

A Test that is Totally Hip and Rad!

Review

KU

/26

Name : _____

Part 1 : Evaluate each of the following: [ku 6]

(a) $\sqrt{16} - \sqrt{49}$

(b) $2\sqrt{25} - 3\sqrt{36}$

(c) $\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} - \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}}$

Part 2: Express as a mixed radial in lowest form: [ku 4]

(a) $\sqrt{48}$

(b) $\sqrt{300}$

(c) $7\sqrt{80}$

(d) $-3\sqrt{72}$

Part 3: Simplify each of the following: [ku 16]

(a) $2\sqrt{8} \times \sqrt{2}$

(b) $4\sqrt{8} \times 3\sqrt{6} \times 7\sqrt{3}$

(c) $-3\sqrt{98} - 5\sqrt{32} + \sqrt{8}$

(d) $5\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{18} - 14\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{72}$

(e) $\sqrt{2}(2\sqrt{10} - 5\sqrt{6})$

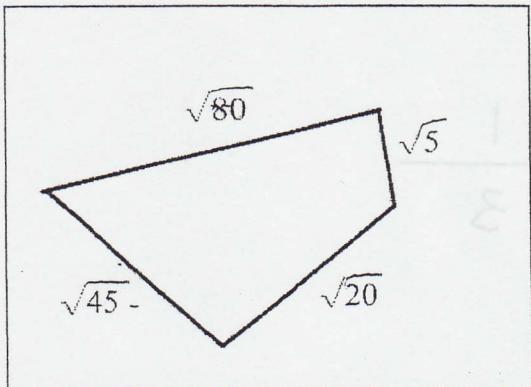
(f) $(1 - \sqrt{2})(3\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{8})$

(g) $(4 - 6\sqrt{5})^2$

Part 4: Application [app 8]

1) A rectangular prism has a length of $\sqrt{3}-1$, a width of $4-\sqrt{3}$ and a height of $\sqrt{3}+2$. Determine the volume of the rectangular prism in exact radical form.

2) Express the perimeter of the quadrilateral in simplest radical form:



$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}-3}{\sqrt{3}+1} \quad (+)$$

$$(e) \frac{2\sqrt{5}-13}{2}$$

$$(d) \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(i) (1-\sqrt{2})(2\sqrt{2}-3\sqrt{3})$$

$$(j) (1-\sqrt{2})$$

$$(k) (\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

$$(l) \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(m) 2\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$$

$$(n) 4\sqrt{2} \times 3(0 \times \sqrt{3})$$

$$(o) (2\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{3}+1)^2$$

$$(g) \frac{9\pi}{4}$$

$$(p) \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$(q) 1300$$

$$(r) \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$(s) \frac{1}{2}\pi - 100$$

$$(t) \frac{1}{2}\pi - 25\pi$$

$$(u) \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$(v) \frac{15}{4}$$

$$(w) \frac{1}{2}\pi - 100$$

$$(x) \frac{1}{2}\pi - 25\pi$$

$$(y) \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$(z) \frac{15}{4}$$

When rationalizing the denominator, Simplify by Rationalizing the Denominator.

Put S