

問題番号 09M02_kakunin3_1 レベル ☆☆☆	うんな進学塾 中3 第2章 平方根⑤～⑧ 練習問題 No.1 解答	うんな進学塾HP 
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1. 次の数の分母を有理化しなさい。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \frac{4}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{4\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{8} \times \sqrt{8}} = \frac{4 \times 2\sqrt{2}}{8} \\
 (2) \quad & \frac{\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5} + 6}{3} \\
 (3) \quad & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})}
 \end{aligned}$$

(1) $\sqrt{2}$	(2) $2 + \sqrt{5}$	(3) $2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}$
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2. 次の計算をしなさい。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \sqrt{18} \times (-\sqrt{27}) = 3\sqrt{2} \times (-3\sqrt{3}) = -9\sqrt{6} \\
 (2) \quad & \sqrt{75} \div \sqrt{12} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5}{2} \\
 (3) \quad & \sqrt{45} \times \sqrt{63} \div (-\sqrt{10}) = \frac{3\sqrt{5} \times 3\sqrt{7}}{-\sqrt{10}} = \frac{9\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{7}}{-\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{2}} = -\frac{9\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{9\sqrt{14}}{2} \\
 (4) \quad & \sqrt{24} + 3\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{54} = 2\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{6} - 3\sqrt{6} = 2\sqrt{6} \\
 (5) \quad & \sqrt{6}(\sqrt{32} - 3\sqrt{6}) = \sqrt{6}(4\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{6}) = 4\sqrt{12} - 3 \times 6 = 8\sqrt{3} - 18 \\
 (6) \quad & (2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})(2\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}) = (2\sqrt{5})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2 = 4 \times 5 - 2 = 18 \\
 (7) \quad & \sqrt{48} + \frac{9}{\sqrt{3}} = 4\sqrt{3} + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}} = 4\sqrt{3} + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{3} = 4\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} = 7\sqrt{3} \\
 (8) \quad & \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{42}{\sqrt{21}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{3} - \frac{42\sqrt{21}}{21} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{3} - 2\sqrt{21} = -\frac{5\sqrt{21}}{3} \\
 (9) \quad & \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} - 3\sqrt{15} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})} - 3\sqrt{15} = \frac{2\sqrt{15} - 6}{2} - 3\sqrt{15} = \sqrt{15} - 3 - 3\sqrt{15} = -2\sqrt{15} - 3 \\
 (10) \quad & \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + 3\right)\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + 2\right) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2 + 5\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + 3 \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2} + 5\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + 6
 \end{aligned}$$

(1) $-9\sqrt{6}$	(2) $\frac{5}{2}$	(3) $-\frac{9\sqrt{14}}{2}$	(4) $2\sqrt{6}$	(5) $-18 + 8\sqrt{3}$
(6) 18	(7) $7\sqrt{3}$	(8) $-\frac{5\sqrt{21}}{3}$	(9) $-2\sqrt{15} - 3$	(10) $\frac{13 + 5\sqrt{2}}{2}$