

Polynomials Ex 2.1 Q3

Answer:

Since α and β are the zeros of the quadratics polynomial

$$f(x) = 6x^2 + x - 2$$

$$sum of zeros = \frac{-Coefficient of x}{Coefficient of x^2}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{6}$$

Product of the zeros = $\frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-\cancel{2}}{\cancel{6}}$$

$$\alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{3}$$

We have,
$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\beta + \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\alpha+\beta}{\beta+\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^2+\beta^2}{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\frac{\alpha+\beta}{\beta+\alpha} = \frac{\left(\alpha+\beta\right)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta}$$

By substituting
$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-1}{6}$$
 and $\alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{3}$ we get,

$$\frac{\alpha+\beta}{\beta+\alpha} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 - 2\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)}{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha+\beta}{\beta+\alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{36} + \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{-1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\beta + \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{36} + \frac{24}{36}}{\frac{-1}{3}}$$
$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\beta + \alpha} = \frac{\frac{25}{36}}{\frac{-1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\beta + \alpha} = \frac{\frac{25}{36}}{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha+\beta}{\beta+\alpha} = \frac{25}{36_{12}} \times \frac{\cancel{5}}{-1}$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\beta + \alpha} = \frac{-25}{12}$$

Hence, the value of
$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$$
 is $\frac{-25}{12}$.

Polynomials Ex 2.1 Q4

Answer:

Since α and β are the zeros of the quadratic polynomials $f(x) = x^2 - x - 4$

sum of the zeros =
$$\frac{-\text{Coefficient of } x}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\left[-\frac{1}{1}\right]$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

Product if zeros = $\frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-4}{1}$$

$$\alpha\beta=-4$$

We have,

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \alpha\beta$$

$$\frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta}-\alpha\beta$$

By substituting $\alpha + \beta = 1$ and $\alpha\beta = -4$ we get,

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \alpha \beta = \frac{1}{-4} - (-4)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \alpha \beta = \frac{1}{-4} + \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \alpha \beta = \frac{1}{-4} + \frac{4 \times 4}{1 \times 4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \alpha \beta = \frac{1}{-4} + \frac{16}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \alpha \beta = \frac{-1 + 16}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \alpha \beta = \frac{15}{4}$$

Hence, the value of $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \alpha \beta$ is $\frac{15}{4}$.

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