

QUADRATIC EQUATION

Q Find Linear factors of

$$x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2 - 2x - 3y - 35 = 0$$

M²

$$2y^2 - y(3x+3) + (x^2 - 2x - 35) = 0 \quad \text{Q in } y$$

$$y = \frac{-(3x+3) \pm \sqrt{(3x+3)^2 - 4 \times 2(x^2 - 2x - 35)}}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{(3x+3) \pm \sqrt{9x^2 + 9 + 18x - 8x^2 + 16x + 280}}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{(3x+3) \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 34x + 289}}{4} \Rightarrow y = \frac{(3x+3) \pm \sqrt{(x+17)^2}}{4}$$

(+)

$$\frac{y - (3x+3) + (x+17)}{4} = x+5 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = x+5}$$

(-)

$$\frac{y - (3x+3) - (x+17)}{4} = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{2y = x-7}$$

$$(x-2y-7)=0$$

$$(x-y+5)(x-2y-7)=0$$

QUADRATIC EQUATION

Silent Learning.

$$f(x, y) = ax^2 + by^2 + 2hx + 2gy + 2fx + c = 0$$

$$by^2 + y(2hx + 2f) + (ax^2 + 2gx + c) = 0$$

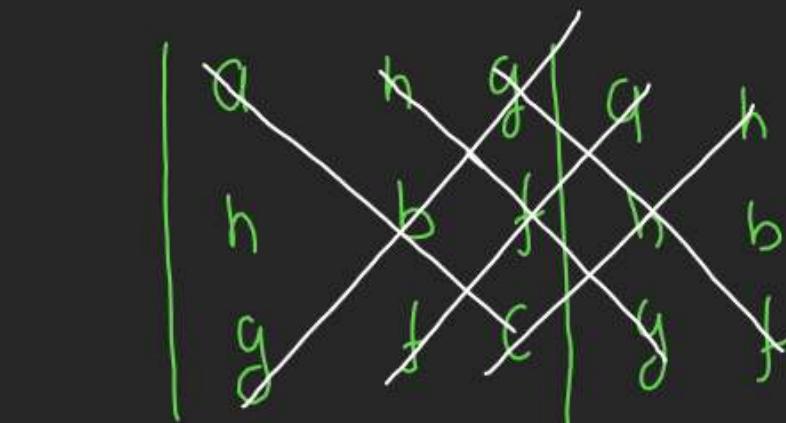
$$y = \frac{-(2hx + 2f) \pm \sqrt{(2hx + 2f)^2 - 4b(ax^2 + 2gx + c)}}{2b}$$

If $f(x, y)$ is Reducible in Linear factor.

$$\left\{ (2hx + 2f)^2 - 4b(ax^2 + 2gx + c) \right\} =$$

Should be a perfect square.

$$\boxed{D=0} \Rightarrow D = \begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix} = 0$$



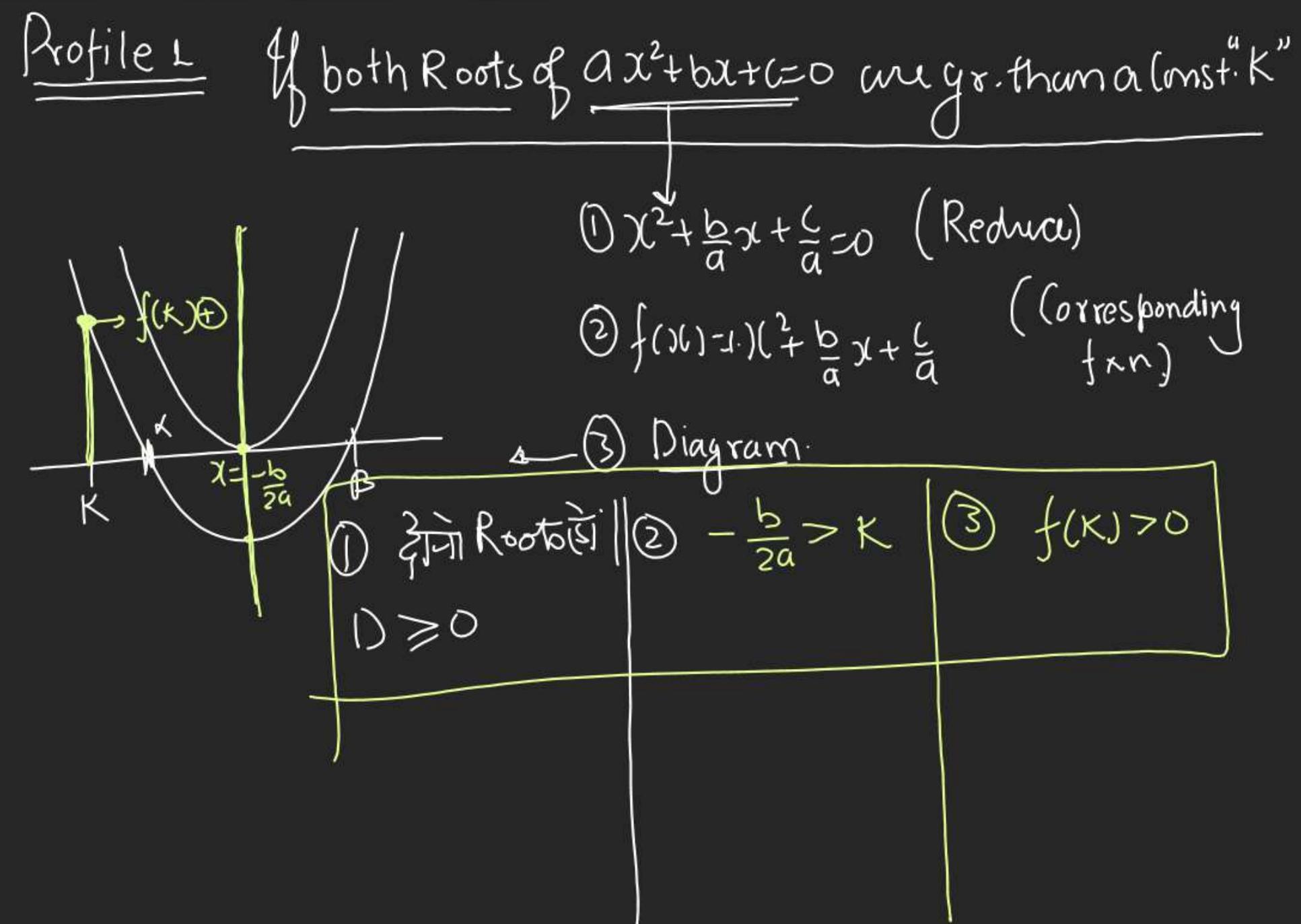
$$D = (ab + 2fg) - (bg^2 + af^2 + h^2)$$

QUADRATIC EQUATION

LOR

Location of Root

- 1) We have mainly 5 Profiles.
- 2) We should Rem. every Profile



Cond'n Hamesha 3 chijo Pr
Lgani

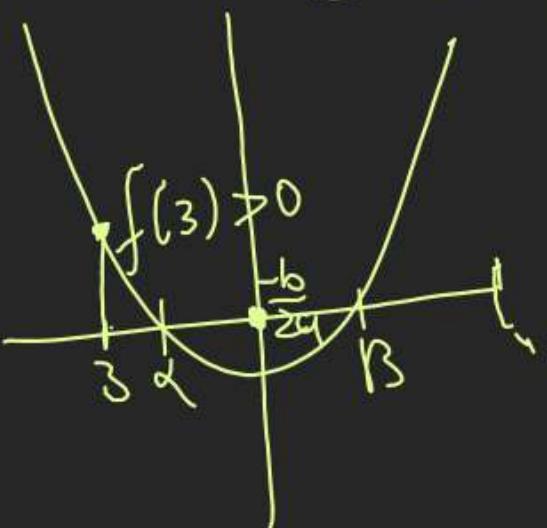
- ① $D \geq 0$
- ② Line of Sym.
- ③ $f(3)$

Q Find k for which both Roots of $D \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$$\cdot x^2 - 6dx + (2 - 2d + 9d^2) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{① Exceeds} \\ \text{② Less than } 3 \end{array}$$

(orres f(x)) ① $f(x) = x^2 - 6dx + (2 - 2d + 9d^2)$

② diag



| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (A) $D \geq 0$ | $(-6d)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (2 - 2d + 9d^2) \geq 0$ |
| $36d^2 - 8 + 8d - 36d^2 \geq 0$ | $8d \geq 8$ |
| $d \geq 1$ | |

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (B) $-\frac{b}{2a} > 3$ | $+ \frac{(-6d)}{2 \cdot 1} > 3$ |
| $d \geq 1$ | $\boxed{d \geq 1}$ |

③ $f(3) > 0$

$$3^2 - 18d + (2 - 2d + 9d^2) > 0$$

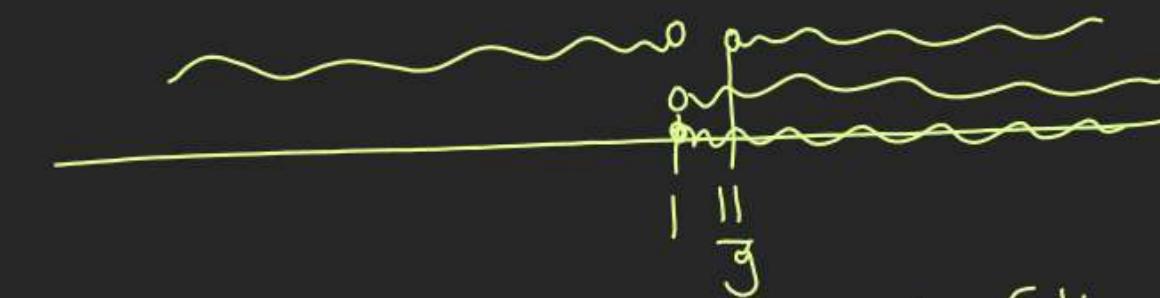
$$9d^2 - 20d + 11 > 0$$

$$9d^2 - 9d - 11d + 11 > 0$$

$$9d(d-1) + 11(d-1) > 0$$

$$(9d + 11)(d-1) > 0$$

$$d < -\frac{11}{9} \vee d > 1$$



$$d \in (-\frac{11}{9}, \infty)$$

QUADRATIC EQUATION

(Adv.)

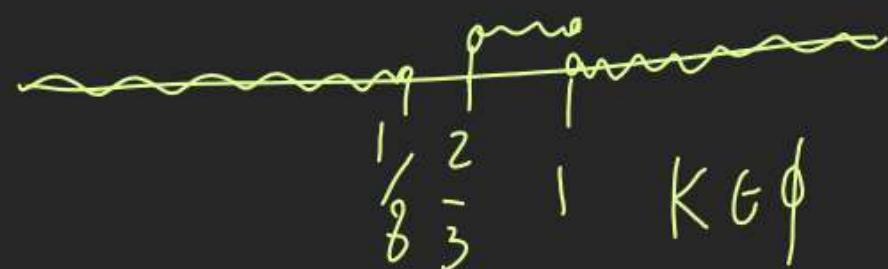
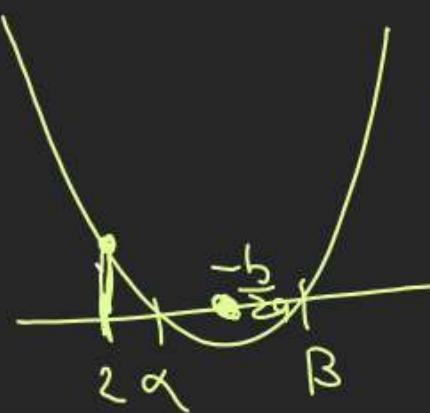
Q Find K for which Roots of $\underline{(K-1)x^2 + 2Kx + 3 = 0}$

are greater than 2.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \text{Eqn} \rightarrow (K-1)x^2 + 2Kx + 3 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{2K}{K-1}x + \frac{3}{K-1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) f(x) = x^2 + \left(\frac{2K}{K-1}\right)x + \frac{3}{K-1}$$

$$3) \text{diag } K: \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4Kx_1x_2}}{2}$$

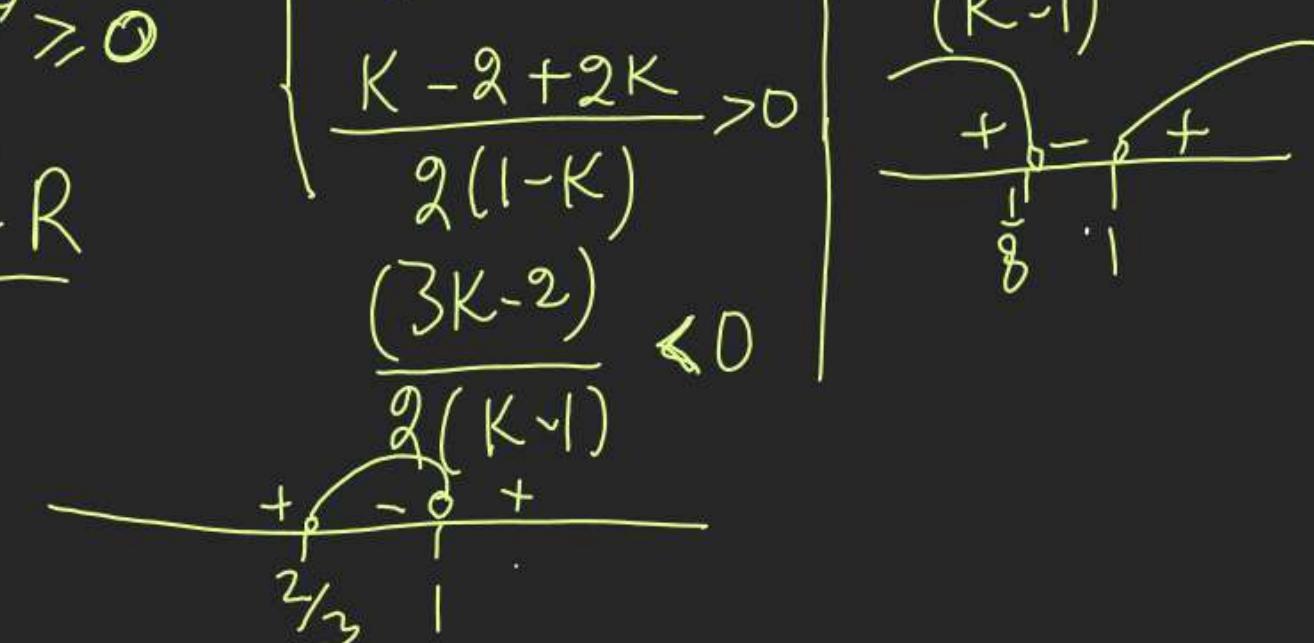


$$\left| \begin{array}{l} A) D \geq 0 \\ \left(\frac{2K}{K-1} \right)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{3}{K-1} \geq 0 \\ \frac{4K^2 - 12(K-1)}{(K-1)^2} \geq 0 \\ \frac{4K^2 - 3K + 3}{(K-1)^2} \geq 0 \\ \text{④ } (K^2 - 3K + 3) \geq 0 \\ \text{④ } (K - 2 + 2K) \geq 0 \\ \frac{(3K-2)}{2(K-1)} < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

⊕ (re) $K \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} ② -\frac{b}{2a} > 2 \\ -\frac{\left(\frac{2K}{K-1} \right)}{2} > 2 \\ \frac{2K}{2(1-K)} > 2 \\ \frac{K}{2(1-K)} - 1 > 0 \\ \frac{K-2+2K}{2(1-K)} > 0 \\ \frac{(3K-2)}{2(K-1)} < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

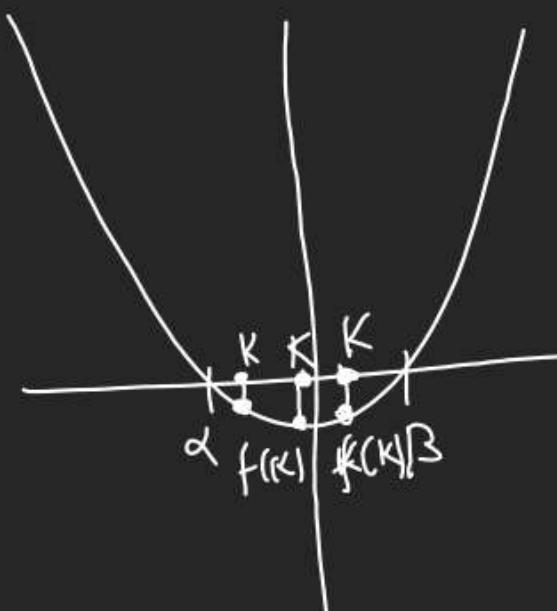
$$\left| \begin{array}{l} ③ f(2) > 0 \\ 4 + \frac{4K}{K-1} + \frac{3}{K-1} > 0 \\ \frac{4K^2 + 4K + 3}{(K-1)} > 0 \\ \frac{8K-1}{(K-1)} > 0 \end{array} \right.$$



QUADRATIC EQUATION

Profile 2

When Both Roots lies opp sides of const. K.



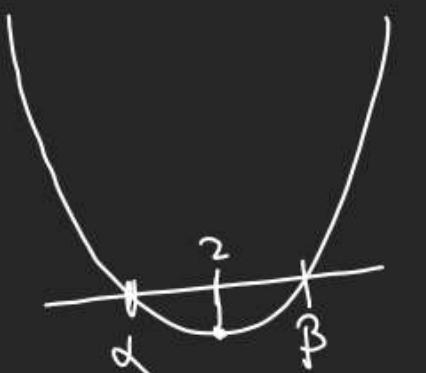
- 1) Bich me Kahin Pr bhi K ho Saktu hai
- 2) α, β are already there.
 - ① $D \geq 0$ wo will not cheek
 - ③ line of Symm. cannot be justified.
 $-\frac{b}{2a}$ vali (and) \otimes

• (4) $f(K) < 0$ [Only one (andⁿ Required)]

Q Find K for which Roots of Eqn.

$$x^2 - (K+1)x + (K^2 + K - 8) = 0$$

are either side of 2.



- ① $D \geq 0$
- ② $-\frac{b}{2a} \otimes$
- ③ $f(2) < 0$

$$f(x) = x^2 - (K+1)x + (K^2 + K - 8)$$

$$f(2) = 4 - 2(K+1) + K^2 + K - 8 < 0$$

$$K^2 - K - 6 < 0$$

$$(K-3)(K+2) < 0$$

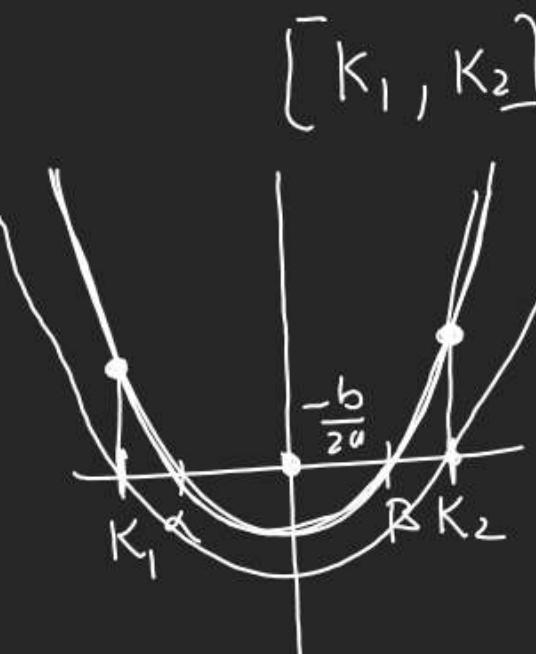
$$-2 < K < 3$$

$$\therefore K \in (-2, 3)$$

QUADRATIC EQUATION

Profile 3

When Both Roots are confined betⁿ 2 Constant



① $D \geq 0 \checkmark$

② $K_1 \leq -\frac{b}{2a} \leq K_2$

(3) $f(K_1) \geq 0 \quad \& \quad f(K_2) \geq 0$

\mathcal{E}_{x2}

13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
Ineq.
 $D < 0$

| | | |
|--------|---------------|------|
| 20, 21 | <u>25, 26</u> | 27 |
| Com. | Range | L.F. |

Q in x $\rightarrow D \geq 0$
Q in y $\rightarrow D > 0$

29 | LOR (29) P_{x0}
30 | — (30) P_{y0}