

乗法公式を利用して計算しよう

$$\begin{aligned} & \star (\sqrt{3}+1)^2 + (\sqrt{3}+2)(\sqrt{3}+5) \\ & = \{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 2\sqrt{3} + 1\} + \{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 7\sqrt{3} + 10\} \\ & = (3 + 2\sqrt{3} + 1) + (3 + 7\sqrt{3} + 10) \\ & = 17 + 9\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

分母の有理化(乗法公式の利用)

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

印刷して、紙の上でやってネ!

😊 乗法公式を使って、計算しなさい。

1	$(\sqrt{3}+2)(\sqrt{5}+1) + \sqrt{12}$	2	$(\sqrt{2}+3)(\sqrt{3}-4) - (2\sqrt{3})^2$
3	$(\sqrt{5}+3)(\sqrt{5}+2) + 2(\sqrt{5}-4)$	4	$(\sqrt{6}-3)(\sqrt{6}+1) - (2-\sqrt{24})$
5	$(\sqrt{7}+4)^2 + (\sqrt{3}+4)^2$	6	$(\sqrt{2}-5)^2 - 2\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}+3)$
7	$(\sqrt{10}+5)(\sqrt{10}-5) + \sqrt{50}(\sqrt{2}-3)$	8	$\sqrt{27} - (\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{11})(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{11})$
9	$(\sqrt{7}+4)(\sqrt{7}-4) - (\sqrt{6}-3)(\sqrt{6}+5)$	10	$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$ (分母の有理化を)