

# Udaan 2025

## Maths

### Polynomials

DHA: 2

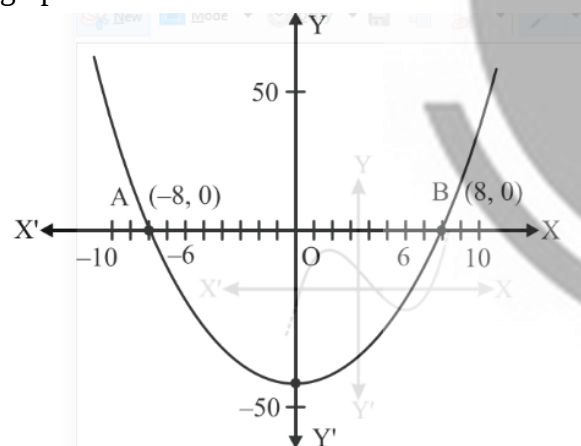
**Q 1** If the graph of a polynomial intersects the x-axis at only one point, it can be a

- (A) linear (B) quadratic  
(C) cubic (D) none of these

**Q 2** The graph of a quadratic polynomial is .....

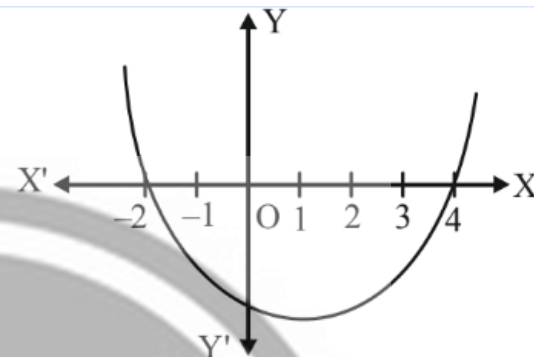
- (A) straight line  
(B) parabola  
(C) hyperbola  
(D) none of these

**Q 3** The expression of the polynomial represented by the graph is



- (A)  $x^2 - 49$  (B)  $x^2 - 64$   
(C)  $x^2 - 36$  (D)  $x^2 - 81$

**Q 4** The two zeroes in the below shown graph are



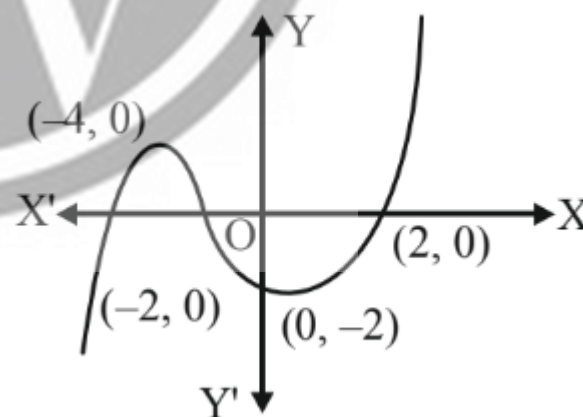
- (A) 2, 4 (B) -2, 4  
(C) -8, 4 (D) 2, -8

**Q 5** The zeroes of the quadratic polynomial  $4\sqrt{3}x^2 + 5x - 2\sqrt{3}$  are

- (A)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$  (B)  $-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$   
(C)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$  (D)  $-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

Important question, Do Again.

**Q 6** The number of zeroes for the given graph is



- (A) 3 (B) 2  
(C) 4 (D) 1

# Answer Key

Q1    A  
Q2    B  
Q3    B

Q4    B  
Q5    B  
Q6    A



# Hints & Solutions

## Q 1 Text Solution:

A linear polynomial intersects the x-axis at only one point.

### Video Solution:



## Q 2 Text Solution:

The graph of a quadratic function is always a parabola, irrespective of the values of x and y.

### Video Solution:



## Q 3 Text Solution:

$(x^2 - 64)$  is expression of the polynomial represented because  $A(-8, 0)$  and  $B(8, 0)$  i.e., on this quadratic equation  $(x^2 - 64)$ .

### Video Solution:



## Q 4 Text Solution:

The curve intersect x-axis at points  $x=-2$  and  $x=4$ .

## Video Solution:



## Q 5 Text Solution:

Given polynomial is  $4\sqrt{3}x^2 + 5x - 2\sqrt{3}$

product of  $4\sqrt{3}$  and  $-2\sqrt{3}$  is  $-24$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow 4\sqrt{3}x^2 + 8x - 3x - 2\sqrt{3} \\ &\Rightarrow 4x(\sqrt{3}x + 2) - \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}x + 2) \\ &\Rightarrow (4x - \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3}x + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$4x - \sqrt{3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{3}x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

The two zeroes are  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$  and  $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}$

### Video Solution:



## Q 6 Text Solution:

Since the curve cuts the x-axis at 3 points. So, there are 3 zeroes of the given graph.

### Video Solution:



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