



Factorisation of Polynomials Ex 6.5 Q15

Answer :

Let $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5$ be the given polynomial.

Now, putting $x = -1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) &= (-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 - 9(-1) - 5 \\ &= -1 - 3 + 9 - 5 = -9 + 9 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $(x + 1)$ is a factor of polynomial $f(x)$.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2(x+1) - 4x(x+1) - 5(x+1) \\ &= (x+1)\{x^2 - 4x - 5\} \\ &= (x+1)\{x^2 - 5x + x - 5\} \\ &= (x+1)(x+1)(x-5) \end{aligned}$$

Hence $(x + 1)$, $(x + 1)$ and $(x - 5)$ are the factors of polynomial $f(x)$.

Factorisation of Polynomials Ex 6.5 Q16

Answer :

Let $f(y) = 2y^3 + y^2 - 2y - 1$ be the given polynomial.

Now, putting $y = 1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= 2(1)^3 + (1)^2 - 2(1) - 1 = 2 + 1 - 2 - 1 \\ &= 3 - 3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} f(y) &= 2y^2(y-1) + 3y(y-1) + 1(y-1) \\ &= (y-1)\{2y^2 + 3y + 1\} \\ &= (y-1)\{2y^2 + 2y + y + 1\} \\ &= (y-1)(2y+1)(y+1) \end{aligned}$$

Hence $(y - 1)$, $(y + 1)$ and $(2y + 1)$ are the factors of polynomial $f(y)$.

Factorisation of Polynomials Ex 6.5 Q17

Answer :

Let $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2$ be the given polynomial.

Now, putting $x = 1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}f(1) &= (1)^3 - 2(1)^2 - (1) + 2 \\&= 1 - 2 - 1 + 2 = 3 - 3 \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $(x + 1)$ is a factor of polynomial $f(x)$.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= x^2(x - 1) - x(x - 1) - 2(x - 1) \\&= (x - 1)\{x^2 - x - 2\} \\&= (x - 1)\{x^2 - 2x + x - 2\} \\&= (x - 1)(x + 1)(x - 2)\end{aligned}$$

Hence $(x - 1)$, $(x + 1)$ and $(x - 2)$ are the factors of polynomial $f(x)$.

Factorisation of Polynomials Ex 6.5 Q18

Answer :

(i) Let $f(x) = x^3 + 13x^2 + 31x - 45$ be the given polynomial.

Therefore $(x + 9)$ is a factor of the polynomial $f(x)$.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= x^2(x + 9) + 4x(x + 9) - 5(x + 9) \\&= (x + 9)\{x^2 + 4x - 5\} \\&= (x + 9)\{x^2 + 5x - x - 5\} \\&= (x + 9)(x - 1)(x + 5)\end{aligned}$$

Hence $(x - 1)$, $(x + 5)$ and $(x + 9)$ are the factors of polynomial $f(x)$.

(ii) Let $f(x) = 4x^3 + 20x^2 + 33x + 18$ be the given polynomial.

Therefore $(2x + 3)$ is a factor of the polynomial $f(x)$.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= 2x^2(2x + 3) + 7x(2x + 3) + 6(2x + 3) \\&= (2x + 3)\{2x^2 + 7x + 6\} \\&= (2x + 3)\{2x^2 + 4x + 3x + 6\} \\&= (2x + 3)(2x + 3)(x + 2)\end{aligned}$$

Hence $(x + 2)$, $(2x + 3)$ and $(2x + 3)$ are the factors of polynomial $f(x)$.

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