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

⇒ 5 − 4x = 0

⇒ -4x = -5

⇒ $x = \frac{5}{4}$

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

(vi) h(x) = 0

⇒ 6x − 1 = 0

⇒ 6x = 1

⇒ $x = \frac{1}{6}$

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

(vii) p(x) = 0

⇒ ax + b = 0

⇒ ax = -b

⇒ $x = \frac{-b}{a}$

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

(viii) q(x) = 0

⇒ 4x = 0

⇒ x = 0

⇒ 0 is the zero of the polynomial q(x).

(ix) p(x) = 0

⇒ ax = 0

⇒ x = 0

⇒ 0 is the zero of the polynomial p(x).

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