

QUADRATIC EQUATION

Q Find Linear factors of

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

M2

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

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

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

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

⊕

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

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

⊖

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

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

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

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

QUADRATIC EQUATION

Silent Learning.

$$f(x, y) = ax^2 + by^2 + 2hxy + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

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

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

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

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

Should be a perfect square.

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

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

$$D = (abc + 2fgh) - (bg^2 + af^2 + ch^2)$$

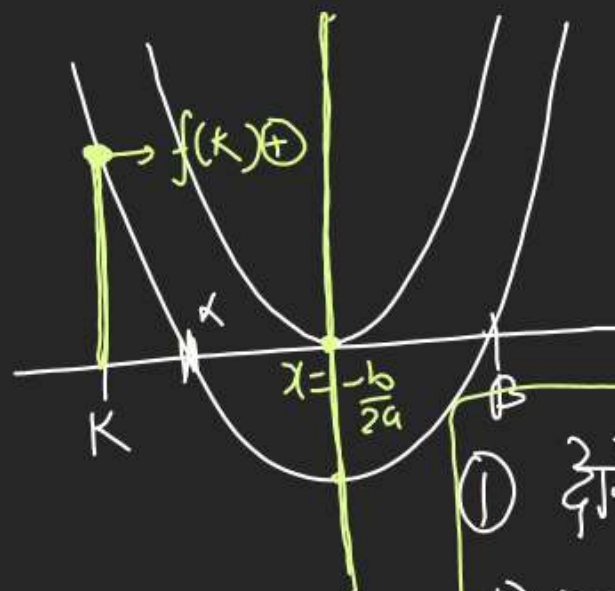
QUADRATIC EQUATION

LOR

Location of Root

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

Profile 1 If both Roots of $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are gr. than a const. "K"



① $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$ (Reduce)

② $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}$ (Corresponding f(x))

③ Diagram

① दोनों Rootों से $D \geq 0$	② $-\frac{b}{2a} > K$	③ $f(K) > 0$
------------------------------	-----------------------	--------------

Condⁿ Hamesha 3 chi Jo Pr
Lgami

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

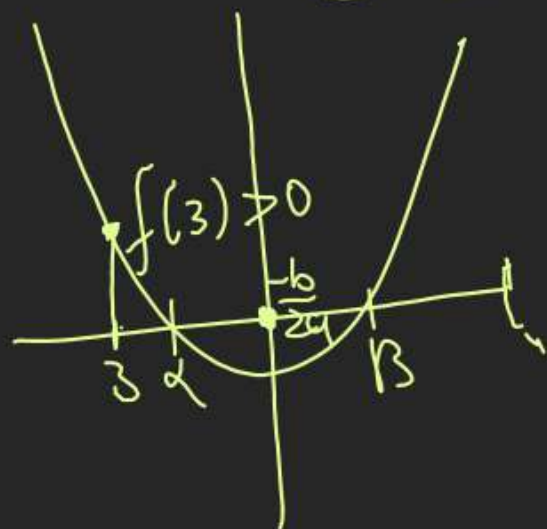
Q Find K for which both Roots of Eqⁿ.

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

(corres
fxn

(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) $-\frac{b}{2a} > 3$

$$+\left(\frac{3}{6d}\right) > 3$$

$$\boxed{d > 1}$$

(3) $f(3) > 0$

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ 1 KEφ

$$\frac{(+)}{(+)} (+ve) \quad K \in R$$

$$\frac{(3K-2)}{2(K-1)} < 0$$



QUADRATIC EQUATION

Profile 2

When Both Roots lies opp sides of Const. K .



1) Bich me Kahi Pr
bhi K ho Sakta hai

2) α, β are already there.

① $D \geq 0$ We will not
check

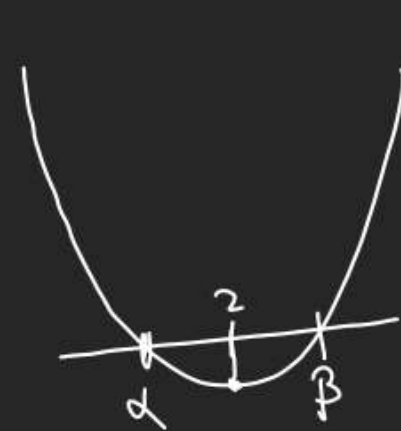
(3) line of Symm. can not
be justified.

$-\frac{b}{2a}$ valid condⁿ ⊗

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

Q Find K for which Roots of Eqn.

$x^2 - (K+1)x + (K^2+K-8) = 0$ are either sides of 2.



① $D \geq 0$ ② $-\frac{b}{2a} \otimes$

③ $f(2) < 0$

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

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

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

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

$$-2 < K < 3$$

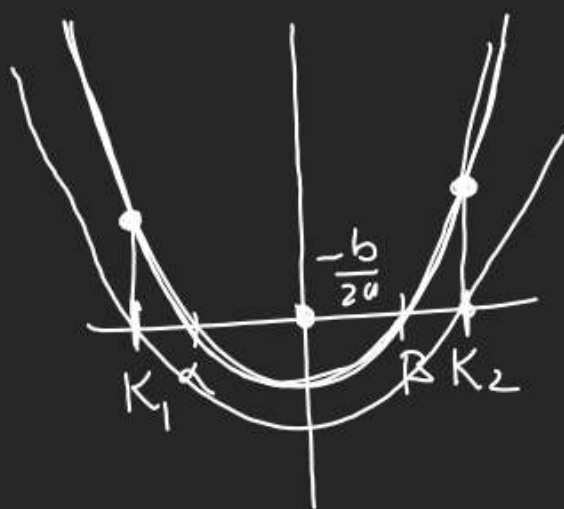
$$\therefore K \in (-2, 3)$$

QUADRATIC EQUATION

Profile 3

When Both Roots are Confined betⁿ 2 Constant

$[K_1, K_2]$



① $D \geq 0$ ✓

② $K_1 \leq -\frac{b}{2a} \leq K_2$

③ $f(K_1) \geq 0$ & $f(K_2) \geq 0$

Ex 2

13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18

Ineq.
 $D < 0$

20, 21
Com.

$\boxed{25, 26}$
Range

27
L.F.

28 \rightarrow Q in x $\rightarrow D \geq 0$

Q in y $\rightarrow D \geq 0$

29 | LOR (29) Pro 2

(30) Pro 3