

**例題 1 乘法公式**

展開並化簡下列各式：

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

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

(3)  $(3x-2y)(9x^2+6xy+4y^2)$

**解** (1)  $(x-2)^2 = x^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot x + 2^2$   
 $= x^2 - 4x + 4$

(2)  $(x+2y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2(2y) + 3x(2y)^2 + (2y)^3$   
 $= x^3 + 6x^2y + 12xy^2 + 8y^3$

(3)  $(3x-2y)(9x^2+6xy+4y^2) = (3x-2y)[(3x)^2 + (3x)(2y) + (2y)^2]$   
 $= (3x)^3 - (2y)^3$   
 $= 27x^3 - 8y^3$

**例題 2 使用乘法公式因式分解**

試將下列各式因式分解：

(1)  $a^4 - b^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(2)  $8x^3 - 12x^2y + 6xy^2 - y^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(3)  $8a^3 + b^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**解** (1)  $a^4 - b^4 = (a^2 + b^2)(a^2 - b^2)$   
 $= (a^2 + b^2)(a + b)(a - b)$

(2)  $8x^3 - 12x^2y + 6xy^2 - y^3 = (2x)^3 - 3(2x)^2y + 3(2x)(y)^2 - y^3$   
 $= (2x - y)^3$

(3)  $8a^3 + b^3 = (2a)^3 + b^3 = (2a + b)[(2a)^2 - (2a)b + b^2]$   
 $= (2a + b)(4a^2 - 2ab + b^2)$

**例題 3 分式的運算**

(1)  $\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(2)  $\frac{x^2+2x}{x^3-1} - \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**解** (1)  $\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{x+2}{(x+1)(x+2)} - \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)}$   
 $= \frac{x+1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+2}$

(2)  $\frac{x^2+2x}{x^3-1} - \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{x^2+2x}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} - \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}$   
 $= \frac{x^2+2x-(x-1)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{x^2+x+1}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}$   
 $= \frac{1}{x-1}$

**例題 4 乘法公式的應用**

已知  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 3$ ，試求：

(1)  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(2)  $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**解** (1)  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 3^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 9$   
 $\therefore x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 7$

(2)  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 = 3^3 = 27 \Rightarrow x^3 + 3x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 3x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 27$   
 $\Rightarrow x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 27 \Rightarrow x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 9 = 27$   
 $\therefore x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 18$

**例題 5 根式運算**

有理化分母：

(1)  $\frac{1}{3-\sqrt{2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(2)  $\frac{3-\sqrt{7}}{3+\sqrt{7}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**解**

(1)  $\frac{1}{3-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{(3-\sqrt{2})(3+\sqrt{2})} = \frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{9-2} = \frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{7}$

(2)  $\frac{3-\sqrt{7}}{3+\sqrt{7}} = \frac{(3-\sqrt{7})^2}{(3+\sqrt{7})(3-\sqrt{7})} = \frac{9+7-6\sqrt{7}}{9-7} = \frac{16-6\sqrt{7}}{2} = 8-3\sqrt{7}$

**例題 6 根式的化簡**

化簡下列各式：

(1)  $(5+\sqrt{3})(5-\sqrt{3}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(2)  $\sqrt{54} - \sqrt{24} + 2\sqrt{150} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**解**

(1)  $(5+\sqrt{3})(5-\sqrt{3}) = 5^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2 = 25 - 3 = 22$

(2)  $\begin{aligned} \sqrt{54} - \sqrt{24} + 2\sqrt{150} \\ &= 3\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{6} + 10\sqrt{6} \\ &= 11\sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$

**例題 7 雙重根式的化簡**

試化簡下列雙重根式：

(1)  $\sqrt{9+2\sqrt{14}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(2)  $\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{15}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(3)  $\sqrt{7+\sqrt{48}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(4)  $\sqrt{5-\sqrt{21}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**解** (1)  $\sqrt{9+2\sqrt{14}} = \sqrt{7+2+2\sqrt{14}}$   
 $= \sqrt{(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{7}+\sqrt{2}$

(2)  $\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{15}} = \sqrt{5+3-2\sqrt{15}}$   
 $= \sqrt{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}$

(3)  $\sqrt{7+\sqrt{48}} = \sqrt{7+2\sqrt{12}}$   
 $= \sqrt{4+3+2\sqrt{12}} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{3})^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{4}+\sqrt{3} = 2+\sqrt{3}$

(4)  $\sqrt{5-\sqrt{21}} = \sqrt{\frac{10-2\sqrt{21}}{2}}$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{7+3-2\sqrt{21}}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{3})^2}}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{14}-\sqrt{6}}{2}$

**例題 8 雙重根式與相鄰的整數** $\sqrt{43-\sqrt{27}}$  介於哪兩個連續整數之間？（ $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.732$ ）

**解**  $\sqrt{27} = 3\sqrt{3} \approx 3 \times 1.732 = 5.196$   
 $43 - \sqrt{27} \approx 43 - 5.196 = 37.804$   
 $\sqrt{43 - \sqrt{27}} \approx \sqrt{37.804} = 6.L L$   
 故  $\sqrt{43 - \sqrt{27}}$  介於 6, 7 之間

〈另解〉

$$5 < \sqrt{27} < 6$$

$$\therefore -6 < -\sqrt{27} < -5$$

$$43 - 6 < 43 - \sqrt{27} < 43 - 5$$

$$37 < 43 - \sqrt{27} < 38$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{37} < \sqrt{43 - \sqrt{27}} < \sqrt{38}$$

$$\text{又 } \sqrt{37} > 6, \sqrt{38} < 7$$

得  $6 < \sqrt{43 - \sqrt{27}} < 7$ ，故介於 6, 7 之間

**例題 9 算幾不等式 (一)**

已知  $a, b > 0$  且  $2a + 3b = 4$ ，試求  $ab$  最大值及最大值發生時的  $a, b$  值

**解**  $\because a, b > 0$

$\therefore$  由算幾不等式

$$\frac{2a+3b}{2} \geq \sqrt{(2a)(3b)} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{2} \geq \sqrt{6ab}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{6ab} \leq 2 \Rightarrow 6ab \leq 4$$

$$\therefore ab \leq \frac{2}{3}$$

得  $ab$  最大值為  $\frac{2}{3}$

此時  $2a = 3b = 2$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1, b = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\therefore a = 1, b = \frac{2}{3}$  時， $ab$  有最大值  $\frac{2}{3}$

**例題 10 算幾不等式 (二)**

已知  $x, y > 0$  且  $xy = 4$ ，試求  $x + 2y$  的最小值及最小值發生時的  $x, y$  值

**解**  $\because x, y > 0$

$\therefore$  由算幾不等式

$$\frac{x+2y}{2} \geq \sqrt{x(2y)} \Rightarrow \frac{x+2y}{2} \geq \sqrt{2xy} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 4}$$

$$\therefore x + 2y \geq 2\sqrt{8} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

得  $x + 2y$  最小值為  $4\sqrt{2}$

此時  $x = 2y$ ，代入已知

$$xy = (2y)y = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 2 \quad \therefore y = \sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 2y = 2\sqrt{2}$$

故  $x = 2\sqrt{2}$ ， $y = \sqrt{2}$  時，

$x + 2y$  有最小值  $4\sqrt{2}$