#### Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Algebra 1 Chapter 10 Review

#### **Multiple** Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Simplify the radical expression.

1.  $\sqrt{144}$ b.  $12\sqrt{2}$  c. 6 d.  $4\sqrt{6}$ a. 12

Simplify the radical expression by rationalizing the denominator.

---- 2. 
$$\frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$$
  
a.  $\frac{4\sqrt{21}}{21}$  b.  $4\sqrt{21}$  c.  $21\sqrt{4}$  d.  $\frac{\sqrt{441}}{21}$ 

3. A square garden plot has an area of 24 ft<sup>2</sup>. **a.** Find the length of each side in simplest radical form. **b.** Calculate the length of each side to the nearest tenth of a foot.

a. 
$$\frac{\sqrt{24}}{2}$$
; 2.45 ft c.  $\frac{24}{4}$ ; 6 ft  
b.  $2\sqrt{6}$ ; 4.9 ft d.  $\sqrt{24}$ ; 5 ft

Find the length of the missing side. If necessary, round to the nearest tenth.

4.



b. 19 c. 38 a. 361 d. 14.9

Determine whether the given lengths can be sides of a right triangle.

 5.	18 m, 24 m, 30 m		
	a. no	b.	yes
 6.	7 cm, 40 cm, 41 cm		
	a. no	b.	yes

#### Determine whether the following statement is sometimes, always, or never true.

Two consecutive positive integers form part of a Pythagorean triple.
 a. never
 b. always
 c. sometimes

Simplify the expression.

$$= \frac{8}{\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{3\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{6}}{a. -3\sqrt{6}} = \frac{3\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{6}}{b. -\sqrt{6}} = \frac{3\sqrt{12}}{c. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{4\sqrt{7} + 8\sqrt{63}}{a. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{9}{4\sqrt{7} + 8\sqrt{63}} = \frac{6}{a. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{9}{a. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{4\sqrt{7} + 8\sqrt{63}}{b. -\sqrt{7}} = \frac{12\sqrt{7}}{a. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{11}{a. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{11}{a. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{11}{a. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{11}{a. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{8\sqrt{6} + 8\sqrt{3}}{c. -\sqrt{8}} = \frac{8\sqrt{6} + 8\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{27}} = \frac{8\sqrt{6} + 8\sqrt{3}}{a. -\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{6}} = \frac{8\sqrt{6} + 8\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{12}{a. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{12}{a. -\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{16} - \sqrt{48}}{c. -\sqrt{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{c. -\sqrt{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{a. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{a. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{a. -\sqrt{12}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{16} - \sqrt{48}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{14} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{14} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{14} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{16} + \sqrt{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{14} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{14} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{14} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{16} + \sqrt{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{14} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{14} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{14}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{16} + \sqrt{14} + \sqrt{14}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{16} + \sqrt{14} + \sqrt{14}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{16} + \sqrt{16} + \sqrt{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{16} + \sqrt{16} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{16} + \sqrt{16} + \sqrt{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{16} + \sqrt{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{16} + \sqrt{16}}{c. -\sqrt{16} + \sqrt{16}}$$

\_\_\_\_ 13. Find an exact solution for  $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ . Then find the approximate solution to the nearest tenth.

a.  $\frac{10-2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ; 1.1 b.  $2-2\sqrt{5}$ ; -2.5 c. -2; -2 d.  $\frac{2\sqrt{5}-2}{\sqrt{5}}$ ; 1.1

14. The formula  $r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{P}} - 1$  gives the interest rate *r* that will allow principal *P* to grow into amount *A* in two years, if the interest is compounded annually. Suppose you have \$425 to deposit into an account. Find the interest rate you would need to have \$470 in the account at the end of the second year. a. 5.2% b. 105% c. 0.052% d. 5.4% Name:

15. Find the exact perimeter of the triangle.



Solve the equation. Check your solution.

- - 18. The velocity of sound in air is given by the equation  $v = 20\sqrt{273 + t}$  where v is the velocity in meters per second and t is the temperature in degrees Celsius. Find the temperature when the velocity of sound in air is 369 meters per second. Round to the nearest degree. a. 507° b. 6,535° c. 7,081° d. 67°

#### Solve the equation. Identify any extraneous solutions.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 19.  $w = \sqrt{7w}$ 
  - a. 0 and 7 are solutions of the original equation.
  - b. 0 is a solution of the original equation. 7 is an extraneous solution.
  - c. 7 is a solution of the original equation. 0 is an extraneous solution.
  - d. -7 is a solution of the original equation. 0 is an extraneous solution.
- 20. The formula  $v = \sqrt{64h}$  can be used to find the velocity v in feet per second of an object that has fallen h feet. Find the velocity of an object that has fallen 25 feet. Round your answer to the nearest hundredth.
  - a. 800 feet per second

- c. 200 feet per second
- b. 320 feet per second d. 40 feet per second



#### Short Answer

- 22. The sales of a certain product after an initial release can be found by the equation  $s = 16\sqrt{3t} + 25$ , where s represents the total sales (in thousands) and t represents the time in weeks after release. **a**. Make a table of values.
  - **b.** Graph the function.

  - c. Use the graph to estimate the sales 7 weeks after release.

Name:

# Essay

23. In the diagram  $y = \sqrt{17}$ . Use the Pythagorean Theorem to find x. Express x as a radical expression in simplest form. Show your work.



- 24. Simplify  $\left(2\sqrt{5}+3\sqrt{7}\right)^2$ . Show your work. Justify each step
- 25. Solve  $\sqrt{3x} 1 = -4$ . Check your solution. If there is no solution, write *no solution*. Show your work.

# Algebra 1 Chapter 10 Review Answer Section

# **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1.	ANS:	A PTS: 1 DIF: L2 REF: 10-1 Simplifying Radical	ls			
	OBJ:	10-1.1 Simplifying Radical Expressions Involving Products				
	STA:	: CA A1 2.0 TOP: 10-1 Example 1				
	KEY:	radical expressions   Multiplication Property of Square Roots   square root				
2.	ANS:	A PTS: 1 DIF: L2 REF: 10-1 Simplifying Radical	ls			
	OBJ:	10-1.2 Simplifying Radical Expressions Involving Quotients				
	STA:	CA A1 2.0 TOP: 10-1 Example 7				
	KEY:	radical expressions   rationalize   radicand in the denominator				
3.	ANS:	B PTS: 1 DIF: L3 REF: 10-1 Simplifying Radical	ls			
	OBJ:	10-1.1 Simplifying Radical Expressions Involving Products				
	STA:	CA A1 2.0 KEY: word problem   problem solving   radical expressions   multi-part qu	lestion			
4.	ANS:	D PTS: 1 DIF: L2 REF: 10-2 The Pythagorean	Theorem			
	OBJ:	10-2.1 Solving Problems Using the Pythagorean Theorem				
	STA:	CA A1 2.0   CA A1 24.2 TOP: 10-2 Example 1				
	KEY:	Pythagorean Theorem   right triangle				
5.	ANS:	B PTS: 1 DIF: L2 REF: 10-2 The Pythagorean	Theorem			
	OBJ:	10-2.2 Identifying Right TrianglesSTA: CA A1 2.0   CA A1 24.2	2			
	TOP:	10-2 Example 3				
	KEY:	right triangle   converse of the Pythagorean Theorem   converse   Pythagorean Theorem	n			
6.	ANS:	A PTS: 1 DIF: L2 REF: 10-2 The Pythagorean	Theorem			
	OBJ:	10-2.2 Identifying Right TrianglesSTA: CA A1 2.0   CA A1 24.2	2			
	TOP:	10-2 Example 3				
	KEY:	right triangle   converse of the Pythagorean Theorem   converse   Pythagorean Theorem	n			
7.	ANS:	C PTS: 1 DIF: L3 REF: 10-2 The Pythagorean	Theorem			
	OBJ:	10-2.1 Solving Problems Using the Pythagorean Theorem				
	STA:	CA A1 2.0   CA A1 24.2				
	KEY:	always sometimes never   Pythagorean Theorem   Pythagorean triple   reasoning				
8.	ANS:	A PTS: 1 DIF: L2				
	REF:	10-3 Operations With Radical Expressions	2			
	OBJ:	10-3.1 Simplifying Sums and Differences STA: CA AT 2.0   CA AT 25.0	)			
0	TOP:	10-3 Example 1     KEY: like radicals   combining like radicals				
9.	ANS:	$\begin{array}{c} U \\ 10.2 \\ 0 \\ \end{array}$				
	KEF:	10-3 Operations with Radical Expressions	1			
	UDJ.	10-3.1 Simplifying Sums and Differences STA. CA AT 2.0   CA AT 25.0	J			
	IOF. VEV	10-5 Example 2 like radicals   combining like radicals   radical expressions				
10	ANG.	D DEVICE DEVICE DEVICE DEVICE DEVICES				
10.	ANS.	D FIS. I DIF. L2 10.2 Operations With Padical Expressions				
	NEF. ORI-	10-3.2 Simplifying Products and Quotients $STA \cdot CA A + 20 + CA A + 25$	)			
	TOP.	10-3 Example 4	J			
	KEV.	FOIL   radical expressions   Multiplication Property of Square Roots				
	1111.	i ord provident expressions production i toporty of square Roots				

11.	ANS:	D PTS: 1	DIF:	L3
	REF:	10-3 Operations With Radical Exp	ression	S
	OBJ:	10-3.2 Simplifying Products and Q	uotient	STA: CA A1 2.0   CA A1 25.0
	TOP:	10-3 Example 5	KEY:	radical expressions   rationalize   conjugates
12.	ANS:	B PTS: 1	DIF:	L3
	REF:	10-3 Operations With Radical Exp	ression	S
	OBJ:	10-3.2 Simplifying Products and Q	uotient	STA: CA A1 2.0   CA A1 25.0
	TOP:	10-3 Example 5	KEY:	conjugates   radical expressions   FOIL   rationalize
13.	ANS:	A PTS: 1	DIF:	L2
	REF:	10-3 Operations With Radical Exp	ression	S
	OBJ:	10-3.2 Simplifying Products and Q	uotient	STA: CA A1 2.0   CA A1 25.0
	TOP:	10-3 Example 6		
	KEY:	radical expressions   rationalize   ra	dical e	quation   Multiplication Property of Square Roots
14.	ANS:	A PTS: 1	DIF:	L3
	REF:	10-3 Operations With Radical Exp	ression	S
	OBJ:	10-3.2 Simplifying Products and Q	uotient	STA: CA A1 2.0   CA A1 25.0
	KEY:	radical equation   word problem   pr	oblem	solving   Division Property of Square Roots
15.	ANS:	C PTS: 1	DIF:	L4
	REF:	10-3 Operations With Radical Exp	ression	S
	OBJ:	10-3.2 Simplifying Products and Q	uotient	STA: CA A1 2.0   CA A1 25.0
	KEY:	Pythagorean Theorem   radical exp	ression	s   Multiplication Property of Square Roots
16.	ANS:	B PTS: 1	DIF:	L2 REF: 10-4 Solving Radical Equations
	OBJ:	10-4.1 Solving Radical Equations	STA:	CA A1 2.0   CA A1 25.2
	TOP:	10-4 Example 1	KEY:	radical   radical equation   solving equations
17.	ANS:	D PTS: 1	DIF:	L2 REF: 10-4 Solving Radical Equations
	OBJ:	10-4.1 Solving Radical Equations	STA:	CA A1 2.0   CA A1 25.2
	TOP:	10-4 Example 1	KEY:	radical   radical equation   solving equations
18.	ANS:	D PTS: 1	DIF:	L2 REF: 10-4 Solving Radical Equations
	OBJ:	10-4.1 Solving Radical Equations	STA:	CA A1 2.0   CA A1 25.2
	TOP:	10-4 Example 2		
	KEY:	radical   radical equation   solving equation   sol	quation	s   word problem   problem solving
19.	ANS:	A PTS: 1	DIF:	L2 REF: 10-4 Solving Radical Equations
	OBJ:	10-4.2 Solving Equations With Ext	raneou	s Solutions STA: CA A1 2.0   CA A1 25.2
	TOP:	10-4 Example 4		
	KEY:	solving equations   radical equation	extra	neous solutions
20.	ANS:	D PTS: 1	DIF:	L3 REF: 10-4 Solving Radical Equations
	OBJ:	10-4.1 Solving Radical Equations	STA:	CA A1 2.0   CA A1 25.2
	TOP:	10-4 Example 2	KEY:	radical equation   word problem   problem solving
21.	ANS:	B PTS: 1	DIF:	L2
	REF:	10-5 Graphing Square Root Function	ons	
	OBJ:	10-5.1 Graphing Square Root Func-	tions	STA: CA A1 17.0
	TOP:	10-5 Example 3	KEY:	graphing   square root   radical expressions

# SHORT ANSWER

22. ANS:

a.

Sales
53
64
73
80
87



PTS:1DIF:L3REF:10-5 Graphing Square Root FunctionsOBJ:10-5.1 Graphing Square Root FunctionsSTA:CA A1 17.0TOP:10-5 Example 3KEY:graphing | square root | multi-part question | word problem | problem solving

## ESSAY

23. ANS:

[4] Find the height *AC* of the triangle.

2

$$AC^{2} + 1^{2} = \left(\sqrt{17}\right)$$
$$AC^{2} + 1 = 17$$
$$AC^{2} + 1 - 1 = 17 - 1$$
$$AC^{2} = 16$$
$$\sqrt{AC^{2}} = \sqrt{16}$$
$$AC^{2} = 4$$

Find *x*.

$$AB = 5 + 1$$

$$AB = 6$$

$$x^{2} = 4^{2} + 6^{2}$$

$$x^{2} = 16 + 36$$

$$x^{2} = 52$$

$$\sqrt{x^{2}} = \sqrt{52}$$

$$x = \sqrt{4 \cdot 13}$$

$$x = 2\sqrt{13}$$

- [3] answer not in simplest radical form OR one computational error
- [2] two computational errors
- [1] more than two error OR wrong sides used in equations
- PTS: 1 DIF: L4 REF: 10-2 The Pythagorean Theorem
- OBJ: 10-2.1 Solving Problems Using the Pythagorean Theorem

STA: CA A1 2.0 | CA A1 24.2

KEY: Pythagorean Theorem | right triangle | radical expressions | extended response | rubric-based question

[4]  

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \end{bmatrix} \left( 2\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{7} \right)^{2}$$

$$= \left( 2\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{7} \right) \left( 2\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{7} \right) \quad \text{definition of square}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{25} + 6\sqrt{35} + 6\sqrt{35} + 9\sqrt{49} \quad \text{Use Foil.}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{25} + 12\sqrt{35} + 9\sqrt{49} \quad \text{Combine like radicals.}$$

$$= 4(5) + 12\sqrt{35} + 9(7) \quad \text{Simplify } \sqrt{25} \text{ and } \sqrt{49}.$$

$$= 20 + 12\sqrt{35} + 63 \quad \text{Multiply.}$$

$$= 12\sqrt{35} + 83 \quad \text{Add.}$$

- [3] answer not in simplest radical form OR one computational error
- [2] two computational errors.
- [1] more than two errors OR wrong sides used in equations

PTS:1DIF:L3REF:10-3 Operations With Radical ExpressionsOBJ:10-3.2 Simplifying Products and QuotientsSTA:CA A1 2.0 | CA A1 25.0TOP:10-3 Example 4

KEY: FOIL | radical expressions | extended response | rubric-based question

25. ANS:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sqrt{3x} - 1 = -4 \\ \sqrt{3x} = -4 + 1 \\ \sqrt{3x} = -3 \\ \left(\sqrt{3x}\right)^2 = (-3)^2 \\ 3x = 9 \\ x = 9 \\ x = 9 \\ x = 3 \\ \text{Check} \\ \sqrt{3x} - 1 = -4 \\ \sqrt{3(3)} - 1 = -4 \\ \sqrt{9} - 1 = -4 \\ 3 - 1 = -4 \\ 2 \neq -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\sqrt{3x} - 1 = -4$  has no solution

[3] no conclusion stated OR one computational error

- [2] wrong procedure OR two computational errors
- [1] no work shown OR more than two computational errors

PTS:1DIF:L3REF:10-4 Solving Radical EquationsOBJ:10-4.2 Solving Equations With Extraneous SolutionsSTA:CA A1 2.0 | CA A1 25.2

TOP: 10-4 Example 5

KEY: radical equation | extraneous solutions | solving equations | extended response | rubric-based question