



Exercise 2B

Question 4:

$$(i) p(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

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

$$(ii) q(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -4$$

$\Rightarrow -4$ is the zero of the polynomial $q(x)$.

$$(iii) p(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2t - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2t = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{3}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow t = \frac{3}{2}$ is the zero of the polynomial $p(t)$.

$$(iv) f(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-1}{3}$$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-1}{3}$ is the zero of the polynomial $f(x)$.

$$(v) g(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 - 4x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4x = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{4} \text{ is the zero of the polynomial } g(x).$$

$$(vi) h(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{6} \text{ is the zero of the polynomial } h(x).$$

$$(vii) p(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ax + b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ax = -b$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{a} \text{ is the zero of the polynomial } p(x)$$

$$(viii) q(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \text{ is the zero of the polynomial } q(x).$$

$$(ix) p(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ax = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \text{ is the zero of the polynomial } p(x).$$

***** END *****