

23. Find the quadratic equation having roots 5 and 3.

वह समीकरण ज्ञात करें जिनका मूल 5 और 3 हैं।

- ~~(A)~~  $x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$       (B)  $x^2 - 15x + 8 = 0$   
(C)  $x^2 + 8x + 15 = 0$       (D)  $x^2 - 8x - 15 = 0$

$$\text{समी०} \Rightarrow x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha \cdot \beta = 0$$

$$x^2 - (5+3)x + 5 \times 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$$

24. Which of the following equations has / have real roots ?

इनमें से किस समीकरण के मूल वास्तविक हैं।

~~(A)~~  $2x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0$

~~(B)~~  $4x^2 + 1x + 4 = 0$

$D = b^2 - 4ac$   
 $D = 1^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 4 = 1 - 16 = -15$

~~(C)~~  $3x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$

(D)  $(x-1)(2x-5)=0$

$D = 4^2 - 4 \times 3 \times 5$   
 $= 16 - 60$

①  $D=0 \rightarrow$  मूल वास्तविक तथा समान होंगे।

②  $D>0 \rightarrow$  मूल वास्तविक तथा असमान होंगे।

③  $D<0 \rightarrow$  मूल काल्पनिक होंगे।

$D \rightarrow$  डिस्क्रीमिनेन्ट

$D = b^2 - 4ac$

$2x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0$   
 $a=2 \mid b=-3 \mid c=4$

$D = b^2 - 4ac$   
 $D = (-3)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 4$   
 $D = 9 - 32 = -23$   
 $D < 0 \rightarrow$  काल्पनिक

## max<sup>m</sup> and min<sup>m</sup> value

अधिकतम और न्यूनतम मान

विषम घात  
odd power

$x \rightarrow \text{max}^m$   
 $+\infty$

$\text{min}^m$   
 $-\infty$

$x^2 \rightarrow +\infty$   
Even power  
सम घात

0

$$\begin{aligned} N + \infty &= \infty \\ N - \infty &= -\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \ 5 + x^2 \begin{cases} \rightarrow 5 + \infty = +\infty \\ \rightarrow 5 + 0 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{i} \ \text{max}^m \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \ \text{min}^m \rightarrow 5$$

$$\textcircled{2} \ 5 - x^2 \begin{cases} \rightarrow 5 - \infty = -\infty \\ \rightarrow 5 - 0 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{i} \ \text{max}^m \rightarrow 5$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \ \text{min}^m \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$15 + \overset{\text{odd}}{x^7} \begin{cases} \rightarrow 15 + \infty = +\infty \\ \rightarrow 15 - \infty = -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{i} \max^m \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \min^m \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$15 - \underset{\infty}{x^{14}} \begin{cases} \rightarrow 15 - \infty = -\infty \\ \rightarrow 15 - 0 = 15 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{i} \max^m \rightarrow 15$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \min^m \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\# \quad x+y = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$x \times y$  का अधिकतम मान  $\rightarrow 3 \times 3 = 9$

$$x+y = 6$$

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$\# \quad x+y+z = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$x \times y \times z$  का  $\max^m$  value =  
 $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

$$\# \quad x+y+z = 2$$

$$xyz \text{ का } \max^m \rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$$x=y=z = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\# x + y + z = 8$$

$$(x+2) + (y+3) + (z+5) = 8 + 2 + 3 + 5 \\ = 18$$

$$\frac{18}{3} = 6$$

$$(x+2)(y+3)(z+5) \text{ ki max}^m \rightarrow 6^3 = 216 \text{ Ans}$$

$$\# x + y = 5$$

$$(x-3) + (y+6) = 5 - 3 + 6 = 8$$

$$(x-3) = (y+6) = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$(x-3) \times (y+6) \text{ ki max}^m \rightarrow 4^2 = 16 \text{ Ans.}$$

$$(x+2) = (y+3) = (z+5) = 6$$

$$\boxed{AM \geq GM}$$

$$\textcircled{I} \quad a, b \\ AM \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$GM = \sqrt{a \times b}$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad a, b, c \\ AM \rightarrow \frac{a+b+c}{3}$$

$$GM = \sqrt[3]{a \times b \times c}$$



$$\# x + y + z = 8$$

$$\boxed{Am \geq Gm}$$

$$\frac{x+2+y+3+z+5}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{(x+2)(y+3)(z+5)}$$

$$\frac{6 \cancel{18}}{\cancel{3}} \geq \sqrt[3]{(x+2)(y+3)(z+5)}$$

$$(6)^3 \geq \left( \sqrt[3]{(x+2)(y+3)(z+5)} \right)^3$$

$$216 \geq (x+2)(y+3)(z+5)$$

$$(x+2)(y+3)(z+5) \leq \max \rightarrow 216$$

$$\# x + y = 5$$

$$(x-3) \times (y+6) \leq \max \rightarrow$$

$$\# \ x \times y = 16$$

$$x = y = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$x + y \text{ का } \min^m = 4 + 4 = 8$$

8 Ans.

$$A \cdot m \geq Gm$$

$$\frac{x+y}{2} \geq \sqrt{xy}$$

$$\frac{x+y}{2} \geq \sqrt{16}$$

$$\frac{x+y}{2} \geq 4$$

$$\boxed{x+y \geq 8}$$

$$x = y = z = \sqrt[3]{27} = 3$$

$$x \times y = 9$$

$$x = y = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$x + y \text{ का न्यूनतम मान} = 3 + 3 = 6$$

$$\# \ x \times y \times z = 27$$

$$x + y + z \text{ का } \min^m \rightarrow 3 + 3 + 3 = 9$$



25. If  $(x-1)(y-2)(z-3) = 64$ , then what is the minimum value of  $(x+y+z)$  is:—

यदि  $(x-1)(y-2)(z-3) = 64$ , तो  $(x+y+z)$  का निम्नतम मान क्या है:—

- (A) 6    ☒ (B) 18    (C) 4    (D) 24

$$A m \geq G m$$

$$\frac{x-1+y-2+z-3}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{(x-1)(y-2)(z-3)}$$

$$\frac{x+y+z-6}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{64}$$

$$\frac{x+y+z-6}{3} \geq 4$$

$$x+y+z-6 \geq 12$$

$$x+y+z \geq 18$$

25. If  $(x-1)(y-2)(z-3) = 64$ , then what is the minimum value of  $(x+y+z)$  is:—

यदि  $(x-1)(y-2)(z-3) = 64$ , तो  $(x+y+z)$  का निम्नतम मान क्या है:—

(A) 6

~~(B) 18~~

(C) 4

(D) 24

$$(x-1) = (y-2) = (z-3) = \sqrt[3]{64} = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l|l} x-1=4 & y-2=4 & z-3=4 \\ x=5 & y=6 & z=7 \end{array}$$

$$5+6+7=18$$

26. If  $a + b + c = 18$ , then find the maximum value of  $(a + 7)(b + 5)(c - 3)$  is:—

यदि  $a + b + c = 18$ , तो  $(a + 7)(b + 5)(c - 3)$  का अधिकतम मान बतायें।

$$\begin{array}{r} +7 \\ +5 \\ -3 \end{array}$$

$$9 \times 9 \times 9$$

(A) 216    (B) 81    ~~(C) 729~~    (D) 9

$$(a+7) = (b+5) = (c-3) = \frac{18}{3} = 9$$

27. If  $x + \frac{1}{x} = -2$ , then the value of  $x^p + x^q$  is:—

(Where  $p$  is an even number and  $q$  is an odd number).

यदि  $x + \frac{1}{x} = -2$  है, तो  $x^p + x^q$  का मान क्या होगा ?

(यहाँ  $p$  सम संख्या और  $q$  विषम संख्या है)

(A)  $-2$       (B)  $1$       (C)  $2$       (D)  $0$

①  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2$

$x = 1$

②  $x + \frac{1}{x} = -2$

$x = -1$

$x^p + x^q$

$(-1)^{\text{सम}} + (-1)^{\text{विषम}}$

$+1 - 1 = 0$

(-) सम  $\rightarrow +ve$   
(-) विषम  $\rightarrow -ve$

$$\frac{x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 19}{x+1} R =$$

$$x+1=0$$
$$\textcircled{x=-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &\rightarrow x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 19 \\ &= (-1)^4 + (-1)^3 - 4x(-1)^2 + 3x - 19 \\ &= \cancel{1} - \cancel{1} - 4 - 3 - 19 \\ &= \textcircled{-26} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x + K}{x+1} \quad R = -26$$

$$x+1=0$$

$$x = -1$$

$$R \rightarrow x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x + K$$

$$-26 = (-1)^4 + (-1)^3 - 4(-1)^2 + 3(-1) + K$$

$$-26 = 1 - 1 - 4 - 3 + K$$

$$-26 + 7 = K$$

$$K = -19$$

किती मी टॉप/2em  
+ve

एडप्ट  $\rightarrow$  +ve ✓  
-ve ✓

Trigonometry