PHIẾU HỌC TẬP TOÁN 7 TUẦN 03

Đại số 7 : § 3: Nhân, chia số hữu tỉ

Hình học 7: § 3: Các góc tạo bởi một đường thẳng cắt hai đường thẳng

□□□□□□□□□

Bài 1:

a) $-6.\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right).0,25$ b) $-\frac{15}{4}.\left(\frac{-7}{15}\right).\left(-2\frac{2}{5}\right)$ c) $\left(-2\frac{1}{5}\right).\left(\frac{-9}{11}\right).\left(-1\frac{1}{14}\right).\frac{2}{5}$

d) $\left(-5\frac{1}{2}\right).\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)-\frac{2}{3}.\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$ e) $\left(1\frac{1}{4}\right).\left(\frac{-8}{15}\right)-\frac{3}{5}+\frac{2}{5}.\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)$ f) $(-0,125).(-16).\left(-\frac{8}{9}\right).(-0,25)$

g) $\frac{5}{8}+2\frac{1}{4}.1\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{4}.\frac{5}{6}$ h) $\left(13\frac{9}{11}:\frac{38}{49}-5\frac{2}{11}:\frac{38}{49}\right):\left(\frac{49}{38}.\frac{5}{11}\right)$

i) $\frac{11}{30}+\frac{18}{35}.\left(\frac{35}{54}-\frac{49}{18}-\frac{28}{48}\right)$ j) $\frac{-23}{39}.\frac{-13}{56}.\frac{70}{23}:\frac{125}{75}$

Bài 2: Tìm x

a) $\frac{-1}{10}+\frac{2}{5}x+\frac{7}{20}=\frac{1}{10}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{2}:x=-\frac{1}{5}$ c) $-\frac{2}{3}:x+\frac{5}{8}=-\frac{7}{12}$

d) $\frac{1}{2}x+2\frac{1}{2}=3\frac{1}{2}x-\frac{3}{4}$ e) $\frac{2}{3}x-\frac{2}{5}=\frac{1}{2}x-\frac{1}{3}$ f) $\frac{1}{3}x+\frac{2}{5}(x+1)=0$

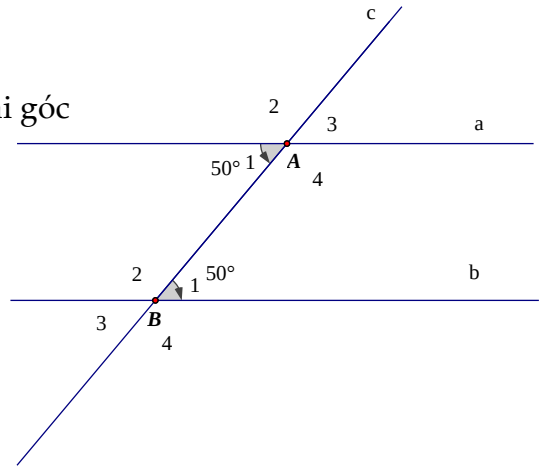
Bài 3: Tính nhanh:

a) $\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{4}-1\right).....\left(\frac{1}{1999}-1\right)$ b) $\frac{5.18-10.27+15.36}{10.36-20.54+30.72}$

c) $-1\frac{1}{2}.\left(-1\frac{1}{3}\right).\left(-1\frac{1}{4}\right).....\left(-1\frac{1}{1999}\right)$

Bài 4: Cho hình vẽ. Hãy tính và so sánh số đo của hai góc so le trong bất kỳ, 2 góc đồng vị bất kỳ.

Số đo 2 góc trong cùng phía có quan hệ gì đặc biệt ?



Hết

PHẦN HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI

Bài 1:

a) $-6.\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right).0,25 = 4.\frac{1}{4} = 1$

b) $-\frac{15}{4}.\left(\frac{-7}{15}\right).\left(-2\frac{2}{5}\right) = \frac{7}{4}.\left(-\frac{12}{5}\right) = -\frac{21}{5}$

c) $\left(-2\frac{1}{5}\right).\left(-\frac{9}{11}\right).\left(-1\frac{1}{14}\right).\frac{2}{5}$

$= \left(-\frac{11}{5}\right).\left(-\frac{9}{11}\right).\left(-\frac{15}{14}\right).\frac{2}{5}$

$= -\frac{27}{35}$

d) $\left(-5\frac{1}{2}\right).\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{3}.\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$

$= \left(-\frac{11}{2}\right).\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{11}{4} + \frac{4}{9}$

$= \frac{115}{36}$

e) $\left(1\frac{1}{4}\right).\left(-\frac{8}{15}\right) - \frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5}.\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)$

$= \left(\frac{5}{4}\right).\left(-\frac{8}{15}\right) - \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{10}$

$= \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) - \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{10}$

$= -\frac{47}{30}$

f) $(-0,125).(-16).\left(-\frac{8}{9}\right).(-0,25)$

$= \frac{1}{8}.16.\frac{8}{9}.\frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{9}$

g) $\frac{5}{8} + 2\frac{1}{4}.1\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4}.\frac{5}{6}$

$= \frac{5}{8} + \frac{9}{4}.\frac{5}{3} - \frac{5}{24}$

$= \frac{5}{4}.\left(\frac{1}{2} + 3 - \frac{1}{6}\right)$

$= \frac{5}{4}.\frac{10}{3} = \frac{25}{6}$

h) $\left(13\frac{9}{11} : \frac{38}{49} - 5\frac{2}{11} : \frac{38}{49}\right) : \left(\frac{49}{38}.\frac{5}{11}\right)$

$= \left\{(13 + \frac{9}{11}).\frac{49}{38} - (5 + \frac{2}{11}).\frac{49}{38}\right\} : \left(\frac{49}{38}.\frac{5}{11}\right)$

$= \frac{49}{38}.\left(13 - 5 + \frac{9}{11} - \frac{2}{11}\right) : \left(\frac{49}{38}.\frac{5}{11}\right)$

$= \frac{49}{38}.\left(8 + \frac{7}{11}\right) : \left(\frac{49}{38}.\frac{5}{11}\right)$

$= \left(8 + \frac{7}{11}\right) : \frac{5}{11} = 19$

i) $\frac{11}{30} + \frac{18}{35}.\left(\frac{35}{54} - \frac{49}{18} - \frac{28}{48}\right)$

$= \frac{11}{30} + \left(\frac{18}{35}.\frac{35}{54} - \frac{18}{35}.\frac{49}{18} - \frac{18}{35}.\frac{28}{48}\right)$

$= \frac{11}{30} + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{7}{5} - \frac{3}{10}\right)$

$= \frac{11}{30} + \frac{-41}{30} = -1$

j) $\frac{-23}{39}.\frac{-13}{56}.\frac{70}{23} : \frac{125}{75} = \frac{5}{3.4}.\frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{4}$

Bài 2:

$a)\ \frac{-1}{10}+\frac{2}{5}x+\frac{7}{20}=\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{2}{5}x=\frac{1}{10}-\frac{7}{20}+\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{2}{5}x=-\frac{3}{20}$ $x=-\frac{3}{8}$	$b)\ \frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{2}:x=-\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{2}:x=-\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}:x=-\frac{8}{15}$ $x=-\frac{15}{16}$
$c)\ -\frac{2}{3}:x+\frac{5}{8}=-\frac{7}{12}$ $\frac{-2}{3}:x=-\frac{7}{12}-\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{-2}{3}:x=-\frac{29}{24}$ $x=\frac{16}{29}$	$d)\ \frac{1}{2}x+2\frac{1}{2}=3\frac{1}{2}x-\frac{3}{4}$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}\right)x=-\frac{3}{4}-\frac{5}{4}$ $-3x=-2$ $x=\frac{2}{3}$
$e)\ \frac{2}{3}x-\frac{2}{5}=\frac{1}{2}x-\frac{1}{3}$ $\left(\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{2}\right)x=-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{1}{6}x=\frac{1}{15}$ $x=\frac{2}{5}$	$f)\ \frac{1}{3}x+\frac{2}{5}(x+1)=0$ $\left(\frac{1}{3}+\frac{2}{5}\right)x=-\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{11}{15}x=-\frac{2}{5}$ $x=-\frac{6}{11}$

Bài 3:

a) $\frac{5.18-10.27+15.36}{10.36-20.54+30.72}=\frac{5.18-5.18.3+5.18.6}{10.36-10.36.3+10.36.6}=\frac{5.18(1-3+6)}{10.36(1-3+6)}=\frac{1}{4}$

b) $\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{4}-1\right).....\left(\frac{1}{1999}-1\right)=\frac{-1}{2}.\frac{-2}{3}.\frac{-3}{4}....\frac{-1998}{1999}=\frac{1}{1999}$

c) $-1\frac{1}{2}.\left(-1\frac{1}{3}\right).\left(-1\frac{1}{4}\right).....\left(-1\frac{1}{1999}\right)=\frac{-3}{2}.\frac{-4}{3}.\frac{-5}{4}.....\frac{-2000}{1999}=1000$

Bài 4:

Xét các góc tạo bởi đường thẳng a và cát tuyến c

*) Ta có

$A_1=A_3$ (đối đỉnh)

mà $A_1=50^0 \Rightarrow A_3=50^0$

*) Vì $A_1 + A_2 = 180^0$ (hai góc kề bù)

mà $A_1 = 50^0 => A_2 = 180^0 - 50^0 = 130^0$

Mà $A_2 = A_4$ (đối đỉnh) $=> A_4 = 130^0$

*) Ta có

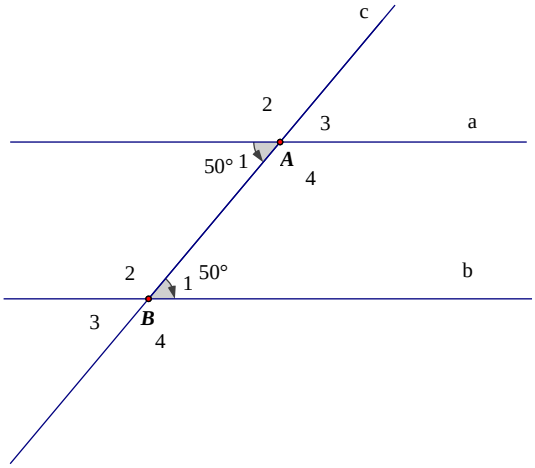
$B_1 = B_3$ (đối đỉnh)

mà $B_1 = 50^0 => B_3 = 50^0$

*) Vì $B_1 + B_2 = 180^0$ (hai góc kề bù)

mà $B_1 = 50^0 => B_2 = 180^0 - 50^0 = 130^0$

Mà $B_2 = B_4$ (đối đỉnh) $=> B_4 = 130^0$



Nhận xét: Theo hình vẽ trên ta có:

Hai góc so le trong bất kỳ bằng nhau.

Hai góc đồng bị bất kỳ bằng nhau.

Hai góc trong cùng phía bù nhau. (Tổng hai góc trong cùng phía bằng 180^o)

- Hết –