

計算・方程式・図形（3年「三平方の定理」後）○1

年 組 番・氏名

◆計算をせよ。

① $-5 - (-8)$
 $= -5 + 8 = 3$

② -6×9
 $= -54$

③ $(-2.5) \times 0.4$
 $= -1$

④ $\frac{9}{10} \div (-\frac{3}{5})$
 $= -\frac{9 \times 5}{10 \times 3} = -\frac{3}{2}$

⑤ $4(-3a - 2b + 1) - 3(a - 3b)$
 $= -12a - 8b + 4 - 3a + 9b$
 $= -12a - 3a - 8b + 9b + 4$
 $= -15a + b + 4$

⑥ $(20a^2 + 4ab) \div (-4a)$
 $= -5a - b$

⑦ $6ab^2 \times 3ab \div 2a^2$
 $= \frac{6ab^2 \times 3ab}{2a^2}$
 $= 9b^3$

⑧ $18ab - 12ab^2 \div 4b$
 $= 18ab - 3ab$
 $= 15ab$

⑨ $\frac{6}{\sqrt{18}} - (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2$
 $= \frac{6 \times \sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} - \{(\sqrt{2})^2 - 2\sqrt{2} + 1\}$
 $= \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{3 \times 2} - 2 + 2\sqrt{2} - 1$
 $= \sqrt{2} - 2 + 2\sqrt{2} - 1 = -3 + 3\sqrt{2}$

⑩ $(x+3)(x+5) - (x-4)^2$
 $= x^2 + 8x + 15 - (x^2 - 8x + 16)$
 $= x^2 + 8x + 15 - x^2 + 8x - 16$
 $= x^2 - x^2 + 8x + 8x + 15 - 16$
 $= 16x - 1$

◆方程式を解け。

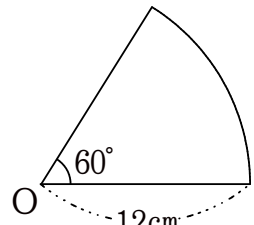
⑪ $8x - 4 = 5x + 11$
 $8x - 5x = 11 + 4$
 $3x = 15$
 $x = 5$

⑫ $\begin{cases} 5x - y = 13 \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ 2x + 3y = 12 \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$
 $\textcircled{1} \times 3$ $x = 3$ を②に代入
 $15x - 3y = 39 \cdots \textcircled{1}'$ $2 \times 3 + 3y = 12$
 $\textcircled{1}' + \textcircled{2}$ $6 + 3y = 12$
 $17x = 51$ $3y = 12 - 6$
 $x = 3$ $3y = 6$
 $y = 2$
 $(x, y) = (3, 2)$

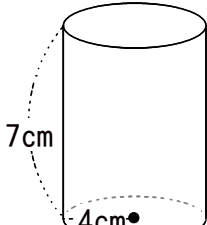
⑬ $x^2 - x - 30 = 0$
 $(x+5)(x-6) = 0$
 $x = -5, 6$

⑭ $x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$
 $x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 1}}{2 \times 1}$
 $= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-4}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

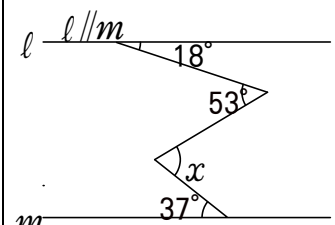
⑮ おうぎ形の弧の長さ
 $2\pi \times 12 \times \frac{60}{360} = 4\pi(\text{cm})$



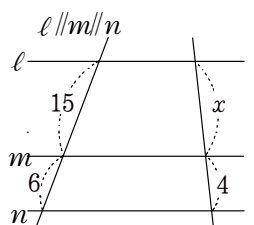
⑯ 表面積
 $\pi \times 4^2 \times 2 + 2\pi \times 4 \times 7$
 $= 32\pi + 56\pi = 88\pi(\text{cm}^2)$



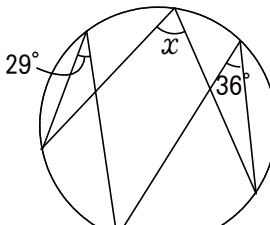
⑰ $\angle x$ の大きさ
 $\angle x = 72^\circ$



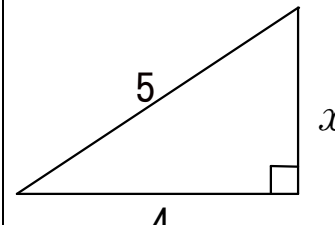
⑱ 線分の長さ
 $15 : x = 6 : 4$
 $6x = 15 \times 4$
 $x = \frac{15 \times 4}{6}$ よって、 $x = 10$



⑲ $\angle x$ の大きさ
 $\angle x = 65^\circ$



⑳ 三平方の定理
 $x^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$
 $x^2 = 25 - 16$
 $x^2 = 9$ $x > 0$ だから $x = 3$



計算・方程式・図形（3年「三平方の定理」後）O2

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◆計算をせよ。

① $-8-6 = -14$

② $(-42) \div (-6) = 7$

③ $(-6)^2 \times \frac{1}{27} = 36 \times \frac{1}{27} = \frac{4}{3}$

④ $-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{3}{6} + \frac{4}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$

⑤ $\frac{1}{3}(5x-2) - \frac{1}{5}(2x-3) = \frac{5(5x-2)-3(2x-3)}{15} = \frac{25x-10-6x+9}{15} = \frac{19x-1}{15}$

⑥ $(18x-6) \times (-\frac{1}{6}x) = -3x^2 + x$

⑦ $8a^2b \div 6a^2 \times 9ab = \frac{8a^2b \times 9ab}{6a^2} = 12ab^2$

⑧ $9a^2b - 2ab \times 3a = 9a^2b - 6a^2b = 3a^2b$

⑨ $(4 + \sqrt{3})(4 - \sqrt{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{50}}{\sqrt{2}} = 4^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2 - \sqrt{25} = 16 - 3 - 5 = 8$

⑩ $(x+4)(x-4) + (x+3)(x+2) = x^2 - 16 + (x^2 + 5x + 6) = x^2 - 16 + x^2 + 5x + 6 = x^2 + x^2 + 5x - 16 + 6 = 2x^2 + 5x - 10$

◆方程式を解け。

⑪ $3x+9 = 8x-11$
 $3x-8x = -11-9$
 $-5x = -20$
 $x = 4$

⑫ $\begin{cases} 4x+3y = 6 \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ 3x+y = 7 \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

②×3 $x=3$ を②に代入
 $9x+3y = 21 \cdots \textcircled{2}'$ $3 \times 3 + y = 7$
 $9+y = 7$
 ①-②' $y = 7-9$
 $-5x = -15$ $y = -2$
 $x = 3$

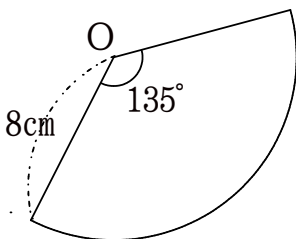
$(x, y) = (3, -2)$

⑬ $x^2 - 16x + 64 = 0$
 $(x-8)^2 = 0$
 $x = 8$

⑭ $2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$
 $x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 1}}{2 \times 2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-8}}{4} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$

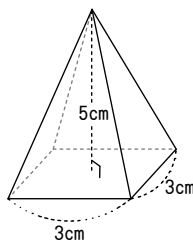
⑮ おうぎ形の面積

$\pi \times 8 \times 8 \times \frac{135}{360} = 24\pi(\text{cm}^2)$



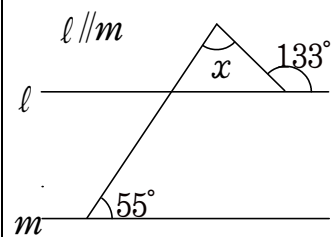
⑯ 体積

$3 \times 3 \times 5 \times \frac{1}{3} = 15(\text{cm}^3)$



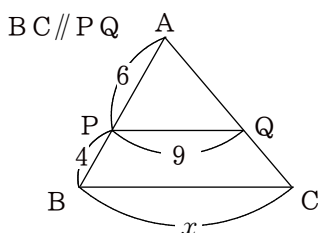
⑰ $\angle x$ の大きさ

$\angle x = 78^\circ$



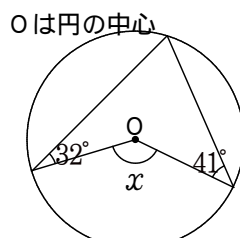
⑱ 線分の長さ

$9 : x = 6 : 10$
 $6x = 9 \times 10$
 $x = \frac{9 \times 10}{6}$ よって、 $x = 15$



⑲ $\angle x$ の大きさ

$\angle x = 146^\circ$



⑳ 三平方の定理

$5^2 + 8^2 = x^2$
 $x^2 = 25 + 64$
 $x^2 = 89$ $x > 0$ だから $x = \sqrt{89}$

