



# MATHS

## NCERT - NCERT

## MATHEMATICS(HINGLISH)

## POLYNOMIALS

### Exercise 2 1

1. The graphs of  $y = p(x)$  are given in Figure below, for some polynomials  $p(x)$ . Find the

number of zeroes of  $p(x)$ , in each case.



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## Exercise 2 3

1. Divide the polynomial  $p(x)$  by the polynomial  $g(x)$  and find the quotient and remainder in each of the following :

$$p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 3, g(x) = x^2 - 2$$



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2. Divide the polynomial  $p(x)$  by the polynomial  $g(x)$  and find the quotient and remainder in each of the following :

$$p(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 4x + 5, g(x) = x^2 + 1 - x$$



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3. Divide the polynomial  $p(x)$  by the polynomial  $g(x)$  and find the quotient and remainder in each of the following :  $p(x) = x^4 - 5x + 6$ ,  
 $g(x) = 2 - x^2$



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4. On dividing  $x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 2$  by a polynomial the quotient and remainder were  $x - 2$  and  $-2x + 4$ , respectively. Find  $g(x)$ .



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5. Give examples of polynomials  $p(x)$ ,  $g(x)$ ,  $g(x)$  and  $r(x)$ , which satisfy the division algorithm and

(i)  $\deg p(x) = \deg q(x)$

$$(ii) \deg q(x) = \deg r(x)$$

$$(iii) \deg r(x) = 0$$



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6. Obtain all other zeroes of

$3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 5$ , if two of its

zeroes are  $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$  and  $-\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$ .



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7. Check whether the first polynomial is a factor of the second polynomial by dividing the second polynomial by the first polynomial :

$$t^2 - 3, 2t^4 + 3t^3 - 2t^2 - 9t - 12$$



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8. Check whether the first polynomial is a factor of the second polynomial by dividing the second polynomial by the first polynomial :

$$x^3 - 3x + 1, x^5 - 4x^3 + x^2 + 3x + 1$$





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9. Check whether the first polynomial is a factor of the second polynomial by dividing the second polynomial by the first polynomial

$$x^2 + 3x + 1, 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 7x^2 + 2x + 2$$



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**Exercise 2 2**

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

$$t^2 - 15$$



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2. Find the zeroes of the following quadratic polynomials and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients

$$4u^2 + 8u$$







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3. Find the zeroes of the following quadratic polynomials and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients

$$3x^2 - x - 4$$



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4. Find the zeroes of the following quadratic polynomials and verify the relationship

between the zeroes and the coefficients

$$x^2 - 2x - 8$$



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5. Find the zeroes of the following quadratic polynomials and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients

$$6x^2 - 3 - 7x$$



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6. Find the zeroes of the following quadratic polynomials and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients

$$4s^2 - 4s + 1$$



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7. Find the zeroes of the following quadratic polynomials and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients. -

(i)  $x^2 - 2x - 8$

$$(ii) 4s^2 - 4s + 1$$

$$(iii) 6x^2 - 3 - 7x$$

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

$$(v) t^2 - 15$$

$$(vi) 3x^2 - x - 4$$



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**8.** Find a quadratic polynomial each with the given numbers as the sum and product of its zeroes respectively.

(i) 1, 1

$$(ii) -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(iii) 4, 1$$



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**9.** Find a quadratic polynomial each with the given numbers as the sum and product of its zeroes respectively.

$$(i) \frac{1}{4}, -1$$

$$(ii) \sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$(iv) 1, 1$$

$$(v) -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$$

(vi) 4, 1



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## Solved Examples

1. Divide  $3x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 5$  by  $1 + 2x + x^2$ .



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2. Verify that  $3$ ,  $1$ ,  $-\frac{1}{3}$  are the zeroes of the cubic polynomial  $p(x) = 3x^3 - 5x^2 - 11x - 3$ , and then verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients.



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3. Find a quadratic polynomial, the sum and product of whose zeroes are  $-3$  and  $2$ , respectively.





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4. Find the zeroes of the polynomial  $x^2 - 3$  and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients.



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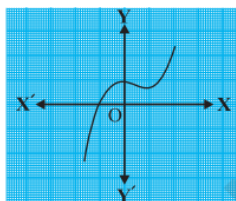
5. Find the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial  $x^2 + 7x + 10$ , and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients.



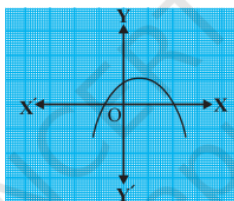
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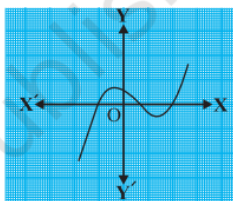
6. Look at the graphs in Figure given below. Each is the graph of  $y = p(x)$ , where  $p(x)$  is a polynomial. For each of the graphs, find the number of zeroes of  $p(x)$ .



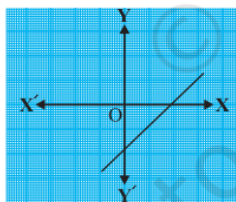
(i)



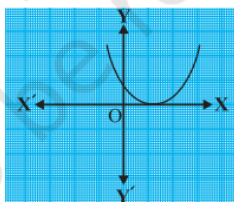
(ii)



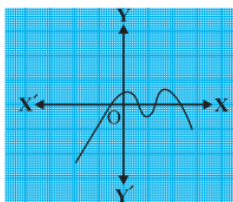
(iii)



(iv)



(v)



(vi)



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7. Find all the zeroes of  $2x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 2$ , if you know that two of its zeroes are  $\sqrt{2}$  and  $-\sqrt{2}$ .



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8. Divide  $3x^2 - x^3 - 3x + 5$  by  $x - 1 - x^2$ , and verify the division algorithm.



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9. Divide  $2x^2 + 3x + 1$  by  $x + 2$



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## Exercise 2 4

1. If the polynomial  $x^4 - 6x^3 + 16x^2 - 25x + 10$  is divided by another polynomial  $x^2 - 2x + k$ , the remainder comes out to be  $x + a$ . Find  $k$  and  $a$ .



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2. If two zeroes of the polynomial  $x^4 - 6x^3 - 26x^2 + 138x - 35$  are  $2 \pm \sqrt{3}$ , find other zeroes.



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3. If the zeroes of the polynomial  $x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1$  are  $a - b, a, a + b$ , find  $a$  and  $b$ .



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4. Find a cubic polynomial with the sum, sum of the product of its zeroes taken two at a time, and the product of its zeroes as 2, 7, 14 respectively.



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5. Verify that the numbers given alongside of the cubic polynomials below are their zeroes. Also verify the relationship between the

zeroes and the coefficients in each case:(i)

$$2x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 2; \frac{1}{2}, 1, -2 \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2; 2, 1, 1$$



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