**14.3.1　提公因式法B卷**

1.分解因式-4x2y+2xy2-2xy的结果是 (　　)

A.-2xy(2x-y+1) B.2xy(-2x+y)

C.2xy(-2xy+y-1) D.-2xy(2x+y-1)

2.把多项式(m+1)(m-1)+(m-1)分解因式,一个因式是(m-1),则另一个因式是

(　　)

A.m+1 B.2m C.2 D.m+2

3.把下列各多项式分解因式时,应提取公因式2x2y2的是 (　　)

A.2x2y2-4x3y B.4x2y2-6x3y3+3x4y4

C.6x3y2+4x2y3-2x3y3 D.x2y4-x4y2+x3y3

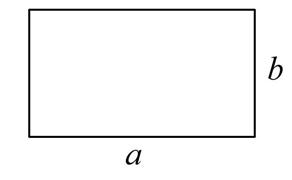
4.已知不论x为何值,都有x2-kx-15=(x+5)(x-3),则k值为 (　　)

A.2 B.-2 C.5 D.-3

5.当a,b互为相反数时,代数式a2+ab-2的值为 (　　)

A.2 B.0 C.-2 D.-1

6.如图,长,宽分别为a,b的长方形的周长为16,面积为15,则a3b+ab3的值为　 　.



7.用提公因式法分解因式:

(1)4x2y2(a+b)-2xy2(a+b). (2)3a2(x-y)+12a(y-x).

8.已知x2+x-1=0,求x3+2x2+3的值.

参考答案：

1.A 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.**C** 6.510

7.(1)4x2y2(a+b)-2xy2(a+b)=2xy2(a+b)×2x-2xy2(a+b)×1

=2xy2(a+b)(2x-1).

(2)3a2(x-y)+12a(y-x)=3a2(x-y)-12a(x-y)

=3a(x-y)×a-3a(x-y)×4=3a(x-y)(a-4).

8.依题意得:x2+x=1,∴x3+2x2+3

=x3+x2+x2+3=x(x2+x)+x2+3

=x+x2+3=4.