

反射テスト 2次方程式 解と係数の関係 応用 02

1. 次の2次方程式の解を α, β として計算式の値を求めよ. (S級1分10秒, A級2分, B級3分, C級4分)

(1) $x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$ のとき, $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$

(2) $x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0$ のとき, $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$

(3) $3x^2 + 3x - 7 = 0$ のとき, $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$

(4) $x^2 - 5kx + 3k^2 = 0$ のとき, $(\alpha - \beta)^2$

2. 次の2次方程式の解を α, β として計算式の値を求めよ. (S級1分50秒, A級3分, B級4分30秒, C級6分)

(1) $x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$ のとき, $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$

(2) $x^2 + 8x - 16 = 0$ のとき, $\frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{\alpha\beta}$

(3) $6x^2 - 9x - 4 = 0$ のとき, $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$

(4) $3x^2 - 9kx + 4k^2 = 0$ のとき, $\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta} + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha}$

反射テスト 2次方程式 解と係数の関係 応用 02 解答解説

1. 次の2次方程式の解を α, β とし計算式の値を求めよ. (S級1分10秒, A級2分, B級3分, C級4分)

★解と係数の関係

2次方程式 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ の解を α, β としたとき,

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$$

(1) $x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$ のとき, $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{-5}{1} = 5$$

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

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

$$= 5^2 - 2 \times 3$$

$$= \mathbf{19}$$

(2) $x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0$ のとき, $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$

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

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-4}{1} = -4$$

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

$$= \frac{-2}{-4}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{2}}$$

(3) $3x^2 + 3x - 7 = 0$ のとき, $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$

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

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-7}{3} = -\frac{7}{3}$$

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

$$= (-1)^3 - 3 \times \left(-\frac{7}{3}\right) \times (-1)$$

$$= -1 - 7 = \mathbf{-8}$$

(4) $x^2 - 5kx + 3k^2 = 0$ のとき, $(\alpha - \beta)^2$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{-5k}{1} = 5k$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{3k^2}{1} = 3k^2$$

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

$$= \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta$$

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

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

$$= (5k)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 3k^2$$

$$= 25k^2 - 12k^2 = \mathbf{13k^2}$$

★対称式の公式

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

★対称式の公式

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

2. 次の2次方程式の解を α, β として計算式の値を求めよ。(S級1分50秒, A級3分, B級4分30秒, C級6分)

(1) $x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$ のとき, $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{-6}{1} = 6$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha^2 + \beta^2 &= (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta \\ &= 6^2 - 2 \times 4 \\ &= \mathbf{28}\end{aligned}$$

(2) $x^2 + 8x - 16 = 0$ のとき, $\frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{\alpha\beta}$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{8}{1} = -8$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-16}{1} = -16$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{\alpha\beta} &= \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta} \\ &= \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2}{\alpha\beta} - 4 \\ &= \frac{(-8)^2}{-16} - 4 \\ &= \frac{64}{-16} - 4 = \mathbf{-8}\end{aligned}$$

(3) $6x^2 - 9x - 4 = 0$ のとき, $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{-9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-4}{6} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 - 3 \times \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{27}{8} + 3 = \frac{\mathbf{51}}{\mathbf{8}}\end{aligned}$$

(4) $3x^2 - 9kx + 4k^2 = 0$ のとき, $\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta} + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha}$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{-9k}{3} = 3k$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{4k^2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}k^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta} + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} &= \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{\alpha\beta} \\ &= \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta)}{\alpha\beta} \\ &= \frac{(3k)^3 - 3 \times \frac{4}{3}k^2 \times 3k}{\frac{4}{3}k^3} \\ &= \frac{27k^3 - 12k^3}{\frac{4}{3}k^3} = \frac{\mathbf{45}}{\mathbf{4}}k\end{aligned}$$