

根号を含む式の計算

 $a > 0, b > 0, k > 0$ のとき

1 $\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}$

2 $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$

3 $\sqrt{k^2 a} = k \sqrt{a}$

(ざっくり証明)

$$(\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b})^2 = (\sqrt{a})^2 (\sqrt{b})^2 = ab \quad \leftarrow \sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \text{ は } ab \text{ の平方根}$$

 $\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} > 0$ あり $\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b}$ は ab の正の平方根であるから

$$\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab} \quad \square$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}\right)^2 = \frac{(\sqrt{a})^2}{(\sqrt{b})^2} = \frac{a}{b} \quad \leftarrow \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} \text{ は } \frac{a}{b} \text{ の平方根}$$

 $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} > 0$ あり $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$ は $\frac{a}{b}$ の正の平方根であるから

$$\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \quad \square$$

 $k > 0, a > 0$ あり

$$\sqrt{k^2 a} = \sqrt{k^2} \sqrt{a} \quad \leftarrow 1 \text{ あり}$$

$$= k \sqrt{a} \quad \square$$

(例) 次の式を計算せよ。

(1) $\sqrt{2} \sqrt{6} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 6} = \sqrt{2^2 \cdot 3} = 2\sqrt{3} \text{,,}$

(2) $\frac{\sqrt{54}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{54}{3}} = \sqrt{18} = \sqrt{3^2 \cdot 2} = 3\sqrt{2} \text{,,}$

(3) $\sqrt{12} - 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{50} = 6\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{2} = 9\sqrt{2} \text{,,}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad (\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{5})(3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{5}) &= \sqrt{2} \cdot 3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \cdot (-2\sqrt{5}) + 3\sqrt{5} \cdot 3\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{5} \cdot (-2\sqrt{5}) \\
 &= 6 - 2\sqrt{10} + 9\sqrt{10} - 30 \\
 &= 7\sqrt{10} - 24 \text{,,}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) $(\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{6})^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{6} + (2\sqrt{6})^2 = 2 + 8\sqrt{3} + 24 = 26 + 8\sqrt{3} \text{,,}$

(6) $(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}) = (\sqrt{5})^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2 = 5 - 3 = 2 \text{,,}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}) &= (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2 \\
 &= (\sqrt{2})^2 + 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} + (\sqrt{3})^2 - 5 \\
 &= 2 + 2\sqrt{6} + 3 - 5 \\
 &= 2\sqrt{6} \text{,,}
 \end{aligned}$$