

## 指数関数と対数関数 1 指数の拡張

332

置き換えると計算が楽

(1)

$$a^{\frac{1}{4}} = s, b^{\frac{1}{4}} = t \text{ とおくと,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (s^2 + st + t^2)(s^2 - st + t^2) &= \{(s^2 + t^2) + st\} \{(s^2 + t^2) - st\} \\ &= (s^2 + t^2)^2 - s^2 t^2 \\ &= s^4 + s^2 t^2 + t^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a + a^{\frac{1}{2}} b^{\frac{1}{2}} + b$$

(2)

$$a^{\frac{x}{3}} = s, b^{-\frac{x}{3}} = t \text{ とおくと, } (s-t)(s^2 + st + t^2) = s^3 - t^3 \quad \therefore a^x - b^{-x}$$

333

累乗根は指数にして計算すると楽

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \left(6^{\frac{1}{4}} + 5^{\frac{1}{4}}\right) \left(6^{\frac{1}{4}} - 5^{\frac{1}{4}}\right) &= \left(6^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^2 - \left(5^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^2 \\ &= 6^{\frac{1}{2}} - 5^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \left(5^{\frac{1}{3}} + 3^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) \left\{ \left(5^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2 - 5^{\frac{1}{3}} 3^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left(3^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2 \right\} \\ &= \left(5^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3 + \left(3^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3 \\ &= 5 + 3 \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{与式} &= \left(4^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3 + \left(4^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3 \\
&= \left\{ \left(4^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) + \left(4^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) \right\} \left\{ \left(4^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2 - \left(4^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) \left(4^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) + \left(4^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2 \right\} \\
&= 2 \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(4^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3 \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) \\
&= 2 \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 4^{\frac{2}{3}} + 6 \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \\
&= 2 \cdot 4 + 6 \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \\
&= 8 + 6 \cdot 2^{1+\frac{1}{3}} \\
&= 8 + 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
&= 8 + 12\sqrt[3]{2}
\end{aligned}$$

334

負の数の累乗根では、 $-1$ を切り離して処理することから始めると楽かも？

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt[3]{-216} &= \sqrt[3]{-1 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3^3} \\
&= \sqrt[3]{(-1)^3 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3^3} \\
&= \sqrt[3]{(-1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^3} \\
&= \sqrt[3]{(-6)^3} \\
&= -6
\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt[5]{-32} &= \sqrt[5]{-1 \cdot 2^5} \\
&= \sqrt[5]{(-1)^5 \cdot 2^5} \\
&= \sqrt[5]{(-2)^5} \\
&= -2
\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{64}} &= \sqrt[3]{-1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{(-1)^3 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^3} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt[3]{3^3 \cdot 2} \times \sqrt[3]{-1 \cdot 2} \times \sqrt[3]{2^4} &= \sqrt[3]{3^3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} \times \sqrt[3]{(-1)^3 \cdot 2} \times \sqrt[3]{2^3 \cdot 2} \\
 &= 3\sqrt[3]{2} \times \sqrt[3]{(-1)^3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} \times \sqrt[3]{2^3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} \\
 &= 3\sqrt[3]{2} \times (-1) \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} \times 2\sqrt[3]{2} \\
 &= -6 \cdot (\sqrt[3]{2})^3 \\
 &= -6 \cdot \sqrt[3]{2^3} \\
 &= -6 \cdot 2 \\
 &= -12
 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt[3]{(-1) \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3} + \sqrt[3]{3^4} + \sqrt[3]{-1 \cdot 3} &= \sqrt[3]{(-1)^3 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3} + \sqrt[3]{3^3 \cdot 3} + \sqrt[3]{(-1)^3 \cdot 3} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{(-2)^3 \cdot 3} + \sqrt[3]{3^3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} + \sqrt[3]{(-1)^3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{(-2)^3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} + 3\sqrt[3]{3} + (-1) \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} \\
 &= -2\sqrt[3]{3} + 3\sqrt[3]{3} - \sqrt[3]{3} \\
 &= (-2 + 3 - 1)\sqrt[3]{3} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

335

$$\begin{aligned}
 x + x^{-1} &= \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3 + \left(x^{-\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3 \\
 &= \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x^{-\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3 - 3x^{\frac{1}{3}}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x^{-\frac{1}{3}}\right) \\
 &= 3^3 - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \\
 &= 18
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^3 + x^{-3} &= x^3 + (x^{-1})^3 \\
 &= (x + x^{-1})^3 - 3x \cdot x^{-1}(x + x^{-1}) \\
 &= 18^3 - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 18 \\
 &= 5778
 \end{aligned}$$

336

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a^{4x} - a^{-4x}) \div (a^x - a^{-x}) &= \left\{ (a^{2x})^2 - (a^{-2x})^2 \right\} \div (a^x - a^{-x}) \\
 &= (a^{2x} - a^{-2x})(a^{2x} + a^{-2x}) \div (a^x - a^{-x}) \\
 &= \left\{ (a^x)^2 - (a^{-x})^2 \right\} \left( a^{2x} + \frac{1}{a^{2x}} \right) \div (a^x - a^{-x}) \\
 &= (a^x - a^{-x})(a^x + a^{-x}) \left( 5 + \frac{1}{5} \right) \div (a^x - a^{-x}) \\
 &= \left( a^x + \frac{1}{a^x} \right) \cdot \frac{26}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで、 $a > 0$  より、 $a^x > 0$  だから、 $a^x = (a^{2x})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{5}$

よって、

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a^{4x} - a^{-4x}) \div (a^x - a^{-x}) &= \left( a^x + \frac{1}{a^x} \right) \cdot \frac{26}{5} \\
 &= \left( \sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \cdot \frac{26}{5} \\
 &= \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot \frac{26}{5} \\
 &= \frac{156\sqrt{5}}{25}
 \end{aligned}$$

337

$$\begin{aligned}(2^x + 2^{-x})^2 &= (2^x)^2 + 2 \cdot 2^x \cdot 2^{-x} + (2^{-x})^2 \\ &= (2^x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2^x \cdot 2^{-x} + (2^{-x})^2 + 4 \cdot 2^x \cdot 2^{-x} \\ &= (2^x - 2^{-x})^2 + 4 \cdot 2^x \cdot 2^{-x} \\ &= 3^2 + 4 \cdot 1 \\ &= 13\end{aligned}$$

これと  $2^x > 0$ ,  $2^{-x} > 0$  より,  $2^x + 2^{-x} = \sqrt{13}$