

初等数学千题解

湖南省涟源地区教学辅导站

上册

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编者说明

本书选编的是一千个具有代表性、综合性或技巧性的初等数学问题。共分上、下两册，供中学数学教师教学参考和青年学生复习钻研之用。

为了便于读者查阅，特将问题按照代数部分、三角部分、平面几何部分、立体几何部分、平面解析几何部分以及附录部分（历届数学竞赛题选和外国资料）予以分类编排。由于某些题目的综合性强，涉及的知识较广，归类难免不当，敬请读者见谅。

此书有湖南第一师范数学教研组十位同志参加编写。由双峰印刷厂和长沙文华印刷厂负责印刷，在此表示衷心感谢！

由于我们水平不高，时间仓促，某些解法不一定最好，甚至可能是错误的，恳请读者批评指正。

湖南涟源地区教学辅导站

一九七九年元月

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(代数部分)

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代数部分

一、代数式的变换

1. 分解因式: $x^2 + 2xy - 8y^2 + 2x + 14y - 3$.

解 原式 $= (x + 4y)(x - 2y) + 3(x + 4y) - (x - 2y) - 3$
 $= (x + 4y)(x - 2y + 3) - (x - 2y + 3)$
 $= (x - 2y + 3)(x + 4y - 1)$

2. 分解因式: $x^4 + y^4 + z^4 - 2x^2y^2 - 2y^2z^2 - 2z^2x^2$.

解 原式 $= (x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2z^2(x^2 + y^2) + z^4 - 4x^2y^2$
 $= [x^2 + y^2 - z^2]^2 - 4x^2y^2$
 $= (x^2 + y^2 - z^2 + 2xy)(x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 2xy)$
 $= [(x + y)^2 - z^2][(x - y)^2 - z^2]$
 $= (x + y + z)(x + y - z)(x - y + z)(x - y - z)$.

3. 分解因式: $(a + b)^2 + (a + c)^2 - (c + d)^2 - (b + d)^2$.

解 原式 $= (a + b)^2 - (c + d)^2 + (a + c)^2 - (b + d)^2$
 $= (a + b + c + d)(a + b - c - d) + (a + c + b + d)(a + c - b - d)$

$$= (a+b+c+d)(2a-2a-2d)$$

$$= 2(a+b+c+d)(a-d).$$

4. 分解因式: $(x+1)^4 + (x^2-1)^2 + (x-1)^4$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= (x+1)^4 + (x+1)^2(x-1)^2 + (x-1)^4 \\ &= [(x+1)^2 + (x+1)(x-1) + (x-1)^2][(x+1)^2 - (x+1)(x-1) + (x-1)^2] \\ &= (3x^2+1)(x^2+3).\end{aligned}$$

5. 分解因式: $x^2 - y^2 - 3z^2 - 2xz + 4yz$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= x^2 - 2xz + z^2 - y^2 + 4yz - 4z^2 \\ &= (x-z)^2 - (y-2z)^2 \\ &= (x+y-3z)(x-y+z).\end{aligned}$$

6. 分解因式: $2y^2 - 5xy + 2x^2 - ay - ax - a^2$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= (2y^2 - 5xy + 2x^2) - (y+x)a - a^2 \\ &= (2y-x)(y-2x) - [(2y-x) - (y-2x)]a - a^2 \\ &= (2y-x)(y-2x) - (2y-x)a + (y-2x)a - a^2 \\ &= (2y-x)(y-2x-a) + a(y-2x-a) \\ &= (y-2x-a)(2y-x+a).\end{aligned}$$

7. 分解因式: $a^2 - 3b^2 - 3c^2 + 10bc - 2ca - 2ab$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= a^2 - 2a(b+c) - (3b^2 - 10bc + 3c^2) \\ &= a^2 - 2a(b+c) - (3b-c)(b-3c) \\ &= a^2 - a[(3b-c) - (b-3c)] \\ &\quad - (3b-c)(b-3c) \\ &= (a+b-3c)(a-3b+c).\end{aligned}$$

8. 分解因式: $x^2 - 2ax - b^2 + 2ab$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= (x^2 - 2ax + a^2) - (a^2 - 2ab + b^2) \\ &= (x - a)^2 - (a - b)^2 \\ &= (x - b)(x - 2a + b).\end{aligned}$$

9. 分解因式: $x^2 - 2(a + b)x - ab(a - 2)(b + 2)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= [x - (a + b)]^2 - (a + b)^2 - ab(a - 2)(b + 2) \\ &= (x - a - b)^2 - (a - b)^2 - a^2b^2 - 2ab(a - b) \\ &= (x - a - b)^2 - (ab + a - b)^2 \\ &= (x + ab - 2b)(x - 2a - ab).\end{aligned}$$

10. 分解因式: $ax^2 + 1 + (a + 1)x$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= ax(x + 1) + (x + 1) \\ &= (x + 1)(ax + 1).\end{aligned}$$

11. 分解因式: $x^3 + px^2 + px + p - 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= x^3 - 1 + p(x^2 + x + 1) \\ &= (x^2 + x + 1)(x + p - 1).\end{aligned}$$

12. 分解因式: $2x^3 - 4x^2y + 2xy^2 - z(x^2 - 2xy + y^2)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= 2x(x - y)^2 - z(x - y)^2 \\ &= (x - y)^2(2x - z).\end{aligned}$$

13. 分解因式: $(1 + y)^2 - 2x^2(1 + y^2) + x^4(1 - y)^2$.

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (1-x^2)[y(1-x^2) + 2y(1+x^2) \\
&\quad + (1-x^2)] \\
&= (1-x^2)[(y+1)^2 - (y-1)^2 x^2] \\
&= (1+x)(1-x)(y+1+xy-x)(y+1 \\
&\quad -xy+x).
\end{aligned}$$

14. 分解因式: $(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4) - 24$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解 原式} &= (x^2+5x+4)(x^2+5x+6) - 24 \\
&= (x^2+5x)^2 + 10(x^2+5x) \\
&= (x^2+5x)(x^2+5x+10) \\
&= x(x+5)(x^2+5x+10).
\end{aligned}$$

15. 分解因式: $(x+1)(x+3)(x+5)(x+7) + 15$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解 原式} &= (x^2+8x+7)(x^2+8x+15) + 15 \\
&= (x^2+8x)^2 + 22(x^2+8x) + 120 \\
&= (x^2+8x+10)(x^2+8x+12) \\
&= (x+2)(x+6)(x^2+8x+10).
\end{aligned}$$

16. 化简: $(b^2 - a^2 - c^2 + 2ac) \div \frac{a+b-c}{a+b+c}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解 原式} &= (b+a-c)(b-a+c) \cdot \frac{a+b+c}{a+b-c} \\
&\quad - (a+b+c)(b-a+c)
\end{aligned}$$

$$17. \text{化简 } \frac{x + \frac{1}{y}}{x + \frac{1}{y + \frac{1}{z}}} - \frac{1}{y(xyz + x + z)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 原式} &= \frac{\frac{xy+1}{y}}{x+\frac{z}{yz+1}} - \frac{1}{y(xyz+x+z)} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{xy+1}{y}}{\frac{xyz+x+z}{yz+1}} - \frac{1}{y(xyz+x+z)} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{y(xyz+x+z)} - \frac{1}{y(xyz+x+z)} \\
 &= 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 18. \text{ 化简: } & \frac{x}{ax-2a^2} - \frac{2}{x^2+x-2ax-2a} \cdot \\
 & \left(\frac{3x+x}{3+x} + 1 \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 原式} &= \frac{x}{a(x-2a)} - \frac{2}{(x+1)(x-2a)} \cdot \\
 & \left(\frac{x(3+x)}{3+x} + 1 \right) \\
 &= \frac{x}{a(x-2a)} - \frac{2}{x-2a} = \frac{x-2a}{a(x-2a)} = \frac{1}{a}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 19. \text{ 化简: } & \frac{\left(\frac{x+a}{x-a}\right)^2 - 2 + \left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{x+a}{x-a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right)^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 原式} &= \frac{\frac{x+a}{x-a} - \frac{x-a}{x+a}}{\frac{x+a}{x-a} + \frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \frac{(x+a)^2 - (x-a)^2}{(x+a)^2 + (x-a)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{4ax}{2x^2 + 2a^2} = \frac{2ax}{x^2 + a^2}.$$

20. 化简: $\left[\frac{3(x+2)}{2(x^3+x^2+x+1)} + \frac{2x^2-x-10}{2(x^3-x^2+x-1)} \right]$
 $+ \left[\frac{5}{x^2+1} + \frac{3}{2(x+1)} - \frac{3}{2(x-1)} \right].$

解 原式 = $\left[\frac{3(x+2)}{2(x^2+1)(x+1)} + \frac{(2x-5)(x+2)}{2(x^2+1)(x-1)} \right]$
 $+ \frac{5(2x^2-2) + 3(x-1)(x^2+1) - 3(x+1)(x^2+1)}{2(x+1)(x-1)(x^2+1)}$
 $= \frac{3(x+2)(x-1) + (2x-5)(x+2)(x+1)}{2(x^2+1)(x+1)(x-1)}$
 $\times \frac{2(x+1)(x-1)(x^2+1)}{4(x+2)(x-2)}$
 $= \frac{2(x+2)^2(x-2)}{4(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{1}{2}(x+2).$

21. 化简: $\frac{1}{a(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{1}{b(b-a)(b-c)}$
 $+ \frac{1}{c(c-a)(c-b)}.$

解1 原式 = $\frac{1}{a(a-b)(a-c)} - \frac{1}{b(a-b)(b-c)}$
 $+ \frac{1}{c(a-c)(b-c)}$
 $= \frac{bc(b-c) - ac(a-c) + ab(a-b)}{abc(a-b)(a-c)(b-c)}$
 $= \frac{b^2c - bc^2 - a^2c + ac^2 + a^2b - ab^2}{abc(a^2b - ab^2 + b^2c - a^2c + ac^2 - bc^2)}$
 $= \frac{1}{abc}.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解2 原式} &= \frac{b(b-c) - a(a-c)}{ab(a-b)(a-c)(b-c)} + \frac{1}{c(a-c)(b-c)} \\
 &= \frac{(a-b)(c-a-b)}{ab(a-b)(a-c)(b-c)} + \frac{1}{c(a-c)(b-c)} \\
 &= \frac{c-a-b}{ab(a-c)(b-c)} + \frac{1}{c(a-c)(b-c)} \\
 &= \frac{c^2 - ac - bc + ab}{abc(a-c)(b-c)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{abc}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$22. \text{ 化简: } \frac{[1 - (\frac{a}{b})^{-2}] \cdot a^2}{(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 + 2\sqrt{ab}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 原式} &= \frac{[1 - (\frac{a}{b})^{-2}] \cdot a^2}{(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 + 2\sqrt{ab}} \\
 &= \frac{[1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}]a^2}{a+b} \\
 &= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a+b} \\
 &= a-b.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 23. \text{ 化简: } &\frac{b}{a-b} \cdot \sqrt[3]{(a^2 - 2ab + b^2)(a^2 - b^2)(a+b)} \\
 &\times \frac{a^3 - b^3}{\sqrt[3]{(a+b)^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 原式} &= \frac{b}{a-b} \cdot (a-b) \sqrt[3]{(a+b)^2} \cdot \frac{a^3 - b^3}{\sqrt[3]{(a+b)^2}} \\
 &= b(a^3 - b^3).
 \end{aligned}$$

24. 化简: $ab\sqrt[n]{a^{1-n}b^{-n}-a^{-n}b^{1-n}} \cdot \sqrt[n]{(a-b)^{-1}}.$

解 原式 = $ab\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{(ab)^n} - \frac{b}{(ab)^n}} \cdot \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{a-b}}$
 $= \sqrt[n]{a-b} \cdot \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{a-b}} = 1.$

25. 化简: $\left(\frac{15}{\sqrt{6}+1} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}-2} - \frac{12}{3-\sqrt{6}}\right)$
 $\times (\sqrt{6}+11).$

解 原式 = $\left[\frac{15(\sqrt{6}-1)}{5} + \frac{4(\sqrt{6}+2)}{2} - \frac{12(3+\sqrt{6})}{3}\right] (\sqrt{6}+11)$
 $= (3\sqrt{6}-3+2\sqrt{6}+4-12-4\sqrt{6})$
 $\times (\sqrt{6}+11)$
 $= (\sqrt{6}-11)(\sqrt{6}+11) = -115.$

26. 化简: $\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1+a}{1-a}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-a}{1+a}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1+a}{1-a}} - \sqrt{\frac{1-a}{1+a}}} \cdot \frac{1}{a}.$

解 原式 = $\frac{\frac{1+a}{1-a} + 2 + \frac{1-a}{1+a}}{\frac{1+a}{1-a} - \frac{1-a}{1+a}} \cdot \frac{1}{a}$
 $= \frac{\frac{4}{1-a^2}}{\frac{4a}{1-a^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{a}$
 $= \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a^2}.$

$$27. \text{化简: } \frac{a\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}{2b\sqrt{a}}\right)^{-1} + b\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}{2a\sqrt{b}}\right)^{-1}}{\left(\frac{a+\sqrt{ab}}{2ab}\right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{b+\sqrt{ab}}{2ab}\right)^{-1}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \frac{\frac{2ab\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}} + \frac{2ab\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}}{\frac{2ab}{a+\sqrt{ab}} + \frac{2ab}{b+\sqrt{ab}}} \\ &= \frac{2ab(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}} \cdot \frac{ab(a-b)}{2ab\sqrt{ab}(a-b)} \\ &= \frac{ab}{\sqrt{ab}} = \sqrt{ab}. \end{aligned}$$

$$28. \text{化简: } \frac{n+2+\sqrt{n^2-4}}{n+2-\sqrt{n^2-4}} + \frac{n+2-\sqrt{n^2-4}}{n+2+\sqrt{n^2-4}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \frac{(n+2)^2 + 2(n+2)\sqrt{n^2-4} + n^2 - 4}{(n+2)^2 - n^2 + 4} \\ &\quad + \frac{(n+2)^2 - 2(n+2)\sqrt{n^2-4} + n^2 - 4}{(n+2)^2 - n^2 + 4} \\ &= \frac{4n(n+2)}{4(n+2)} = n. \end{aligned}$$

$$29. \text{化简: } \left[\frac{(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})^2 - (2\sqrt{b})^2}{a-b} - (a^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{\frac{1}{2}}) \right] \times (a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{\frac{1}{2}})^{-1} + \frac{(4b)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \left[\frac{a+2\sqrt{ab}-3b}{a-b} - \frac{a+b-2\sqrt{ab}}{a-b} \right] \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}{8b\sqrt{b}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{4\sqrt{ab} - 4b}{a-b} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{8b\sqrt{b}} \\
 &= \frac{4\sqrt{b}(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})}{a-b} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{8b\sqrt{b}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2b}.
 \end{aligned}$$

30. 化简: $\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{5+12\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}}}}$

解 原式 $= \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{5+12(\sqrt{2}+1)}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{17+2\sqrt{72}}} \\
 &= \sqrt{3+2(\sqrt{8}+3)} \\
 &= \sqrt{9+2\sqrt{8}} \\
 &= 1+\sqrt{8} \\
 &= 1+2\sqrt{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

31. 化简: $\frac{n^3-3n+(n^2-1)\sqrt{n^2-4}-2}{n^3-3n+(n^2-1)\sqrt{n^2-4}+2}$.

解 $\because n^3-3n-2=(n+1)^2(n-2)$

$$n^3-3n+2=(n-1)^2(n+2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{n+1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{(n+1)(n-2)+(n-1)\sqrt{n^2-4}}{(n-1)(n+2)+(n+1)\sqrt{n^2-4}} \\
 &= \frac{n+1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{n+2}} \cdot \frac{(n+1)\sqrt{n-2}+(n-1)\sqrt{n+2}}{(n-1)\sqrt{n+2}+(n+1)\sqrt{n-2}} \\
 &= \frac{(n+1)\sqrt{n^2-4}}{(n-1)(n+2)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

32. 化简: $(14+6\sqrt{5})^{\frac{5}{2}} + (14-6\sqrt{5})^{\frac{5}{2}}$.

$$\text{解 } \because \sqrt{14 \pm 6\sqrt{5}} = 3 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{原式} &= (3 + \sqrt{5})^3 + (3 - \sqrt{5})^3 \\ &= 6[14 + 6\sqrt{5} - (9 - 5) + 14 - 6\sqrt{5}] \\ &= 6 \times 24 \\ &= 144.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}33. \text{化简: } &[(ab)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (ac)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (bd)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (cd)^{\frac{1}{2}}] \\ &\times [(ab)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (ac)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (bd)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (cd)^{\frac{1}{2}}]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= [(ab)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (cd)^{\frac{1}{2}}]^2 - [(ac)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (bd)^{\frac{1}{2}}]^2 \\ &= ab + cd - ac - bd \\ &= (a - d)(b - c).\end{aligned}$$

$$34. \text{设 } x + 3y + 5z = 0 \quad 2x + 4y + 7z = 0 \quad (z \neq 0)$$

$$\text{求: } \frac{x^2 + 3y^2 + 5z^2}{2x^2 + 4y^2 + 7z^2} \text{ 之值.}$$

$$\text{解1 由假设得 } \begin{cases} \frac{x}{z} + \frac{3y}{z} + 5 = 0 \\ \frac{2x}{z} + \frac{4y}{z} + 7 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{关于 } \frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z} \text{ 解以上方程组得 } \frac{x}{z} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{y}{z} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{故 } \frac{x^2 + 3y^2 + 5z^2}{2x^2 + 4y^2 + 7z^2} &= \frac{\frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{3y^2}{z^2} + 5}{\frac{2x^2}{z^2} + \frac{4y^2}{z^2} + 7} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{27}{4} + 5}{\frac{1}{2} + 9 + 7} = \frac{8}{11}.\end{aligned}$$

解2 由方程组

$$\begin{cases} x+3y+5z=0 \\ 2x+4y+7z=0 \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2}z \\ y = -\frac{3}{2}z \end{cases}$$

代入原式，得：

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{\frac{1}{4}z^2 + \frac{27}{4}z^2 + 5z^2}{\frac{2}{4}z^2 + \frac{36}{4}z^2 + 7z^2} \\ &= \frac{48}{66} \quad (\because z \neq 0, \therefore \text{分子分母同除以 } z^2) \\ &= \frac{8}{11}. \end{aligned}$$

35. 设 $x - \frac{1}{x} = 1$ 求 $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ 及 $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$ 之值.

解 $\because x - \frac{1}{x} = 1 \quad \therefore x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = (x - \frac{1}{x})^2 + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$
 $= 1 + 2 = 3.$

$$x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} = (x - \frac{1}{x})(x^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}) = 4.$$

36. 设 $(a + \frac{1}{a})^2 = 3$ 求 $a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3}$ 之值.

解 $\because (a + \frac{1}{a})^2 = 3 \quad \therefore a + \frac{1}{a} = \pm \sqrt{3}$

$$\therefore a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = (a + \frac{1}{a})^2 - 2 = 1$$

$$\therefore a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} = (a + \frac{1}{a})(a^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{a^2}) = \pm\sqrt{3} \cdot 0 = 0.$$

37. 若 $x > 0$, $y > 0$,

$$\text{且 } \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}) = 3\sqrt{y}(\sqrt{x} + 5\sqrt{y}),$$

试求 $\frac{2x + \sqrt{xy} + 3y}{x + \sqrt{xy} - y}$ 的值。

解 等式 $\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}) = 3\sqrt{y}(\sqrt{x} + 5\sqrt{y})$

$$\text{可化为 } (\sqrt{x})^2 - 2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} - 15(\sqrt{y})^2 = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } (\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt{y})(\sqrt{x} - 5\sqrt{y}) = 0.$$

因 $\sqrt{x} > 0$, $\sqrt{y} > 0$, 所以 $\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt{y} > 0$,

以 $\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt{y}$ 除上面等式的两边, 得

$$\sqrt{x} - 5\sqrt{y} = 0.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}} = 5.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{2x + \sqrt{xy} + 3y}{x + \sqrt{xy} - y} &= \frac{2\frac{x}{y} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}} + 3}{\frac{x}{y} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}} - 1} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 25 + 5 + 3}{25 + 5 - 1} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

38. 设 $x^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{1}{3}} + z^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$, 则 $(x + y + z)^3 = 27xyz$.

证明: $\because (x^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{1}{3}} + z^{\frac{1}{3}})^3 = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } x + y + z + 3x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}} + 3x^{\frac{1}{3}}z^{\frac{1}{3}} + 3x^{\frac{2}{3}}z^{\frac{2}{3}} \\ + 3x^{\frac{1}{3}}z^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3y^{\frac{1}{3}}z^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3y^{\frac{2}{3}}z^{\frac{2}{3}} + 6x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}}z^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即} \quad x + y + z - 3x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}}z^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0.$$

$$\therefore \quad x + y + z = 3x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}}z^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{故} \quad (x + y + z)^3 = 27xyz.$$

$$39. \text{ 若} \quad 4x^2 - 4x - 15 \leq 0,$$

$$\text{试化简} \sqrt{4x^2 + 12x + 9} + \sqrt{4x^2 - 20x + 25}.$$

解 不等式 $4x^2 - 4x - 15 \leq 0$ 可化为

$$(2x + 3)(2x - 5) \leq 0,$$

$$\therefore -\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{5}{2}.$$

$$\text{从而得知} \quad 2x + 3 \geq 0$$

$$\text{和} \quad 2x - 5 \leq 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad & \sqrt{4x^2 + 12x + 9} + \sqrt{4x^2 - 20x + 25} \\ &= \sqrt{(2x + 3)^2} + \sqrt{(2x - 5)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\because \quad 2x + 3 \geq 0, \quad \therefore \sqrt{(2x + 3)^2} = 2x + 3,$$

$$\because \quad 2x - 5 \leq 0, \quad \therefore \sqrt{(2x - 5)^2} = -(2x - 5).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \quad & \sqrt{4x^2 + 12x + 9} + \sqrt{4x^2 - 20x + 25} \\ &= (2x + 3) - (2x - 5) = 8. \end{aligned}$$

40. 化简

$$\frac{x^2 - yz}{(x + y)(x + z)} + \frac{y^2 - zx}{(y + z)(y + x)} + \frac{z^2 - xy}{(z + x)(z + y)}$$

$$\text{解 因} \quad \frac{x^2 - yz}{(x + y)(x + z)} = \frac{x(x + z) - z(x + y)}{(x + y)(x + z)}$$

$$= \frac{x}{x + y} - \frac{z}{x + z}$$