



### Exercise 1E

Question 16:

Given,  $x = (4 - \sqrt{15})$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) &= \left(4 - \sqrt{15} + \frac{1}{4 - \sqrt{15}}\right) \\ &= \left(4 - \sqrt{15} + \frac{1}{4 - \sqrt{15}} \times \frac{4 + \sqrt{15}}{4 + \sqrt{15}}\right) \quad [\text{rationalisation}] \\ &= \left(4 - \sqrt{15} + \frac{4 + \sqrt{15}}{(4)^2 - (\sqrt{15})^2}\right) \\ &= \left(4 - \sqrt{15} + \frac{4 + \sqrt{15}}{16 - 15}\right) \\ &= \left(4 - \sqrt{15} + \frac{4 + \sqrt{15}}{1}\right) \\ &= 4 - \sqrt{15} + 4 + \sqrt{15} = 8.\end{aligned}$$

Question 17:

Given,  $x = (2 + \sqrt{3})$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{1}{x} &= \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 - \sqrt{3}} \quad [\text{rationalising the denominator}] \\ &= \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{(2)^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2} \\ &= \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4 - 3} = \frac{(2 - \sqrt{3})}{1} = (2 - \sqrt{3}) \\ \therefore \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) &= (2 + \sqrt{3}) + (2 - \sqrt{3}) = 4 \\ \Rightarrow \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 &= 4^2 = 16 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2 \times x \times \frac{1}{x} &= 16 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2 &= (16 - 2) = 14 \\ \therefore \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) &= 14.\end{aligned}$$

Question 18:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{L.H.S} &= \frac{1}{(3 - \sqrt{8})} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{7})} + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6})} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5})} + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{5} - 2)} \\
&= \frac{3 + \sqrt{8}}{(3 - \sqrt{8})(3 + \sqrt{8})} - \frac{\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{7}}{(\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{7})} + \frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6}}{(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6})(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6})} \\
&\quad - \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5}}{(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5})(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5})} + \frac{\sqrt{5} + 2}{(\sqrt{5} - 2)(\sqrt{5} + 2)} \\
&= \frac{3 + \sqrt{8}}{9 - 8} - \frac{\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{7}}{8 - 7} + \frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6}}{7 - 6} - \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5}}{6 - 5} + \frac{\sqrt{5} + 2}{5 - 4} \\
&= 3 + \sqrt{8} - \sqrt{8} - \sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + 2 \\
&= 3 + 2 = 5 = \text{R.H.S} \\
\therefore \quad \text{L.H.S} &= \text{R.H.S}
\end{aligned}$$

\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*