

(58)

8. 次にあげる数の平均を、それぞれ求めなさい。

(1) +6, -5, 0, -4

* (2) -12, -5, +1, -3, +7

(3) $+\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{7}{10}, -2, +\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}$

55 (1) $\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{8} \times (-2)^2 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$

(2) $(-2)^3 - (-9) \div \frac{3}{2} = -8 + 6 = -2$

(3) $(\frac{1}{2})^2 - (-\frac{1}{3}) + (-\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3}$

(4) $5 - (-3)^2 \div (-\frac{3}{2})^3 = 5 - (-9) \times (-\frac{8}{27})$
 $= 5 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{15}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$

(5) $-3^2 \times \frac{1}{6} - (-2)^3 \div 8 = -\frac{3}{2} + 1 = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2}$
 $= -\frac{1}{2}$

(6) $(-4)^3 \div \frac{4}{9} - 6 \times (-4)^2 = -144 + 96 = -48$

56 (1) $(-4) \times (17 - 5) = (-4) \times 12 = -48$

(2) $-72 \div (-21 + 13) = -72 \div (-8) = 9$

(3) $3 - 4 \times (6 - 8) = 3 - 4 \times (-2) = 3 + 8 = 11$

(4) $7 - ((-5) \times 3 + 11) = 7 - (-15 + 11)$
 $= 7 - (-4) = 11$

(5) $(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}) \times 5 = (\frac{3}{6} - \frac{4}{6}) \times 5 = (-\frac{1}{6}) \times 5$
 $= -\frac{5}{6}$

(6) $(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2}) \div \frac{5}{6} = (\frac{1}{6} - \frac{3}{6}) \times \frac{6}{5} = (-\frac{2}{6}) \times \frac{6}{5}$
 $= -\frac{2}{5}$

■ p.13 ■

57 (1) $(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{6}) \times 30 = \frac{2}{5} \times 30 - \frac{1}{6} \times 30$
 $= 12 - 5 = 7$

(2) $(-48) \times (\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{6})$
 $= (-48) \times \frac{2}{3} - (-48) \times \frac{1}{4} + (-48) \times \frac{5}{6}$
 $= -32 + 12 - 40 = -60$

(3) $39 \times 25 - 43 \times 25 = (39 - 43) \times 25 = (-4) \times 25$
 $= -100$

(4) $38 \times (-82) + 62 \times (-82) = (38 + 62) \times (-82)$
 $= 100 \times (-82) = -8200$

58 (1) $(+6 - 5 + 0 - 4) \div 4 = (-3) \div 4 = -\frac{3}{4}$

(2) $(-12 - 5 + 1 - 3 + 7) \div 5 = (-12) \div 5 = -\frac{12}{5}$

(3) $(+\frac{3}{5} - \frac{7}{10} - 2 + \frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{5}) \div 5 = (-\frac{17}{10}) \div 5$
 $= -\frac{17}{50}$