

Quadratic Equations Ex 8.1 Q2

Answer:

We are given the following quadratic equations and we are asked to find whether the given values are solutions or not

(i

We have been given that,

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$
, $x = 2$, $x = -1$

Now if x = 2 is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation

So, substituting x = 2 in the equation we get

$$x^{2}-3x+2 = (2)^{2}-3(2)+2$$
$$= 4-6+2$$
$$= 0$$

Hence, x = 2 is a solution of the quadratic equation given.

Also, if x = -1 is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation

So, substituting x = -1 in the equation, we get

$$x^{2}-3x+2 = (-1)^{2}-3(-1)+2$$
$$= 1+3+2$$
$$= 6$$

Hence x = -1 is not a solution of the quadratic equation

Therefore, from the above results we find out that x = 2 is a solution and x = -1 is not a solution of the quadratic equation.

(ii) We have been given that,

$$x^2 + x + 1 = 0, x = 0, x = 1$$

Now if x = 0 is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation.

So, substituting x = 0 in the equation, we get

$$x^2 + x + 1 = (0)^2 + (0) + 1$$

= 1

Hence x = 0 is not a solution of the quadratic equation given

Also, if x = 1 is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation.

So, substituting x = 1 in the equation, we get

$$x^{2} + x + 1 = (1)^{2} + (1) + 1$$
$$= 3$$

Hence x = 1 is not a solution of the quadratic equation.

Therefore, from the above results we find out that both x = 0 and x = -1 are not a solution of the quadratic equation given.

(iii) We have been given that,

$$x^2 - 3\sqrt{3}x + 6 = 0, x = \sqrt{3}, x = -2\sqrt{3}$$

Now if $x = \sqrt{3}$ is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation.

So, substituting $x = \sqrt{3}$ in the equation, we get

$$x^{2} - 3\sqrt{3}x + 6 = (\sqrt{3})^{2} - 3\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}) + 6$$
$$= 3 - 9 + 6$$
$$= 0$$

Hence $x = \sqrt{3}$ is a solution of the quadratic equation.

Also, if $x = -2\sqrt{3}$ is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation

So, substituting $x = -2\sqrt{3}$ in the equation, we get

$$x^{2} - 3\sqrt{3} + 6 = (2\sqrt{3})^{2} - 3\sqrt{3}(2\sqrt{3}) + 6$$
$$= 12 - 18 + 6$$
$$= 0$$

Hence $x = -2\sqrt{3}$ is a solution of the quadratic equation.

Therefore, from the above results we find out that $x = \sqrt{3}$ is a solution and $x = -2\sqrt{3}$ is a solution of the quadratic equation given.

(iv) We have been given that,

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{13}{6}$$
$$x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{13}{6} = 0, x = \frac{5}{6}, x = \frac{4}{3}$$

 $x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{13}{6}$ $x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{13}{6} = 0, x = \frac{5}{6}, x = \frac{4}{3}$ Now if $x = \frac{5}{6}$ is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation.

So, substituting $x = \frac{5}{6}$ in the equation, we get

$$x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{13}{6} = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) + \frac{6}{5} - \frac{13}{6}$$
$$= \frac{25 + 36 - 65}{30}$$

$$=\frac{-4}{30}$$

 $= \frac{-4}{30}$ Hence $x = \frac{5}{6}$ is not a solution of the quadratic equation.

Also, if $x = \frac{4}{3}$ is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation

So, substituting $x = \frac{4}{3}$ in the equation, we get

$$x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{13}{6} = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{13}{6}$$
$$= \frac{16 + 9 - 26}{12}$$
$$= \frac{-1}{12}$$

Hence $x = \frac{4}{3}$ is not a solution of the quadratic equation.

Therefore, from the above results we find out that both $x = \frac{5}{6}$ and $x = \frac{4}{3}$ are not solutions of the

quadratic equation given.

(v) We have been given that,

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

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0, x = 2, x = 3$$

Now if x = 2 is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation

So, substituting x = 2 in the equation, we get

$$x^{2}-5x+6=(2)^{2}-5(2)+6$$
$$=10-10$$
$$=0$$

Hence x = 2 is a solution of the quadratic equation given.

Also, if x = 3 is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation

So, substituting x = 3 in the equation, we get

$$x^{2} - 5x + 6 = (3)^{2} - 5(3) + 6$$
$$= 15 - 15$$
$$= 0$$

Hence x = 3 is a solution of the quadratic equation.

Therefore, from the above results we find out that both x = 2 and x = 3 are solutions of the quadratic equation given

(vi) We have been given that,

$$x^2 - \sqrt{2}x - 4 = 0, x = -\sqrt{2}, x = -2\sqrt{2}$$

Now if $x=-\sqrt{2}$ is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation. So, substituting $x=-\sqrt{2}$ in the equation, we get

$$x^{2} - \sqrt{2}x - 4 = \left(-\sqrt{2}\right)^{2} - \sqrt{2}\left(-\sqrt{2}\right) - 4$$
$$= 2 + 2 - 4$$

Hence $x = -\sqrt{2}$ is a solution of the quadratic equation.

Also, if $x = -2\sqrt{2}$ is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation

So, substituting $x = -2\sqrt{2}$ in the equation, we get

$$x^{2} - \sqrt{2}x - 4 = \left(-2\sqrt{2}\right)^{2} - \sqrt{2}\left(-2\sqrt{2}\right) - 4$$

$$= 8 + 4 - 4$$

$$= 8$$

Hence $x = -2\sqrt{2}$ is not a solution of the quadratic equation.

Therefore, from the above results we find out that $x = -\sqrt{2}$ is a solution but $x = -2\sqrt{2}$ is not a solution of the given quadratic equation.

(vii) We have been given that,

$$a^2x^2 - 3abx + 2b^2 = 0, x = \frac{a}{b}, x = \frac{b}{a}$$

Now if $x = \frac{a}{b}$ is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation.

So, substituting $x = \frac{a}{b}$ in the equation, we get

$$a^{2}x^{2} - 3abx + 2b^{2} = a^{2} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{2} - 3ab\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) + 2b^{2}$$
$$= \frac{a^{4} - 3a^{2}b^{2} + 2b^{4}}{b^{2}}$$

Hence $x = \frac{a}{b}$ is not a solution of the quadratic equation.

Also, if $x = \frac{b}{a}$ is a solution of the equation then it should satisfy the equation

So, substituting $x = \frac{b}{a}$ in the equation, we get

$$a^{2}x^{2} - 3abx + 2b^{2} = a^{2} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2} - 3ab \left(\frac{b}{a}\right) + 2b^{2}$$
$$= b^{2} - 3b^{2} + 2b^{2}$$
$$= 0$$

Hence $x = \frac{b}{a}$ is a solution of the quadratic equation.

Therefore, from the above results we find out that $x = \frac{a}{b}$ is not a solution and $x = \frac{b}{a}$ is a solution of the quadratic equation given

******* END *******