



Polynomials Ex 2.1 Q2

**Answer :**

(i) Given  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the zeros of the quadratic polynomial  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-\text{Coefficient of } x}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$$

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

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$$

$$= \frac{c}{a}$$

We have,  $(\alpha - \beta)$

$$(\alpha - \beta)^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta - 2\alpha\beta}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta}$$

Substituting  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a}$  and  $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$  then we get,

$$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-b}{a}\right)^2 - 4\frac{c}{a}}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{4c}{a}}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{4c \times a}{a \times a}}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{4ac}{a^2}}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2}}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{a}$$

Hence, the value of  $\alpha - \beta$  is  $\boxed{\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{a}}$ .

(ii) Given  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the zeros of the quadratic polynomial  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-\text{Coefficient of } x}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$$

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

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$$

$$= \frac{c}{a}$$

We have,

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

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)^2 - 4\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta}\right)^2 - 4\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}}$$

Substituting  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a}$  and  $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$  then we get,

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\frac{-b}{a}}{\frac{c}{a}}\right)^2 - \frac{4}{\frac{c}{a}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-b}{a} \times \frac{a}{c}\right)^2 - 4 \times \frac{a}{c}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-b}{\cancel{a}} \times \frac{\cancel{a}}{c}\right)^2 - 4 \times \frac{a}{c}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-b}{c}\right)^2 - \frac{4a}{c}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{c^2} - \frac{4a}{c}}$$

By taking least common factor we get,

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{c^2} - \frac{4a \times c}{c \times c}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{c^2} - \frac{4ac}{c^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{c^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{c}$$

Hence the value of  $\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta}$  is  $\boxed{\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{c}}$ .

(iii) Given  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the zeros of the quadratic polynomial  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-\text{Coefficient of } x}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$$

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

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$$

$$= \frac{c}{a}$$

We have,  $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - 2\alpha\beta$

By cross multiplication we get,

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

By substituting  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a}$  and  $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$  we get ,

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - 2\alpha\beta = \frac{\frac{-b}{a}}{\frac{c}{a}} - 2\frac{c}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - 2\alpha\beta = \frac{-b}{a} \times \frac{a}{c} - \frac{2c}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - 2\alpha\beta = \frac{-b}{\cancel{a}} \times \frac{\cancel{a}}{c} - \frac{2c}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - 2\alpha\beta = \frac{-b}{c} - \frac{2c}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - 2\alpha\beta = -\left(\frac{b}{c} + \frac{2c}{a}\right)$$

Hence the value of  $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - 2\alpha\beta$  is  $\boxed{-\left(\frac{b}{c} + \frac{2c}{a}\right)}$ .

(iv) Given  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the zeros of the quadratic polynomial  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-\text{Coefficient of } x}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$$

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