

DATE-13.4.2022

Two classmates Salma and Anil simplified two different expressions during the revision hour and explained to each other their simplifications.

Salma explains simplification of  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}$  by rationalizing the denominator and Anil explains simplifications of  $(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})$  by using identity  $(a + b)(a - b)$ . Answer the following question.

Q1. What is the conjugate of  $\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$ .

- a)  $\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$
- b)  $\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}$
- c)  $\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{3}$
- d)  $\sqrt{5} \div \sqrt{3}$



Q2. By rationalising the denominator of  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}$  Salma got the answer:

- a)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}$
- b)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}[(\sqrt{5})-(\sqrt{3})]}{2}$
- c)  $\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}$
- d)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}[(\sqrt{5})+(\sqrt{3})]}{2}$

Q3. Anil applied \_\_\_\_\_ identity to solve  $(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{7})$

- a)  $(a + b)(a + b)$
- b)  $(a + b)(a - b)$
- c)  $(a - b)(a - b)$
- d)  $(x + a)(x + b)$

Q4.  $(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- A) -1
- B) 1
- C) 5
- D) -5

Q5. Addition of two irrational numbers is equal to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Rational number

- b) Irrational number
- c) Whole Number
- d) a) or b)

Q6.The value of  $\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}$  is

- a)  $\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$
- b)  $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$
- c)  $\sqrt{2} + 1$
- d)  $\sqrt{2} - 1$

Q7.If  $4^x - 4^{x-1} = 24$ , then  $(2x)^x$  equals

- a)  $\sqrt{5}$
- b)  $25\sqrt{5}$
- c) 125
- d)  $5\sqrt{5}$

Q8.The value of  $\sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{6}}$  is

- a)  $\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$
- b)  $\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{6}$
- c)  $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$
- d)  $\sqrt{2} - 1$