

電験三種 オンライン講座

電気数学 第2回 累乗と平方根

累乗

累乗：同じ数を何回か掛け合わせる事

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times 2 = 4 & \longrightarrow 2 \times 2 = 2^2 \text{ (2の2乗)} \\ 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27 & \longrightarrow 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 3^3 \text{ (3の3乗)} \\ 0.4 \times 0.4 = 0.16 & \longrightarrow 0.4 \times 0.4 = 0.4^2 \text{ (0.4の2乗)} \\ (-5) \times (-5) = 25 & \longrightarrow (-5) \times (-5) = (-5)^2 \text{ (-5の2乗)} \end{aligned}$$

a^m ←ある数の肩にのっている数を“指数”という
指数がかける回数を表す

$$a^m = \underbrace{a \times a \times \cdots \times a}_{m \text{ 個}}$$

<累乗の数 a^m の特徴>

1. a が1より大きいと、指数が増えると値が大きくなる

$$2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4 \quad 2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8 \quad 2^4 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$$

2. a が1より小さいと、指数が増えると値が小さくなる (0に近づく)

$$0.1^2 = 0.1 \times 0.1 = 0.01 \quad 0.1^3 = 0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 = 0.001 \quad 0.1^4 = 0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 = 0.0001$$

3. a が負の数だと、指数が奇数のときは“負の数”、偶数のときは“正の数”となる

$$(-2)^3 = (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) = -8 \quad (-2)^4 = (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) = 16$$

演習 I

次の計算を行え

(1) 2^6

(2) 3^4

(3) $(-1)^{25}$

(4) $(-11)^2$

(5) -13^2

(6) $\frac{4^2}{6^3}$

(7) $\frac{(-3)^3}{(-12)^2}$

(8) $\frac{15^3}{9^4}$

演習1の解答

次の計算を行え

- (1) 2^6
 $= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$
 $= 2^3 \times 2^3$
 $= 8 \times 8 = 64$
- (2) 3^4
 $= 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$
 $= 3^2 \times 3^2$
 $= 9 \times 9 = 81$
- (3) $(-1)^{25}$
 $= -1$
- (4) $(-11)^2$
 $= (-11) \times (-11)$
 $= 121$
- (5) -13^2
 $= -(13 \times 13)$
 $= -169$
- (6) $\frac{4^2}{6^3}$
 $= \frac{4 \times 4}{6 \times 6 \times 6} = \frac{1 \times 2}{3 \times 3 \times 3}$
 $= \frac{2}{27}$
- (7) $\frac{(-3)^3}{(-12)^2}$
 $= -\frac{3 \times 3 \times 3}{12 \times 12} = -\frac{1 \times 1 \times 3}{4 \times 4}$
 $= -\frac{3}{16}$
- (8) $\frac{15^3}{9^4}$
 $= \frac{15 \times 15 \times 15}{9 \times 9 \times 9 \times 9}$
 $= \frac{1 \times 3 \times 9 \times 9}{5 \times 5 \times 5}$
 $= \frac{125}{243}$

指数の特徴と演算

$a^0 = 1$ と考えることにする

$$2^4 \times 2^2 = (2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2) = 16 \times 4 = 64 = 2^6 \quad \longrightarrow \quad 2^4 \times 2^2 = 2^{4+2} = 2^6$$

$$2^4 \times \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2}{2 \times 2} = 4 = 2^2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad 2^4 \times \frac{1}{2^2} = 2^4 \times 2^{-2} = 2^{4-2} = 2^2$$

$$2^3 \times \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2}{2 \times 2 \times 2} = 1 = 2^0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad 2^3 \times \frac{1}{2^3} = 2^3 \times 2^{-3} = 2^{3-3} = 2^0$$

$a > 0$ のとき

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n} \quad \frac{1}{a^m} = a^{-m} \quad \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

演習2

次の計算を行え

(1) $2^2 \times 2^4$

(2) $6^2 \times 3^2$

(3) 10^{-3}

(4) 0.5^2

(5) 0.25^{-2}

(6) $2^8 \times \frac{1}{2^3}$

(7) $\frac{12^3}{64}$

(8) $\frac{36 \times 4^3}{16^2}$

演習2の解答

次の計算を行え

(1) $2^2 \times 2^4$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2^6 \\ &= 2^3 \times 2^3 \\ &= 8 \times 8 = 64 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $6^2 \times 3^2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6 \times 6 \times 3^2 \\ &= 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3^2 \\ &= 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 3^2 = 4 \times 9 \times 9 \\ &= 4 \times 81 = 324 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 10^{-3}

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{10^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{1000} = 0.001 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 0.5^2

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4} \\ &= 0.25 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 0.25^{-2}

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-2} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4^2}} \\ &= 4^2 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

(6) $2^8 \times \frac{1}{2^3}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2^8}{2^3} = 2^{8-3} = 2^5 \\ &= 32 \end{aligned}$$

(7) $\frac{12^3}{64}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{12 \times 12 \times 12}{2^6} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 2^2 \times 3 \times 2^2 \times 3 \times 2^2}{2^6} \\ &= \frac{3^3 \times 2^6}{2^6} = 3^3 = 27 \end{aligned}$$

(8) $\frac{36 \times 4^3}{16^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{6 \times 6 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4}{16 \times 16} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2^2 \times 2^2 \times 2^2}{2^4 \times 2^4} \\ &= \frac{3^2 \times 2^8}{2^8} = 3^2 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

指数を用いた数の表現



極端に大きい数や小さい数は

$$100,000,000 \longrightarrow 1.0 \times 10^8$$

$$0.000000004 \longrightarrow 4.0 \times 10^{-9}$$

指数が“ゼロの数”を表す

その大きさが分かりにくい

指数表記

<電験で登場する指数表記>

1粒の電子がもつ電気量	$-e = -1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
真空の誘電率	$\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$
真空の透磁率	$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$
光の速度	$c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
1 mol	$1 \text{ mol} = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$

10^3	\rightarrow	1 k (キロ)	$\times 1000$
10^6	\rightarrow	1 M (メガ)	$\times 1000$
10^9	\rightarrow	1 G (ギガ)	$\times 1000$

10^{-3}	\rightarrow	1 m (ミリ)	$\times \frac{1}{1000}$
10^{-6}	\rightarrow	1 μ (マイクロ)	$\times \frac{1}{1000}$
10^{-9}	\rightarrow	1 n (ナノ)	$\times \frac{1}{1000}$

演習3

次の計算を行い、指数表記で示せ。

(1) $6 \times 50 \times 100 \times 10^{-9} \times 10000$ (2) $\frac{500 \times 10^3}{6000} \times 0.2$ (3) $200 \times 400 \times 24 \div 10^3$

(4) $\frac{500000 \times 3600}{100 \times 10^3 \times 40000} \times 100$ (5) $\frac{5 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.1 \times 10^{-2} \times (3 \times 10^8)^2 \times 0.3}{3600}$

演習3の解答

次の計算を行い、指数表記で示せ。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & 6 \times 50 \times 100 \times 10^{-9} \times 10000 \\ &= 6 \times 5 \times 10^1 \times 10^2 \times 10^{-9} \times 10^4 \\ &= 30 \times 10^{1+2-9+4} \\ &= 3 \times 10 \times 10^{-2} = 3 \times 10^{-1} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \frac{500 \times 10^3}{6000} \times 0.2 \\ &= 5 \times 10^2 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-1} \times \frac{1}{6} \times 10^{-3} \\ &= \frac{10}{6} \times 10^{2+3-1-3} \\ &= \frac{5}{3} \times 10^1 = 1.67 \times 10^1 \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad & 200 \times 400 \times 24 \div 10^3 \\ &= 2 \times 10^2 \times 4 \times 10^2 \times 24 \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 192 \times 10^{2+2-3} \\ &= 192 \times 10^1 = 1.92 \times 10^3 \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad & \frac{500000 \times 3600}{100 \times 10^3 \times 40000} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{5 \times 10^5 \times 36 \times 10^2}{10^2 \times 10^3 \times 4 \times 10^4} \times 10^2 \\ &= \frac{5 \times 36}{4} \times \frac{10^{5+2+2}}{10^{2+3+4}} = 45 \times \frac{10^9}{10^9} = 4.5 \times 10^1 \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad & \frac{5 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.1 \times 10^{-2} \times (3 \times 10^8)^2 \times 0.3}{3600} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 10^{-3} \times 1 \times 10^{-1} \times 10^{-2} \times 3 \times 10^8 \times 3 \times 10^8 \times 3 \times 10^{-1}}{36 \times 10^2} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}{36} \times \frac{10^{-3-1-2+8+8-1}}{10^2} = \frac{5 \times 3}{4} \times \frac{10^9}{10^2} = 3.75 \times 10^7 \end{aligned}$$

平方根

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36という数は整数を2乗した数である

$$1 \times 1 = 1 \quad 3 \times 3 = 9 \quad 5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4 \quad 4 \times 4 = 16 \quad 6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$\sqrt{a}$$

←根号、ルート

$$\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{a} = a$$

2, 3, 5, 6, 7という数を“何かの2乗”で表現できないか → 平方根

+2の平方根とは「2乗して+2になる数」 → $+\sqrt{2}$, $-\sqrt{2}$

$$\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 2 \quad (-\sqrt{2}) \times (-\sqrt{2}) = 2$$

$$\sqrt{2} = 1.414213 \dots$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 1.732050 \dots$$

無限に続く小数
“無理数”

-2の平方根? 「2乗して-2になる数」 → 2乗して負の数になる実数は存在しない

$\sqrt{-2}$ → このような実数は存在しない。虚数という扱いになる

平方根の計算

$$\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a^2} = a$$

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

$$\sqrt{a^2b} = \sqrt{a^2} \times \sqrt{b} = a\sqrt{b}$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} \times \frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{\sqrt{b^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{b}$$

$$b\sqrt{a} + c\sqrt{a} = (b + c)\sqrt{a}$$

$$b\sqrt{a} - c\sqrt{a} = (b - c)\sqrt{a}$$

$$\sqrt{8} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2} = \sqrt{2^2} \times \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 3} = \sqrt{2^2} \times \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{72} = \sqrt{6 \times 6 \times 2} = \sqrt{6^2} \times \sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$$

根号の中の数はできるだけ簡単な数にするのが
暗黙のルール

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 3}}{\sqrt{3^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

分母は実数にするのが暗黙のルール
“分母の有理化” という

演習4

根号の中をできるだけ簡単にせよ

(1) $\sqrt{27}$

(2) $\sqrt{150}$

(3) $\sqrt{1000}$

(4) $\sqrt{0.01}$

(5) $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{6}$

(6) $\sqrt{32} \times 2\sqrt{8}$

(7) $\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{50}$

(8) $\sqrt{125} + \sqrt{150} - 10\sqrt{5}$

演習4の解答

根号の中をできるだけ簡単にせよ

(1) $\sqrt{27}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{3 \times 3 \times 3} \\ &= \sqrt{3^2} \times \sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\sqrt{150}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{5 \times 5 \times 6} \\ &= \sqrt{5^2} \times \sqrt{6} = 5\sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\sqrt{1000}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{10 \times 10 \times 10} \\ &= \sqrt{10^2} \times \sqrt{10} = 10\sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\sqrt{0.01}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{0.1 \times 0.1} \\ &= \sqrt{0.1^2} = 0.1 \end{aligned}$$

(5) $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{6}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 3} \\ &= \sqrt{2^2} \times \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

(6) $\sqrt{32} \times 2\sqrt{8}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\sqrt{16 \times 2 \times 4 \times 2} \\ &= 2\sqrt{4^2 \times 4^2} \\ &= 2 \times 4 \times 4 = 32 \end{aligned}$$

(7) $\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{50}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{4 \times 2} - \sqrt{25 \times 2} \\ &= \sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2^2 \times 2} - \sqrt{5^2 \times 2} \\ &= \sqrt{2} + 3 \times 2\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{2} \\ &= (1 + 6 - 5)\sqrt{2} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

(8) $\sqrt{125} + \sqrt{150} - 10\sqrt{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{25 \times 5} + \sqrt{25 \times 6} - 10\sqrt{5} \\ &= 5\sqrt{5} + 5\sqrt{6} - 10\sqrt{5} \\ &= 5\sqrt{6} - 5\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

演習5

次の数の分母を有理化せよ

(1) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$

(2) $\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$

(3) $\frac{2\sqrt{21}}{\sqrt{14}}$

(4) $\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{75}}$

(5) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{7}}$

(6) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5\sqrt{2}}$

(7) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{28}}$

(8) $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{15}}$

演習5の解答

次の数の分母を有理化せよ

$$(1) \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(2) \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{5\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

$$= \sqrt{10}$$

$$(3) \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{6}$$

$$(4) \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{75}}$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{25 \times 3}} = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{5\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}$$

$$(5) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{7}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{7}} \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14}$$

$$(6) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{10}$$

$$(7) \frac{5}{\sqrt{28}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{\sqrt{4 \times 7}} = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{7}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2\sqrt{7}} \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{5\sqrt{7}}{14}$$

$$(8) \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{15}}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{15}} \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{15}} = \frac{3\sqrt{30}}{30}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{10}$$

ご聴講ありがとうございました!!