$2-\sqrt{5}<0$.

4) $\sqrt{(2-\sqrt{5})^2} + \dfrac{(4\sqrt{5}-5)(\sqrt{5})}{\sqrt{5}\times\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5}-2+\dfrac{20-5\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$= \sqrt{5}-2+\dfrac{5(4-\sqrt{5})}{5}$

$= \sqrt{5}-2+4-\sqrt{5}$

$= \boxed{2}$ natural integer true.

opp. nb. admit the same square

5) $\left(-\dfrac{3}{2}x-4\sqrt{5}\right)^2 = \left(\dfrac{3}{2}x+4\sqrt{5}\right)^2$

$= \dfrac{9}{4}x^2+80+2\left(\dfrac{3}{2}x\right)(4\sqrt{5})$

$= \dfrac{9}{4}x^2+80+12x\sqrt{5}$.

false

2^{nd} exercise:

12:49

Part A:

1) $P(x) = x^2+6x-16$

$Q(x) = x^2+2xa+a^2-25$

Since, $P(x) \equiv Q(x)$.

So, coefficient of x^2: $1=1$.

coefficient of x: $6=2a$

$\boxed{a=3}$

constant: $a^2-25=-16$

$a^2=9$

$\underbrace{a=-3}_{\text{rejected}}$ $\underbrace{\boxed{a=3.}}_{\text{accepted}}$