$= 2$

(iii) $\mathbf{125^{1/3}}$

Solution:

$(125)^{1/3} = (5\times5\times5)^{1/3}$

$= (5^3)^{1/3}$

$= 5^1$ $(3\times1/3 = 3/3 = 1)$

$= 5$

2. Find:

(i) $\mathbf{9^{3/2}}$

Solution:

$9^{3/2} = (3\times3)^{3/2}$

$= (3^2)^{3/2}$

$= 3^3$ $[\because 2\times3/2 = 3]$

$=27$

(ii) $\mathbf{32^{2/5}}$

Solution:

$32^{2/5} = (2\times2\times2\times2\times2)^{2/5}$

$= (2^5)^{2/5}$

$= 2^2$ $[\because 5\times2/5 = 2]$

$= 4$

(iii) $\mathbf{16^{3/4}}$

Solution:

$16^{3/4} = (2\times2\times2\times2)^{3/4}$

$= (2^4)^{3/4}$

$= 2^3$ [∵4×3/4 = 3]

= 8

(iv) $125^{-1/3}$

Solution:

$125^{-1/3} = (5\times5\times5)^{-1/3}$

$= (5^3)^{-1/3}$

$= 5^{-1}$ [∵3×-1/3 = -1]

= 1/5

3. Simplify:

(i) $2^{2/3}\times2^{1/5}$

Solution:

$2^{2/3}\times2^{1/5} = 2^{(2/3)+(1/5)}$ [∵Since, $a^m\times a^n=a^{m+n}$____ Laws of exponents]

$= 2^{13/15}$ [∵2/3 + 1/5 = (2×5+3×1)/(3×5) = 13/15]

(ii) $(1/3^3)^7$

Solution:

$(1/3^3)^7 = (3^{-3})^7$ [∵Since,$(a^m)^n = a^{m\times n}$____ Laws of exponents]

$= 3^{-21}$

(iii) $11^{1/2}/11^{1/4}$

Solution:

$11^{1/2}/11^{1/4} = 11^{(1/2)-(1/4)}$

$= 11^{1/4}$ [∵(1/2) – (1/4) = (1×4-2×1)/(2×4) = 4-2)/8 = 2/8 = ¼]

(iv) $7^{1/2}\times8^{1/2}$

Solution:$7^{1/2}\times8^{1/2} = (7\times8)^{1/2}$ [∵Since, ($a^m\times b^m = (a\times b)^m$ ____ Laws of exponents]

$= 56^{1/2}$

Chapter-2

Polynomials

Exercise 2.1

2marks Question

1. Give one example each of a binomial of degree 35, and of a monomial of degree 100.

Solution:

Binomial of degree 35: A polynomial having two terms and the highest degree 35 is called a binomial of degree 35.

For example, $3x^{35}+5$

Monomial of degree 100: A polynomial having one term and the highest degree 100 is called a monomial of degree 100.

For example, $4x^{100}$

5marks Questions

1. Which of the following expressions are polynomials in one variable, and which are not? State reasons for your answer.

(i) $4x^2–3x+7$

Solution:

The equation $4x^2–3x+7$ can be written as $4x^2–3x^1+7x^0$

Since x is the only variable in the given equation and the powers of x (i.e. 2, 1 and 0) are whole numbers, we can say that the expression $4x^2–3x+7$ is a polynomial in one variable.

(ii) $y^2+\sqrt{2}$

Solution:

The equation $y^2+\sqrt{2}$ can be written as $y^2+\sqrt{2}y^0$

Since y is the only variable in the given equation and the powers of y (i.e., 2 and 0) are whole numbers, we can say that the expression $y^2+\sqrt{2}$ is a polynomial in one variable.

(iii) $3\sqrt{t}+t\sqrt{2}$

Solution:

The equation $3\sqrt{t}+t\sqrt{2}$ can be written as $3t^{1/2}+\sqrt{2}t$

Though *t* is the only variable in the given equation, the power of *t* (i.e., 1/2) is not a whole number. Hence, we can say that the expression $3\sqrt{t}+t\sqrt{2}$ is **not** a polynomial in one variable.

(iv) y+2/y

Solution:

The equation y+2/y can be written as $y+2y^{-1}$

Though *y* is the only variable in the given equation, the power of *y* (i.e., -1) is not a whole number. Hence, we can say that the expression y+2/y is **not** a polynomial in one variable.

(v) $x^{10}+y^3+t^{50}$

Solution:

Here, in the equation $x^{10}+y^3+t^{50}$

Though the powers, 10, 3, 50, are whole numbers, there are 3 variables used in the expression

$x^{10}+y^3+t^{50}$. Hence, it is **not** a polynomial in one variable.

2**. Write the coefficients of x^2 in each of the following:**

(i) $2+x^2+x$

Solution:

The equation $2+x^2+x$ can be written as $2+(1)x^2+x$

We know that the coefficient is the number which multiplies the variable.

Here, the number that multiplies the variable x^2 is 1

Hence, the coefficient of x^2 in $2+x^2+x$ is 1.

(ii) $2–x^2+x^3$

Solution:

The equation $2–x^2+x^3$ can be written as $2+(–1)x^2+x^3$

We know that the coefficient is the number (along with its sign, i.e. – or +) which multiplies the variable.

Here, the number that multiplies the variable x^2 is -1

Hence, the coefficient of x^2 in $2–x^2+x^3$ is -1.

(iii) $(\pi/2)x^2+x$

Solution:

The equation $(\pi/2)x^2+x$ can be written as $(\pi/2)x^2 + x$

We know that the coefficient is the number (along with its sign, i.e. – or +) which multiplies the variable.

Here, the number that multiplies the variable x^2 is $\pi/2$.

Hence, the coefficient of x^2 in $(\pi/2)x^2+x$ is $\pi/2$.

(iii) $\sqrt{2}x-1$

Solution:

The equation $\sqrt{2}x-1$ can be written as $0x^2+\sqrt{2}x-1$ [Since $0x^2$ is 0]

We know that the coefficient is the number (along with its sign, i.e. – or +) which multiplies the variable.

Here, the number that multiplies the variable x^2 is 0

Hence, the coefficient of x^2 in $\sqrt{2}x-1$ is 0.

3. Write the degree of each of the following polynomials:

(i) $5x^3+4x^2+7x$

Solution:

The highest power of the variable in a polynomial is the degree of the polynomial.

Here, $5x^3+4x^2+7x = 5x^3+4x^2+7x^1$

The powers of the variable x are: 3, 2, 1

The degree of $5x^3+4x^2+7x$ is 3, as 3 is the highest power of x in the equation.

(ii) $4–y^2$

Solution:

The highest power of the variable in a polynomial is the degree of the polynomial.

Here, in $4–y^2$,

The power of the variable y is 2

The degree of $4–y^2$ is 2, as 2 is the highest power of y in the equation.

(iii) $5t–\sqrt{7}$

Solution:

The highest power of the variable in a polynomial is the degree of the polynomial.

Here, in $5t–\sqrt{7}$

The power of the variable t is: 1

The degree of $5t–\sqrt{7}$ is 1, as 1 is the highest power of y in the equation.

(iv) 3

Solution:

The highest power of the variable in a polynomial is the degree of the polynomial.

Here, $3 = 3\times1 = 3\times x^0$

The power of the variable here is: 0

Hence, the degree of 3 is 0.

4. Classify the following as linear, quadratic and cubic polynomials:

Solution:

We know that,

Linear polynomial: A polynomial of degree one is called a linear polynomial.

Quadratic polynomial: A polynomial of degree two is called a quadratic polynomial.

Cubic polynomial: A polynomial of degree three is called a cubic polynomial.

(i) x^2+x

Solution:

The highest power of x^2+x is 2

The degree is 2

Hence, x^2+x is a quadratic polynomial

(ii) $x–x^3$

Solution:

The highest power of $x–x^3$ is 3

The degree is 3

Hence, $x–x^3$ is a cubic polynomial

(iii) $y+y^2+4$

Solution:

The highest power of $y+y^2+4$ is 2

The degree is 2

Hence, $y+y^2+4$ is a quadratic polynomial

(iv) 1+x

Solution:

The highest power of $1+x$ is 1

The degree is 1

Hence, $1+x$ is a linear polynomial.

(v) 3t

Solution:

The highest power of $3t$ is 1

The degree is 1

Hence, $3t$ is a linear polynomial.

(vi) r^2

Solution:

The highest power of r^2 is 2

The degree is 2

Hence, r^2 is a quadratic polynomial.

(vii) $7x^3$

Solution:

The highest power of $7x^3$ is 3

The degree is 3

Hence, $7x^3$ is a cubic polynomial.

Exercise 2.2

2marks Questions

1. Find the value of the polynomial (x)=$5x-4x^2+3$.

(i) x = 0

(ii) x = – 1

(iii) x = 2

Solution:

Let $f(x) = 5x-4x^2+3$

(i) When x = 0

$f(0) = 5(0)-4(0)^2+3$

$= 3$

(ii) When x = -1

$f(x) = 5x-4x^2+3$

$f(-1) = 5(-1)-4(-1)^2+3$

$= -5-4+3$

$= -6$

(iii) When x = 2

$f(x) = 5x-4x^2+3$

$f(2) = 5(2)-4(2)^2+3$

$= 10-16+3$

$= -3$

2. Find p(0), p(1) and p(2) for each of the following polynomials:

(i) $p(y)=y^2-y+1$

Solution:

$p(y) = y^2 - y + 1$

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

$p(1) = (1)^2 - (1) + 1 = 1$

$p(2) = (2)^2 - (2) + 1 = 3$

(ii) $p(t) = 2 + t + 2t^2 - t^3$Solution:

$p(t) = 2 + t + 2t^2 - t^3$

$p(0) = 2 + 0 + 2(0)^2 - (0)^3 = 2$

$p(1) = 2 + 1 + 2(1)^2 - (1)^3 = 2 + 1 + 2 - 1 = 4$

$p(2) = 2 + 2 + 2(2)^2 - (2)^3 = 2 + 2 + 8 - 8 = 4$

(iii) $p(x) = x^3$

Solution:

$p(x) = x^3$

$\therefore p(0) = (0)^3 = 0$

$p(1) = (1)^3 = 1$

$p(2) = (2)^3 = 8$

(iv) $P(x) = (x-1)(x+1)$

Solution:

$p(x) = (x-1)(x+1)$

$\therefore p(0) = (0-1)(0+1) = (-1)(1) = -1$

$p(1) = (1-1)(1+1) = 0(2) = 0$

$p(2) = (2-1)(2+1) = 1(3) = 3$

5marks Questions

3. Verify whether the following are zeroes of the polynomial indicated against them.

(i) $p(x)=3x+1$, $x = -1/3$

Solution:

For, $x = -1/3$, $p(x) = 3x+1$

$\therefore p(-1/3) = 3(-1/3)+1 = -1+1 = 0$

$\therefore -1/3$ is a zero of p(x).

(ii) $p(x) = 5x-\pi$, $x = 4/5$

Solution:

For, $x = 4/5$, $p(x) = 5x-\pi$

$\therefore p(4/5) = 5(4/5)- \pi = 4-\pi$

$\therefore$ 4/5 is not a zero of p(x).

(iii) $p(x) = x^2-1$, $x = 1, -1$

Solution:

For, $x = 1, -1$;

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

$\therefore p(1)=1^2-1=1-1 = 0$

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

$\therefore 1, -1$ are zeros of p(x).

(iv) $p(x) = (x+1)(x-2)$, $x =-1, 2$

Solution:

For, $x = -1,2$;

$p(x) = (x+1)(x-2)$

$\therefore p(-1) = (-1+1)(-1-2)$

$= (0)(-3) = 0$

$p(2) = (2+1)(2-2) = (3)(0) = 0$

$\therefore -1, 2$ are zeros of p(x).

(v) $p(x) = x^2$, $x = 0$

Solution:

For, $x = 0$ $p(x) = x^2$

$p(0) = 0^2 = 0$

$\therefore$ 0 is a zero of p(x).

(vi) $p(x) = lx+m$, $x = -m/l$

Solution:

For, $x = -m/l$; $p(x) = lx+m$

$\therefore p(-m/l)= l(-m/l)+m = -m+m = 0$

$\therefore -m/l$ is a zero of p(x).

(vii) $p(x) = 3x^2-1$, $x = -1/\sqrt{3}$, $2/\sqrt{3}$

Solution:

For, $x = -1/\sqrt{3}$, $2/\sqrt{3}$; $p(x) = 3x^2-1$

$\therefore p(-1/\sqrt{3}) = 3(-1/\sqrt{3})^2-1 = 3(1/3)-1 = 1-1 = 0$

$\therefore p(2/\sqrt{3}) = 3(2/\sqrt{3})^2-1 = 3(4/3)-1 = 4-1 = 3 \neq 0$

$\therefore -1/\sqrt{3}$ is a zero of p(x), but $2/\sqrt{3}$ is not a zero of p(x).

(viii) $p(x) =2x+1$, $x = 1/2$

Solution:

For, $x = 1/2$ $p(x) = 2x+1$

$\therefore p(1/2) = 2(1/2)+1 = 1+1 = 2\neq 0$

$\therefore$ 1/2 is not a zero of p(x).

4. Find the zero of the polynomials in each of the following cases:

(i) $p(x) = x+5$

Solution:

$p(x) = x+5$

$\Rightarrow x+5 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -5$

$\therefore$ -5 is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).

(ii) $p(x) = x-5$

Solution:

$p(x) = x-5$

$\Rightarrow x-5 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 5$

$\therefore$ 5 is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).

(iii) $p(x) = 2x+5$

Solution:

$p(x) = 2x+5$

$\Rightarrow 2x+5 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2x = -5$

$\Rightarrow x = -5/2$

$\therefore x = -5/2$ is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).

(iv) $p(x) = 3x-2$

Solution:

$p(x) = 3x-2$

$\Rightarrow 3x-2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ 3x = 2

$\Rightarrow$x = 2/3

$\therefore$ x = 2/3 is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).

(v) p(x) = 3x

Solution:

p(x) = 3x

$\Rightarrow$ 3x = 0

$\Rightarrow$ x = 0

$\therefore$ 0 is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).

(vi) p(x) = ax, a≠0

Solution:

p(x) = ax

$\Rightarrow$ ax = 0

$\Rightarrow$ x = 0

$\therefore$ x = 0 is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).

(vii) p(x) = cx+d, c ≠ 0, c, d are real numbers.

Solution:

p(x) = cx + d

$\Rightarrow$ cx+d =0

$\Rightarrow$ x = -d/c

$\therefore$ x = -d/c is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).

Exercise 2.3

5marks Questions

1. Find the remainder when x^3+3x^2+3x+1 is divided by

(i) x+1

Solution:

$x+1=0$

$\Rightarrow x=-1$

$\therefore$ Remainder:

$p(-1) = (-1)^3+3(-1)^2+3(-1)+1$

$= -1+3-3+1$

$= 0$

ii) x−1/2

Solution:

$x-1/2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 1/2$

$\therefore$ Remainder:

$p(1/2) = (1/2)^3+3(1/2)^2+3(1/2)+1$

$= (1/8)+(3/4)+(3/2)+1$

$= 27/8$

(iii) x

Solution:

$x = 0$

$\therefore$ Remainder:

$p(0) = (0)^3+3(0)^2+3(0)+1$

$= 1$

(iv) $x+\pi$

Solution:

$x+\pi = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -\pi$

$\therefore$ Remainder:

$p(0) = (-\pi)^3+3(-\pi)^2+3(-\pi)+1$

$= -\pi^3+3\pi^2-3\pi+1$

(v) $5+2x$

Solution:

$5+2x = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2x = -5$

$\Rightarrow x = -5/2$

$\therefore$ Remainder:

$(-5/2)^3+3(-5/2)^2+3(-5/2)+1 = (-125/8)+(75/4)-(15/2)+1$

$= -27/8$

2marks Questions

1. Find the remainder when x^3-ax^2+6x-a is divided by $x-a$.

Solution:

Let $p(x) = x^3-ax^2+6x-a$

$x-a = 0$

$\therefore x = a$

Remainder:

$p(a) = (a)^3-a(a^2)+6(a)-a$

$= a^3-a^3+6a-a = 5a$

2. Check whether 7+3x is a factor of $3x^3+7x$.

Solution:

$7+3x = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3x = -7$

$\Rightarrow x = -7/3$

$\therefore$ Remainder:

$3(-7/3)^3+7(-7/3) = -(343/9)+(-49/3)$

$= (-343-(49)3)/9$

$= (-343-147)/9$

$= -490/9 \neq 0$

$\therefore$ 7+3x is not a factor of $3x^3+7x$

Exercise 2.4

8marks Questions

1. Determine which of the following polynomials has (x + 1) a factor:

(i) x^3+x^2+x+1

Solution:

Let $p(x) = x^3+x^2+x+1$

The zero of x+1 is -1. [x+1 = 0 means x = -1]

$p(-1) = (-1)^3+(-1)^2+(-1)+1$

$= -1+1-1+1$

$= 0$

$\therefore$ By factor theorem, x+1 is a factor of x^3+x^2+x+1

(ii) $x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1$

Solution:

Let p(x)= $x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1$

The zero of x+1 is -1. [x+1= 0 means x = -1]

$p(-1) = (-1)^4+(-1)^3+(-1)^2+(-1)+1$

$= 1-1+1-1+1$

$= 1 \neq 0$

∴ By factor theorem, x+1 is not a factor of $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$

(iii) $x^4+3x^3+3x^2+x+1$

Solution:

Let p(x)= $x^4+3x^3+3x^2+x+1$

The zero of x+1 is -1.

$p(-1)=(-1)^4+3(-1)^3+3(-1)^2+(-1)+1$

$=1-3+3-1+1$

$=1 \neq 0$

∴ By factor theorem, x+1 is not a factor of $x^4+3x^3+3x^2+x+1$

(iv) $x^3 - x^2 - (2+\sqrt{2})x + \sqrt{2}$

Solution:

Let $p(x) = x^3-x^2-(2+\sqrt{2})x +\sqrt{2}$

The zero of x+1 is -1.

$p(-1) = (-1)^3-(-1)^2-(2+\sqrt{2})(-1) + \sqrt{2} = -1-1+2+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}$

$= 2\sqrt{2} \neq 0$

∴ By factor theorem, x+1 is not a factor of $x^3-x^2-(2+\sqrt{2})x +\sqrt{2}$

2. Use the Factor Theorem to determine whether g(x) is a factor of p(x) in each of the following cases:

(i) $p(x) = 2x^3+x^2-2x-1$, $g(x) = x+1$

Solution:

$p(x) = 2x^3+x^2-2x-1$, $g(x) = x+1$

$g(x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x+1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -1$

$\therefore$ Zero of g(x) is -1.

Now,

$p(-1) = 2(-1)^3+(-1)^2-2(-1)-1$

$= -2+1+2-1$

$= 0$

$\therefore$ By factor theorem, g(x) is a factor of p(x).

(ii) $p(x)=x^3+3x^2+3x+1$, $g(x) = x+2$

Solution:

$p(x) = x^3+3x^2+3x+1$, $g(x) = x+2$

$g(x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x+2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -2$

$\therefore$ Zero of g(x) is -2.

Now,

$p(-2) = (-2)^3+3(-2)^2+3(-2)+1$

$= -8+12-6+1$

$= -1 \neq 0$

$\therefore$ By factor theorem, g(x) is not a factor of p(x).

(iii) $p(x)=x^3–4x^2+x+6$, $g(x) = x–3$

Solution:

$p(x) = x^3–4x^2+x+6$, $g(x) = x -3$

$g(x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x−3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 3$

∴ Zero of $g(x)$ is 3.

Now,

$p(3) = (3)^3−4(3)^2+(3)+6$

$= 27−36+3+6$

$= 0$

∴ By factor theorem, $g(x)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.

3. Find the value of k, if x–1 is a factor of p(x) in each of the following cases:

(i) $p(x) = x^2+x+k$

Solution:

If $x-1$ is a factor of $p(x)$, then $p(1) = 0$

By Factor Theorem

$\Rightarrow (1)^2+(1)+k = 0$

$\Rightarrow 1+1+k = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2+k = 0$

$\Rightarrow k = −2$

(ii) $p(x) = 2x^2+kx+\sqrt{2}$

Solution:

If x-1 is a factor of p(x), then p(1) = 0

$\Rightarrow 2(1)^2+k(1)+\sqrt{2} = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2+k+\sqrt{2} = 0$

$\Rightarrow k = -(2+\sqrt{2})$

(iii) $p(x) = kx^2-\sqrt{2}x+1$

Solution:

If x-1 is a factor of p(x), then p(1)=0

By Factor Theorem

$\Rightarrow k(1)^2-\sqrt{2}(1)+1=0$

$\Rightarrow k = \sqrt{2}-1$

(iv) $p(x)=kx^2-3x+k$

Solution:

If x-1 is a factor of p(x), then p(1) = 0

By Factor Theorem

$\Rightarrow k(1)^2-3(1)+k = 0$

$\Rightarrow k-3+k = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2k-3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow k= 3/2$

4. Factorise:

(i) $12x^2-7x+1$

Solution:

Using the splitting the middle term method,

We have to find a number whose sum = -7 and product =1×12 = 12

We get -3 and -4 as the numbers [-3+-4=-7 and -3×-4 = 12]

$12x^2-7x+1= 12x^2-4x-3x+1$

$= 4x(3x-1)-1(3x-1)$

$= (4x-1)(3x-1)$

(ii) $2x^2+7x+3$

Solution:

Using the splitting the middle term method,

We have to find a number whose sum = 7 and product = 2×3 = 6

We get 6 and 1 as the numbers [6+1 = 7 and 6×1 = 6]

$2x^2+7x+3 = 2x^2+6x+1x+3$

$= 2x(x+3)+1(x+3)$

$= (2x+1)(x+3)$

(iii) $6x^2+5x-6$

Solution:

Using the splitting the middle term method,

We have to find a number whose sum = 5 and product = 6×-6 = -36

We get -4 and 9 as the numbers [-4+9 = 5 and -4×9 = -36]

$6x^2+5x-6 = 6x^2+9x-4x-6$

$= 3x(2x+3)-2(2x+3)$

$= (2x+3)(3x-2)$

(iv) $3x^2-x-4$

Solution:

Using the splitting the middle term method,

We have to find a number whose sum = -1 and product = 3×-4 = -12

We get -4 and 3 as the numbers [-4+3 = -1 and -4×3 = -12]

$3x^2–x–4 = 3x^2–4x+3x–4$

$= x(3x–4)+1(3x–4)$

$= (3x–4)(x+1)$

5. Factorise:

(i) $x^3–2x^2–x+2$

Solution:

Let $p(x) = x^3–2x^2–x+2$

Factors of 2 are ±1 and ± 2

Now,

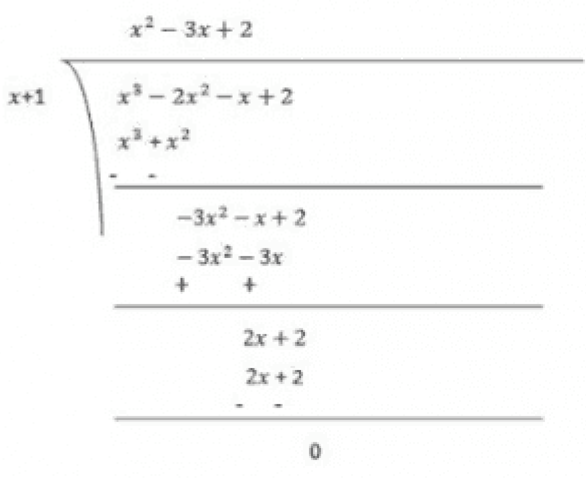
$p(x) = x^3–2x^2–x+2$

$p(-1) = (-1)^3–2(-1)^2–(-1)+2$

$= -1-2+1+2$

$= 0$

Therefore, $(x+1)$ is the factor of $p(x)$



Now, Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

$(x+1)(x^2–3x+2) = (x+1)(x^2–x–2x+2)$

$= (x+1)(x(x-1)-2(x-1))$

$= (x+1)(x-1)(x-2)$

(ii) x^3-3x^2-9x-5

Solution:

Let $p(x) = x^3-3x^2-9x-5$

Factors of 5 are ± 1 and ± 5

By the trial method, we find that

$p(5) = 0$

So, $(x-5)$ is factor of $p(x)$

Now,

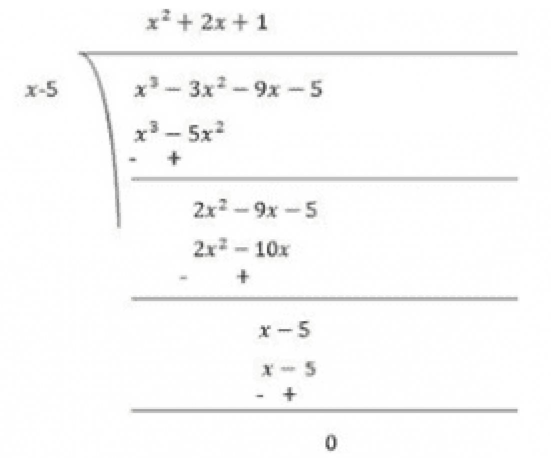
$p(x) = x^3-3x^2-9x-5$

$p(5) = (5)^3-3(5)^2-9(5)-5$

$= 125-75-45-5$

$= 0$

Therefore, $(x-5)$ is the factor of $p(x)$



Now, Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

$(x-5)(x^2+2x+1) = (x-5)(x^2+x+x+1)$

$= (x-5)(x(x+1)+1(x+1))$

$= (x-5)(x+1)(x+1)$

(iii) $x^3+13x^2+32x+20$

Solution:

Let $p(x) = x^3+13x^2+32x+20$

Factors of 20 are ±1, ±2, ±4, ±5, ±10 and ±20

By the trial method, we find that

$p(-1) = 0$

So, $(x+1)$ is factor of $p(x)$

Now,

$p(x)= x^3+13x^2+32x+20$

$p(-1) = (-1)^3+13(-1)^2+32(-1)+20$

$= -1+13-32+20$

$= 0$

Therefore, $(x+1)$ is the factor of $p(x)$

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
 & x^2 + 12x + 20 \\
\hline
x+1 & x^3 + 13x^2 + 32x + 20 \\
 & x^3 + x^2 \\
 & - \quad - \\
\hline
 & \quad 12x^2 + 32x + 20 \\
 & \quad 12x^2 + 12x \\
 & \quad - \quad - \\
\hline
 & \qquad 20x + 20 \\
 & \qquad 20x + 20 \\
 & \qquad - \quad - \\
\hline
 & \qquad\quad 0
\end{array}
$$

Now, Dividend = Divisor × Quotient +Remainder

$(x+1)(x^2+12x+20) = (x+1)(x^2+2x+10x+20)$

$= (x+1)x(x+2)+10(x+2)$

$= (x+1)(x+2)(x+10)$

(iv) $2y^3+y^2–2y–1$

Solution:

Let $p(y) = 2y^3+y^2–2y–1$

Factors $= 2\times(-1)= -2$ are ±1 and ±2

By the trial method, we find that

$p(1) = 0$

So, (y-1) is factor of p(y)

Now,

$p(y) = 2y^3+y^2–2y–1$

$p(1) = 2(1)^3+(1)^2–2(1)–1$

$= 2+1-2$

$= 0$

Therefore, (y-1) is the factor of p(y)

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
 & 2y^2+3y+1 \\
\hline
y-1 & 2y^3+y^2-2y-1 \\
 & \underline{\overset{-}{2y^3}\ \overset{+}{-2y^2}} \\
 & \quad 3y^2-2y-1 \\
 & \quad \underline{\overset{-}{3y^2}\ \overset{+}{-3y}} \\
 & \qquad y-1 \\
 & \qquad \underline{\overset{-}{y}\ \overset{+}{-1}} \\
 & \qquad\quad 0
\end{array}
$$

Now, Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

$(y-1)(2y^2+3y+1) = (y-1)(2y^2+2y+y+1)$

$= (y-1)(2y(y+1)+1(y+1))$

$= (y-1)(2y+1)(y+1)$

Exercise 2.5

8marks Questions

1. Use suitable identities to find the following products:

(i) (x+4)(x +10)

Solution:

Using the identity, $(x+a)(x+b) = x^2+(a+b)x+ab$

[Here, a = 4 and b = 10]
We get,

$(x+4)(x+10) = x^2+(4+10)x+(4\times10)$

$= x^2+14x+40$

(ii) (x+8)(x –10)

Solution:

Using the identity, $(x+a)(x+b) = x^2+(a+b)x+ab$

[Here, a = 8 and b = −10]
We get,

$(x+8)(x-10) = x^2+(8+(-10))x+(8\times(-10))$

$= x^2+(8-10)x-80$

$= x^2-2x-80$

(iii) (3x+4)(3x–5)

Solution:

Using the identity, $(x+a)(x+b) = x^2+(a+b)x+ab$

[Here, $x = 3x$, $a = 4$ and $b = -5$]
We get,

$(3x+4)(3x-5) = (3x)^2+[4+(-5)]3x+4\times(-5)$

$= 9x^2+3x(4-5)-20$

$= 9x^2-3x-20$

(iv) $(y^2+3/2)(y^2-3/2)$

Solution:

Using the identity, $(x+y)(x-y) = x^2-y^2$

[Here, $x = y^2$ and $y = 3/2$]
We get,

$(y^2+3/2)(y^2-3/2) = (y^2)^2-(3/2)^2$

$= y^4-9/4$

2. Evaluate the following products without multiplying directly:

(i) 103×107

Solution:

$103\times107= (100+3)\times(100+7)$

Using identity, $[(x+a)(x+b) = x^2+(a+b)x+ab$

Here, $x = 100$

$a = 3$

$b = 7$

We get, $103\times107 = (100+3)\times(100+7)$

$= (100)^2+(3+7)100+(3\times7)$

$= 10000+1000+21$

$= 11021$

(ii) 95×96

Solution:

$95\times96 = (100-5)\times(100-4)$

Using identity, $[(x-a)(x-b) = x^2-(a+b)x+ab$

Here, $x = 100$

$a = -5$

$b = -4$

We get, $95\times96 = (100-5)\times(100-4)$

$= (100)^2+100(-5+(-4))+(-5\times-4)$

$= 10000-900+20$

$= 9120$

(iii) 104×96

Solution:

$104\times96 = (100+4)\times(100–4)$

Using identity, $[(a+b)(a-b)= a^2-b^2]$

Here, $a = 100$

$b = 4$

We get, $104\times96 = (100+4)\times(100–4)$

$= (100)^2–(4)^2$

$= 10000–16$

$= 9984$

3. Factorise the following using appropriate identities:

(i) $9x^2+6xy+y^2$

Solution:

$9x^2+6xy+y^2 = (3x)^2+(2\times3x\times y)+y^2$

Using identity, $x^2+2xy+y^2 = (x+y)^2$

Here, $x = 3x$

$y = y$

$9x^2+6xy+y^2 = (3x)^2+(2\times3x\times y)+y^2$

$= (3x+y)^2$

$= (3x+y)(3x+y)$

(ii) $4y^2-4y+1$

Solution:

$4y^2-4y+1 = (2y)^2-(2\times2y\times1)+1$

Using identity, $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = (x - y)^2$

Here, $x = 2y$

$y = 1$

$4y^2-4y+1 = (2y)^2-(2\times2y\times1)+1^2$

$= (2y-1)^2$

$= (2y-1)(2y-1)$

(iii) $x^2-y^2/100$

Solution:

$x^2-y^2/100 = x^2-(y/10)^2$

Using identity, $x^2-y^2 = (x-y)(x+y)$

Here, $x = x$

$y = y/10$

$x^2-y^2/100 = x^2-(y/10)^2$

$= (x-y/10)(x+y/10)$

4. Expand each of the following using suitable identities:

(i) $(x+2y+4z)^2$

(ii) $(2x-y+z)^2$

(iii) $(-2x+3y+2z)^2$

(iv) $(3a-7b-c)^2$

(v) $(-2x+5y-3z)^2$

(vi) $((1/4)a-(1/2)b+1)^2$

Solution:

(i) $(x+2y+4z)^2$

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

Here, $x = x$

$y = 2y$

$z = 4z$

$(x+2y+4z)^2 = x^2+(2y)^2+(4z)^2+(2\times x\times 2y)+(2\times 2y\times 4z)+(2\times 4z\times x)$

$= x^2+4y^2+16z^2+4xy+16yz+8xz$

(ii) $(2x-y+z)^2$

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

Here, $x = 2x$

$y = -y$

$z = z$

$(2x-y+z)^2 = (2x)^2+(-y)^2+z^2+(2\times 2x\times -y)+(2\times -y\times z)+(2\times z\times 2x)$

$= 4x^2+y^2+z^2-4xy-2yz+4xz$

(iii) $(-2x+3y+2z)^2$

Solution:

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

Here, $x = -2x$

$y = 3y$

$z = 2z$

$(-2x+3y+2z)^2 = (-2x)^2+(3y)^2+(2z)^2+(2\times-2x\times3y)+(2\times3y\times2z)+(2\times2z\times-2x)$

$= 4x^2+9y^2+4z^2-12xy+12yz-8xz$

(iv) $(3a-7b-c)^2$

Solution:

Using identity $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

Here, $x = 3a$

$y = -7b$

$z = -c$

$(3a-7b-c)^2 = (3a)^2+(-7b)^2+(-c)^2+(2\times3a\times-7b)+(2\times-7b\times-c)+(2\times-c\times3a)$

$= 9a^2 + 49b^2 + c^2 - 42ab+14bc-6ca$

(v) $(-2x+5y-3z)^2$

Solution:

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

Here, $x = -2x$

$y = 5y$

$z = -3z$

$(-2x+5y-3z)^2 = (-2x)^2+(5y)^2+(-3z)^2+(2\times-2x\times5y)+(2\times5y\times-3z)+(2\times-3z\times-2x)$

$= 4x^2+25y^2+9z^2-20xy-30yz+12zx$

(vi) $((1/4)a-(1/2)b+1)^2$

Solution:

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

Here, $x = (1/4)a$

$y = (-1/2)b$

$z = 1$

$$((1/4)a-(1/2)b+1)^2 = (\frac{1}{4}a)^2+(-\frac{1}{2}b)^2+(1)^2+(2\times\frac{1}{4}a\times-\frac{1}{2}b)+(2\times-\frac{1}{2}b\times1)+(2\times1\times\frac{1}{4}a)$$

$$=\frac{1}{16}a^2+\frac{1}{4}b^2+1^2-\frac{2}{8}ab-\frac{2}{2}b+\frac{2}{4}a$$

$$=\frac{1}{16}a^2+\frac{1}{4}b^2+1-\frac{1}{4}ab-b+\frac{1}{2}a$$

5. Factorise:

(i) $4x^2+9y^2+16z^2+12xy-24yz-16xz$

(ii) $2x^2+y^2+8z^2-2\sqrt{2}xy+4\sqrt{2}yz-8xz$

Solution:

(i) $4x^2+9y^2+16z^2+12xy-24yz-16xz$

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

We can say that, $x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx = (x+y+z)^2$

$4x^2+9y^2+16z^2+12xy-24yz-16xz =$
$(2x)^2+(3y)^2+(-4z)^2+(2\times2x\times3y)+(2\times3y\times-4z)+(2\times-4z\times2x)$

$= (2x+3y-4z)^2$

$= (2x+3y-4z)(2x+3y-4z)$

(ii) $2x^2+y^2+8z^2-2\sqrt{2}xy+4\sqrt{2}yz-8xz$

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

We can say that, $x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx = (x+y+z)^2$

$2x^2+y^2+8z^2-2\sqrt{2}xy+4\sqrt{2}yz-8xz$

$= (-\sqrt{2}x)^2+(y)^2+(2\sqrt{2}z)^2+(2\times-\sqrt{2}x\times y)+(2\times y\times2\sqrt{2}z)+(2\times2\sqrt{2}\times-\sqrt{2}x)$

$= (-\sqrt{2}x+y+2\sqrt{2}z)^2$

$= (-\sqrt{2}x+y+2\sqrt{2}z)(-\sqrt{2}x+y+2\sqrt{2}z)$

6. Write the following cubes in expanded form:

(i) $(2x+1)^3$

(ii) $(2a-3b)^3$

(iii) $((3/2)x+1)^3$

(iv) $(x-(2/3)y)^3$

Solution:

(i) $(2x+1)^3$

Using identity, $(x+y)^3 = x^3+y^3+3xy(x+y)$

$(2x+1)^3 = (2x)^3+1^3+(3\times 2x\times 1)(2x+1)$

$= 8x^3+1+6x(2x+1)$

$= 8x^3+12x^2+6x+1$

(ii) $(2a-3b)^3$

Using identity, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$

$(2a-3b)^3 = (2a)^3-(3b)^3-(3\times 2a\times 3b)(2a-3b)$

$= 8a^3-27b^3-18ab(2a-3b)$

$= 8a^3-27b^3-36a^2b+54ab^2$

(iii) $((3/2)x+1)^3$

Using identity, $(x+y)^3 = x^3+y^3+3xy(x+y)$

$((3/2)x+1)^3=((3/2)x)^3+1^3+(3\times(3/2)x\times 1)((3/2)x+1)$

$$= \frac{27}{8}x^3+1+\frac{9}{2}x(\frac{3}{2}x+1)$$
$$= \frac{27}{8}x^3+1+\frac{27}{4}x^2+\frac{9}{2}x$$
$$= \frac{27}{8}x^3+\frac{27}{4}x^2+\frac{9}{2}x+1$$

(iv) $(x-(2/3)y)^3$

Using identity, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$

$$(x-\frac{2}{3}y)^3=(x)^3-(\frac{2}{3}y)^3-(3\times x\times\frac{2}{3}y)(x-\frac{2}{3}y)$$
$$=(x)^3-\frac{8}{27}y^3-2xy(x-\frac{2}{3}y)$$
$$=(x)^3-\frac{8}{27}y^3-2x^2y+\frac{4}{3}xy^2$$

7. Evaluate the following using suitable identities:

(i) $(99)^3$

(ii) $(102)^3$

(iii) $(998)^3$

Solutions:

(i) $(99)^3$

Solution:

We can write 99 as 100–1

Using identity, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$

$(99)^3 = (100-1)^3$

$= (100)^3-1^3-(3\times100\times1)(100-1)$

$= 1000000 - 1 - 300(100 - 1)$

$= 1000000-1-30000+300$

$= 970299$

(ii) $(102)^3$

Solution:

We can write 102 as 100+2

Using identity, $(x+y)^3 = x^3+y^3+3xy(x+y)$

$(100+2)^3 = (100)^3+2^3+(3\times100\times2)(100+2)$

$= 1000000 + 8 + 600(100 + 2)$

$= 1000000 + 8 + 60000 + 1200$

$= 1061208$

(iii) $(998)^3$

Solution:

We can write 99 as 1000–2

Using identity, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$

$(998)^3 = (1000-2)^3$

$= (1000)^3-2^3-(3\times1000\times2)(1000-2)$

$= 1000000000-8-6000(1000-2)$

$= 1000000000-8-6000000+12000$

$= 994011992$

8. Factorise each of the following:

(i) $8a^3+b^3+12a^2b+6ab^2$

(ii) $8a^3-b^3-12a^2b+6ab^2$

(iii) $27-125a^3-135a+225a^2$

(iv) $64a^3-27b^3-144a^2b+108ab^2$

(v) $27p^3-(1/216)-(9/2)p^2+(1/4)p$

Solutions:

(i) $8a^3+b^3+12a^2b+6ab^2$

Solution:

The expression, $8a^3+b^3+12a^2b+6ab^2$ can be written as $(2a)^3+b^3+3(2a)^2b+3(2a)(b)^2$

$8a^3+b^3+12a^2b+6ab^2 = (2a)^3+b^3+3(2a)^2b+3(2a)(b)^2$

$= (2a+b)^3$

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

Here, the identity, $(x+y)^3 = x^3+y^3+3xy(x+y)$ is used.

(ii) $8a^3-b^3-12a^2b+6ab^2$

Solution:

The expression, $8a^3-b^3-12a^2b+6ab^2$ can be written as $(2a)^3-b^3-3(2a)^2b+3(2a)(b)^2$

$8a^3-b^3-12a^2b+6ab^2 = (2a)^3-b^3-3(2a)^2b+3(2a)(b)^2$

$= (2a-b)^3$

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

Here, the identity,$(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$ is used.

(iii) $27-125a^3-135a+225a^2$

Solution:

The expression, $27-125a^3-135a+225a^2$ can be written as $3^3-(5a)^3-3(3)^2(5a)+3(3)(5a)^2$

$27-125a^3-135a+225a^2 = 3^3-(5a)^3-3(3)^2(5a)+3(3)(5a)^2$

$= (3-5a)^3$

$= (3-5a)(3-5a)(3-5a)$

Here, the identity, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$ is used.

(iv) $64a^3-27b^3-144a^2b+108ab^2$

Solution:

The expression, $64a^3-27b^3-144a^2b+108ab^2$ can be written as $(4a)^3-(3b)^3-3(4a)^2(3b)+3(4a)(3b)^2$

$64a^3-27b^3-144a^2b+108ab^2=$
$(4a)^3-(3b)^3-3(4a)^2(3b)+3(4a)(3b)^2$

$=(4a-3b)^3$

$=(4a-3b)(4a-3b)(4a-3b)$

Here, the identity, $(x - y)^3 = x^3 - y^3 - 3xy(x - y)$ is used.

(v) $27p^3-(1/216)-(9/2)p^2+(1/4)p$

Solution:

The expression, $27p^3-(1/216)-(9/2)p^2+(1/4)p$ can be written as

$(3p)^3-(1/6)^3-(9/2)p^2+(1/4)p = (3p)^3-(1/6)^3-3(3p)(1/6)(3p - 1/6)$

Using $(x - y)^3 = x^3 - y^3 - 3xy(x - y)$

$27p^3-(1/216)-(9/2)p^2+(1/4)p = (3p)^3-(1/6)^3-3(3p)(1/6)(3p - 1/6)$

Taking $x = 3p$ and $y = 1/6$

$= (3p-1/6)^3$

$= (3p-1/6)(3p-1/6)(3p-1/6)$

5marks Questions

1. Verify:

(i) $x^3+y^3 = (x+y)(x^2-xy+y^2)$

(ii) $x^3-y^3 = (x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2)$

Solutions:

(i) $x^3+y^3 = (x+y)(x^2-xy+y^2)$

We know that, $(x+y)^3 = x^3+y^3+3xy(x+y)$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3 = (x+y)^3-3xy(x+y)$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3 = (x+y)[(x+y)^2-3xy]$

Taking (x+y) common $\Rightarrow x^3+y^3 = (x+y)[(x^2+y^2+2xy)-3xy]$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3 = (x+y)(x^2+y^2-xy)$

(ii) $x^3-y^3 = (x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2)$

We know that, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$

$\Rightarrow x^3-y^3 = (x-y)^3+3xy(x-y)$

$\Rightarrow x^3-y^3 = (x-y)[(x-y)^2+3xy]$

Taking (x+y) common $\Rightarrow x^3-y^3 = (x-y)[(x^2+y^2-2xy)+3xy]$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3 = (x-y)(x^2+y^2+xy)$

2. Factorise each of the following:

(i) $27y^3+125z^3$

(ii) $64m^3-343n^3$

Solutions:

(i) $27y^3+125z^3$

The expression, $27y^3+125z^3$ can be written as $(3y)^3+(5z)^3$

$27y^3+125z^3 = (3y)^3+(5z)^3$

We know that, $x^3+y^3 = (x+y)(x^2-xy+y^2)$

$27y^3+125z^3 = (3y)^3+(5z)^3$

$= (3y+5z)[(3y)^2-(3y)(5z)+(5z)^2]$

$= (3y+5z)(9y^2-15yz+25z^2)$

(ii) $64m^3-343n^3$

The expression, $64m^3–343n^3$can be written as $(4m)^3–(7n)^3$

$64m^3–343n^3 =$
$(4m)^3–(7n)^3$

We know that, $x^3–y^3 = (x–y)(x^2+xy+y^2)$

$64m^3–343n^3 = (4m)^3–(7n)^3$

$= (4m-7n)[(4m)^2+(4m)(7n)+(7n)^2]$

$= (4m-7n)(16m^2+28mn+49n^2)$

3. Factorise: $27x^3+y^3+z^3–9xyz$.

Solution:

The expression $27x^3+y^3+z^3–9xyz$ can be written as $(3x)^3+y^3+z^3–3(3x)(y)(z)$

$27x^3+y^3+z^3–9xyz = (3x)^3+y^3+z^3–3(3x)(y)(z)$

We know that, $x^3+y^3+z^3–3xyz = (x+y+z)(x^2+y^2+z^2–xy –yz–zx)$

$27x^3+y^3+z^3–9xyz = (3x)^3+y^3+z^3–3(3x)(y)(z)$

$= (3x+y+z)[(3x)^2+y^2+z^2–3xy–yz–3xz]$

$= (3x+y+z)(9x^2+y^2+z^2–3xy–yz–3xz)$

4. Verify that:

$x^3+y^3+z^3–3xyz = (1/2) (x+y+z)[(x–y)^2+(y–z)^2+(z–x)^2]$

Solution:

We know that,

$x^3+y^3+z^3–3xyz = (x+y+z) (x^2+y^2+z^2– xy – yz – xz)$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3+z^3–3xyz = (1/2) (x+y+z) [2(x^2+y^2+z^2– xy – yz – xz)]$

$= (1/2)(x+y+z)(2x^2+2y^2+2z^2–2xy–2yz–2xz)$

$= (1/2)(x+y+z)[(x^2+y^2–2xy)+(y^2+z^2–2yz)+(x^2+z^2–2xz)]$

$= (1/2)(x+y+z)[(x–y)^2+(y–z)^2+(z–x)^2]$

5. If $x+y+z = 0$, show that $x^3+y^3+z^3 = 3xyz$.

Solution:

We know that,

$x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = (x+y+z)(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-xz)$

Now, according to the question, let $(x+y+z) = 0$,

Then, $x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = (0)(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-xz)$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3+z^3 = 3xyz$

Hence Proved

6. Without actually calculating the cubes, find the value of each of the following:

(i) $(-12)^3+(7)^3+(5)^3$

(ii) $(28)^3+(-15)^3+(-13)^3$

Solution:

(i) $(-12)^3+(7)^3+(5)^3$

Let $a = -12$

$b = 7$

$c = 5$

We know that if $x+y+z = 0$, then $x^3+y^3+z^3=3xyz$.

Here, $-12+7+5=0$

$(-12)^3+(7)^3+(5)^3 = 3xyz$

$= 3\times-12\times7\times5$

$= -1260$

(ii) $(28)^3+(-15)^3+(-13)^3$

Solution:

$(28)^3+(-15)^3+(-13)^3$

Let a = 28

b = −15

c = −13

We know that if x+y+z = 0, then $x^3+y^3+z^3 = 3xyz$.

Here, x+y+z = 28–15–13 = 0

$(28)^3+(-15)^3+(-13)^3 = 3xyz$

= 0+3(28)(−15)(−13)

= 16380

7. Give possible expressions for the length and breadth of each of the following rectangles, in which their areas are given:

(i) Area: $25a^2-35a+12$

(ii) Area: $35y^2+13y-12$

Solution:

(i) Area: $25a^2-35a+12$

Using the splitting the middle term method,

We have to find a number whose sum = -35 and product =25×12 = 300

We get -15 and -20 as the numbers [-15+-20=-35 and -15×-20 = 300]

$25a^2-35a+12 = 25a^2-15a-20a+12$

= 5a(5a–3)–4(5a–3)

= (5a–4)(5a–3)

Possible expression for length = 5a–4

Possible expression for breadth = 5a –3

(ii) Area: $35y^2+13y-12$

Using the splitting the middle term method,

We have to find a number whose sum = 13 and product = 35×-12 = 420

We get -15 and 28 as the numbers [$-15+28 = 13$ and $-15\times28=420$]

$35y^2+13y-12 = 35y^2-15y+28y-12$

$= 5y(7y-3)+4(7y-3)$

$= (5y+4)(7y-3)$

Possible expression for length = $(5y+4)$

Possible expression for breadth = $(7y-3)$

8. What are the possible expressions for the dimensions of the cuboids whose volumes are given below?

(i) Volume: $3x^2-12x$

(ii) Volume: $12ky^2+8ky-20k$

Solution:

(i) Volume: $3x^2-12x$

$3x^2-12x$ can be written as $3x(x-4)$ by taking $3x$ out of both the terms.

Possible expression for length = 3

Possible expression for breadth = x

Possible expression for height = $(x-4)$

(ii) Volume:
$12ky^2+8ky-20k$

$12ky^2+8ky-20k$ can be written as $4k(3y^2+2y-5)$ by taking $4k$ out of both the terms.

$12ky^2+8ky-20k = 4k(3y^2+2y-5)$

[Here, $3y^2+2y-5$ can be written as $3y^2+5y-3y-5$ using splitting the middle term method.]

$= 4k(3y^2+5y-3y-5)$

$= 4k[y(3y+5)-1(3y+5)]$

$= 4k(3y+5)(y-1)$

Possible expression for length = $4k$

Possible expression for breadth = $(3y+5)$

Possible expression for height = $(y-1)$