

- 1 Show that $\frac{6 - \sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{2} - 1}$ can be written in the form $a + b\sqrt{2}$ where a and b are integers.

(3)

- 2 $\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{18})$ can be written in the form $a\sqrt{10}$ where a is an integer.

Find the value of a .

$$a = \dots\dots\dots$$

(3)

3 Martin did this question.

Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{14}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$

Here is how he answered the question.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{14}{2 + \sqrt{3}} &= \frac{14 \times (2 - \sqrt{3})}{(2 + \sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3})} \\ &= \frac{28 - 14\sqrt{3}}{4 + 2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} + 3} \\ &= \frac{28 - 14\sqrt{3}}{7} \\ &= 4 - 2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

Martin's answer is wrong.

(a) Find Martin's mistake.

(1)

Sian did this question.

Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{5}{\sqrt{12}}$

Here is how she answered the question.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5}{\sqrt{12}} &= \frac{5\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{12} \times \sqrt{12}} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 3\sqrt{2}}{12} \\ &= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Sian's answer is wrong.

(b) Find Sian's mistake.

(1)

- 4 Show that $\frac{(\sqrt{18} + \sqrt{2})^2}{\sqrt{8} - 2}$ can be written in the form $a(b + \sqrt{2})$ where a and b are integers.

(3)

- 5 (a) Express $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{12}$ in the form $a\sqrt{3}$ where a is an integer.

.....
(2)

(b) Express $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^7$ in the form $\frac{\sqrt{b}}{c}$ where b and c are integers.

.....
(3)

6 (a) Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{22}{\sqrt{11}}$
Give your answer in its simplest form.

.....
(2)

(b) Show that $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}-1}$ can be written in the form $\frac{a+\sqrt{3}}{b}$ where a and b are integers.

(3)

- 7 Show that $\frac{\sqrt{180} - 2\sqrt{5}}{5\sqrt{5} - 5}$ can be written in the form $a + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{b}$ where a and b are integers.

(4)

- 8 Show that $\frac{8 + \sqrt{12}}{5 + \sqrt{3}}$ can be written in the form $\frac{a + \sqrt{3}}{b}$, where a and b are integers.

(4)