

5

Kushagar  
X C

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$$\Rightarrow 9k - a - 3k + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6k - a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{a}{6}$$

$$(b) \frac{4}{3} \quad \boxed{\text{L}}$$

Ques-5

Ans- (c) intersecting or coincident ☒

Ques-6

Ans- (d) 2 or 5 ☒

Ques-7

$$\text{Ans- } \alpha + \beta = \frac{-(c-a)}{b-c}$$

$$= 2\beta$$

$$\alpha \times \beta = \frac{a-b}{b-c}$$

$$= \beta^2$$

$$\beta = \frac{-(c-a)}{2(b-c)}$$

$$\left( \frac{-(c-a)}{2(b-c)} \right)^2 =$$

$$\text{B } (b-c)x^2 + (c-a)x + (a-b)$$

We know that 2 roots are equal when  $(b-4ac)$  is 0

$$(c-a) + 4(b-c)(a-b) = 0$$

$$c-a + 4[ab - b^2 - ac + bc] = 0$$

$$c-a + 4ab - 4b^2 - 4ac + 4bc = 0$$