Write your name here


## Mathematics <br> Surd problems

Higher Tier

## Time: 1 hour

Paper Reference
1MA1

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres,
Total Marks protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator. Tracing paper may be used.

## 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.
- You must show all your working.
- The questions in this paper were originally provided with diagrams; you should try to sketch diagrams from information given to help you answer each question.
- Calculators may be used.
- If your calculator does not have a $\pi$ button, take the value of $\pi$ to be 3.142 unless the question instructs otherwise.


## Information

- There are 15 questions. The total mark for this paper is 47 .
- 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 time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have tome at the end.

1. Make $y$ the subject of the formula $p=\sqrt{\frac{x+y}{5}}$
2. Expand $(1+\sqrt{2})(3-\sqrt{2})$

Give your answer in the form $a+b \sqrt{2}$ where $a$ and $b$ are integers.
(Total 2 marks)
3. Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{(4+\sqrt{2})(4-\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{7}}$

Give your answer in its simplest form.
(Total 3 marks)
4. Make $t$ the subject of the formula

$$
p=\sqrt{\frac{3 t}{a}}
$$

(Total 3 marks)
5. Write $\sqrt{75}$ in the form $k \sqrt{3}$, where $k$ is an integer.
(Total 2 marks)
6. (a) Expand and simplify $(2 \sqrt{5}+1)(3 \sqrt{5}-1)$
(b) Write $\frac{6}{\sqrt{12}}$ in the form $\sqrt{n}$, where $n$ is an integer.
7. Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{14}{\sqrt{7}}$.

Give your answer in its simplest form.
8. (a) Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{12}{\sqrt{3}}$
(b) Work out the value of $(\sqrt{ } 2+\sqrt{ } 8)^{2}$
9. Write $(5-\sqrt{ } 5)^{2}$ in the form $a+b \sqrt{ } 5$, where $a$ and $b$ are integers.
10. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}+\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}=a \sqrt{3}$, where $a$ is a fraction.

Find the value of $a$.
(Total 3 marks)
11. $5 \sqrt{5}$ can be written in the form $5^{k}$
(a) Find the value of $k$.
$\qquad$
(b) Work out the value of $(\sqrt{12}-\sqrt{3})^{2}$
$\qquad$
12. The perimeter of a square is $\sqrt{ } 120 \mathrm{~cm}$.

Work out the area of the square.
Give your answer in its simplest form.
$\mathrm{cm}^{2}$
13. $A B D$ is a right angled triangle.


All measurements are given in centimetres. $C$ is the point on $B D$ such that $C D=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ $A D=B D=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. Work out the exact area, in $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$, of the shaded region.
. $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$
14. Here is a trapezium.


All measurements shown are in centimetres.
Work out the area of the trapezium.
Give your answer in $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$ in the form $a \sqrt{5}+b$ where $a$ and $b$ are integers.
$\mathrm{cm}^{2}$
15. Solve $\frac{2}{x+1}+\frac{x}{2 x+3}=1$

Give your solutions as surds.
$\qquad$

