Radicals

All solutions must be in the simplest radical form i.e. $x = \frac{a \pm b\sqrt{c}}{d}$ where a, b, c and d are integers, c is the lowest possible value, and a, b and d are in the lowest terms. The value of d should be positive.

Level 1 – 2

1. Simplify:

a)
$$2\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{3}$$

b)
$$4\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{10}$$

c)
$$\frac{3\sqrt{20}}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

d)
$$\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)^2$$

$$(e)\left(\frac{-\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{7}}\right)^2$$

$$f(\sqrt{5})^3$$

2. Expand and simplify:

a)
$$\sqrt{3}(1+\sqrt{3})$$

b)
$$\sqrt{5}\left(1-3\sqrt{5}\right)$$

c)
$$(2 + \sqrt{7})(2 - \sqrt{7})$$

d)
$$\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)\left(3+\sqrt{2}\right)$$

$$e)\left(2+\sqrt{3}\right)^2$$

3. Write with an integer denominator in the simplest form:

a)
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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

c)
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{12}}$$

$$d)\frac{\sqrt{8}}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

Level 3 – 4

4.	Write in simplest radical form:	
	a) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}$	

$3-\sqrt{5}$	



c) $\frac{1}{3+\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2}{2-\sqrt{5}}$	

5. Determine the values of x and y:

a)
$$2 + 3\sqrt{3} = x + \sqrt{y}$$

b)
$$4 - 2\sqrt{5} = 4x - \sqrt{y}$$

c)
$$5 + 3\sqrt{6} = -x + \sqrt{3y}$$

d)
$$x + y + \sqrt{x - y} = 11 + \sqrt{7}$$

6. Show that $\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{8}$.

7.	Replace <i>x</i> in t equation.	he equation $x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$ with $1 + \sqrt{2}$ to show that $x = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ is a solution to the
8.	Expand and s	implify $(1+\sqrt{2})^3$
9.	a) Expand and	d simplify $(a+\sqrt{b})(a-\sqrt{b})$.
	b) Hence write less than 6.	be the following in the form $(a + \sqrt{b})(a - \sqrt{b})$ where both a and b are positive integer
	i) 23	
	ii) 13	

10.	Write $\sqrt{27 + 10\sqrt{2}}$ in the form $a + \sqrt{b}$.
11.	Given that: $x = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3 + \dots}}}}$
	Show that $x^4 - 4x^2 - x + 1 = 0$.