

Name

Class

MATHS TEACHER HUB

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Surds

(9 – 1) Topic booklet

HIGHER

These questions have been collated from previous years GCSE Mathematics papers.

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Diagrams are NOT accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- You must **show all your working out.**
- If the question is a **1F** question you are not allowed to use a calculator.
- If the question is a **2F** or a **3F** question, you may use a calculator to help you answer.

Information

- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Answer ALL questions
Write your answers in the space provided.
You must write down all the stages in your working.

13 $\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{18})$ can be written in the form $a\sqrt{10}$ where a is an integer.

Find the value of a .

$a = \dots\dots\dots$

June 2018 – Paper 1H

(Total for Question 13 is 3 marks)

14 Show that $\frac{(4 - \sqrt{3})(4 + \sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{13}}$ simplifies to $\sqrt{13}$

Specimen 2 – Paper 1H

(Total for Question 14 is 2 marks)

16 (a) Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{22}{\sqrt{11}}$

Give your answer in its simplest form.

(b) Show that $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}-1}$ can be written in the form $\frac{a+\sqrt{3}}{b}$ where a and b are integers.

.....
(2)

(3)

18 (a) Express $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{12}$ in the form $a\sqrt{3}$ where a is an integer.

.....
(2)

(b) Express $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^7$ in the form $\frac{\sqrt{b}}{c}$ where b and c are integers.

.....
(3)

18 Simplify fully $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{4b})(\sqrt{a} - 2\sqrt{b})$

Specimen 2 – Paper 2H

(Total for Question 18 is 3 marks)

19 Solve $\frac{1}{2x-1} + \frac{3}{x-1} = 1$

Give your answer in the form $\frac{p \pm \sqrt{q}}{2}$ where p and q are integers.

19 Show that $\frac{8 + \sqrt{12}}{5 + \sqrt{3}}$ can be written in the form $\frac{a + \sqrt{3}}{b}$, where a and b are integers.

19 Solve $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} = 4$

Give your answer in the form $a \pm b\sqrt{2}$ where a and b are fractions.

19 Simplify fully $\frac{(6 - \sqrt{5})(6 + \sqrt{5})}{\sqrt{31}}$

You must show your working.

Specimen 1 – Paper 1H

.....
(Total for Question 19 is 3 marks)

20 Show that $\frac{\sqrt{180} - 2\sqrt{5}}{5\sqrt{5} - 5}$ can be written in the form $a + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{b}$ where a and b are integers.

20 Show that $\frac{(\sqrt{18} + \sqrt{2})^2}{\sqrt{8} - 2}$ can be written in the form $a(b + \sqrt{2})$ where a and b are integers.

20 Martin did this question.

Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{14}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$

Here is how he answered the question.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{14}{2 + \sqrt{3}} &= \frac{14 \times (2 - \sqrt{3})}{(2 + \sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3})} \\ &= \frac{28 - 14\sqrt{3}}{4 + 2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} + 3} \\ &= \frac{28 - 14\sqrt{3}}{7} \\ &= 4 - 2\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

Martin's answer is wrong.

(a) Find Martin's mistake.

(1)

Sian did this question.

Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{5}{\sqrt{12}}$

Here is how she answered the question.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{5}{\sqrt{12}} &= \frac{5\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{12} \times \sqrt{12}} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 3\sqrt{2}}{12} \\ &= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

Sian's answer is wrong.

(b) Find Sian's mistake.

(1)

21 Show that $\frac{6 - \sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{2} - 1}$ can be written in the form $a + b\sqrt{2}$ where a and b are integers.

November 2017 – Paper 1H

(Total for Question 21 is 3 marks)

23 Here are the first five terms of a geometric sequence.

$$\sqrt{5} \quad 10 \quad 20\sqrt{5} \quad 200 \quad 400\sqrt{5}$$

(a) Work out the next term of the sequence.

.....
(2)

The 4th term of a different geometric sequence is $\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4}$

The 6th term of this sequence is $\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{8}$

Given that the terms of this sequence are all positive,

(b) work out the first term of this sequence.
You must show all your working.

.....
(3)

23 Show that $\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$ can be written as $2 - \sqrt{2}$

Sample 1 – Paper 1H

(Total for Question 23 is 3 marks)
