

Factorisation of Polynomials Ex 6.4 Q4

Answer:

It is given that $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 - 19x + 84$ and g(x) = x - 7

By the factor theorem, g(x) is the factor of polynomial f(x), if f(7) = 0.

Therefore, in order to prove that (x - 7) is a factor of f(x).

It is sufficient to show that f(7) = 0

Now.

$$f(7) = (7)^3 - 6(7)^2 - 19(7) + 84$$
$$= 343 - 294 - 133 + 84$$
$$= 427 - 427$$
$$= 0$$

Hence, (x - 7) is a factor of polynomial f(x).

Factorisation of Polynomials Ex 6.4 Q5

Answer:

It is given that $f(x) = 3x^3 + x^2 - 20x + 12$ and g(x) = 3x - 2By the factor theorem,

$$(3x-2)$$
 is the factor of $f(x)$, if $f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)=0$.

Therefore,

In order to prove that (3x - 2) is a factor of f(x).

It is sufficient to show that $f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0$.

Now.

$$f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 20\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + 12$$

$$= 3\left(\frac{8}{27}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{9}\right) - \frac{40}{3} + 12$$

$$= \frac{8}{9} + \frac{4}{9} - \frac{40}{3} + \frac{12}{1}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\cancel{9}} + \frac{\cancel{12}}{\cancel{9}} + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= 0$$

Hence, (3x - 2) is the factor of polynomial f(x).

Factorisation of Polynomials Ex 6.4 Q6

Answer:

It is given that $f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + x + 12$ and g(x) = (3 - 2x)

By factor theorem, (3-2x) is the factor of f(x), if $f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 0$

Therefore,

In order to prove that (3-2x) is a factor of f(x). It is sufficient to show that $f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 0$

Now.

$$f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 - 9\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 12$$

$$= \frac{27}{4} - \frac{81}{4} + \frac{3}{2} + 12$$

$$= \frac{54}{4} \cdot \frac{27}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 12$$

$$= -\frac{27}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 12$$

$$= -12 + 12$$

$$= 0$$

Hence, (3-2x), is the factor of polynomial f(x).

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