Review Questions

Nikos Apostolakis

1. Evaluate the given expression for the given values of the variables:

(a)
$$x^2 - 3xy + 4xy^2$$
; $x = -2, y = 3$
(b) $x^2 - 3xy + 4xy^2$; $x = -2, y = 2i$
(c) $x^2 - 3xy + 4xy^2$; $x = \sqrt{2}, y = \sqrt{10}$
(d) $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$; $a = 1, b = 5, c = 6$
(e) $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$; $a = 3, b = -6, c = -4$
(f) $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$; $a = 12, b = -8, c = -15$
(g) $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$; $a = 2, b = 2, c = -3$
(h) $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$; $a = 1, b = -6, c = 34$
(i) $\frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$; $a = 2, b = 5, c = -3$

2. Simplify as much as possible:

(a)
$$\sqrt{80}$$

(b) $\sqrt{-90}$
(c) $3\sqrt{45} - 2\sqrt{54} - 5\sqrt{20}$
(d) $6\sqrt{600} + 7\sqrt{24} - 3\sqrt{48}$
(e) $(1 - 2\sqrt{5})(1 + 2\sqrt{5}))$
(f) $\sqrt{7}(\sqrt{14} - \sqrt{21})$
(g) $(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{(3)})(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{10})$
(h) $(2 + \sqrt{3})^2$
(i) $(2 + \sqrt{3})^3$
(j) $(2 + \sqrt{3})^4$
(k) $(3 - i)(4 + 5i)$
(l) $(5 - 6i)(5 + 6i)$

- (m) $(3-4i)^2$
- Simplify, as much as possible. The final answer should not contain any radicals in the denominators.
 3

(a)
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{6}}$$

(b)
$$\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

(c)
$$\frac{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{35}}{\sqrt{7}}$$

(d)
$$\frac{\sqrt{8}\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{15}}$$

- 4. Verify that the given value is a solution to the given equation:
 - (a) $x^2 5x + 6 = 0; x = 2$ (b) $12x^2 - 8x = 15; x = \frac{1}{2}$ (c) $x^2 - 6x + 13 = 0; x = 3 + \sqrt{2}$ (d) $x^2 + 8x = -41; x = -4 + 5i$ (e) $x^4 - 14x^2 = -1; x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ (f) $x^4 - 16x^2 + 4 = 0; x = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}$

5. Consider the quadratic polynomial:

$$x^2 + 8x + 10$$

- (a) Show that this polynomial cannot be factored using whole numbers.
- (b) However this polynomial can be factored using irrational numbers. Show by doing the calculations that:

$$(4+\sqrt{6}) + (4-\sqrt{6}) = 8$$

and

$$(4+\sqrt{6})(4-\sqrt{6}) = 10$$

So conclude that

$$x^{2} + 8x + 10 = (x + 4 + \sqrt{6})(x + 4 - \sqrt{6})$$

(c) Verify this factoring by multiplying the two factors in the right hand side.