



IIT Madras
ONLINE DEGREE

Mathematics for Data Science -1
Week 07 - Tutorial 07

(Refer Slide Time: 0:14)

7. Given that $p(x) = (x^2 + kx + 4)(x - 5)(x - 3)$, and K is the set of values of k . Choose the correct option if $p(x)$ always have four real roots.
- ☒ A. $K = \{z | z \in (-\infty, -4] \cup [4, \infty)\}$
B. $K = \{z | z \in (-\infty, -4) \cup (4, \infty)\}$
C. $K = \{z | z \in (-\infty, -5.8) \cup (-5.8, -\frac{52}{12}) \cup (-\frac{52}{12}, -4) \cup (4, \infty)\}$
D. None of the above.

5, 3

$$k^2 - 16 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 \geq 16$$

$$\Rightarrow |k| \geq 4$$

In this question, we are given a polynomial $p(x)$ which is a product of a quadratic with a monomial and another monomial. And the quadratic has some variable k in it, capital K is the set of values of this small k , choose a correct option if $p(x)$ always has 4 real roots but they need not be distinct and we already know that 5 and 3 are roots because of these two monomials. So, what is remaining is that our quadratic equation also should have roots.

And for that the discriminant which is $k^2 - 16$ should be ≥ 0 . That would indicate $k^2 \geq 16$, thus k , the magnitude of $k \geq 4$. If $k \geq 4$ you get a repeated root you get the same root twice, so what corresponds which option corresponds to this is a because you go from $-\infty$ to -4 and then 4 to $+\infty$ and their union and 4 and -4 are with closed intervals therefore, they are included.