

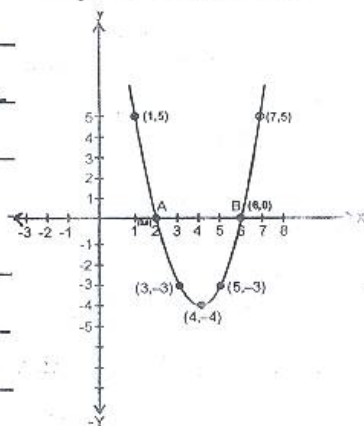
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WORK SHEET

CLASS: X SUBJECT: Mathematics LESSON: POLYNOMIALS
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1. Find the zeros of each of the following polynomials and verify the relationship between the zeros and the coefficients: i) $7x^2 - 25x - 12$ ii) $4x^2 - 17x - 21$
iii) $\sqrt{3}x^2 + 10x + 7\sqrt{3}$
2. In the adj. figure, the graph of a quadratic polynomial $f(x)$ is given. Find the zeros of $f(x)$.
3. Find the coordinates of the points where the graph of the polynomial $y = x^2 + x - 6$ intersects x -axis.
4. Find the zeros of the cubic polynomial $x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2$.
5. Find a cubic polynomial whose zeros are 1, -2 and 3.
6. Find a quadratic polynomial whose zeros are $5 + \sqrt{2}$ and $5 - \sqrt{2}$.
7. Find a quadratic polynomial, the sum of whose zeros is 8 and their product is 12. Hence find the zeros of the polynomial.



Page-2

8. If $\sqrt{3}$ and $-\sqrt{3}$ are two of the zeros of the polynomial $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 - x^2 + 9x - 6$, find the other zeros.
9. Obtain all the zeros of the polynomial $f(x) = 2x^4 + x^3 - 14x^2 - 19x - 6$, if two of its zeros are -2 and -1 .
10. Two zeros of the polynomial $ax^3 + 3x^2 - bx - 6$ are -1 and -2 , find the values of a and b . Also find the third zero.
11. Find all the zeros of the polynomial $2x^4 - 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 3x + 6$, if two zeros are $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ and $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.
12. Verify that $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 , -2 are zeros of the polynomial $2x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 2$. Also verify that the sum of the zeros $= -\frac{b}{a}$ and the product of the zeros $= -\frac{d}{a}$.
13. $x^4 + x^3 + 8x^2 + ax + b$ is exactly divisible by $x^2 + 1$. Find the values of a and b .
14. If α and β are the zeros of the polynomial $x^2 - 8x + 15$, find the value of $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ without finding the zeros.
15. Divide $f(x) = 14x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x + 1$ by $g(x) = 2x - 1$ and obtain the quotient $q(x)$ and the rem. $r(x)$. Verify the division algorithm $f(x) = g(x) \cdot q(x) + r(x)$.
16. If one zero of the polynomial $x^2 - 4x + 1$ is $2 + \sqrt{3}$, find the other