

Intermediate Algebra (Math 0303)

Practice Test over Rational Exponents, Radicals, Equations with Radicals, & Complex Numbers

#1 Simplify: $\sqrt{68}$

#2 Evaluate: $\left(\frac{8}{125}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

#3 Multiply: $(\sqrt{x} + 5)(2\sqrt{x} + 3)$

#4 Simplify: $\sqrt[3]{24x^3y^7}$

#5 Rationalize: $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

#6 Rationalize: $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3} + 3}$

#7 Multiply: $(\sqrt{x} + 2)(\sqrt{x} - 2)$

#8 Multiply: $(\sqrt{x} + 2y)^3$

#9 Combine: $\sqrt{112x^5y^9} - 2xy^4\sqrt{28x^3y}$

#10 Rationalize: $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{9x^2}}$

#11 Solve the equation: $\sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{5}$

#12 Solve the equation: $\sqrt{x} + 4 = 7$

#13 Solve the equation: $\sqrt{x-3} = 4$

#14 Solve the equation: $2\sqrt{x+11} = -3x$

#15 Solve the equation: $\sqrt{x} - 1 = \sqrt{x-9}$

#16 Evaluate: $\sqrt{-16}$

#17 Simplify: i^{22}

#18 Combine: $(7 - 3i) - [2 - (5 + 2i)]$

#19 Multiply: $(3 + 2i)(4 - i)$

#20 Rationalize: $\frac{5}{4 - 2i}$

SOLUTIONS

Practice Test over Rational Exponents, Radicals, Equations with Radicals, & Complex Numbers

#1 Simplify: $\sqrt{68}$
 $\sqrt{68} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 17} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{17} = 2\sqrt{17}$

#2 Evaluate: $\left(\frac{8}{125}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{8^{\frac{1}{3}}}{125^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{8}}{\sqrt[3]{125}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{25}$

#3 Multiply: $(\sqrt{x} + 5)(2\sqrt{x} + 3)$
 $2\sqrt{x^2} + 3\sqrt{x} + 10\sqrt{x} + 15$
 $2x + 13\sqrt{x} + 15$

#4 Simplify: $\frac{\sqrt[3]{24x^3y^7}}{\sqrt[3]{8 \cdot 3x^3y^6y}}$
 $2xy^2\sqrt[3]{3y}$

#5 Rationalize: $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

#6 Rationalize: $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}+3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}-3}{\sqrt{3}-3} = \frac{4(\sqrt{3}-3)}{3-9} = \frac{4(\sqrt{3}-3)}{-6} = \frac{-2(\sqrt{3}-3)}{3}$

#7 Multiply: $(\sqrt{x} + 2)(\sqrt{x} - 2)$
 $x - 4$

Use the difference of squares rule:

$$(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

Use the binomial square rule:
 $(a \pm b)^2 = (a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2)$

#8 Multiply: $(\sqrt{x} + 2y)^3 = (\sqrt{x} + 2y)^2(\sqrt{x} + 2y)$
 $(x + 2 \cdot 2y\sqrt{x} + 4y^2)(\sqrt{x} + 2y)$
 $(x + 4y\sqrt{x} + 4y^2)(\sqrt{x} + 2y)$
 $x\sqrt{x} + 2xy + 4y\sqrt{x^2} + 8y^2\sqrt{x} + 4y^2\sqrt{x} + 8y^3$
 $x\sqrt{x} + 2xy + 4xy + 12y^2\sqrt{x} + 8y^3$
 $x\sqrt{x} + 6xy + 12y^2\sqrt{x} + 8y^3$

#9 Combine: $\sqrt{112x^5y^9} - 2xy^4\sqrt{28x^3y}$
 $\sqrt{16 \cdot 7x^4xy^8y} - 2xy^4\sqrt{4 \cdot 7x^2xy}$
 $4x^2y^4\sqrt{7xy} - 2xy^4 \cdot 2x\sqrt{7xy}$
 $4x^2y^4\sqrt{7xy} - 4x^2y^4\sqrt{7xy}$
 $0x^2y^4\sqrt{7xy}$
 0

#10 Rationalize: $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{9x^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{3x}}{\sqrt[3]{3x}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{3x}}{\sqrt[3]{27x^3}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{3x}}{3x}$

#11 Solve the equation: $\sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{5}$
 $(\sqrt{x})^2 = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2$
 $x = \frac{4}{25}$

#12 Solve the equation:

$$\sqrt{x} + 4 = 7$$

$$(\sqrt{x} + 4)^2 = (7)^2$$

$$x + 8\sqrt{x} + 16 = 49$$

$$x + 8\sqrt{x} = 33$$

$$(8\sqrt{x})^2 = (33 - x)^2$$

$$64x = 1089 - 66x + x^2$$

$$x^2 - 66x - 64x + 1089 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 130x + 1089 = 0$$

$$(x - 121)(x - 9) = 0$$

$$x - 121 = 0, x - 9 = 0$$

$$x = 121, x = 9$$

$$x = 9$$

$$\sqrt{121} + 4 \neq 7$$

$$11 + 4 \neq 7$$

Check:

$$\sqrt{9} + 4 = 7$$

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

#13 Solve the equation:

$$\sqrt{x-3} = 4$$

$$(\sqrt{x-3})^2 = 4^2$$

$$x - 3 = 16$$

$$x = 19$$

$$x = 19$$

Check:

$$\sqrt{19-3} = 4$$

$$\sqrt{16} = 4$$

#14 Solve the equation:

$$2\sqrt{x+11} = -3x$$

$$(2\sqrt{x+11})^2 = (-3x)^2$$

$$4(x+11) = 9x^2$$

$$4x + 44 = 9x^2$$

$$9x^2 - 4x - 44 = 0$$

$$(9x - 22)(x + 2) = 0$$

$$9x - 22 = 0, x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{22}{9}, x = -2$$

$$x = -2$$

Check:

$$2\sqrt{-2+11} = -3(-2)$$

$$2\sqrt{9} = 6$$

$$2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$2\sqrt{\frac{22}{9} + 11} \neq -3\left(\frac{22}{9}\right)$$

$$2\sqrt{\frac{22}{9} + \frac{99}{9}} \neq \frac{-66}{9}$$

$$2\sqrt{\frac{121}{9}} \neq -\frac{22}{3}$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{11}{3} \neq -\frac{22}{3}$$

$$\frac{22}{3} \neq -\frac{22}{3}$$

- #15 Solve the equation:
- $$\begin{aligned}
 (\sqrt{x} - 1)^2 &= (\sqrt{x-9})^2 \\
 x - 2\sqrt{x} + 1 &= x - 9 \\
 -2\sqrt{x} &= -10 \\
 \sqrt{x} &= 5 \\
 (\sqrt{x})^2 &= 5^2 \\
 x &= 25 \\
 \boxed{x = 25}
 \end{aligned}$$
- $$\sqrt{25} - 1 = \sqrt{25-9}$$

Check: $5 - 1 = \sqrt{16}$

$$4 = 4$$
- #16 Evaluate:
- $$\sqrt{-16} = \sqrt{16 \cdot -1} = 4i$$
- #17 Simplify:
- $$i^{22} = (i^4)^5 i^2 = i^2 = \boxed{}$$
- Remember that $i^4 = 1$.
- #18 Combine:
- $$\begin{aligned}
 (7 - 3i) - [2 - (5 + 2i)] \\
 7 - 3i - [2 - 5 - 2i] \\
 7 - 3i - [-3 - 2i] \\
 7 - 3i + 3 + 2i \\
 7 + 3 - 3i + 2i \\
 \boxed{10 - i}
 \end{aligned}$$
- #19 Multiply:
- $$(3 + 2i)(4 - i) = 12 - 3i + 8i - 2i^2 = 12 + 5i - 2(-1) = 12 + 5i + 2 = \boxed{14 + 5i}$$
- #20 Rationalize:
- $$\frac{5}{4 - 2i} \cdot \frac{4 + 2i}{4 + 2i} = \frac{20 + 10i}{16 - 4i^2} = \frac{10(2 + i)}{16 - 4(-1)} = \frac{10(2 + i)}{16 + 4} = \frac{10(2 + i)}{20} = \boxed{\frac{2 + i}{2}}$$