## SOUTH SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL - SURDS TEST YEAR 10 ADVANCED MATHS

## Circle the most appropriate answer:

 $\sqrt{18}$  simplifies to: 1

 $3\sqrt{2}$ 

 $2\sqrt{3}$ В

 $9\sqrt{2}$ C

It can't be simplified since 18 is not a perfect D square.

 $\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{10}$  is equal to: 2

 $\sqrt{15}$  B Α

 $5\sqrt{2}$  C

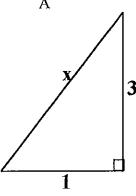
 $2\sqrt{5}$  D

25

Which one of the following values of x is not a surd? 3

A





 $x = \sqrt{10\ 000}$ C

 $x = \sqrt[3]{9}$ D

 $(2\sqrt{5})^2$  is equal to:

 $4\sqrt{5}$ 

В 10 C 20 D 50

The simplest expression for  $\sqrt{32} + \sqrt{8}$  is: 5

 $\sqrt{40}$ 

 $2\sqrt{10}$ В

 $6\sqrt{2}$ C

D The expression cannot be simplified.

Which one of the following statements is false? For all positive a and b:

 $\sqrt{a^2b^2} = ab$ Α

 $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = a + b$ В

 $\sqrt{a^3} = a^{\frac{3}{2}}$ D

The value of  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{5}}$  is:

 $\sqrt{5}$ A

 $\mathbf{B}$ 

 $2\sqrt{5}$ C

 $5\sqrt{5}$ D

- The simplest expression for  $\frac{\sqrt{64}}{2\sqrt{32}}$  is:

 $B \qquad \frac{4}{\sqrt{32}}$ 

 $C \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 

- D The expression cannot be simplified.
- The simplest expression for  $(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})^2$  is:

C  $7 + \sqrt{20}$ 

- D  $7 + 2\sqrt{10}$
- $(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5} \sqrt{3})$  is equal to:
  - A  $2\sqrt{15}$

B  $2-2\sqrt{15}$  D 2

- $(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{8})(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})$ , in its simplest form, is:
  - A  $10 + 3\sqrt{12}$

 $10 + 6\sqrt{3}$ 

 $6\sqrt{3}$ C

- $4\sqrt{7}$ D
- $\sqrt{a^3b^4}$  in its simplest form is:

 $B = a^6b^8$ 

C  $ab^2 \sqrt{a}$ 

- $D = a^3b^2$
- 13  $(1-\sqrt{3})^2$  is equal to:
  - A  $1-\sqrt{6}$  C -2

B  $10-2\sqrt{3}$ 

- D  $4-2\sqrt{3}$
- 14 If  $\sqrt{3}x = 9$ , then x equals:
  - A  $\sqrt{3}$

C  $3\sqrt{3}$ 

- B 3 D  $9-\sqrt{3}$
- The simplest expression for  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}$  is:

 $B \qquad \frac{\sqrt{8}}{8}$   $D \qquad -2\sqrt{2}$ 

16 If  $x(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) = 1$ , then x must be equal to:

C  $\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}$ 

D

If  $x = 2\sqrt{3}$ , then (x + 1)(x - 1) equals:

C 11

 $11 - 4\sqrt{3}$ D

The simplest expression for  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x^3}$  is:

- $\sqrt{x}(x+1)$

C

D The expression cannot be simplified.

As an entire surd,  $3x\sqrt{y}$  is equal to:

A  $\sqrt{3x^2y}$ C  $\sqrt{9x^2y}$ 

D

The only perfect cube in this list is: 20

С

3x D

The simplest expression for  $\sqrt[3]{27x^4}$  is:

 $9\sqrt[3]{x^4}$ A

 $3\sqrt[3]{x^4}$ 

C

D The expression cannot be simplified.

The simplest expression for  $(\sqrt{a}+1)(\sqrt{a}-1)$  is: 22

- $a-1-2\sqrt{a}$ C
- D

Given that  $\sqrt{2} \approx 1.414$ ,  $\sqrt{32}$  is approximately: 23

5.656

В 11.312

C 17.414 D 22.624

When expressed with a rational denominator,  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{6}}$  is equal to:

A  $\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{6}$ 

- $\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{6}$ В
- C  $2(\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{6})$
- D

 $\sqrt{2a^{16}bc^2} \times \sqrt{2b}$  is equal to:

A  $a^4bc\sqrt{2}$ 

B  $a^8 \sqrt{2bc}$ D  $2a^8bc$ 

C  $2a^4bc$ 

 $\sqrt{80} + 2\sqrt{45} - \sqrt{11} + 3\sqrt{44}$  simplifies to:

A  $106 - \sqrt{11}$ 

- $34\sqrt{5} + 11\sqrt{11}$
- C  $10\sqrt{5} + 5\sqrt{11}$
- D

 $a\sqrt{b}(2a\sqrt{b}+3\sqrt{a})$  simplifies to:

- A  $2a^2b + 3a\sqrt{ab}$
- B  $2a^2b + 3\sqrt{a}$
- C  $2a^2\sqrt{b} + 3a\sqrt{ab}$
- D  $5a^3b\sqrt{ab}$

28 If  $a = \sqrt{3}$  and  $b = \sqrt{2}$ , then the simplest expression for the value of  $\frac{a+b}{a-b}$  is:

A  $\sqrt{5}$ C  $5+2\sqrt{6}$ 

D  $5-2\sqrt{6}$ 

The simplest value for  $\frac{\sqrt{40} + \sqrt{30}}{\sqrt{10}}$  is:

A  $4+\sqrt{30}$ 

B  $2+\sqrt{30}$ D  $2+\sqrt{3}$ 

 $C \sqrt{7}$ 

The basic numeral for  $\frac{x\sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{125}}{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{x^3}}$  is:

 $2\sqrt{30}$ Α

В

C 25 D Unable to be determined without knowing the value of x.

## ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET ON SURDS

1 A	2 B	3 C	4 C	5 C	6 B
7 A	8 C	9 D	10 D	II B	12 C
13 D	14 C	15 A	16 D	17 C	18 A
19 C	20 B	21 C	22 A	23 A	24 A
ar n	26 C	27 A	28 C	29 D	<b>30</b> B