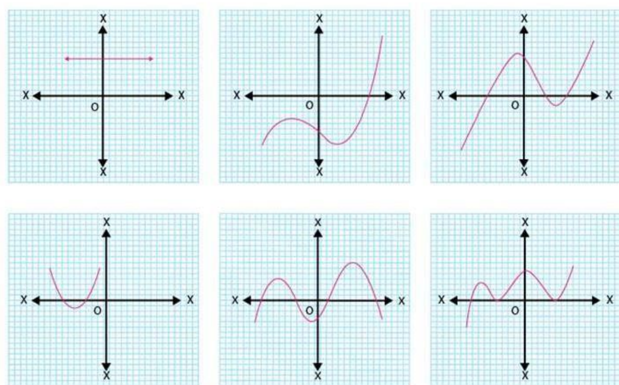
EXERCISE 2.1

1. The graphs of y = p(x) are given in Fig. 2.10 below, for some polynomials p(x). Find the number of zeroes ofp(x), in each case.



Solutions:

Graphical method to find zeroes:-

Total number of zeroes in any polynomial equation = total number of times the curve intersects x-axis.

(i) In the given graph, the number of zeroes of p(x) is 0 because the graph is parallel to x-axis does not cut it at any point.

(ii) In the given graph, the number of zeroes of p(x) is 1 because the graph intersects the x-axis at only one point.

(iii) In the given graph, the number of zeroes of p(x) is 3 because the graph intersects the x-axis at any three points.

(iv) In the given graph, the number of zeroes of p(x) is 2 because the graph intersects the x-axis at two points.

(v) In the given graph, the number of zeroes of p(x) is 4 because the graph intersects the x-axis at four points.

(vi) In the given graph, the number of zeroes of p(x) is 3 because the graph intersects the x-axis at three points.

EXERCISE 2.2

1. Find the zeroes of the following quadratic polynomials and verify the relationship between the zeroes and thecoefficients.

Solutions:

(i) x^2–2x –8

⇒x^2– 4x+2x–8 = x(x–4)+2(x–4) = (x-4)(x+2)

Therefore, zeroes of polynomial equation x^2–2x–8 are (4, -2)

Sum of zeroes = 4–2 = 2 = -(-2)/1 = -(Coefficient of x)/(Coefficient of x^2)

Product of zeroes = 4×(-2) = -8 =-(8)/1 = (Constant term)/(Coefficient of x^2)

(ii) $4s^2$–4s+1

⇒$4s^2$–2s–2s+1 = 2s(2s–1)–1(2s-1) = (2s–1)(2s–1)

Therefore, zeroes of polynomial equation $4s^2$–4s+1 are (1/2, 1/2)

Sum of zeroes = (½)+(1/2) = 1 = -(-4)/4 = -(Coefficient of s)/(Coefficient of s^2) Product of zeros = (1/2)×(1/2) = 1/4 = (Constant term)/(Coefficient of s^2)

(iii) $6x^2$–3–7x

⇒$6x^2$–7x–3 = $6x^2$– 9x + 2x – 3 = 3x(2x – 3) +1(2x – 3) = (3x+1)(2x-3)

Therefore, zeroes of polynomial equation $6x^2$–3–7x are (-1/3, 3/2)

Sum of zeroes = -(1/3)+(3/2) = (7/6) = -(Coefficient of x)/(Coefficient of x^2)

Product of zeroes = -(1/3)×(3/2) = -(3/6) = (Constant term) /(Coefficient of x^2)

(iv) $4u^2$+8u

⇒ 4u(u+2)

Therefore, zeroes of polynomial equation $4u^2$ + 8u are (0, -2).

Sum of zeroes = 0+(-2) = -2 = -(8/4) = = -(Coefficient of u)/(Coefficient of u^2) Product of zeroes = 0×-2 = 0 = 0/4 = (Constant term)/(Coefficient of u^2)

(v) t^2–15

⇒ t^2 = 15 or t = ±√15

Therefore, zeroes of polynomial equation t^2 –15 are (√15, -√15)

Sum of zeroes =√15+(-√15) = 0= -(0/1)= -(Coefficient of t) / (Coefficient of t^2)

Product of zeroes = √15×(-√15) = -15 = -15/1 = (Constant term) / (Coefficient of t^2)

(vi) $3x^2$–x–4

⇒ $3x^2$–4x+3x–4 = x(3x-4)+1(3x-4) = (3x – 4)(x + 1)

Therefore, zeroes of polynomial equation$3x^2$ – x – 4 are (4/3, -1)

Sum of zeroes = (4/3)+(-1) = (1/3)= -(-1/3) = -(Coefficient of x) / (Coefficient of x^2)

Product of zeroes=(4/3)×(-1) = (-4/3) = (Constant term) /(Coefficient of x^2)

2. Find a quadratic polynomial each with the given numbers as the sum and product of its zeroes, respectively.(i) 1/4 , -1 Solution:

From the formulas of sum and product of zeroes, we know,

Sum of zeroes = α+β

Product of zeroes = α β

Sum of zeroes = α+β =

1/4 Product of zeroes =

α β = -1

∴ If α and β are zeroes of any quadratic polynomial, then the quadratic polynomial equation can be written directly as:-x^2–(α+β)x +αβ = 0 x^2–(1/4)x +(-1) = 0

$4x^2$–x-4 = 0

Thus, $4x^2$–x–4 is the quadratic polynomial.

(ii)$\sqrt{2}$, 1/3 **Solution:**

Sum of zeroes = $\alpha + \beta$

=$\sqrt{2}$ Product of zeroes =

$\alpha \beta = 1/3$

∴ If α and β are zeroes of any quadratic polynomial, then the quadratic polynomial equation can be written directly

as:-$x^2 - (\alpha+\beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0$ $x^2 - (\sqrt{2})x + (1/3) = 0$

$3x^2 - 3\sqrt{2}x + 1 = 0$

Thus, $3x^2 - 3\sqrt{2}x + 1$ is the quadratic polynomial.

(iii) 0, $\sqrt{5}$

Solution:

Given,

Sum of zeroes = $\alpha+\beta = 0$ Product

of zeroes = $\alpha \beta =$

$\sqrt{5}$

∴ If α and β are zeroes of any quadratic polynomial, then the quadratic polynomial equation can be written

directlyas:- $x^2 - (\alpha+\beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0$ $x^2 -$

$(0)x + \sqrt{5} = 0$

Thus, $x^2 + \sqrt{5}$ is the quadratic polynomial.

(iv) 1, 1

Solution:

Given,

Sum of zeroes = $\alpha+\beta = 1$

Product of zeroes = $\alpha \beta =$

1

∴ If α and β are zeroes of any quadratic polynomial, then the quadratic polynomial equation can be written directly

as:-$x^2 - (\alpha+\beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0$ $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$

Thus, $x^2 - x + 1$ is the quadratic

polynomial. (v) -1/4, 1/4

Solution:

Given,

Sum of zeroes = $\alpha+\beta = -1/4$

Product of zeroes = $\alpha \beta = 1/4$

∴ If α and β are zeroes of any quadratic polynomial, then the quadratic polynomial equation can be written directly

as:-$x^2 - (\alpha+\beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0$ $x^2 - (-1/4)x + (1/4)$

$= 0$ $4x^2 + x + 1 = 0$

Thus, $4x^2+x+1$ is the quadratic polynomial.

(vi) 4, 1

Solution:

Given,

Sum of zeroes = $\alpha+\beta$

=4 Product of zeroes =

$\alpha\beta = 1$

∴ If α and β are zeroes of any quadratic polynomial, then the quadratic polynomial equation can be written directly as:-$x^2-(\alpha+\beta)x+\alpha\beta = 0$ $x^2-4x+1 = 0$

Thus, x^2-4x+1 is the quadratic polynomial.