

Exercise 2B

Question 16:

 $\sqrt{3}$  and  $-\sqrt{3}$  are the zeros of polynomial

$$2x^4 - 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x - 3$$

:  $(x - \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{3}) = x^2 - 3$  will divide the given polynomial completely

Dividing  $2x^4 - 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x - 3$  by  $x^2 - 3$ , we get

$$\begin{array}{r}
2x^2 - 3x + 1 \\
x^2 - 3 \overline{\smash)2x^4 - 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x - 3} \\
2x^4 - 6x^2 \\
\underline{- + \\
-3x^3 + x^2 + 9x \\
-3x^3 + 9x \\
\underline{+ - \\
x^2 - 3 \\
x^2 - 3 \\
\underline{- + \\
0}
\end{array}$$

:. Quotient 
$$q(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 2x^2 - 2x - x + 1$$
  
=  $2x(x-1) - (x-1) = (x-1)(2x-1)$ 

Other zeros of given polynomial are given by

$$q(x) = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(2x-1) = 0 :: x = 1, \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence, zeros of given polynomial are  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $-\sqrt{3}$ , 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Question 17:

Sum of 
$$3 + \sqrt{2}$$
 and  $3 - \sqrt{2} = (3 + \sqrt{2}) + (3 - \sqrt{2}) = 6$   
Product of  $(3 + \sqrt{2})$  and  $(3 - \sqrt{2})$ 
$$= (3 + \sqrt{2})(3 - \sqrt{2}) = 9 - 2 = 7$$

Polynomial whose zeros are  $3 + \sqrt{2}$  and  $3 - \sqrt{2}$  is  $x^2 - (\text{sum of zeros}) \times + (\text{product of zeros}) = x^2 - 6x + 7$ Dividing p(x) by  $x^2 - 6x + 7$ 

Quotient =  $2x^2 + x - 1$ 

 $\therefore$  Other zeros of polynomial p(x) are also the zeros of q(x)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (x + 1)(2x - 1) = 0

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Either  $x + 1 = 0$  or  $2x - 1 = 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Either  $x = -1$  or  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 

 $\therefore$  The zeros of given polynomial p(x) are

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
, -1,  $(3+\sqrt{2})$  and  $(3-\sqrt{2})$ 

\*\*\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*\*\*