b = A, \ c + d = B \text{ とおく}] \\
& = A^2 - B^2 \\
& = (A + B)(A - B) \quad [A, \ B \text{ をもとにもとず}] \\
& = \{(a - b) + (c + d)\}\{(a - b) - (c + d)\} \\
& = (\mathbf{a - b + c + d})(\mathbf{a - b - c - d})
\end{aligned}$$

<b>【5】</b> (1) $(x - 3)^2 + 12x$ $= x^2 - 6x + 9 + 12x$ $= x^2 + 6x + 9$ $= (\mathbf{x + 3})^2$	(2) $(a - 5)(a + 1) - 7$ $= a^2 - 4a - 5 - 7$ $= a^2 - 4a - 12$ $= (\mathbf{a - 6})(\mathbf{a + 2})$
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(3) $2(x + 1)^2 - (x - 5)(x + 2)$ $= 2(x^2 + 2x + 1) - (x^2 - 3x - 10)$ $= x^2 + 7x + 12$ $= (\mathbf{x + 3})(\mathbf{x + 4})$	(4) $(x + 2)(x - 3) + 2(3x + 5)$ $= x^2 - x - 6 + 6x + 10$ $= x^2 + 5x + 4$ $= (\mathbf{x + 4})(\mathbf{x + 1})$
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$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad & (x - y)(x - y - 5) - 6 \quad [x - y = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = A(A - 5) - 6 \\
& = A^2 - 5A - 6 \\
& = (A - 6)(A + 1) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもとず}] \\
& = (\mathbf{x - y - 6})(\mathbf{x - y + 1})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad & (a^2 + 3a - 2)(a^2 + 3a + 1) - 4 \quad [a^2 + 3a = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = (A - 2)(A + 1) - 4 \\
& = A^2 - A - 2 - 4 \\
& = A^2 - A - 6 \\
& = (A - 3)(A + 2) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = (a^2 + 3a - 3)(a^2 + 3a + 2) \\
& = (\mathbf{a^2 + 3a - 3})(\mathbf{a + 2})(\mathbf{a + 1})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \quad & 4(x - y)(x - y - 3) + 9 \quad [x - y = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = 4A(A - 3) + 9 \\
& = 4A^2 - 12A + 9 \\
& = (2A - 3)^2 \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = \{2(x - y) - 3\}^2 \\
& = (\mathbf{2x - 2y - 3})^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(8) \quad & (x - 1)(x + 2)(x - 3)(x + 4) + 24 \\
& = \{(x - 1)(x + 2)\}\{(x - 3)(x + 4)\} + 24 \\
& = (x^2 + x - 2)(x^2 + x - 12) + 24 \quad [x^2 + x = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = (A - 2)(A - 12) + 24 \\
& = A^2 - 14A + 24 + 24 \\
& = A^2 - 14A + 48 \\
& = (A - 6)(A - 8) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = (x^2 + x - 6)(x^2 + x - 8) \\
& = (\mathbf{x - 2})(\mathbf{x + 3})(\mathbf{x^2 + x - 8})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) \quad & (x - 3)(x - 1)(x + 2)(x + 4) - 144 \\
& = \{(x - 3)(x + 4)\}\{(x - 1)(x + 2)\} - 144 \\
& = (x^2 + x - 12)(x^2 + x - 2) - 144 \quad [x^2 + x = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = (A - 12)(A - 2) - 144 \\
& = A^2 - 14A + 24 - 144 \\
& = A^2 - 14A - 120 \\
& = (A - 20)(A + 6) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = (x^2 + x - 20)(x^2 + x + 6) \\
& = (\mathbf{x + 5})(\mathbf{x - 4})(\mathbf{x^2 + x + 6})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(10) \quad & (x-1)(x-3)(x+6)(x+8) - 360 \\
& = \{(x-1)(x+6)\}\{(x-3)(x+8)\} - 360 \\
& = (x^2 + 5x - 6)(x^2 + 5x - 24) - 360 \quad [x^2 + 5x = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = (A-6)(A-24) - 360 \\
& = A^2 - 30A + 144 - 360 \\
& = A^2 - 30A - 216 \\
& = (A+6)(A-36) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = (x^2 + 5x + 6)(x^2 + 5x - 36) \\
& = \mathbf{(x+2)(x+3)(x+9)(x-4)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{【6】 (1)} \quad & a(x-y) - b(x-y) \quad [x-y = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = aA - bA \\
& = A(a-b) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = \mathbf{(x-y)(a-b)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad & 3a(a-b) - (a-b) \quad [a-b = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = 3aA - A \\
& = A(3a-1) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = \mathbf{(a-b)(3a-1)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad & 3a(a+1) - a(a+1) \quad [a+1 = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = 3aA - aA \\
& = A(3a-a) \\
& = 2aA \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = \mathbf{2a(a+1)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \quad & 3x^2(a-2b) - 6x(a-2b) \quad [a-2b = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = 3x^2A - 6xA \\
& = 3xA(x-2) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = \mathbf{3x(a-2b)(x-2)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad & a(3x-y) + 2b(y-3x) \\
& = a(3x-y) - 2b(3x-y) \quad [3x-y = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = aA - 2bA \\
& = A(a-2b) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = \mathbf{(a-2b)(3x-y)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad & x^2(y-z) + y^2(z-y) \\
& = x^2(y-z) - y^2(y-z) \\
& = (x^2 - y^2)(y-z) \\
& = \mathbf{(x+y)(x-y)(y-z)}
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【7】 (1)} \quad & ab + a + b + 1 \\
 & = (a + 1)b + (a + 1) \\
 & = (\mathbf{a + 1})(\mathbf{b + 1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & ax + by - bx - ay \\
 & = a(x - y) + (by - bx) \\
 & = a(x - y) - b(x - y) \\
 & = (\mathbf{a - b})(\mathbf{x - y})
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad & a^2b^2 - a^2 - b^2 + 1 \\
 & = a^2(b^2 - 1) - (b^2 - 1) \\
 & = (a^2 - 1)(b^2 - 1) \\
 & = (\mathbf{a + 1})(\mathbf{a - 1})(\mathbf{b + 1})(\mathbf{b - 1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad & x^2 + xy + 2x + y + 1 \\
 & = y(x + 1) + (x^2 + 2x + 1) \\
 & = y(x + 1) + (x + 1)^2 \\
 & = (x + 1)(y + x + 1) \\
 & = (\mathbf{x + 1})(\mathbf{x + y + 1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad & x^2 + ab - ax - bx \\
 & = x(x - a) - b(x - a) \\
 & = (\mathbf{x - a})(\mathbf{x - b})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad & a^2 - ab - bc + ac \\
 & = c(a - b) + (a^2 - ab) \\
 & = c(a - b) + a(a - b) \\
 & = (\mathbf{a - b})(\mathbf{a + c})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \quad & 2ab^2 - 3ab - 2a + b - 2 \\
 & = a(2b^2 - 3b - 2) + b - 2 \\
 & = a(b - 2)(2b + 1) + (b - 2) \\
 & = (b - 2)\{a(2b + 1) + 1\} \\
 & = (\mathbf{b - 2})(\mathbf{2ab + a + 1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9) \quad & ab - ac - b^2 + 2bc - c^2 \\
 & = (ab - ac) - (b^2 - 2bc + c^2) \\
 & = a(b - c) - (b - c)^2 \quad [b - c = A \text{ とおく}] \\
 & = aA - A^2 \\
 & = A(a - A) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもとす}] \\
 & = (b - c)\{a - (b - c)\} \\
 & = (\mathbf{b - c})(\mathbf{a - b + c})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{【8】 (1)} \quad & 5x(2x-1) - 3(2x-1)^2 \\
& = (2x-1)(5x-6x+3) \quad [(2x-1) \text{ でくくった}] \\
& = (2x-1)(-x+3) \\
& = -2x^2 + 7x - 3
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad & 2(x-2)^2 - 3(x-2)(x-6) \\
& = (x-2)(2x-4-3x+18) \quad [(x-2) \text{ でくくった}] \\
& = (x-2)(-x+14) \\
& = -x^2 + 16x - 28
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad 99^2 = (100-1)^2 = 100^2 - 2 \times 100 + 1 \text{ より, } 10000 \text{ から } 200 \text{ を引いて } 1 \text{ を加えればよい. よって, } \mathbf{9801}$$

$$(4) \quad 1001^2 - 999^2 = (1001+999)(1001-999) = 2000 \times 2 = \mathbf{4000}$$

$$(5) \quad 512^2 - 488^2 = (512+488)(512-488) = 1000 \times 24 = \mathbf{24000}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad \frac{50^2 + 53^2 - 47^2}{2 \times 50 \times 53} &= \frac{50^2 + (53+47) \times (53-47)}{2 \times 50 \times 53} \\
&= \frac{50^2 + 100 \times 6}{2 \times 50 \times 53} \\
&= \frac{50 + 12}{2 \times 53} \\
&= \frac{\mathbf{31}}{\mathbf{53}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \quad & 12345678 = a \text{ とおくと, 与えられた式は} \\
& 12345678^2 - 12345677 \times 12345679 = a^2 - (a-1)(a+1) = a^2 - a^2 + 1 = \mathbf{1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(8) \quad & 9876 = a \text{ とおくと, 与えられた式は} \\
& 9876 \times 9876 - 9875 \times 9877 + 9878 \times 9879 - 9877 \times 9880 \\
& = a^2 - (a-1)(a+1) + (a+2)(a+3) - (a+1)(a+4) \\
& = a^2 - (a^2 - 1) + (a^2 + 5a + 6) - (a^2 + 5a + 4) \\
& = a^2 - a^2 + 1 + a^2 + 5a + 6 - a^2 - 5a - 4 = \mathbf{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{【9】 (1)} & xy - x - y^2 + 1 \\
 & = x(y - 1) - (y^2 - 1) \\
 & = x(y - 1) - (y + 1)(y - 1) \\
 & = (\mathbf{y - 1})(\mathbf{x - y - 1})
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ll}
 (2) & xy + y^2 + x + 2y + 1 \\
 & = x(y + 1) + (y^2 + 2y + 1) \\
 & = x(y + 1) + (y + 1)^2 \\
 & = (\mathbf{y + 1})(\mathbf{x + y + 1})
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (3) & x^2 + y^2 - 2yz + 2zx - 2xy \\
 & = 2z(x - y) + (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) \\
 & = 2z(x - y) + (x - y)^2 \\
 & = (x - y)(2z + x - y) \\
 & = (\mathbf{x - y})(\mathbf{x - y + 2z})
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ll}
 (4) & a^2bc + ab^2c + ab^2 + a^2b \\
 & = ab\{c(a + b) + (a + b)\} \\
 & = ab\{(c + 1)(a + b)\} \\
 & = \mathbf{ab(a + b)(c + 1)}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (5) & a^2bc + abd + bc - ab^2 - ac^2 - cd \\
 & = d(ab - c) + a^2bc + bc - ab^2 - ac^2 \\
 & = d(ab - c) + (a^2bc - ac^2) + (bc - ab^2) \\
 & = d(ab - c) + ac(ab - c) - b(ab - c) \\
 & = (ab - c)(d + ac - b) \\
 & = (\mathbf{ab - c})(\mathbf{ac - b + d})
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (6) & 6a^2b^2 + 4a^2b - 6ab^2 - 4ab \\
 & = 2ab(3ab + 2a - 3b - 2) \\
 & = 2ab\{3b(a - 1) + 2(a - 1)\} \\
 & = 2ab\{(3b + 2)(a - 1)\} \\
 & = \mathbf{2ab(a - 1)(3b + 2)}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (7) & x^2 - y^2 - z^2 + 2yz + x + y - z \\
 & = x^2 - (y^2 - 2yz + z^2) + x + y - z \\
 & = x^2 - (y - z)^2 + x + y - z \\
 & = \{x + (y - z)\}\{x - (y - z)\} + x + y - z \\
 & = (x + y - z)(x - y + z) + (x + y - z) \\
 & = (\mathbf{x + y - z})(\mathbf{x - y + z + 1})
 \end{array}$$

【10】 1つの文字について整理し，文字係数のたすきがけを行う

$$(1) \quad x^2 + (3y + 2)x + (y - 1)(2y + 3) = (\mathbf{x + y - 1})(\mathbf{x + 2y + 3})$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 1 & \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} & y - 1 \\
 1 & & 2y + 3
 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} y - 1 \\ 2y + 3 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 1 & (y - 1)(2y + 3) & 3y + 2
 \end{array}$$

$$(2) \quad a^2 + 3ab + 4a + 2b^2 + 5b + 3 = a^2 + (3b + 4)a + (2b^2 + 5b + 3)$$

$$= a^2 + (3b + 4)a + (b + 1)(2b + 3) = (a + b + 1)(a + 2b + 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1 & \times & b + 1 \longrightarrow b + 1 \\ 1 & \times & 2b + 3 \longrightarrow 2b + 3 \\ \hline 1 & & (b + 1)(2b + 3) \quad 3b + 4 \end{array}$$

$$(3) \quad x^2 - 2y^2 - xy - 3x + 3y + 2$$

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

$$= x^2 - (y + 3)x - (y - 2)(2y + 1)$$

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

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1 & \times & y - 2 \longrightarrow y - 2 \\ 1 & \times & -(2y + 1) \longrightarrow -2y - 1 \\ \hline 1 & & -(y - 2)(2y + 1) \quad -y - 3 \end{array}$$

$$(4) \quad 2x^2 + 5xy + 3y^2 - x - 3y - 6$$

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

$$= 2x^2 + (5y - 1)x + 3(y + 1)(y - 2)$$

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

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1 & \times & y - 2 \longrightarrow 2y - 4 \\ 2 & \times & 3(y + 1) \longrightarrow 3y + 3 \\ \hline 2 & & 3(y + 1)(y - 2) \quad 5y - 1 \end{array}$$

**【11】** (1)  $x^4 + x^2 + 1 = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 - x^2$

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

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

$$(2) \text{ ① } \quad x^4 + 4x^2 + 16 = x^4 + 8x^2 + 16 - 4x^2$$

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

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

$$\text{② } \quad 4x^4 - 13x^2y^2 + y^4 = 4x^4 - 4x^2y^2 + y^4 - 9x^2y^2$$

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

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

$$\text{③ } \quad x^4 + 4 = x^4 + 4x^2 + 4 - 4x^2$$

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

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

# 添削課題

【1】 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 - 2xy + y^2 - z^2 \\ &= (x - y)^2 - z^2 \\ &= \{(x - y) + z\}\{(x - y) - z\} \\ &= (x - y + z)(x - y - z) \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + x - y - 6 \\ &= (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) + x - y - 6 \\ &= (x - y)^2 + (x - y) - 6 \quad [x - y = A \text{ とおく}] \\ &= A^2 + A - 6 \\ &= (A + 3)(A - 2) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\ &= (x - y + 3)(x - y - 2) \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} & a^2 - 10ab + 25b^2 + 7a - 35b + 12 \\ &= (a - 5b)^2 + 7(a - 5b) + 12 \quad [a - 5b = A \text{ とおく}] \\ &= A^2 + 7A + 12 \\ &= (A + 3)(A + 4) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\ &= (a - 5b + 3)(a - 5b + 4) \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 - y^2 + 6y - 9 \\ &= x^2 - (y^2 - 6y + 9) \\ &= x^2 - (y - 3)^2 \quad [y - 3 = A \text{ とおく}] \\ &= x^2 - A^2 \\ &= (x + A)(x - A) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\ &= (x + y - 3)(x - y + 3) \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} & 4x^2 - y^2 - 2y - 1 \\ &= 4x^2 - (y^2 + 2y + 1) \\ &= 4x^2 - (y + 1)^2 \quad [2x = A, y + 1 = B \text{ とおく}] \\ &= A^2 - B^2 \\ &= (A + B)(A - B) \quad [A, B \text{ をもとに戻す}] \\ &= (2x + y + 1)(2x - y - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad & 9a^2 - 4b^2 + 4bc - c^2 \\
& = (3a)^2 - (4b^2 - 4bc + c^2) \\
& = (3a)^2 - (2b - c)^2 \quad [3a = A, 2b - c = B \text{ とおく}] \\
& = A^2 - B^2 \\
& = (A + B)(A - B) \quad [A, B \text{ をもとに戻す}] \\
& = \{3a + (2b - c)\}\{3a - (2b - c)\} \\
& = \mathbf{(3a + 2b - c)(3a - 2b + c)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{【2】} \quad (1) \quad -12x^2 + 3y^2 = -3(4x^2 - y^2) = \mathbf{-3(2x + y)(2x - y)}$$

<別解>

$$\text{与式} = 3(y^2 - 4x^2) = \mathbf{3(y + 2x)(y - 2x) = 3(2x + y)(-2x + y)} \text{ でもよい}$$

$$(2) \quad x^4 - 16 = (x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 4) = \mathbf{(x^2 + 4)(x + 2)(x - 2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad & (a^2 - 4a + 2)(a^2 - 4a - 11) - 14 \quad [a^2 - 4a = A \text{ とおく}] \\
& = (A + 2)(A - 11) - 14 \\
& = A^2 - 9A - 22 - 14 \\
& = A^2 - 9A - 36 \\
& = (A + 3)(A - 12) \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
& = (a^2 - 4a + 3)(a^2 - 4a - 12) \\
& = \mathbf{(a - 1)(a - 3)(a + 2)(a - 6)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \quad & 1 - x^2 + y^2 - x^2y^2 \\
& = (1 - x^2) + y^2(1 - x^2) \\
& = (1 - x^2)(1 + y^2) \\
& = \mathbf{(1 + x)(1 - x)(1 + y^2)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\mathbf{【3】} \quad (1) & \begin{aligned} & 3xy - x - 6y + 2 \\ & = x(3y - 1) - 2(3y - 1) \\ & = \mathbf{(3y - 1)(x - 2)} \end{aligned} \\
(2) & \begin{aligned} & a^2 - ab + 4a - 2b + 4 \\ & = -b(a + 2) + a^2 + 4a + 4 \\ & = -b(a + 2) + (a + 2)^2 \\ & = \mathbf{(a + 2)(a - b + 2)} \end{aligned}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad & x^2 - 2xy + 5x - 4y + 6 \\
&= -2xy - 4y + x^2 + 5x + 6 \\
&= -2y(x+2) + (x+2)(x+3) \quad [x+2 = A \text{ とおく}] \\
&= -2yA + A(x+3) \\
&= (-2y+x+3)A \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
&= (x-2y+3)(x+2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \quad & 2a^2 - 6ab - 12 + 5a + 9b \\
&= -6ab + 9b + 2a^2 + 5a - 12 \quad [2a^2 + 5a - 12 \text{ をたすきがけで分解}] \\
&= -3b(2a-3) + (a+4)(2a-3) \quad [2a-3 = A \text{ とおく}] \\
&= -3bA + (a+4)A \\
&= (-3b+a+4)A \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
&= (a-3b+4)(2a-3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad & ab^2 - (a+c)b + c \\
&= ab^2 - ab - bc + c \\
&= ab(b-1) - c(b-1) \\
&= (ab-c)(b-1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad & x^4 + 36y^2 - 9x^2 - 4x^2y^2 \\
&= x^4 - 9x^2 - 4x^2y^2 + 36y^2 \\
&= x^2(x^2-9) - 4y^2(x^2-9) \quad [x^2-9 = A \text{ とおく}] \\
&= x^2A - 4y^2A \\
&= (x^2-4y^2)A \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
&= (x^2-4y^2)(x^2-9) \\
&= (x+2y)(x-2y)(x+3)(x-3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \quad & x^2y + 2xy^2 - 5xy - 3x^2 + 2y^2 - 3x - 6y \quad [x \text{ で整理}] \\
&= (y-3)x^2 + (2y^2-5y-3)x + 2y^2-6y \quad [2y^2-5y-3 \text{ をたすきがけで分解}] \\
&= (y-3)x^2 + (y-3)(2y+1)x + 2y(y-3) \quad [y-3 = A \text{ とおく}] \\
&= Ax^2 + A(2y+1)x + 2yA \\
&= \{x^2 + (2y+1)x + 2y\}A \quad [A \text{ をもとにもどす}] \\
&= \{x^2 + (2y+1)x + 2y\}(y-3) \\
&= (x+2y)(x+1)(y-3)
\end{aligned}$$

<b>【4】</b> (1)	$  \begin{aligned}  &97 \times 63 + 9 \times 7 \times 3 \\  &= 97 \times 63 + 63 \times 3 \\  &= (97 + 3) \times 63 \\  &= 100 \times 63 \\  &= \mathbf{6300}  \end{aligned}  $	(2)	$  \begin{aligned}  &283^2 - 217^2 \\  &= (283 + 217)(283 - 217) \\  &= 500 \times 66 \\  &= \mathbf{33000}  \end{aligned}  $
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(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{134^2 + 135^2 - 133^2}{2 \times 134 \times 135} &= \frac{134^2 + (135 + 133)(135 - 133)}{2 \times 134 \times 135} \\
 &= \frac{134^2 + 2 \times 134 \times 2}{2 \times 134 \times 135} \\
 &= \frac{134 + 4}{2 \times 135} = \frac{138}{2 \times 135} \\
 &= \frac{69}{135} \\
 &= \frac{\mathbf{23}}{\mathbf{45}}
 \end{aligned}$$



## 小テスト

- 【1】 (1)  $(x + 3)(x - 3)$   
(2)  $(x - y)(x - 3y)$   
(3)  $(m + 2)(m - 5)$   
(4)  $(y + 4)(y - 14)$   
(5)  $(p + 16)(p - 3)$   
(6)  $(a + 8b)(a - 4b)$   
(7)  $(7x - 3y)^2$   
(8)  $(n + 10)(n - 12)$   
(9)  $(p + 6q)(p - 12q)$   
(10)  $(2x + 7y)^2$

## 9章 相似 (1)

### 問題

- 【1】  $\triangle JKL$  と  $\triangle QPR$  において,  
 $JK : QP = KL : PR = LJ : RQ (= 2 : 3)$   
 3 組の辺の比が等しいから,  
 $\triangle JKL \sim \triangle QPR$  (3 辺比相等)  
 $\triangle GHI$  と  $\triangle ONM$  において,  
 $GI : OM = HI : NM (= 7 : 5)$   
 $\angle GIH = \angle OMN$   
 2 組の辺の比とその間の角がそれぞれ等しいから,  
 $\triangle GHI \sim \triangle ONM$  (2 辺比夾角相等)  
 $\triangle DEF$  と  $\triangle TSU$  において,  
 $\angle D = 180^\circ - (80^\circ + 40^\circ) = 60^\circ$  より,  $\angle D = \angle T$   
 $\angle F = \angle U$   
 2 組の角がそれぞれ等しいから,  
 $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle TSU$  (2 角相等)

- 【2】 (1)  $6 : x = 18 : 15$  より,  
 $18x = 6 \times 15$   
 $18x = 90$   
 $x = 5$
- (2)  $x : 8 = 14 : 12$  より,  
 $12x = 14 \times 8$   
 $12x = 112$   
 $x = \frac{28}{3}$

- (3)  $9 : 4 = x : 6$  より,  
 $4x = 9 \times 6$   
 $4x = 54$   
 $x = \frac{27}{2}$
- (4)  $x : 9 = 15 : y = 10 : 7.5 = 4 : 3$   
 $x : 9 = 4 : 3$  より,  
 $3x = 9 \times 4$   
 $x = 12$   
 $15 : y = 4 : 3$  より,  
 $4y = 15 \times 3$   
 $y = \frac{45}{4}$

$$(5) \quad 4 : x = 6 : y = 18 : 15 = 6 : 5$$

$$4 : x = 6 : 5 \text{ より,}$$

$$6x = 4 \times 5$$

$$x = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$6 : y = 6 : 5 \text{ より, } y = 5$$

$$(6) \quad 6 : x = 8 : (x + y) = 4 : 3$$

$$6 : x = 4 : 3 \text{ より,}$$

$$4x = 6 \times 3$$

$$x = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$8 : (x + y) = 4 : 3 \text{ に } x = \frac{9}{2} \text{ を代入して,}$$

$$8 : \left( \frac{9}{2} + y \right) = 4 : 3$$

$$4 \times \left( \frac{9}{2} + y \right) = 8 \times 3$$

$$18 + 4y = 24$$

$$4y = 6$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}$$

**【3】** (1)  $AB : A'B' = AC : A'C'$  より,

$$10 : 5 = x : 4$$

$$5x = 40$$

$$x = 8$$

同様に,  $AB : A'B' = BC : B'C'$  より,

$$10 : 5 = 12 : y$$

$$10y = 60$$

$$y = 6$$

(2) 相似な図形の対応する角はそれぞれ等しいので,  $x = 63(^{\circ})$

$$AB : A'B' = AC : A'C' \text{ より,}$$

$$4 : y = 6 : 8$$

$$6y = 32$$

$$y = \frac{16}{3}$$

(3)  $AB : A'B' = BC : B'C'$  より,

$$x : 12 = 4 : 9$$

$$9x = 48$$

$$x = \frac{16}{3}$$

相似な図形の対応する角はそれぞれ等しいので,  $\angle B' = \angle B = 60^{\circ}$ ,  $\angle C' = \angle C = 55^{\circ}$

よって,  $y = 180 - (60 + 55) = 65(^{\circ})$

【4】  $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBA \sim \triangle CAD$

【5】 (1)  $AB \parallel ED$  より, 2組の角がそれぞれ等しいから,

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC$$

よって, 対応する辺の比は等しいから,

$$AB : DE = AC : DC$$

$$15 : 5 = 9 : x$$

$$15x = 45$$

$$x = 3$$

(2) 2組の角がそれぞれ等しいから,

$$\triangle AED \sim \triangle ACB$$

よって, 対応する辺の比は等しいから,

$$ED : CB = AE : AC$$

$$x : 5 = (7 - 3) : 6 = 2 : 3$$

$$3x = 10$$

$$x = \frac{10}{3}$$

(3) 2組の角がそれぞれ等しいから,

$$\triangle DBA \sim \triangle EBF$$

よって, 対応する辺の比は等しいから,

$$AB : FB = AD : FE$$

$$(x + 4) : 5 = 6 : 3 = 2 : 1$$

$$x + 4 = 10$$

$$x = 6$$

2組の角がそれぞれ等しいから,

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle EBF$$

よって, 対応する辺の比は等しいから,

$$BC : BF = AB : EB$$

$$(y + 5) : 5 = (x + 4) : 4$$

$$(y + 5) : 5 = (6 + 4) : 4 = 5 : 2$$

$$2y + 10 = 25$$

$$2y = 15$$

$$y = \frac{15}{2}$$

2組の角がそれぞれ等しいから,

$$\triangle DBA \sim \triangle ABC$$

よって, 対応する辺の比は等しいから,

$$DA : AC = AB : CB$$

$$6 : z = (x + 4) : (y + 5)$$

$$6 : z = (6 + 4) : \left( \frac{15}{2} + 5 \right) = 4 : 5$$

$$4z = 30$$

$$z = \frac{15}{2}$$

以上より,

$$x = 6, y = \frac{15}{2}, z = \frac{15}{2}$$

(4)  $\angle A$  共通,  $\angle ADB = \angle AEC = 90^\circ$  より, 2 組の角がそれぞれ等しいから,

$$\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$$

よって, 対応する辺の比は等しいから,

$$AB : AC = AD : AE$$

$$(x+3) : (4+5) = 4 : 3$$

$$(x+3) : 9 = 4 : 3$$

$$3(x+3) = 36$$

$$x+3 = 12$$

$$x = 9$$

【6】(1)  $\triangle ABC$  と  $\triangle DBA$  において,

$$AB : DB = 9 : 3 = 3 : 1$$

$$BC : BA = 27 : 9 = 3 : 1$$

$\angle B$  は共通

2 組の辺の比が等しくその間の角が等しいから,

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DBA$$

よって,  $\triangle ABC$  と相似な図形は,

$$\triangle DBA$$

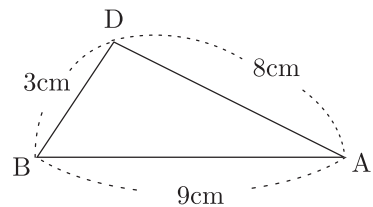
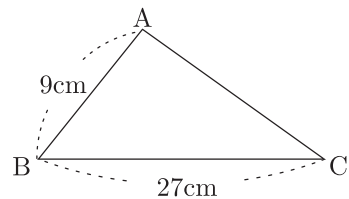
(2) (1) より,  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DBA$  だから,

対応する辺の比は等しいことより,

$$AC : DA = 3 : 1$$

$$AC : 8 = 3 : 1$$

$$AC = 24(\text{cm})$$



【7】(1)  $\triangle FDB$  と  $\triangle EFC$  において,

$$\angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ \dots\dots ①$$

$$\angle CFD = \angle B + \angle FDB = 60^\circ + \angle FDB \quad [\text{外角と内対角の関係}]$$

$$\text{一方, } \angle CFD = 60^\circ + \angle EFC$$

$$\text{したがって, } \angle FDB = \angle EFC \dots\dots ②$$

①, ② より, 2 組の角がそれぞれ等しいから,

$$\triangle FDB \sim \triangle EFC \quad (\text{証明終})$$

(2) 正三角形の一辺の長さは,

$$AB = AD + DB = DF + DB = 15(\text{cm})$$

$$AE = x\text{cm} \text{ とおくと, } FE = x\text{cm}, FC = BC - BF = 15 - 3 = 12(\text{cm})$$

(1) より,

$$BD : CF = DF : FE$$

$$8 : 12 = 7 : x$$

$$x = 10.5$$

$$\therefore AE = 10.5(\text{cm})$$

【8】  $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ADE$  より

$$\angle ABD = \angle ADE \dots\dots ①$$

$$\angle DAB = \angle EAD \dots\dots ②$$

外角の定理より

$$\begin{aligned}\angle ABD + \angle DAB &= \angle ADC \\ &= \angle ADE + \angle EDC\end{aligned}$$

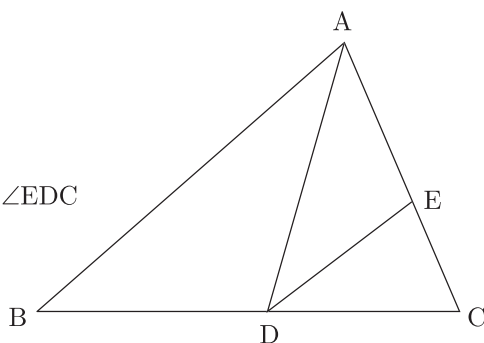
① より,  $\angle DAB = \angle EDC$

② より,  $\angle DAB = \angle DAC$  なので  
 $\angle DAC = \angle EDC$

これと  $\angle C$  共通だから,

2組の角がそれぞれ等しいので

$$\triangle ADC \sim \triangle DEC \quad (\text{証明終})$$



【9】  $\triangle ABE$  と  $\triangle ACD$  において、

仮定より、

$$\angle ABE = \angle ACD$$

$$\angle BAE = \angle CAD$$

2組の角がそれぞれ等しいから、

$$\triangle ABE \sim \triangle ACD$$

対応する辺の比は等しいから、

$$AB : AC = AE : AD$$

$$\text{ゆえに、} \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AD} \dots\dots ①$$

$\triangle AED$  と  $\triangle ABC$  において、

仮定より、

$$\angle BAE = \angle CAD$$

$$\angle EAC \text{ は共通}$$

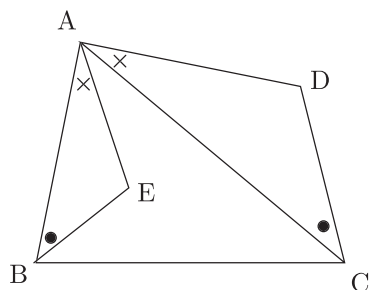
ゆえに、 $\angle EAD = \angle BAC \dots\dots ②$

① を変形して、

$$\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB} \dots\dots ③$$

②、③ より、2組の辺の比が等しくその間の角が等しいから、

$$\triangle AED \sim \triangle ABC \quad (\text{証明終})$$



【10】  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADB$  より

$$\angle BCA = \angle DBA = x \text{ とおく}$$

一方、 $AD = AE$  より

$$\angle ADE = \angle AED = y \text{ とおく}$$

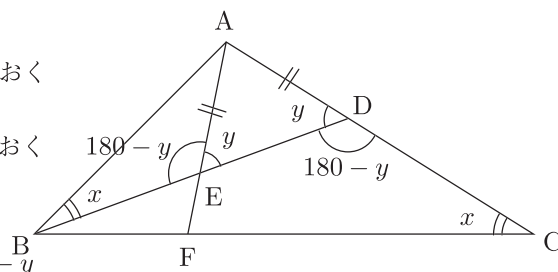
$\triangle ABE$  と  $\triangle BCD$  において

$$\angle ABE = \angle BCD = x$$

$$\angle BEA = \angle CDB = 180 - y$$

よって、2つの角がそれぞれ等しいので、

$$\triangle ABE \sim \triangle BCD \quad (\text{証明終})$$



【11】 (1)  $\triangle ABC$  と  $\triangle HBA$  において,

仮定より,

$$\angle BAC = \angle BHA = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle ABC = \angle HBA \text{ (共通)}$$

2組の角がそれぞれ等しいから,

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle HBA \dots\dots ①$$

$\triangle ABC$  と  $\triangle HAC$  において,

同様にして,

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle HAC \dots\dots ②$$

①, ② より,

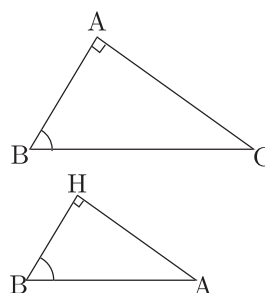
$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle HBA \sim \triangle HAC \quad (\text{証明終})$$

(2) ① より,  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle HBA$  だから,

対応する辺の比は等しいことより,

$$AB : HB = BC : BA$$

$$AB^2 = BH \times BC \quad (\text{証明終})$$



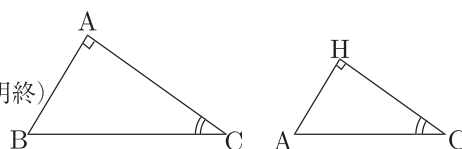
(3) ② より,  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle HAC$  だから,

対応する辺の比は等しいことより,

り,

$$AC : HC = BC : AC$$

$$AC^2 = CH \times CB \quad (\text{証明終})$$



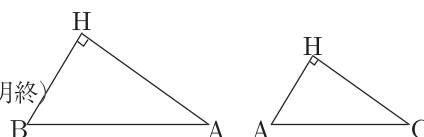
(4) (1) の結論より,  $\triangle HBA \sim \triangle HAC$

だから, 対応する辺の比は等しいことより,

とより,

$$AH : CH = HB : HA$$

$$AH^2 = HB \times HC \quad (\text{証明終})$$





【12】 仮定  $CA = CE$  より,

$$\angle AEC = \angle EAC \dots\dots ①$$

同様に  $CA = CD$  より,

$$\angle CAD = \angle CDA \dots\dots ②$$

一方,  $\angle AEC + \angle EAC + \angle CAD + \angle CDA = 180^\circ$

なので, ①, ② より,

$$2(\angle EAC + \angle CAD) = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle EAC + \angle CAD = \angle DAE = 90^\circ \dots\dots ③$$

ここで,

$$\angle BAD = \angle BAC - \angle DAC$$

$$= 90^\circ - \angle DAC \quad [\because \text{仮定}]$$

$$= \angle DAE - \angle DAC \quad [\because ③]$$

$$= \angle CAE$$

$$= \angle AEC \dots\dots ④ \quad [\because ①]$$

$\triangle BAD$ ,  $\triangle BEA$  において,

$$\begin{cases} \angle BAD = \angle BEA & [\because ④] \\ \angle B \text{ は共通} \end{cases}$$

以上より 2 つの角がそれぞれ等しいので,

$$\triangle BAD \sim \triangle BEA$$

相似な三角形の対応する辺の比は等しいので,

$$AB : BD = BE : AB$$

$$\therefore AB^2 = BD \times BE \quad (\text{証明終})$$

【13】 (1)  $\triangle ABE$  と  $\triangle ECF$  において,

$$\angle ABE = \angle ECF = 90^\circ \dots\dots (1)$$

$\angle AEF = 90^\circ$  だから,

$$\angle AEB + \angle FEC = 90^\circ \dots\dots (2)$$

一方,  $\triangle ABE$  において,

$$\angle AEB + \angle EAB = 90^\circ \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

②, ③ より,

$$\angle EAB = \angle FEC \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

①, ④ より, 2組の角がそれぞれ等しいから,

$$\triangle ABE \sim \triangle ECF \quad (\text{証明終})$$

(2)  $\triangle APD$  と  $\triangle EPB$  において,

AD // BC より,

$$\angle DAP = \angle BEP$$

対頂角は等しいから、

$$\angle APD = \angle EPB$$

2組の角がそれぞれ等しいから、

$$\triangle \text{APD} \simeq \triangle \text{EPB}$$

対応する辺の比は等しいから,

$$\frac{PD}{PB} = \frac{AD}{EB} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

また,  $\triangle AEF \equiv \triangle ADF$  より,

$$AD = AE \dots\dots (2)$$

①, ② より,

$$\frac{PD}{PB} = \frac{AE}{EB} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

(1) の結論より,

$\triangle ABE \sim \triangle ECF$  だから,

対応する辺の比は等しいので,

$$\frac{EF}{CF} = \frac{AE}{BE} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{4}$$

また,  $\triangle AEF \equiv \triangle ADF$  より,

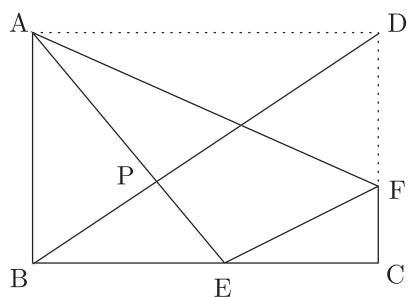
$$EF = DF \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{5}$$

④, ⑤より,

$$\frac{DF}{CF} = \frac{AE}{BE} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{6}$$

③, ⑥より,

$$\frac{PD}{PB} = \frac{FD}{FC} \quad (\text{証明終})$$



# 添削課題

【1】(1)  $\angle A$  共通,  $\angle ACB = \angle CDA = 90^\circ$  より (2)  $\angle BAC = \angle BCA$  かつ  $\angle ACD = \angle ADC$

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD$$

$$\therefore AB : AC = AC : AD$$

$$5 : 4 = 4 : x$$

$$x = \frac{16}{5}$$

$$AB : BC = AC : CD$$

$$5 : 3 = 4 : y$$

$$y = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\text{および } \angle BCA = \angle ACD \text{ (共通)}$$

$$\text{より, } \triangle BAC \sim \triangle ADC$$

$$BA : AC = AD : DC$$

$$12 : 4 = 4 : DC$$

$$DC = \frac{4 \times 4}{12} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore x = BC - DC = 12 - \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{32}{3}$$

(3)  $\angle ABC = \angle AED$ ,  $\angle A$  共通より

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AED$$

$$\therefore AB : BC = AE : ED$$

$$8 : 7 = 4 : x$$

$$x = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$AB : AC = AE : AD$$

$$8 : 5 = 4 : AD$$

$$AD = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$y = AB - AD = 8 - \frac{5}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{11}{2}$$

(4)  $\angle BAE = \angle BCD$ ,  $\angle B$  共通より

$$\triangle ABE \sim \triangle CBD$$

$$AB : BE = CB : BD$$

$$(x + 8) : 6 = 16 : 8$$

$$x + 8 = 12$$

$$x = 4$$

$$\angle DAF = \angle ECF, \angle AFD = \angle CFE \text{ より}$$

$$\triangle DAF \sim \triangle ECF$$

$$AD : DF = CE : EF$$

$$4 : y = 10 : 4$$

$$y = \frac{4 \times 4}{10}$$

$$y = \frac{8}{5}$$

【2】(1)  $\triangle ADC$  と  $\triangle ECF$  において、

$$\triangle ABC \equiv \triangle EDC$$

$$\angle DAC = \angle CEF \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

また、 $\triangle ABC$  が二等辺三角形であることより、 $\triangle EDC$  も二等辺三角形であるから

$$\angle ABC = \angle EDC = \angle ECD = a$$

とおくと、 $\triangle CBD$  において、 $\angle ADC$  は外角だから

$$\begin{aligned} \angle ADC &= \angle DBC + \angle DCB \\ &= a + \angle DCB \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ここで、} \angle ECF = \angle ECD + \angle DCB = a + \angle DCB \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3} \text{ より、} \angle ADC = \angle ECF \quad \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{4}$  より、2 角がそれぞれ等しいから、 $\triangle ADC \sim \triangle ECF$  (証明終)

(2)  $\triangle ABC$  で  $AB = AC$  より

$$\angle ABC = \angle ACB = a \quad \dots (\text{ア})$$

$\triangle CDB$  で  $\triangle ABC \equiv \triangle EDC$  より、  
 $BC = DC$

よって、 $\triangle CDB$  は二等辺三角形だから

$$\angle CBD = \angle CDB = a \quad \dots (\text{イ})$$

(ア), (イ) より、2 角がそれぞれ等しいといえるから、

$\triangle CDB \sim \triangle ABC$  . これより

$$DB : BC = CD : AB$$

$$DB : 6 = 6 : 9$$

$$DB = \frac{36}{9} = 4 \text{ (cm)}$$

(3)  $EC = AC = 9$  (cm)

$$(2) \text{ より、} AD = AB - BD = 5 \text{ (cm)}$$

(1) で、 $\triangle ADC \sim \triangle ECF$  より

$$AC : EF = AD : EC$$

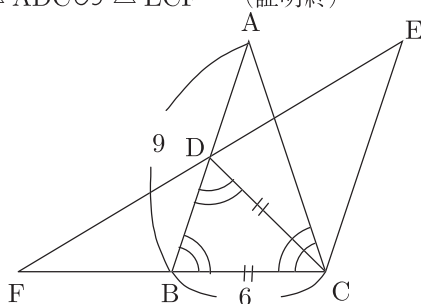
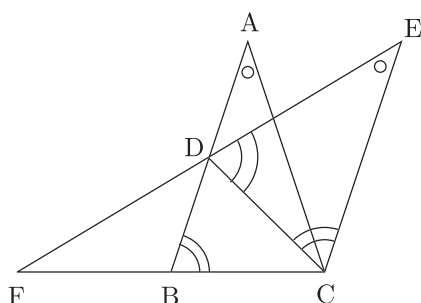
$$9 : EF = 5 : 9$$

$$EF = \frac{81}{5} \text{ (cm)}$$

$ED = EC = 9$  (cm) だから

$$FD : DE = (EF - ED) : DE$$

$$= \left( \frac{81}{5} - 9 \right) : 9 = \frac{36}{5} : 9 = 4 : 5$$



## 小テスト

- 【1】 (1)  $(x + y)(x - z)$   
(2)  $(3a + b - 1)(3a - b - 1)$   
(3)  $(a + 2)(a - 2)(a + 3)(a - 3)$   
(4)  $(a - 2c)(a - b + 2c)$   
(5)  $(x^2 - 2x - 5)(x^2 - 2x - 6)$

# 10章 相似 (2)

## 問題

【1】(1)  $DE \parallel BC$  だから

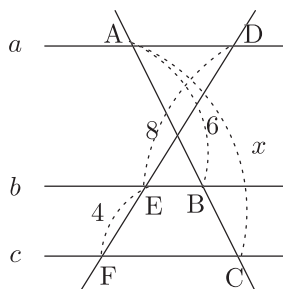
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{AE}{AC} &= \frac{DE}{BC} \\ \frac{x}{x+20} &= \frac{8}{24} = \frac{1}{3} \\ 3x &= x+20 \\ 2x &= 20 \\ x &= 10\end{aligned}$$

(2)  $DE \parallel BC$  だから,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{AD}{AC} &= \frac{ED}{BC} \\ \frac{12-x}{x} &= \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \\ 3(12-x) &= x \\ 36-3x &= x \\ -4x &= -36 \\ x &= 9\end{aligned}$$

(3)  $a \parallel b \parallel c$  だから,

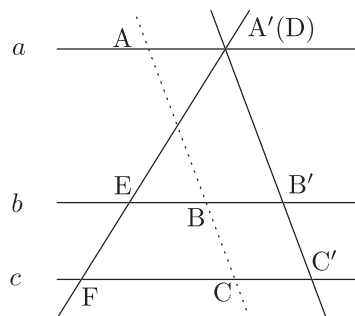
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{AB}{BC} &= \frac{DE}{EF} \\ \frac{6}{x-6} &= \frac{8}{4} = \frac{2}{1} \\ 6 &= 2(x-6) \\ 6 &= 2x-12 \\ -2x &= -18 \\ x &= 9\end{aligned}$$



<別解>

$a \parallel b \parallel c$  だから,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{AB}{AC} &= \frac{DE}{DF} \\ \frac{6}{x} &= \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3} \\ 18 &= 2x \\ x &= 9\end{aligned}$$

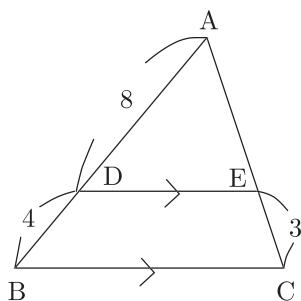


【2】 (1)  $BC \parallel DE$  だから,

$$\frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{AD}{DB}$$

$$\frac{AE}{3} = \frac{8}{4} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$AE = \mathbf{6 \text{ (cm)}}$$

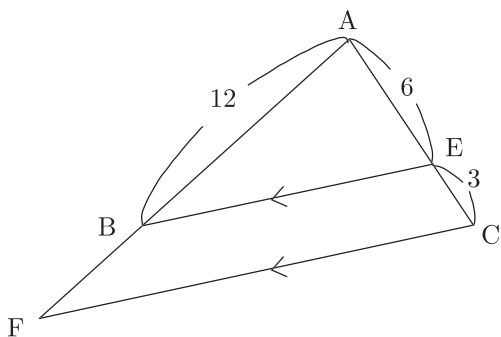


(2)  $BE \parallel FC$  だから, (1) より,

$$\frac{AB}{BF} = \frac{AE}{EC}$$

$$\frac{12}{BF} = \frac{6}{3} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$BF = \mathbf{6 \text{ (cm)}}$$



【3】  $AB \parallel CD$  より,

$$AE : DE = AB : DC = 6 : 9 = 2 : 3$$

したがって,

$$DE : DA = 3 : (3 + 2) = 3 : 5$$

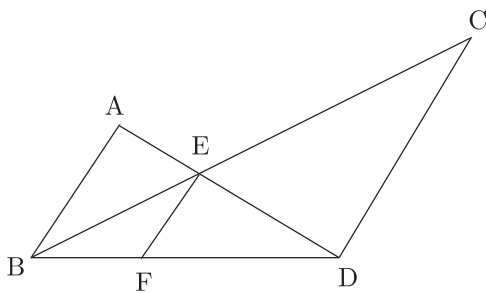
ここで,

$AB \parallel EF$  より,

$$EF : AB = DE : DA = 3 : 5$$

よって,

$$EF : 6 = 3 : 5 \text{ より, } EF = \frac{18}{5} \text{ (cm)}$$



【4】 (1)  $\triangle PAQ \sim \triangle PCB$  より,  $AQ : CB = AP : CP = 2 : 3$

ここで, 四角形 ABCD は平行四辺形より,  $AD = BC$  だから,

$$AQ : QD = AQ : (AD - AQ) = 2 : (3 - 2) = \mathbf{2 : 1}$$

(2)  $\triangle RQD \sim \triangle RBC$  だから, (1) より,

$$RD : RC = QD : BC = QD : AD = 1 : 3$$

$$\text{よって, } RD : DC = RD : (RC - RD) = 1 : (3 - 1) = \mathbf{1 : 2}$$

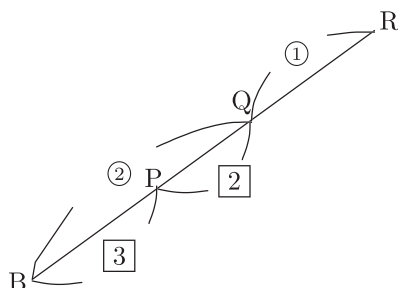
[ $\triangle RQD \sim \triangle BQA$  を用いてもよい]

(3) (1) より,  $BP : PQ = BC : AQ = 3 : 2$

(2) より,  $BQ : QR = CD : DR = 2 : 1$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} BP : PQ : QR &= 3 : 2 : \frac{3+2}{2} \\ &= \mathbf{6 : 4 : 5} \end{aligned}$$



【5】 BQ の延長と, BC に平行で A を通る直線との交点を D とする.

$\triangle ARD \sim \triangle PRB$  より

$$AD : PB = AR : PR = 3 : 4$$

よって,

$$AD : BC = 3 : (4 + 4) = 3 : 8$$

ここで,  $\triangle ADQ \sim \triangle CBQ$  なので

$$AQ : CQ = AD : CB = \mathbf{3 : 8}$$

<別解>

P を通り, BQ に平行な直線をひき, A と C の交点を D とすると,  $BQ \parallel PD$  より,

$$QD : DC = BP : PC = 1 : 1$$

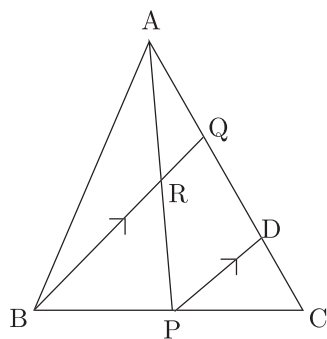
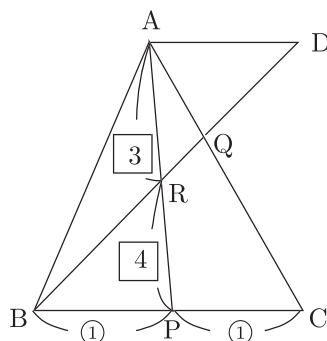
$$AQ : QD = AR : RP = 3 : 4$$

であるから,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} QD : DC & = & 1 : 1 \\ AQ : QD & = & 3 : 4 \\ \hline AQ : QD : DC & = & 3 : 4 : 4 \end{array}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} AQ : QC &= AQ : (QD + DC) \\ &= 3 : (4 + 4) = \mathbf{3 : 8} \end{aligned}$$





【6】 AC // EF だから,

$$\frac{BE}{EA} = \frac{BF}{FC} \dots\dots\dots ①$$

AD // EG だから,

$$\frac{BE}{EA} = \frac{BG}{GD} \dots\dots\dots ②$$

①, ②より,

$$\frac{BF}{FC} = \frac{BG}{GD}$$

よって,

$$FG // CD \quad (\text{証明終})$$

【7】 (1) AE : EC = 2 : 3 より,

$$AE : AC = 2 : (2 + 3) = 2 : 5 \text{ だから,}$$

$$AE : 18 = 2 : 5$$

$$5AE = 36$$

$$AE = \frac{36}{5} \dots\dots\dots ①$$

PE // BA だから,

$$\frac{PE}{BA} = \frac{CE}{CA} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{PE}{24} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$PE = \frac{72}{5} \dots\dots\dots ②$$

いま, 四角形 ADPE において, DA // PE, PD // EA だから, 四角形 ADPE は平行四辺形.

よって, 求める四角形 ADPE の周の長さは, ①, ②より,

$$\begin{aligned} 2(AE + PE) &= 2 \times \left( \frac{36}{5} + \frac{72}{5} \right) \\ &= 2 \times \frac{108}{5} \\ &= \frac{216}{5} \text{ (cm)} \end{aligned}$$

(2) PE // BA だから,

$$\frac{CP}{CB} = \frac{CE}{CA}$$

$$\frac{CP}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$CP = 12$$

(1) より, 四角形 ADPE は平行四辺形だから,

$$AE = DP$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } DP : EC = AE : EC = 2 : 3$$

PD // CA だから,

$$\frac{QP}{QC} = \frac{DP}{EC}$$

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

ゆえに, QP : QC = 2 : 3 だから,

$$QP : PC = 2 : (3 - 2) = 2 : 1$$

PC = 12 (cm) より,

$$QP : 12 = 2 : 1$$

$$QP = 24$$

よって,

$$BQ = QC - BC$$

$$= (QP + PC) - BC$$

$$= (24 + 12) - 20$$

$$= \mathbf{16 \text{ (cm)}}$$

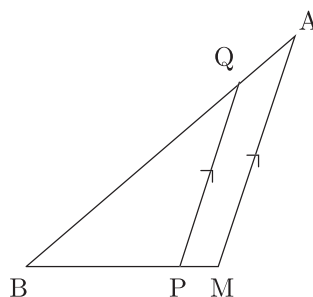
【8】 (1) M は BC の中点だから,

$$BM = MC = \frac{1}{2}BC = 10$$

PQ // MA だから,

$$\frac{PQ}{MA} = \frac{BP}{BM} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$$

よって, PQ : AM = **4 : 5**



(2) BM = 10 (cm), BP = 8 (cm) だから,

$$PM = BM - BP$$

$$= 10 - 8 = 2$$

PR // MA だから,

$$\frac{MA}{PR} = \frac{CM}{CP} = \frac{10}{10 + 2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{12}{PR} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$PR = \frac{72}{5}$$

(1) より, PQ : MA = 4 : 5 だから,

$$PQ : 12 = 4 : 5$$

$$5PQ = 48$$

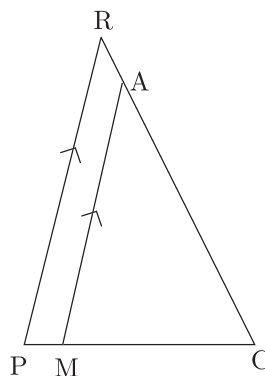
$$PQ = \frac{48}{5}$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } RQ = PR - PQ = \frac{72}{5} - \frac{48}{5} = \frac{24}{5}$$

よって,

$$PQ : QR = \frac{48}{5} : \frac{24}{5} = 2 : 1$$

$$PQ : QR = \mathbf{2 : 1}$$



(3) PR // MA だから,

$$CR : RA = CP : PM = 12 : 2 = 6 : 1$$

すなわち, CR : RA = **6 : 1**

(4)  $BP = x$  (cm) とする.

$QP \parallel AM$  だから,

$$\frac{PQ}{MA} = \frac{BP}{BM} = \frac{x}{10}$$

$$\frac{PQ}{12} = \frac{x}{10}$$

$$PQ = \frac{6}{5}x$$

また,

$$\frac{PR}{MA} = \frac{PC}{MC} = \frac{20-x}{10}$$

$$\frac{PR}{12} = \frac{20-x}{10}$$

$$PR = \frac{6}{5}(20-x)$$

$$\text{ここで, } PQ + PR = \frac{6}{5}x + \frac{6}{5}(20-x) = 24 \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1}.$$

P が M または B にあるとき,

$$PQ + PR = 2AM = 24 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

①, ②より, 点 P が線分 BM 上のどこにあっても,

$$PQ + PR = 24(\text{cm}) \quad (\text{一定}) \quad (\text{証明終})$$

**【9】** (1) ①  $\triangle ABC, \triangle APQ$  において,  $PQ \parallel BC$  より, 錯角が等しいので

$$\angle ABC = \angle APQ$$

$$\angle BCA = \angle PQA$$

2つの角がそれぞれ等しいので,

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle APQ$$

相似な図形の対応する辺の長さの比は等しいので,

$$\mathbf{AP : AB = AQ : AC = PQ : BC} \quad (\text{証明終})$$

②  $AP : AB = AQ : AC$  より,

$$\frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{AQ}{AC}$$

両辺の逆数をとって,

$$\frac{AB}{AP} = \frac{AC}{AQ}$$

両辺に 1 を加えると,

$$\frac{AB}{AP} + 1 = \frac{AC}{AQ} + 1$$

$$\frac{AB + AP}{AP} = \frac{AC + AQ}{AQ}$$

$$\therefore \frac{PB}{AP} = \frac{CQ}{AQ}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AP}{PB} = \frac{AQ}{CQ}$$

よって,

$$\mathbf{AP : PB = AQ : QC} \quad (\text{証明終})$$

(2) ①  $\triangle APQ, \triangle ABC$ において,

仮定より  $AP : AB = AQ : AC$

対頂角は等しいので,  $\angle PAQ = \angle BAC$

以上より, 2 辺の比とその間の角がそれぞれ等しいので,

$\triangle APQ \sim \triangle ABC$

相似な図形の対応する角の大きさは等しいので,  $\angle APQ = \angle ABC$

これから錯角が等しくなるので,  $PQ \parallel BC$  (証明終)

②  $AP : PB = AQ : QC$  より,

$$\frac{AP}{PB} = \frac{AQ}{QC}$$

両辺の逆数をとって,

$$\frac{PB}{AP} = \frac{QC}{AQ}$$

$$\frac{AP + AB}{AP} = \frac{AQ + AC}{AQ}$$

$$1 + \frac{AB}{AP} = 1 + \frac{AC}{AQ}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AP} = \frac{AC}{AQ}$$

すなわち,  $AB : AP = AC : AQ$  ( $AP : AB = AQ : AC$ )

よって, ① で証明したことから,  $PQ \parallel BC$  (証明終)

【10】 仮定より,  $\angle BAD = \angle CAD \dots ①$

また,  $AD \parallel QR$  より

$\angle ARQ = \angle BAD$  (錯角)  $\dots ②$

$\angle AQR = \angle CAD$  (同位角)  $\dots ③$

ここで  $C$  を通り  $AB$  に平行な直線を引き,

$RP$  の延長との交点を  $E$  とすると  $AR \parallel EC$

より,

$\angle ARQ = \angle CEP \dots ④$

①~④ より

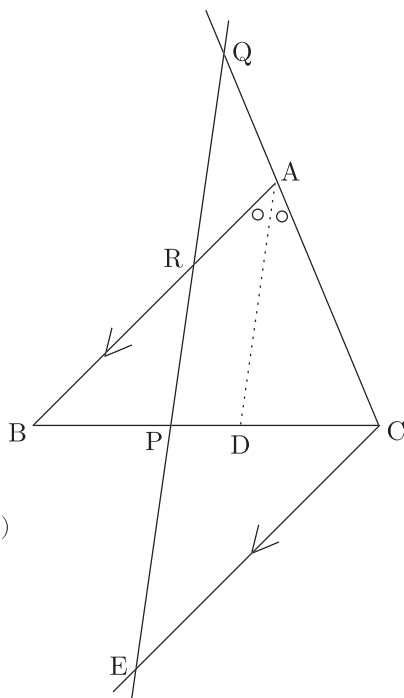
$\angle CQE = \angle QEC$

$\therefore CQ = CE \dots ⑤$

さらに,  $BR \parallel EC$  より,

$BP : PC = BR : CE$

$= BR : CQ$  [⑤より] (証明終)



# 添削課題

【1】  $CD \parallel EF$  より,  $AE : EC = AF : FD = 2 : 1$

$DE \parallel BC$  より

$$AD : DB = AE : EC$$

$$(4 + 2) : DB = 2 : 1$$

$$BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$$

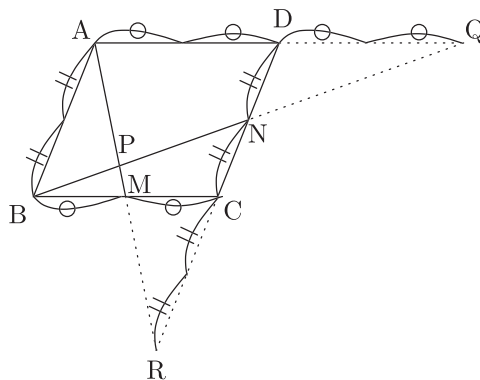
【2】 (1) 右の図のように,  $Q, R$  をとって

$$DQ : BC = DN : NC = 1 : 1$$

$$AP : PM = AQ : BM$$

$$= 2BC : \frac{1}{2}BC$$

$$= 4 : 1$$



(2)  $AB : CR = BM : MC = 1 : 1$

$$BP : PN = AB : NR$$

$$= AB : \frac{3}{2}AB$$

$$= 2 : 3$$

- 【3】(1) 右の図のように，C から BD に下ろした垂線の足を H とする．

$\triangle ABP$  と  $\triangle CBH$  において

$$\angle ABP = \angle CBH,$$

$$\angle APB = \angle CHB (= 90^\circ)$$

したがって，2組の角がそれぞれ等しいので，

$$\triangle ABP \sim \triangle CBH$$

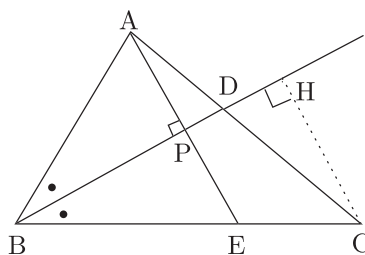
$$\therefore AP : CH = AB : BC = 4 : 6 = 2 : 3$$

さらに， $\triangle DAP$  と  $\triangle DCH$  において，

$$\angle ADP = \angle CDH, \quad \angle DPA = \angle DHC (= 90^\circ)$$

したがって，2組の角がそれぞれ等しいので， $\triangle DAP \sim \triangle DCH$

$$\therefore AD : DC = AP : CH = 2 : 3 \quad (\text{証明終})$$



- (2) 右の図で， $EF \parallel BD$  とする．

$\triangle BAP$  と  $\triangle BEP$  において

BP 共通，

$$\angle ABP = \angle EBP,$$

$$\angle APB = \angle EPB$$

よって，

1 辺とその両端の角がそれぞれ等しいので，

$$\triangle BAP \equiv \triangle BEP$$

$$\text{ゆえに，} AP = PE \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$BA = BE = 4 \text{ より}$$

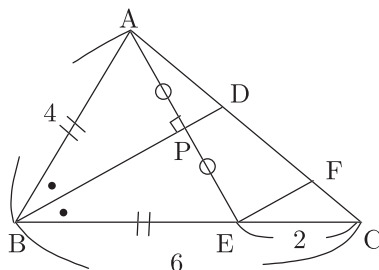
$$EC = 6 - 4 = 2 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ より，} PD : EF = AP : AE = 1 : 2$$

$$\therefore PD = \frac{1}{2}EF$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ より，} BD : EF = BC : EC = 3 : 1 \quad \therefore BD = 3EF \text{ . よって}$$

$$BP : PD = (BD - PD) : PD = \left(3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)EF : \frac{1}{2}EF = 5 : 1$$



## 小テスト

- 【1】  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle WXV$  (2 角がそれぞれ等しい)  
 $\triangle JKL \sim \triangle QRP$  (3 辺の比が等しい)  
 $\triangle GHI \sim \triangle UTS$  (2 辺の比が等しく、その間の角も等しい)

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