

中2数学B 2019年度1学期 宿題解答

§1 展開・因数分解

H1.1

$$(1) \quad -\sqrt{96} + \sqrt{98} + 2\sqrt{24} - 3\sqrt{32} = -4\sqrt{6} + 7\sqrt{2} + 2 \times 2\sqrt{6} - 3 \times 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$= -4\sqrt{6} + 7\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{6} - 12\sqrt{2} = \boxed{-5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(2) \quad \sqrt{12} \times \sqrt{18} \times \sqrt{21} = 2\sqrt{3} \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{21} = 6 \times \sqrt{3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7} = 6 \times 3\sqrt{14} = \boxed{18\sqrt{14}}$$

$$(3) \quad \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{\sqrt{60}}{15} = \frac{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}} + \frac{2\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}} - \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{15}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{5} - \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{15} = \frac{5\sqrt{15} + 6\sqrt{15} - 2\sqrt{15}}{15} = \frac{9\sqrt{15}}{15} = \boxed{\frac{3\sqrt{15}}{5}}$$

$$(4) \quad \sqrt{24}(\sqrt{27} - \sqrt{72}) - \sqrt{12}(\sqrt{54} - \sqrt{49}) = 2\sqrt{6}(3\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{2}) - 2\sqrt{3}(3\sqrt{6} - 7)$$

$$= 2 \times 3 \times \sqrt{6 \times 3} - 2 \times 6 \times \sqrt{6 \times 2} - 2 \times 3 \times \sqrt{3 \times 6} + 14\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 6 \times 3\sqrt{2} - 12 \times 2\sqrt{3} - 6 \times 3\sqrt{2} + 14\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 18\sqrt{2} - 24\sqrt{3} - 18\sqrt{2} + 14\sqrt{3} = \boxed{-10\sqrt{3}}$$

H1.2

$$(1) \quad (a+2b)(2a-3b) = 2a^2 - 3ab + 4ab - 6b^2 = \boxed{2a^2 + ab - 6b^2}$$

$$(2) \quad (a+2b)(a-2b) = a^2 - 2ab + 2ab - 4b^2 = \boxed{a^2 - 4b^2}$$

$$(3) \quad (x+2)(x+4) = x^2 + 4x + 2x + 8 = \boxed{x^2 + 6x + 8}$$

$$(4) \quad (x-6)^2 = (x-6)(x-6) = x^2 - 6x - 6x + 36 = \boxed{x^2 - 12x + 36}$$

$$(5) \quad (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})(2 - \sqrt{3}) = 2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{6} - 3\sqrt{2} = \boxed{-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}$$

$$(6) \quad (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^2 = (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) = 2 + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{6} + 3 = \boxed{5 + 2\sqrt{6}}$$

H1.3

- (1) $(x+2)(x+\boxed{3})=x^2+\boxed{5}x+6$
 (2) $(x+\boxed{-1})(x+\boxed{-8})=x^2-9x+8$
 (3) $(x+\boxed{3})(x+\boxed{-15})=x^2-12x-45$
 (4) $(x+\boxed{-6})(x+\boxed{9})=x^2+3x-54$
 (5) $(3x+1)(\boxed{1}x+\boxed{-2})=3x^2+\boxed{-5}x-2$
 (6) $(2x+3)(\boxed{2}x+\boxed{-5})=4x^2+\boxed{-4}x-15$

H1.4

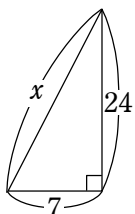
$(x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1)(3x^2+2x+1)$ を展開したときの x^4 の項は

$$x^4 \times 1 + x^3 \times 2x + x^2 \times 3x^2 = x^4 + 2x^4 + 3x^4 = 6x^4$$

であり、その係数は $\boxed{6}$ である。

H1.5

(1)



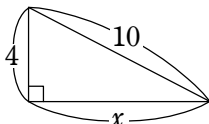
ピタゴラスの定理より、

$$x^2 = 7^2 + 24^2 = 49 + 576 \\ = 625 = 25^2$$

$x > 0$ より、

$$\boxed{x = 25}$$

(2)



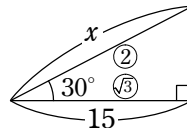
ピタゴラスの定理より、

$$x^2 + 4^2 = 10^2 \\ x^2 = 100 - 16 \\ = 84 = 4 \times 21$$

$x > 0$ より、

$$\boxed{x = 2\sqrt{21}}$$

(3)



$30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$ の対辺の
比が $1:\sqrt{3}:2$ なので、

$15:x = \sqrt{3}:2$ より、

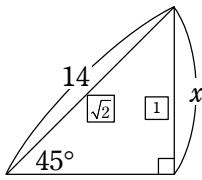
$$x = 15 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 15 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{10}{1} \frac{30\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$= 10\sqrt{3}$$

$$\boxed{x = 10\sqrt{3}}$$

(4)



$45^\circ, 45^\circ, 90^\circ$ の対辺の比が $1:1:\sqrt{2}$ なので、

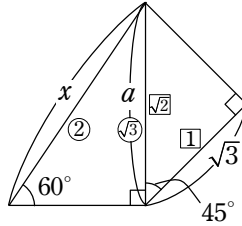
$14:x = \sqrt{2}:1$ より、

$$x = 14 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 14 \times \frac{1 \times \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 14 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 7\sqrt{2}$$

$x = 7\sqrt{2}$

(5)



図のように長さ a をおく。

$45^\circ, 45^\circ, 90^\circ$ の対辺の比が $1:1:\sqrt{2}$ なので、

$\sqrt{3}:a = 1:\sqrt{2}$ より、

$$a = \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{6}$$

$30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$ の対辺の比が $1:\sqrt{3}:2$ なので、

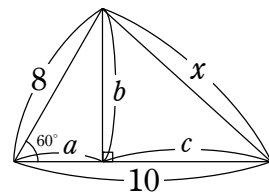
$a:x = \sqrt{3}:2$ より、

$$x = a \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{6} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{3} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$x = 2\sqrt{2}$

(6)



図のように補助線を引き、長さ a, b, c をおく。

$30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$ の対辺の比が $1:\sqrt{3}:2$ なので、

$8:a = 2:1$ より、 $a = 8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$

$a:b = 1:\sqrt{3}$ より、

$$b = a \times \sqrt{3} = 4 \times \sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$c = 10 - a = 10 - 4 = 6$$

ピタゴラスの定理より、

$$x^2 = b^2 + c^2 = (4\sqrt{3})^2 + 6^2$$

$$= 48 + 36 = 84 = 4 \times 21$$

$x > 0$ より、

$x = 2\sqrt{21}$