



A SERIES OF SPECIALIZED  
COURSES IN ENGLISH

中学学科英语丛书

丛书主编  
查有梁  
主 编  
张世永

# 中学数学英语读本

# A Maths English

## Reader for High School Students



# Maths

升学 留学  
必读

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## 序



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I

汉语是世界上使用人口最多的语言，世界上每五个人中，就有一人使用汉语。但从地域看，汉语主要在亚洲的中国使用。英语则在世界六大洲广泛使用。除英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰、南非等国，将英语作为第一国语使用之外，世界上还有许多国家将英语作为第二语言使用。世界上每七个人中，就有一人以英语作为第一国语或第二语言使用。

英语以功能的灵活性和词汇的开放性为其显著特征。在英语不断增加的词汇中，新词的创造者们不会局限于希腊语和拉丁语，他们将发展一种与俄语、法语、西班牙语等共同使用的未来的国际通用的科技语言。在世界的科技书刊中，英语是主要使用的语言。

使用汉语的中国，是世界上最大的发展中国家；使用英语的美国，是世界上最大的发达国家。我们中国人要同世界各国交往，特别是为了学习外国先进的科学技术，必须学会英语。不仅要学会生活英语、人文英语（人文学科主要包括：文学、艺术、音乐、美术、历史、哲学），而且要学会科技英语（科技英语包括自然科学、社会科学和工程技术中使用的英语）。当然，生活英语、人文英语、科技英语并不是切然分割的，这三个“集合”应当是“相交”的。

但是，只懂得生活英语、人文英语，不见得就能读懂科技英语，例如读懂：牛顿(Isaac Newton, 1642~1727)力学原理、



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麦克斯韦 (James Clerk Maxwell, 1831 ~ 1879) 电磁理论、爱因斯坦 (Albert Einstein, 1879 ~ 1955) 相对论、道尔顿 (John Dalton, 1766 ~ 1844) 的原子学说、门捷列夫 (Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev, 1834 ~ 1907) 的元素周期律、达尔文 (Charles Robert Darwin, 1809 ~ 1882) 进化论、摩根 (Thomas Hunt Morgan, 1866 ~ 1945) 的基因学说、维纳 (Norbert Wiener, 1894 ~ 1964) 的控制论 (Cybernetics)、图灵 (Alan Mathison Turing, 1912 ~ 1954) 的机器思维，等等。要读懂科技英语，既要有语言基础，又要有关专业基础。在 21 世纪，我们中国人要在科学技术上有所创新，读懂上述科学技术的经典理论，仍是十分必要的。

当今，中国一些大学的某些专业课已直接选用英语原版教材进行教学。而国外的一些重点大学，如剑桥大学等已决定，从 2002 年起，在中国选一批优秀高中毕业生直接升入本科学习。因此，中学阶段在学好生活英语、人文英语的基础上，有必要为专业的科技英语的学习打好基础。为此，我主编了这套“中学学科英语丛书”。这套丛书是使用英语来学习数学、物理、化学、生物、信息技术等中学课程的部分内容。

这套丛书的新意在于：它属于中学的综合性、中介性、拓展性课程。综合性是指，它至少是两门学科的综合，即英语学科与另一门自然学科的综合；中介性是指，它作为今后直接用

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英语学习专业课程的桥梁，并不是代替自然学科的课本；拓展性是指，它的内容并不全然局限在中学学科范围之内，可以与时俱进，紧跟时代发展。

这套丛书的内容是学科性，形式是供中学生选修或自学。这套丛书有利于中学生深化自然学科的学习，又有利于中学生更好地掌握科技英语。学科内容的深度与现行中国中学教学大纲接近，但不过分强调学科的系统性。每一读本均按学科内容，由浅入深编写。每一学科分为若干板块，每一板块分为若干课。每一课均采用“小课”安排，有[课文]、[例题]、[实验]、[练习]，深浅适度，便于自学。每一课所选[练习]，在书后的[附录 I]都有解答；[附录 II]，按字母顺序附词汇表。

生活英语、人文英语、科技英语内容各有侧重，其学习方法在相同中又有相异。相同的是都要多听、多说、勤读、勤写。相异的是重点有所不同。对于生活英语，应当强调“听说领先，读写同步”；对于人文英语，应当选择“广泛阅读，重在理解”；对于科技英语，应当重视“精读为主，扩大词汇”。生活英语，重在交际，是掌握英语的基础；人文英语，在于了解英语国家的文化背景，便于在真实情景中应用；科技英语，在于逻辑地、准确地理解内容，把握科技内容的表达方式。

显然，学习英语没有什么“捷径”，不可能几天就“速

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成”。请读者想一想，你是怎样掌握汉语的，学习英语之道是一样的。离开了听、说、读、写，是不可能掌握英语的。在学习英语的某一期间，听什么、说什么、读什么、写什么，要同步、要一致、要相对集中。这样，听、说、读、写，相互之间在内容上都得到强化；在一小时的学习课程中，听、说、读、写最好能交替进行，以激发学习兴趣，避免过分疲劳，方能提高效率。在整个“听说读写”过程中，都要伴随着积极地、主动地“思”。这样学英语，坚持数年，必有成效。

愿这套丛书，伴随你愉快地思考！

2002年8月1日

四川峨眉山

(查有梁：四川省社会科学院学术委员会副主任，研究员。全国教育科学规划领导小组教育理论组成员。中央教育科学研究所兼职研究员，北京师范大学等十多所高等院校兼职教授。美国哈佛大学教育学院科学史系、美国加利福尼亚大学圣迭戈分校物理系高级访问学者。发表有专著《控制论、信息论、系统论与教育科学》、《系统科学与教育》、《大教育论》、《教育模式》、《教育建模》、《物理教学论》、《课堂模式论》等十多部)

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# Unit 1

## Algebraic Expression



### Lesson 1 Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction

#### What You Should Learn

⟨Goal 1⟩ Multiplication of Algebraic Expressions

⟨Goal 2⟩ Addition and Subtraction of Expressions

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#### ⟨Goal 1⟩ Multiplication of Algebraic Expressions

The multiplication sign is usually omitted, for example,

$2q$  means  $2 \times q$

and  $x \times y$  can be simplified to  $xy$

Remember also that if a string of numbers and letters are multiplied, the multiplication can be done in any order, for example,

$$\begin{aligned}2p \times 3q &= 2 \times p \times 3 \times q \\&= 6pq\end{aligned}$$

Powers can be used to simplify expressions such as  $x$

$\times x$ ,

i. e.  $x \times x = x^2$

and  $x \times x^2 = x \times x \times x = x^3$

But remember that a power refers only to the number or letter it is written above, for example,  $2x^2$  means that  $x$  is squared, but 2 is not.

**[Example 1]** Simplify

a.  $(3mn)^2 \times 5^2$       b.  $\frac{mn^2}{3y} \div \frac{m^2n}{3xy}$

c.  $125x^3 \div 10x^2y$

**[Solution]**

a.  $(3mn)^2 \times 5^2 = 9m^2n^2 \times 25 = 225m^2n^2$

b.  $\frac{mn^2}{3y} \div \frac{m^2n}{3xy} = \frac{mn^2}{3y} \times \frac{3xy}{m^2n} = \frac{nx}{m}$

c.  $125x^3 \div 10x^2y = \frac{25x}{2y}$

## ⟨Goal 2⟩ Addition and Subtraction of Expressions

The *terms* in an algebraic expression are the parts separated by a plus or minus sign. *Like terms* contain the same combination of letters; they can be added or subtracted.

For example,  $2ab$  and  $5ab$  are like terms and can be added,

i. e.  $2ab + 5ab = 7ab$

*Unlike terms* contain different combinations of letters; they cannot be added or subtracted. For example,  $ab$



and  $ac$  are unlike terms and  $ab + ac$  cannot be simplified; similarly  $x^2 + x^3$  cannot be simplified.

**[Example 2]** Simplify

$$5x - 3(4 - x)$$

**[Solution]**

$$\begin{aligned}5x - 3(4 - x) &= 5x - 12 + 3x \\&= 8x - 12\end{aligned}$$

Note that  $-3(4 - x)$  means take away 3 times everything inside the bracket: remember that  $(-3) \times (-x) = +3x$

**[Words and Expressions]**

algebra [ 'ældʒibrə ] *n.* 代数学, 代数

algebraic [ 'ældʒɪ'breɪɪk ] *a.* 代数学的

expression [ ɪk'spreʃən ] *n.* (数学)式

multiplication [ ,mʌltiplɪ'keɪʃən ] *n.* 乘, 乘法

addition [ ə'dɪʃən ] *n.* 加, 加法

subtraction [ səb'trækʃən ] *n.* 减法, 减去

square [ skweə ] *a.* 平方的, 自乘的 *n.* 平方

solution [ sə'lju:ʃən ] *n.* 解答

plus [ plʌs ] *prep.* 加, 加上 *a.* 正的

minus [ 'maɪnəs ] *a.* 减的, 负的

bracket [ 'braekɪt ] *n.* 括弧

simply [ 'simpli ] *ad.* 绝对地; 仅

**[Exercise]** Simplify

1.  $(4pq)^2 \times 5$

2.  $\frac{ax^2}{y} \div \frac{x^3}{a^2y^2}$

3.  $5m - 14(m - 6)$

4.  $2(x^2 - y^2) + x(x - y)$



$$5. \quad 3mn + 2m(n - m) \quad 6. \quad 7x(x - 1) - 2(1 - x^2)$$

## Lesson 2 Expansion of Two Brackets

### What You Should Learn

⟨Goal 1⟩ Expansion of Two Brackets

⟨Goal 2⟩ Difference of Two Squares

### ⟨Goal 1⟩ Expansion of Two Brackets

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Expanding an expression means multiplying it out.

To expand  $(2x + 4)(x - 3)$  each term in the first bracket is multiplied by each term in the second bracket. To make sure that nothing is missed out. It is sensible to follow the same order every time.

The order used in this book is:

$$\begin{aligned}(2x + 4)(x - 3) &= 2x^2 - 6x + 4x - 12 \\ &= 2x^2 - 2x - 12\end{aligned}$$

**[Example 1]** Expand and Simplify

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. $(x - 5)(x - 6)$  | b. $(3a - b)(2a + b)$ |
| c. $(2x - y)(y + x)$ | d. $(t - 6)(t + 6)$   |

**[Solution]**

$$\begin{aligned}a. \quad (x - 5)(x - 6) &= x^2 - 6x - 5x + 30 \\ &= x^2 - 11x + 30\end{aligned}$$

$$b. \quad (3a - b)(2a + b) = 6a^2 + 3ab - 2ab - b^2$$