

1.1 Fractions

- 1 a $\frac{5}{9}$ b $\frac{15}{16}$ c $\frac{1}{6}$ d $\frac{4}{15}$
- 2 a $\frac{11}{15}$ b $\frac{1}{2}$ c $\frac{11}{20}$ d $\frac{9}{10}$
- 3 a $\frac{8}{3}$ b $\frac{23}{5}$ c $\frac{62}{11}$ d $\frac{25}{9}$
- 4 a $\frac{35}{2}$ b $-\frac{4}{3}$ c $-\frac{5}{4}$ d $\frac{15}{8}$
- 5 a $\frac{12}{5}$ b $\frac{32}{5}$ c $\frac{15}{8}$ d $\frac{8}{15}$
- 6 a $\frac{11}{3}$ b $\frac{11}{6}$ c $\frac{23}{6}$ d $\frac{1}{9}$ e $\frac{17}{20}$ f $\frac{4}{5}$
- 7 a $\frac{1}{3}$ b 4
- 8 a 59°F b $18\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{F}$ (or $\frac{37}{2}^\circ\text{F}$)
- 9 a $5\frac{5}{6}$ miles (or $\frac{35}{6}$ miles) b 6 km
- 10 a $\frac{8}{3}$ b $-\frac{3}{10}$ c $-\frac{7}{11}$ d $\frac{4}{5}$
- 11 a Hint: Solve $4\frac{2}{5} \times w = 11$ by converting $4\frac{2}{5}$ to a top-heavy fraction.
b $13\frac{4}{5}$ m

1.2 Surds

- 1 a $7\sqrt{5}$ b $6\sqrt{6}$ c $2\sqrt{2}$
d 20 e $-16\sqrt{2}$ f $2\sqrt{7}$
- 2 a $5\sqrt{5}$ b $\sqrt{2}$ c $-4\sqrt{3}$
- 3 3
- 4 a $4 + 3\sqrt{2}$ b $1 - 3\sqrt{3}$ c $1 + 5\sqrt{2}$
d $10 + 4\sqrt{6}$ e $2 + 7\sqrt{3}$ f $5 + 2\sqrt{6}$
- 5 a $2 - \sqrt{3}$ b $6 + 2\sqrt{3}$ c $6 - 2\sqrt{3}$
- 6 a $11 + 4\sqrt{7}$ b $5 + 2\sqrt{3}$ c $-5 - 3\sqrt{3}$

7 -2

- 8 a i $2\sqrt{2}$ ii $2\sqrt{10}$
b Because $D = -3b^2 < 0$ for any $b \neq 0$ and the square root of a negative number does not have a real value.
- 9 a $5\sqrt{3}$ b $6\sqrt{5}$ c $8\sqrt{3}$ d $9\sqrt{6}$
- 10 a 2
b Hint: Show $(4 \pm 2\sqrt{3})^2 = 28 \pm 16\sqrt{3}$ and then use Pythagoras' theorem.
c $8 + 2\sqrt{14}$, $a = 8$, $b = 2$
- 11 a $2 + 2\sqrt{3}$
b Hint: Show the three numbers obey Pythagoras' theorem $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$, where $c = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}$
c $3 + 2\sqrt{3}$, $a = 3$, $b = 2$
- 12 a $6 + 2\sqrt{5}$
b Hint: Use Pythagoras' theorem to find a shorter side.
c $2 + 2\sqrt{5}$
d Both equal $10 + 6\sqrt{5}$