

宿題プリント 解答 (1 学期-2)

1. (1) $-x^2 - 10x + 96 = 0$

両辺を(-1)倍して、

$x^2 + 10x - 96 = 0$

$(x+16)(x-6) = 0 \quad \therefore \boxed{x=-16, 6}$

(2) $(5x-3)^2 - 4(x-4)^2 = 0$

$(5x-3)^2 - \{2(x-4)\}^2 = 0$

$\{(5x-3)+2(x-4)\}\{(5x-3)-2(x-4)\} = 0$

$(7x-11)(3x+5) = 0$

$\therefore \boxed{x = \frac{11}{7}, -\frac{5}{3}}$

(3) $2x^2 - 7x + 4 = 0$

解の公式より、

$$x = \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}}$$

(4) $-9x^2 + 6x + 2 = 0$

両辺を(-1)倍して、

$9x^2 - 6x - 2 = 0$

解の公式より、

$$x = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 9 \cdot (-2)}}{9} = \frac{3 \pm 3\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{3}}$$

2. (1) $3\sqrt{18} + \sqrt{28} - \sqrt{72} - 2\sqrt{63}$

$= 3 \times 3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{7} - 6\sqrt{2} - 2 \times 3\sqrt{7}$

$= 9\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{7} - 6\sqrt{2} - 6\sqrt{7}$

$= \boxed{3\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{7}}$

(2) $\sqrt{24} \times \sqrt{10} \times \sqrt{75}$

$= 2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{5} \times 5\sqrt{3}$

$= 2 \times 5 \times \sqrt{2^2} \times \sqrt{3^2} \times \sqrt{5}$

$= 10 \times 2 \times 3 \times \sqrt{5} = \boxed{60\sqrt{5}}$

(3) $\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{8}) - \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{24} - \sqrt{36})$

$= \sqrt{6}(2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{3}(2\sqrt{6} - 6)$

$= 6\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{3} = \boxed{2\sqrt{3}}$

(4) $(2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{7})(2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{7}) - (\sqrt{10} - 2)^2$
 $= (2\sqrt{2})^2 - \sqrt{7}^2$

$= -(\sqrt{10}^2 - 2 \times \sqrt{10} \times 2 + 2^2)$

$= 8 - 7 - (10 - 4\sqrt{10} + 4)$

$= 1 - (14 - 4\sqrt{10})$

$= 1 - 14 + 4\sqrt{10} = \boxed{-13 + 4\sqrt{10}}$

(5) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{7}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{14}} + \frac{\sqrt{56}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{7}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{14}} + \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{4}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}\sqrt{7}} - \frac{5\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{14}} + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{14}}{7} - \frac{5\sqrt{14}}{14} + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$

$= \frac{2\sqrt{14} - 5\sqrt{14} + 7\sqrt{14}}{14}$

$= \frac{4\sqrt{14}}{14} = \boxed{\frac{2\sqrt{14}}{7}}$

(6) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}} - \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{10} + 2}$

$= \frac{3(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})}$

$= \frac{6\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{10} - 2)}{(\sqrt{10} + 2)(\sqrt{10} - 2)}$

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

$= \frac{3(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})}{\cancel{5}} - \frac{6\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{10} - 2)}{\cancel{6}}$

$= \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{2} = \boxed{3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5}}$

3.
$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{3}x - 2y = 6 \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ 3x + \sqrt{3}y = 9 \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

① $\times\sqrt{3}$ -②で x を消去すると、

$3x - 2\sqrt{3}y = 6\sqrt{3} \cdots \textcircled{1} \times \sqrt{3}$

$-) 3x + \sqrt{3}y = 9 \cdots \textcircled{2}$

$$-3\sqrt{3}y = 6\sqrt{3} - 9$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{6\sqrt{3} - 9}{-3\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}(2 - \sqrt{3})}{3\sqrt{3}} = -2 + \sqrt{3}$$

これを①に代入して、

$$\sqrt{3}x - 2(-2 + \sqrt{3}) = 6$$

$$\sqrt{3}x + 4 - 2\sqrt{3} = 6$$

$$\sqrt{3}x = 6 - 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3}x = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(2 + 2\sqrt{3})\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 6}{3}$$

以上をまとめて、

$$x = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 6}{3}, y = -2 + \sqrt{3}$$

4. (1) ①より、 $\boxed{ax = 288}$ …③

(2) ②より、 $\boxed{(a+6)(x-4) = 288}$ …④

(3) ③より $a = \frac{288}{x}$ なので、④に代入して、

$$\left(\frac{288}{x} + 6\right)(x-4) = 288$$

$$288 - \frac{288 \times 4}{x} + 6x - 24 = 288$$

$$x - 4 - \frac{192}{x} = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x - 192 = 0$$

$$(x-16)(x+12) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 16, -12$$

$x, x-4$ はともに正なので、 $\boxed{x = 16}$

5. (1) $\triangle ABH, \triangle ACH$ を考えて、

$$\begin{cases} AH^2 = 7^2 - x^2 & \dots \text{①} \\ AH^2 = 11^2 - (12-x)^2 & \dots \text{②} \end{cases}$$

①②より、

$$7^2 - x^2 = 11^2 - (12-x)^2$$

$$49 - x^2 = 121 - 144 + 24x - x^2$$

$$72 = 24x \quad \therefore \boxed{x = 3}$$

(2) (1)の結果を①に代入して、

$$AH^2 = 7^2 - 3^2 = 49 - 9 = 40$$

$$\therefore AH = \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$$

よって、 $\triangle ABC$ の面積 S は、

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{12}_{BC} \times \underbrace{2\sqrt{10}}_{AH} = \boxed{12\sqrt{10}} \dots \text{③}$$

(3) $\triangle ABC$ の内接円の半径を r とおくと、

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times r \times (7 + 12 + 11) = 15r \dots \text{④}$$

よって、③④より

$$15r = 12\sqrt{10} \quad \therefore r = \boxed{\frac{4\sqrt{10}}{5}}$$

6. (1) $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD$ (2 角相等) …①

よって、①より対応辺の比を考えて、

$$BA : AC = CA : AD$$

$$(6+x) : 3 = 3 : x$$

$$(6+x)x = 3 \times 3$$

$$x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0 \quad x = -3 \pm 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$x > 0 \text{ なので、} \boxed{x = -3 + 3\sqrt{2}}$$

(2) ①より対応辺の比を考えて、

$$AC : CB = AD : DC$$

$$3 : 9 = x : y$$

よって、 $x : y = 1 : 3$ なので、

$$y = 3x = 3(-3 + 3\sqrt{2}) = \boxed{-9 + 9\sqrt{2}}$$