

反射テスト 平方根 分母の有理化 01

1. 次の式を計算せよ. ただし分母は有理化すること. (S 級 1 分 20 秒, A 級 2 分, B 級 3 分, C 級 4 分 20 秒)

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{72}}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{12}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{3 + \sqrt{8}} - \frac{1}{3 - \sqrt{8}}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}$$

2. 次の式を計算せよ. ただし分母は有理化すること. (S 級 1 分 20 秒, A 級 2 分, B 級 3 分, C 級 4 分 40 秒)

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{108}}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{12}{\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{10}}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{5 + \sqrt{24}} + \frac{1}{5 - \sqrt{24}}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}}$$

反射テスト 平方根 分母の有理化 01 解答解説

1. 次の式を計算せよ. ただし分母は有理化すること. (S級1分20秒, A級2分, B級3分, C級4分20秒)

★分母の有理化

① 分母が単項式 $\frac{k}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{k \times \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{a}} = \frac{k\sqrt{a}}{a}$

② 分母が多項式 $\frac{k}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}} = \frac{k \times (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})}{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}) \times (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})} = \frac{k(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})}{a - b}$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{72}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{1 \times \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} - \frac{1 \times \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} - \frac{1 \times \sqrt{2}}{6\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \\ &= \frac{6\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}{12} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \frac{12}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}} \\ &= \frac{12 \times (\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}) \times (\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5})} \\ &= \frac{12(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5})}{\sqrt{7}^2 - \sqrt{5}^2} \\ &= \frac{12(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5})}{7 - 5} \\ &= \frac{12(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5})}{2} \\ &= 6(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}) \end{aligned}$$

☆ポイント

$\sqrt{\quad}$ の中を簡単にしてから, 有理化する.

$$= 6\sqrt{7} + 6\sqrt{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad & \frac{1}{3 + \sqrt{8}} - \frac{1}{3 - \sqrt{8}} \\ &= \frac{1 \times (3 - \sqrt{8})}{(3 + \sqrt{8}) \times (3 - \sqrt{8})} - \frac{1 \times (3 + \sqrt{8})}{(3 - \sqrt{8}) \times (3 + \sqrt{8})} \\ &= \frac{3 - \sqrt{8}}{3^2 - \sqrt{8}^2} - \frac{3 + \sqrt{8}}{3^2 - \sqrt{8}^2} \\ &= \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{9 - 8} - \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}{9 - 8} \\ &= 3 - 2\sqrt{2} - (3 + 2\sqrt{2}) \\ &= 3 - 2\sqrt{2} - 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \\ &= -4\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}$$

$1 + \sqrt{2} = A$ とおいて変形すると,
与式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{A + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1 \times (A - \sqrt{3})}{(A + \sqrt{3}) \times (A - \sqrt{3})} \\ &= \frac{A - \sqrt{3}}{A^2 - \sqrt{3}^2} = \frac{A - \sqrt{3}}{A^2 - 3} \end{aligned}$$

$A^2 = (1 + \sqrt{2})^2 = 1^2 + 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}^2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ より,
与式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{3}}{(3 + 2\sqrt{2}) - 3} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}) \times \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 2 - \sqrt{6}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

☆ポイント

3つ以上の項が分母にある場合は,
複数回に分けて有理化する.

そのさい, 計算が楽になるように
最初の有理化の仕方を工夫する.

2. 次の式を計算せよ。ただし分母は有理化すること。(S級1分20秒, A級2分, B級3分, C級4分40秒)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{108}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{6\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{1 \times \sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}} - \frac{1 \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}} + \frac{1 \times \sqrt{3}}{6\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{18} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{18} \\
 &= -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{18} \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \frac{12}{\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{10}} \\
 &= \frac{12 \times (\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{10})}{(\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{10}) \times (\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{10})} \\
 &= \frac{12(\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{10})}{\sqrt{13}^2 - \sqrt{10}^2} \\
 &= \frac{12(\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{10})}{13 - 10} \\
 &= \frac{12(\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{10})}{3} \\
 &= 4(\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{10}) \\
 &= 4\sqrt{13} - 4\sqrt{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad & \frac{1}{5 + \sqrt{24}} + \frac{1}{5 - \sqrt{24}} \\
 &= \frac{1 \times (5 - \sqrt{24})}{(5 + \sqrt{24}) \times (5 - \sqrt{24})} + \frac{1 \times (5 + \sqrt{24})}{(5 - \sqrt{24}) \times (5 + \sqrt{24})} \\
 &= \frac{5 - \sqrt{24}}{5^2 - \sqrt{24}^2} + \frac{5 + \sqrt{24}}{5^2 - \sqrt{24}^2} \\
 &= \frac{5 - 2\sqrt{6}}{25 - 24} + \frac{5 + 2\sqrt{6}}{25 - 24} \\
 &= 5 - 2\sqrt{6} + (5 + 2\sqrt{6}) \\
 &= 5 - 2\sqrt{6} + 5 + 2\sqrt{6} \\
 &= 10
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}} \\
 & \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} = A \text{ とおいて変形すると,} \\
 & \text{与式} \\
 &= \frac{1}{A - \sqrt{5}} = \frac{1 \times (A + \sqrt{5})}{(A - \sqrt{5}) \times (A + \sqrt{5})} \\
 &= \frac{A + \sqrt{5}}{A^2 - \sqrt{5}^2} = \frac{A + \sqrt{5}}{A^2 - 5} \\
 & A^2 = (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^2 \\
 &= 2 + 2\sqrt{6} + 3 = 5 + 2\sqrt{6} \text{ より,}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{与式} \\
 &= \frac{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{5}}{(5 + 2\sqrt{6}) - 5} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{6}} \\
 &= \frac{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}) \times \sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{6}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{18} + \sqrt{30}}{12} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{30}}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$