

# MU ALPHA THETA CONVENTION 1991

## RADICAL TOPIC TEST

- Simplify:  $\sqrt{\frac{18x^6}{y}}$ ,  $x$  and  $y$  positive.

A.  $\frac{9x^3}{y}$     B.  $\frac{3x^3\sqrt{2y}}{y}$     C.  $\frac{9x^3\sqrt{y}}{y}$     D.  $\frac{3x}{\sqrt{y}}$     E.  $\frac{3x\sqrt{y}}{2}$
- Simplify:  $\sqrt{20} - 4\sqrt{45} + \sqrt{80}$

A.  $-6\sqrt{5}$     B.  $-4\sqrt{145}$     C.  $-16\sqrt{5}$     D. 1    E.  $3\sqrt{5}$
- If the square root of the square root of the square root of a number is 3, then the number is:

A.  $3^6$     B.  $\sqrt[8]{3}$     C.  $3^8$     D.  $3^4$     E.  $\sqrt[4]{3}$
- The set of all real numbers satisfying the equation  $\sqrt{x^2} = -x$  is equal to:

A.  $\emptyset$     B.  $x \leq 0$     C.  $x \geq 0$     D.  $x \geq 0 \cap x \leq 0$     E. none of these
- The domain of the real function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}}$  is

A.  $x \in \text{Reals}, x \neq -4$     B.  $x \in \text{Reals}, x \neq 0$     C.  $x \in \text{Reals}, x > 0$   
 D.  $x \in \text{Reals}, x > -4$     E.  $x \in \text{Reals}, x \geq -4$
- Simplify:  $\left(\sqrt[5]{\sqrt{b^{20}}}\right)\left(\sqrt{\sqrt{b^{30}}}\right)$ , where  $b > 0$ .

A.  $b^7$     B.  $b^4 \sqrt[20]{b^{11}}$     C.  $b^4 \sqrt[4]{b^3}$     D.  $b^5 \sqrt[4]{b^3}$     E.  $b^8 \sqrt[10]{b^3}$

7. Simplify the following by rationalizing the denominator:

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3-4\sqrt{5}}$$

- A.  $\frac{-\sqrt{10}}{5}$     B.  $\frac{-\sqrt{10}}{17}$     C.  $\frac{-(3\sqrt{2}-4\sqrt{10})}{71}$   
 D.  $\frac{-(3\sqrt{2}+4\sqrt{10})}{71}$     E. none of these

8. Find the product:  $-\sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{-4} \cdot \sqrt{-9}$

- A. -24    B. 24    C. -20i    D. -10    E. none of these

9. The product of  $\sqrt[3]{4a^2b}$  and  $\sqrt[4]{8a^3b^2}$  is equivalent to:

- A.  $\sqrt[7]{32a^5b^3}$     B.  $\sqrt[12]{32a^6b^2}$     C.  $(32a^6b^2)^{\frac{7}{12}}$   
 D.  $2ab \sqrt[12]{32a^5b^{10}}$     E.  $2a \sqrt[12]{32a^5b^{10}}$

10. Evaluate:  $\left[ \left(4^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right) \left(\sqrt{2^{12}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right] \div 27^{\frac{1}{3}}$

- A. 1    B. 3    C. 4    D.  $138\frac{2}{3}$     E. none of these

11. For what real values of x is  $\sqrt{(x-3)^2} = x-3$  a true statement?

- A.  $x=3$     B.  $x \geq 3$     C. no solution    D. all reals  
 E. none of these

12. If  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are positive integers, the radicals  $\sqrt{a+\frac{b}{c}}$  and  $a\sqrt{\frac{b}{c}}$  are equal if and only if:
- A.  $a=b=c=1$     B.  $a=2, b=1, c=\frac{3}{2}$     C.  $c=\frac{b(a^2-1)}{a}$   
 D.  $a=b$  and  $c$  is any value    E.  $a=b$  and  $c=a-1$
13. The solutions to of  $2\sqrt{x}+2x^{-\frac{1}{2}}=5$  can be found by solving:
- A.  $16x^2-92x+1=0$     B.  $4x^2-25x+4=0$     C.  $4x^2-17x+4=0$   
 D.  $2x^2-21x+2=0$     E.  $4x^2-25x-4=0$
14. If  $\sqrt{x-1}-\sqrt{x+1}+1=0$ , then  $4x$  equals:
- A. 5    B.  $4\sqrt{-1}$     C. 0    D.  $1\frac{1}{4}$     E. none of these
15. Simplify:  $\left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}+\frac{i\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]^4$  where  $i=\sqrt{-1}$
- A. 1    B.  $\frac{(1-i)}{4}$     C. -1    D.  $\frac{-(1+i)}{4}$     E.  $-2i$
16. The two complex numbers represented by  $\sqrt{5+12i}$  can each be written in the complex number form  $\pm(a+bi)$ , where  $i=\sqrt{-1}$  and  $a$  and  $b$  are integers. Find  $|a-b|$ .
- A. 1    B. 5    C. -1    D. -5    E. none of these
17. The number of distinct roots satisfying the equation  $\sqrt{5-x}=x\sqrt{5-x}$  are:
- A. 1 rational root, 2 imaginary roots  
 B. 1 rational root, 2 irrational roots  
 C. 2 real roots    D. 3 real roots  
 E. No real roots

18. If  $\sqrt{x+2}=2$ , then  $(x+2)^2$  equals:
- A.  $\sqrt{2}$    B. 2   C. 4   D. -8   E. 16
19. The fourth power of  $\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1}}}$  is:
- A.  $\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}$    B.  $\frac{(7+3\sqrt{5})}{2}$    C.  $1+2\sqrt{3}$    D. 3  
E.  $3+2\sqrt{2}$
20. If  $x=\sqrt{3+\sqrt{3+\sqrt{3+\dots}}}$ , then  $x$  is between:
- A. 0.5 and 1   B. 1 and 1.5   C. 1.5 and 2   D. 2 and 2.5  
E. none of these
21.  $\sqrt{14+6\sqrt{5}}$  can be expressed in the form  $a+b\sqrt{5}$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are positive integers. Find  $(a+b)$ .
- A. 4   B. 5   C. 6   D. 7   E. 8
22.  $\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}}$  is equal to:
- A. 2   B.  $2\sqrt{3}$    C.  $4\sqrt{2}$    D.  $\sqrt{6}$    E.  $2\sqrt{2}$
23. If  $\sqrt{m^3+m^3+m^3+m^3+m^3} = 25$ , then  $m =$
- A. 5   B.  $\sqrt[3]{5}$    C. 25   D.  $\sqrt[3]{25}$    E. none of these
24. If  $a$  and  $b$  are the two  $y$ -intercepts of the graph of  $3(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2=39$ , then  $\sqrt{a+b} =$
- A. 1   B.  $2i$    C.  $\sqrt{2}$    D. 2   E.  $i$

25. Find the smallest positive number from the numbers below.

- A.  $10-3\sqrt{11}$     B.  $3\sqrt{10}-10$     C.  $12-4\sqrt{13}$     D.  $9-4\sqrt{5}$   
E.  $4\sqrt{5}-9$