

### 13) Find the roots of the equation:-

①  $4x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$  Find the roots of the equation  
 $a = 4, b = -6, c = 1$

Sum of roots,  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{6}{4}$   
 Product of roots,  $\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{4}$

Let  $(\alpha + \frac{1}{\beta})$  &  $(\beta + \frac{1}{\alpha})$  be the roots

Sum of roots,  $(\alpha + \frac{1}{\beta}) + (\beta + \frac{1}{\alpha})$  Product,  $(\alpha + \frac{1}{\beta})(\beta + \frac{1}{\alpha})$   
 $= \alpha + \beta + \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta}$   $= 2\alpha\beta + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta}$   
 $= \frac{6}{4} + \frac{6/4}{1/4}$   $= \frac{1}{4} + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{1/4}$   
 $= \frac{15}{2}$   $= \frac{25}{4}$

$\therefore$  Required equation:  $x^2 - \frac{15}{2}x + \frac{25}{4} = 0$

$\therefore 4x^2 - 30x + 25 = 0$  (Ans.)

②  $ax^2 + bx + a = 0$  Find the roots

Sum of roots,  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a}$  &  $\alpha\beta = 1$

$\therefore (a\alpha + b)$  &  $(a\beta + b)$  be the roots

Sum of roots,  $a\alpha + b + a\beta + b$  Product,  $(a\alpha + b)(a\beta + b)$   
 $= a(\frac{-b}{a}) + 2b$   $= a^2\alpha\beta + ab\alpha + ab\beta + b^2$   
 $= b$   $= a^2(1) + ab(\frac{-b}{a}) + b^2$   
 $= a^2$

$\therefore$  Required equation:  $x^2 - bx + a^2 = 0$  (Ans.)

③  $x^2 - 2bx + b^2 - a^2 = 0$  Find the roots

$\alpha = \frac{2b + \sqrt{4b^2 - 4(b^2 - a^2)}}{2}$ ,  $\beta = \frac{2b - \sqrt{4b^2 - 4(b^2 - a^2)}}{2}$   
 $= \frac{2(b+a)}{2} = (b+a)$   $= b-a$

$\therefore$  Required roots,  $\alpha, \beta = (b+a), (b-a)$

$\beta = (b+a) + (b-a) = 2a$

$\therefore$  Sum of roots,  $(\alpha + \beta)$  Product,  $\alpha\beta$   
 $= 2b + 2a$   $= 4ab$   
 $= 2(a+b)$

$\therefore$  Required equation:  $x^2 - 2(a+b)x + 4ab = 0$

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④  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  Find the roots

Sum of roots,  $(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{-b}{a}$  & Product,  $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{a\alpha}$  &  $\frac{1}{a\beta}$  be the roots

Sum of roots,  $\frac{1}{a\alpha} + \frac{1}{a\beta}$  Product,  $\frac{1}{a\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{a\beta}$   
 $= \frac{\alpha + \beta}{a\alpha\beta}$   $= \frac{1}{a\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{a\beta}$   
 $= \frac{(\alpha + \beta) - 2ab}{(a\beta)^2}$   $= \frac{1}{(a\beta)^2} = \frac{a^2}{c^2}$   
 $= \frac{(-\frac{b}{a})^2 - \frac{2c}{a}}{\frac{c^2}{a^2}}$   
 $= \frac{b^2 - 2ac}{c^2}$

$\therefore$  Required equation:  $x^2 - \frac{b^2 - 2ac}{c^2}x + \frac{a^2}{c^2} = 0$

or,  $c^2x^2 - (b^2 - 2ac)x + a^2 = 0$  (Ans.)

⑤ Given,

$(b+c-a)x^2 + (c+a-b)x + (a+b-c) = 0$

or,  $(-a-a)x^2 + (-b-b)x + (-c-c) = 0$

or,  $-2(ax^2 + bx + c) = 0$

$\therefore ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

$\therefore$  Discriminant,  $D = b^2 - 4ac$

$= (a+c)^2 - 4ac$

$= (a-c)^2$

$\therefore$  Discriminant is a perfect square

Roots are:  $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$

⑥ Discriminant,  $D = b^2 - 4ac$

$= (2a^2 + 2b^2) - 4(a^2 - b^2)(a^2 - b^2)$

$= (2a^2 + 2b^2) - (2a^2 - 2b^2)^2$

$= (2a^2 + 2b^2 + 2a^2 - 2b^2)(2a^2 + 2b^2 - 2a^2 + 2b^2)$

$= 4a^2 + 4b^2 = 16a^2b^2$

$\therefore$  Discriminant is a perfect square

Roots are:  $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$

or,

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07)  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$$= \left(ka + \frac{c}{k}\right)^2 - 4ac$$

$$= k^2a^2 + 2ka \cdot \frac{c}{k} + \frac{c^2}{k^2} - 4ac$$

$$= \left(ka - \frac{c}{k}\right)^2$$

or  $\Delta = 0$  when  $ka - \frac{c}{k} = 0$  or  $ka^2 - c = 0$  (shown)

08)  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$$= (2a+2b)^2 - 4 \times 2(a^2+b^2)$$

$$= 4a^2 + 8ab + 4b^2 - 8a^2 - 8b^2$$

$$= -4a^2 + 8ab - 4b^2$$

$$= -4(a^2 - 2ab + b^2)$$

$$= -4(a-b)^2$$

$\therefore \Delta = 0$  when  $a-b=0$  or  $a=b$  (shown)

$$\Delta = -4(a-a)^2$$

$$= 0$$

or  $a=b$  or  $a=a$  (shown)

09)  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$$\Delta = (k+2)^2 - 4 \times 4(k-1)$$

$$\Delta = k^2 + 4k + 4 - 16k + 16$$

$$\Delta = k^2 - 12k + 20$$

$$\therefore k=10 \text{ or } k=2 \text{ (Ans)}$$

$\therefore \Delta = 0$  when  $k=10$  or  $k=2$  (Ans)

10)  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$$= (2p-4)^2 - 4(2p-10)$$

$$= 4p^2 - 16p + 16 - 8p + 40$$

$$= 4p^2 - 24p + 56$$

$$= (2p-6)^2 + 20$$

$$= (2p-6)^2 + 20$$

or  $\Delta = 0$  when  $2p-6=0$  or  $p=3$  (shown)

again,  $(a-b)^2 = 0$

$$\Delta = (a+b)^2 - 4ab = 0$$

$$\Delta = (2p-4)^2 - 4(2p-10) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4p^2 - 16p + 16 - 8p + 40 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4p^2 - 24p + 56 = 0$$

$$\therefore p=5 \text{ or } p=1$$

$\therefore \Delta = 0$  when  $p=5$  or  $p=1$  (Ans)

11)  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$$\Delta = (6ab)^2 - 4(a^2+8b^2)a^2$$

$$\Delta = 36a^2b^2 - 4a^3 - 32a^2b^2$$

$$\Delta = 4a^2b^2 - 4a^3$$

$$\Delta = b^2 = a^2$$

$$\therefore a^2(x+1)^2 = 4b^2x$$

$$\Delta = b^2(x+1)^2 = 4b^2x$$

$$\Delta = x^2 + 2x + 1 - 4x = 0$$

$$\Delta = x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \Delta = 0$$

$$= (x-1)^2 = 0$$

$\therefore \Delta = 0$  when  $x=1$  (shown)

(12) given,

$$x^2 - 6x - 1 + k(2x + 1) = 0$$

$$\text{or, } x^2 - 6x - 1 + 2kx + k = 0$$

$$\text{or, } x^2 + 2x(k-3) + k-1 = 0$$

for roots,

$$D \leq b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\text{or, } 0 \leq (2k-6)^2 - 4(k-1)$$

$$\text{or, } 0 \leq 4k^2 - 24k + 36 - 4k + 4$$

$$\text{or, } 0 \leq 4k^2 - 28k + 40$$

$$\therefore k \leq 5 \text{ or } k \geq 2 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

(13) given,

$$ax + by = 1$$

$$\text{or, } y = \frac{1-ax}{b}$$

$$\text{again, } ax^2 + by^2 = 1$$

$$\text{or, } ax^2 + b\left(\frac{1-ax}{b}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\text{or, } bax^2 + (1-2ax+ax^2) = b$$

$$\text{or, } x^2(ab+a^2) - 2ax - b + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{for roots, } D \leq b^2 - 4ab$$

$$\text{or, } 0 \leq (2a)^2 - 4(ab+a^2)(-b+1)$$

$$\text{or, } 0 \leq 4a^2 - 4ab - 4a^2 + 4ab^2 + 4a^2b$$

$$\text{or, } 0 \leq 4ab(-1+b+a)$$

$$\text{or, } 0 \leq -1+a+b$$

$$\text{or, } 1 \leq a+b \quad (\text{Proved})$$

(14) for roots,

$$D \leq b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\text{or, } 0 \leq (2k+6)^2 - 4(2k+3)(k+1)$$

$$\text{or, } 0 \leq 4k^2 + 24k + 36 - 8k^2 - 20k - 12$$

$$\text{or, } 0 \leq -4k^2 + 4k + 24$$

$$\therefore k \leq 3 \text{ or } k \geq -2 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

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(15) let,

polynomial for roots  $\alpha$ .

$$a\alpha^2 + b\alpha + c = 0$$

$$c\alpha^2 + b\alpha + a = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^2}{ab-bc} = \frac{\alpha}{c^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{ab-bc}$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{\alpha^2}{ab-bc} = \frac{1}{ab-bc}$$

$$\text{or, } \alpha^2 = 1$$

$$\text{or, } \alpha = \pm 1$$

or,

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{ab-bc} = \frac{\alpha}{c^2-a^2}$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{\pm 1}{-b(c-a)} = \frac{1}{(c+a)(c-a)}$$

$$\text{or, } c+a = \pm b$$

(Proved)

(16) let,

polynomial for roots  $\alpha$ .

$$p\alpha^2 + q\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$q\alpha^2 + p\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^2}{q-p} = \frac{\alpha}{q-p} = \frac{1}{p^2-q^2}$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{\alpha^2}{q-p} = \frac{\alpha}{q-p} \quad \text{or, } \frac{\alpha}{q-p} = \frac{1}{p^2-q^2}$$

$$\text{or, } \alpha^2 = \alpha$$

$$\text{or, } \alpha = 1$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{1}{-(p-q)} = \frac{1}{(p+q)(p-q)}$$

$$\text{or, } p+q = -1$$

$$\text{or, } p+q+1 = 0 \quad (\text{Proved})$$

(17) let,

polynomial for roots  $\alpha$ .

$$\alpha^2 + k\alpha - 6k = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 - 2\alpha - k = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^2}{-k^2-12k} = \frac{\alpha}{-6k+k} = \frac{1}{-2-k}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha}{-6k+k} = \frac{1}{-2-k} \quad \text{or, } \frac{\alpha^2}{-k^2-12k} = \frac{\alpha}{-5k}$$

$$\text{or, } \alpha = \frac{-5k}{-2-k}$$

$$= \frac{5k}{2+k} \therefore \frac{5k}{2+k} = \frac{k^2+12k}{5k}$$

$$\text{or, } 25k^2 = 2k^2 + 24k + k^2 + 12k$$

$$\text{or, } k^2 - 11k + 24k = 0$$

$$\text{or, } k(k^2 - 11k + 24) = 0$$

$$\therefore k = 0 \mid k = 8 \mid k = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{for } k = 0, 8, 3 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

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(16) let,  $x^2 + px + q = 0$  has roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

$$\alpha^2 + p\alpha + q = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + q\alpha + p = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^2}{p^2 - q^2} = \frac{\alpha}{q - p} = \frac{1}{q - p}$$

also,  $\frac{\alpha}{q - p} = \frac{1}{q - p}$  or,  $\frac{\alpha^2}{p^2 - q^2} = \frac{\alpha}{q - p}$

$$\therefore \alpha = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(p+q)(p-q)} = \frac{1}{p-q}$$

$$\therefore p+q = 1$$

again,  $x^2 - px + q = 0$  has roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

or,  $\alpha + \beta = p$

$$\alpha + \beta = p$$

$$\therefore \beta = p - \alpha$$

$\therefore$  sum of roots:

$$x^2 - (B_1 + B_2)x + B_1 B_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 - (p+q)x + pq = 0 \quad [\because p+q = 1] \quad \text{L.H.S} = \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{m}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$$

$$\therefore x^2 + x + pq = 0 \quad (\text{Proved})$$

(17) let,  $x^2 + bx + c = 0$  has roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

$$\alpha^2 + b\alpha + c = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + m\alpha + n = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^2}{bn - cm} = \frac{\alpha}{n - c} = \frac{1}{m - b}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^2}{bn - cm} = \frac{1}{m - b}$$

$$\therefore \alpha^2 = \frac{bn - cm}{m - b}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{bn - cm}{m - b}} \quad (\text{showed})$$

(20) let,  $px^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$  has roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

$$p\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + p = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^2}{2p - 2} = \frac{\alpha}{1 - p} = \frac{1}{2p - 2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^2}{2p - 2} = \frac{\alpha}{1 - p}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha}{2p - 2} = \frac{1}{1 - p}$$

$$\therefore 1 - p = 2p - 2$$

$$\therefore p = 1$$

$$\therefore p = 3 \text{ where } p = -1 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

(21) let,  $4x^2 + 5x = 0$  has roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

$$4\alpha^2 + 5\alpha = 0$$

$\therefore$  sum of roots,  $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}$

$$4\alpha + 5\alpha = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$4\alpha + 5\alpha = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\therefore 9\alpha = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -\frac{b}{9a}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -\frac{b}{9a}$$

$$\therefore 20\alpha^2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\therefore 20\alpha^2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\therefore 20\alpha^2 = \frac{c}{a} \quad (\text{Proved})$$

(22)  $\alpha x^2 + bx + b = 0$  has roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\therefore m + n = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\therefore mn = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$= \frac{m+n}{\sqrt{mn}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$$

$$= \frac{-b}{a} \times \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} = 0 = \text{R.H.S} \quad (\text{Proved})$$

(23)  $\alpha x^2 + bx + c = 0$  has roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\therefore \alpha(1 + \beta) = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\therefore \alpha(1 + \beta) = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\therefore \alpha(1 + \beta) = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\therefore \alpha(1 + \beta) = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{L.H.S} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n} = \frac{(-\frac{b}{a})^2}{\frac{c}{a}}$$

$$= \frac{b^2}{a^2} \times \frac{a}{c}$$

$$= \frac{b^2}{ac} = \text{R.H.S} \quad (\text{Proved})$$

(24)  $27x^3 + 6x - p + 2 = 0$  is a cubic equation in  $x$ . Let  $\alpha$  be a root.

$$\alpha^3 = \frac{-(p+2)}{27}$$

$\therefore$  sum of roots,

$$\alpha + \alpha^2 = \frac{-(p+2)}{27}$$

$$\alpha^3 = \frac{-(p+2)}{27}$$

sum of roots,

$$\alpha + \alpha^2 = \frac{-(p+2)}{27}$$

$$\alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ or } \alpha = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ or } \alpha = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{-(p+2)}{27}$$

$$\therefore p = -1 \text{ (Ans)}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{-(p+2)}{27}$$

$$\therefore p = 6 \text{ (Ans)}$$

(25)  $x^3 - 6x + c = 0$  is a cubic equation in  $x$ . Let  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  be the roots.

$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = 6 \text{ or } \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 6$$

$$\therefore x^3 - 6x + c = 0 \text{ is a cubic equation in } x.$$

sum of roots,

$$\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = c$$

$$\therefore \alpha_2 \alpha_3 = b$$

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = k$$

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = k$$

$$\alpha_1, (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)^2 - 4\alpha_1 \alpha_2 = k^2$$

$$\alpha_1, b^2 - 4c = k^2$$

(26)  $x^3 + px + q = 0$  is a cubic equation in  $x$ . Let  $\alpha$  be a root.

$$\alpha^3 = -p$$

$\therefore$  sum of roots,

$$(\alpha + \alpha^2) = -p$$

$$\alpha, (\alpha + \alpha^2)^3 = (-p)^3$$

$$\alpha, \alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2 \alpha^2 + 3\alpha \alpha^4 + (\alpha^2)^3 = -p^3$$

$$\alpha, q + 3q(-p) + q^2 = -p^3$$

$$\alpha, p^3 - 9(3p-1) + q^2 = 0 \text{ (Proved)}$$

$$\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = k$$

$$\alpha, (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)^2 - 4\alpha_2 \alpha_3 = k^2$$

$$\alpha, c^2 - 2b = k^2$$

$$\therefore b^2 - 4c = c^2 - 4b$$

$$\alpha, b^2 - c^2 = 4c - 4b$$

$$\alpha, (b+c)(b-c) = -4(b-c)$$

$$\alpha, b+c = -4$$

$$\alpha, b+c+4 = 0 \text{ (Proved)}$$

(27)  $x^3 + px + q = 0$  is a cubic equation in  $x$ . Let  $\alpha$  be a root. (28)  $x^3 - px + q = 0$  is a cubic equation in  $x$ . Let  $\alpha$  be a root.

$$(\alpha + \beta) = -p \text{ or } \alpha + \beta = -p$$

$$\therefore \alpha - \beta = 1$$

$$L.H.S = p^2 + 4q$$

$$= (\alpha + \beta)^2 + 4(\alpha\beta)$$

$$= 2(\alpha - \beta)^2 + 4\alpha\beta + (2\alpha\beta)$$

$$= 1^2 + 4\alpha\beta + (2\alpha\beta)$$

$$= (1 + 2\alpha\beta)^2$$

$$= (1 + 2q)^2 = R.H.S \text{ (Proved)}$$

$$\therefore \text{sum of roots, } \alpha + \alpha + 1 = p \text{ or } \alpha(\alpha + 1) = q$$

$$\alpha, 2\alpha + 1 = p$$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha = q$$

$$L.H.S = p^2 - 4q - 1$$

$$= (2\alpha + 1)^2 - 4(\alpha^2 + \alpha) - 1$$

$$= 4\alpha^2 + 4\alpha + 1 - 4\alpha^2 - 4\alpha - 1$$

$$= 0 \text{ (Proved)}$$

(30) given,  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{p-x} = \frac{1}{q}$

or,  $\frac{p-x+x}{x(p-x)} = \frac{1}{q}$

or,  $pq = xp - x^2$

or,  $x^2 - xp + pq = 0$

comparing with quadratic equation,

$a+b=p$  so: sum,  $ab=pq$

therefore,  $(a-b)^2 = 4ab$

or,  $(a+b)^2 - 4ab = 4ab$

or,  $p^2 - 4pq = 4n^2$

or,  $p^2 - 4pq - 4n^2 = 0$

or,  $p = \frac{4q \pm \sqrt{(4q)^2 - 4(-n^2)}}{2}$   
 $= \frac{4q \pm \sqrt{16q^2 + 4n^2}}{2}$  (Ans)

(31) let, comparing sum,  $a$  so:  $\frac{1}{a}$

so: sum,

or,  $\frac{1}{a} = \frac{3k+8}{k^2-3}$

or,  $k^2 - 3 - 3k - 8 = 0$

or,  $k^2 - 3k - 11 = 0$

$\therefore k = 4$  or  $k = -1$  (Ans)

(32) given,  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+a} = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m+a}$

or,  $\frac{x+a+x}{x(x+a)} = \frac{(m+a+m)}{m(m+a)}$

or,  $\frac{2x+a}{x^2+xa} = \frac{2m+a}{m^2+am}$

or,  $x^2m + ax^2 + 2mxa + xa^2 - 2xm^2 - 2xam - am^2 - a^2m = 0$

or,  $x^2(2m+a) + x(a^2 - 2m^2) - (am^2 + a^2m) = 0$

so: comparing sum,

$a^2 = 2m^2$  (proved).

(33)  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  comparing sum

comparing,  $a+b = -\frac{b}{a}$  so: sum,  $ab = \frac{c}{a}$

or,  $cx^2 - 2bx + 4a = 0$

or,  $\frac{c}{a}x^2 - 2\frac{b}{a}x + 4 = 0$

or,  $abx^2 + 2(a+b)x + 4 = 0$

or,  $abx^2 + 2ax + 2bx + 4 = 0$

or,  $ax(bx+2) + 2(bx+2) = 0$

or,  $(ax+2)(bx+2) = 0$

$\therefore x = -\frac{2}{a}$  so:  $x = -\frac{2}{b}$  (Ans)

(34)  $x^2 + px + q = 0$  comparing sum

comparing,  $a+b = -p$  so: sum,  $ab = q$

$\therefore qx^2 - (p^2 - 2q)x + 1 = 0$

or,  $qx^2 - (p^2 - 2q)x + 1 = 0$

or,  $qx^2 - (p^2 - 2q)x + 1 = 0$

or,  $qx^2 - (p^2 - 2q)x + 1 = 0$

or,  $qx^2 - (p^2 - 2q)x + 1 = 0$

or,  $(qx-1)(p^2-2q-1) = 0$

$\therefore x = \frac{1}{q}$  or  $x = \frac{1}{p^2-2q}$  (Ans)



(36)  $x^2 + px + q = 0$  નો નિર્ણાયક શૂન્ય હોય  
 સમીકરણ  $(\alpha + \beta) = -p$  થી: સૂત્રાનુસાર,  $\alpha\beta = q$   
 આથી,  
 $x^2 - p_1x + q_1 = 0$  નો નિર્ણાયક શૂન્ય હોય  
 સમીકરણ,  $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 = -p_1$  થી: સૂત્રાનુસાર,  $\alpha_1\beta_1 = q_1$   
 નોંધવું,  $\frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$   
 એ,  $\frac{(\alpha_1 + \beta_1)^2}{\alpha_1\beta_1} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2}{\alpha\beta}$   
 એ,  $\frac{p_1^2}{q_1} = \frac{p^2}{q}$   
 એ,  $p_1^2 q = q^2 p_1$  (Proved).

(37)  $ax^2 - bx + c = 0$  નો નિર્ણાયક શૂન્ય હોય  
 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{b}{a}$  થી: સૂત્રાનુસાર,  $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$   
 આથી,  $bx^2 - cx + a = 0$  નો નિર્ણાયક શૂન્ય હોય  
 સમીકરણ,  $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 = \frac{c}{b}$  થી: સૂત્રાનુસાર  $\alpha_1\beta_1 = \frac{a}{b}$   
 નોંધવું,  $\alpha - \beta = \alpha_1 - \beta_1$   
 એ,  $(\alpha - \beta)^2 = (\alpha_1 - \beta_1)^2$   
 એ,  $(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = (\alpha_1 + \beta_1)^2 - 4\alpha_1\beta_1$   
 એ,  $\left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 4\frac{c}{a}\right) = \frac{c^2}{b^2} - 4\frac{a}{b}$   
 એ,  $\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2} = \frac{c^2 - 4ab}{b^2}$   
 એ,  $b^4 - 4ab^2c = a^2c^2 - 4a^3b$   
 એ,  $b^4 - a^2c^2 = 4ab(bc - a^2)$  (Proved)

(38)  $x^2 - (p+q)x + pq = 0$  નો નિર્ણાયક શૂન્ય હોય  
 સમીકરણ  $(\alpha + \beta) = p+q$  થી:  
 સૂત્રાનુસાર,  $\alpha\beta = pq$ .  
 $x^2 + bx + c = 0$  નો નિર્ણાયક શૂન્ય હોય,  
 $2\alpha + 2\beta = -b$  સૂત્રાનુસાર,  $2\alpha \cdot 2\beta = c$   
 એ,  $2(\alpha + \beta) = -b$  એ,  $4\alpha\beta = c$   
 એ,  $2(p+q) = -b$  એ,  $4pq = c$   
 $\therefore b = -2(p+q)$  (Ans)  $\therefore c = 4pq$  (Ans)

(39)  $x^2 + ax + \frac{1}{4}(a^2 - b^2) = 0$  નો નિર્ણાયક શૂન્ય હોય  
 સમીકરણ,  $\alpha + \beta = -a$  થી: સૂત્રાનુસાર,  $\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{4}(a^2 - b^2)$   
 $\therefore (\alpha - \beta)^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta$   
 $= a^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot (a^2 - b^2)$   
 $= a^2 - a^2 + b^2$   
 $= b^2$   
 $\therefore \alpha - \beta = \pm b$   
 $\therefore (\alpha + \beta)$  થી:  $(\alpha - \beta) = \pm b$  નો નિર્ણાયક શૂન્ય હોય  
 $x^2 - \{(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)\}x + (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta) = 0$   
 એ,  $x^2 - (-a \pm b)x + (-a)(\pm b) = 0$   
 $\therefore x^2 + (a \pm b)x \mp ab = 0$  (Ans)

Q1)  $ax^2+bx+c=0$  - ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସମୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମତ, (45) ଯଦି  $x^2+2x+6=0$  ହେଉ, ତେବେ  $\sqrt{5}-1$  ଓ  $-\sqrt{5}-1$  ଗୁଣାଫଳ ସମ୍ମତ,  $\alpha+\beta = -\frac{b}{a}$

ଅ,  $\alpha+\beta = -b$

ଅ,  $\alpha+\beta = -3a$

ଅ,  $3a+\beta = -\alpha a$

2.4.5  $= \frac{1}{(\alpha a+\beta)^n} + \frac{1}{(\alpha \beta +b)^n}$

$= \frac{1}{(-3a)^n} + \frac{1}{(-\alpha a)^n}$

$= \frac{1}{3^n a^n} + \frac{1}{a^n a^n}$

$= \frac{\alpha^n + 3^n}{a^n \alpha^n 3^n}$

$= \frac{(\alpha+3)^n - 2\alpha 3}{a^n (\alpha 3)^n}$

$= \frac{(\frac{-b}{a})^n - 2(\frac{c}{a})}{a^n \cdot \frac{c^n}{a^n}}$

$= \frac{b^n - 2ac}{a^n c^n} = R.H.S (Proved)$

Q1)  $x^2-px+q=0$  - ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସମୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମତ

$\alpha+\beta = p$  ଓ  $\alpha\beta = q$

$\therefore \alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha+\beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha+\beta)$

$= p^3 - 3pq$

$= p^3 - 3pq (Proved)$

Q2)  $4x^2+2x+1=0$  - ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସମୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମତ

ସମ୍ମତ,  $\alpha+\beta = -\frac{2}{4}$  ଓ  $\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{4}$

ଅ,  $\beta = -\frac{1}{4\alpha}$

$\therefore \alpha^n + \beta^n = (\alpha+\beta)^n - 2\alpha\beta$

$= (-\frac{2}{4})^n - 2(-\frac{1}{4})$

$= \frac{3}{4}$

ଅ,  $\beta^n = \frac{3}{4} - \alpha^n$

$\beta = \frac{3-4\alpha^n}{4\beta}$

$= \frac{3-4\alpha^n}{4(-\frac{1}{4\alpha})}$

$= \frac{3-4\alpha^n}{-\frac{1}{\alpha}}$

$= 4\alpha^3 - 3\alpha (Ans)$

$\therefore$  ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସମୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମତ,

$= (\sqrt{5}-1) + (-\sqrt{5}-1)$

$= -2$

ସମ୍ମତ,

$(\sqrt{5}-1)(-\sqrt{5}-1)$

$= (-1) - (\sqrt{5})^2$

$= 1 - 5$

$= -4$

$\therefore$  ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସମୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମତ:  $x^2+2x+6=0 (Ans)$

Q4)  $x^2+px+q=0$  - (1)

$x^2+qx+rp=0$  - (2)

ଅ,  $x^2-(q+r)x+qr=0$

Q1) ଯଦି  $x^2+px+q=0$  ଓ  $x^2+qx+rp=0$  ସମୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମତ, ତେବେ  $x=p$  ଓ  $x=q$  ସମୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମତ

ଅ,  $x^2-qx-rx+qr=0$

ଅ,  $x(x-q)-r(x-q)=0$

ଅ,  $(x-r)(x-q)=0$

$\therefore x=r$  or  $x=q$

ଓ,  $x^2+rx+p=0$  - (1)

Q1) ଯଦି  $x^2+px+q=0$  ଓ  $x^2+qx+rp=0$  ସମୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମତ, ତେବେ  $x=p$  ଓ  $x=q$  ସମୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମତ

$x=p$  ଓ  $x=q$

$\therefore$  13 II ଓ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସମୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମତ

Q1) ଓ Q2) ଓ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସମୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମତ

Q1) ଓ Q3) ଓ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସମୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମତ (Proved)