

POLYNOMIALS OVER INTEGERS

- Product of the roots of equation $x^2 - (a+b)x + c = 0$ is _____
- If α, β are the roots of the equation $2x^2 - 9x + 8 = 0$ then $\alpha + \beta =$ _____
- The line $y = mx + c$ cuts the y-axis at _____
- The curve $x = my^2 (m > 0)$ lies in _____ quadrants (March 2008, Jun 2010)
- If the co-efficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is 28 then $n =$ _____
- If $f(x) = a_0x + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \dots$. If $a_0 + a_2 + a_4 + \dots = a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \dots$ then the factor of $f(x)$ is _____
- If ${}^{15}C_{r-1} = {}^{15}C_{r+2}$ then $r =$ _____
- If $|3x - 2| = 10$ then the positive value of 'x' is _____
- $a^2 + bx + c = 0$ is quadratic equation if $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ then the roots are _____
- The no. of terms of the expansion $(1+x)^{n+1}$ is 6 then $n =$ _____
- The sum of the roots of $2x^2 - Kx + 4 = 0$ is -1 then $K =$ _____
- $(x-1)$ is a factor of $2x^3 - 5x^2 + Kx + 7$ then $K =$ _____
- The last term in the expansion of $\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^8$ is _____
- The quadratic equation in 'x' where roots are 2, -3 is _____
- If $x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0$ then x is _____
- The solution set which satisfies the inequation $x^2 - 4x + 3 < 0$ is _____
- The inequation with solution set $1 < x < 3$ is _____ (June 2008)
- Product of the roots of $2x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0$ is _____
- The condition for $x^y + y^n$ is exactly divisible by $(x+y)$ then $n =$ _____
- If $(2, K)$ lies on $y = 2x^2 - 3$ then $K =$ _____
- The two factors of $x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3$ are $(x-1)(x+1)$ then the other factor is _____
- The rationalising factor of $a^{1/3} - b^{1/3}$ is _____
- Sum of the binomial co-efficients of the expansion $(x+y)^4$ is _____
- If $(x-y)$ is a factor of $x^n - y^n$ then n is _____ (June 2007)
- $Y = mx^2 (m > 0)$ is symmetric about _____ axis.
- The roots of $2x^2 + Kx + 2 = 0$ are equal then $K =$ _____
- The standard form of second degree homogenous equation in two variables x and y is _____
- $x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 5$ is divided by $x-2$ then the remainder is _____
- If $f(x)$ is divided by $ax+b$ then the remainder is _____ (March 2010)
- Second term in the expansion of $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^4$ is _____
- If the roots of the equation $Px^2 + qx + r = 0$ equal then the condition is _____
- To solve graphically the roots of $x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0$ we draw $y = x^2$ and _____
- The other name of pascal triangle is _____
- If $(x+y, 1) = (3, y-x)$ then $(x,y) =$ _____
- The discriminant of $4x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$ is _____
- If $f\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = 0$ then factor of $f(x) =$ _____
- The sum of the co-efficients of the quadratic expression is zero then _____ is a factor to it (June 2010)
- The graph of $y = x^2$ is a _____
- If 2 is a root of the equation $x^2 - px + q = 0$ and $p^2 = 4q$ then the other root is _____
- The roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are _____
- If $x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 2$ is divided by $x-1$, then the quotient is _____ (June 2009)
- The nature of the roots of $4x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$ is _____
- The product of the roots of $\sqrt{3}x^2 + 9x + 6\sqrt{3} = 0$ is _____
- $n_{C_0} =$ _____ (March 2009)
- $(-2, 3) \in$ _____ quadrant (March 2009)
- The sum of the roots of $x^2 - 3x + 7 = 0$ is _____
- The discriminant of the quadratic equation $2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0$ is _____ (June 2008)
- If $\sqrt{x+1} = x$ then $x =$ _____ (June 2008)
- The product of the roots of $px^2 + qx + r = 0$ _____ (June 2008)
- Middle term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right)^8$ is _____ (March 2008)
- If $(a+b, 1) = (5, a-b)$ then $2a + 3b =$ _____ (March 2006)
- $(x+1)$ is a factor to $ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$ then the condition is _____
- If $|x| \leq a$ then the solution set is _____

54. The middle term of $\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right)^4$ expansion is _____ (March 2010)

55. Sum of the number and its reciprocal is $17/4$ then the number is _____

56. Expand $\sum a^2(b-c) =$ _____

KEY

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|--|------|-----------------------|
| 1. -C | 2. $9/2$ | 3. (0,c) | 4. I & III quadrants | 5. 8 | 6. (x+1) | 7. 7 | 8. 4 | 9. not real & complex |
| 10. 4 | 11. -2 | 12. -4 | 13. $1/x^4$ | 14. $x^2+x-6=0$ | | 15. doesnot lies between 1 and 2 | | |
| 16. $1 < x < 3$ | 17. $x^2-4x+3 < 0$ | 18. -1 | 19. any odd natural number | 20. 5 | 21. (x+3) | 22. $(a^{2/3} + a^{1/3}b^{1/3} + b^{2/3})$ | | |
| 23. 16 | 24. any natural number | 25. positive y-axis | 26. ± 4 | 27. $ax^2+2hxy+by^2$ | 28. 3 | | | |
| 29. $f\left(\frac{-b}{a}\right)$ | 30. $-4x^2$ | 31. $q^2 = 4pr$ | 32. $y = -2x+15$ | 33. Arithmetic triangle | 34. (1,2) | 35. -39 | | |
| 36. ax-b | 37. (x-1) | 38. parabola | 39. 2 | 40. $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ | 41. x^2-2x+2 | | | |
| 42. not real and complex | 43. 6 | 44. 1 | 45. II | 46. 3 | 47. 25 | | | |
| 48. $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ | 49. r/p | 50. 5 th term (70) | 51. 12 | 52. a+c+e = b+d | 53. $-a \leq x \leq a$ | 54. 3 rd term (6) | | |
| 55. 4 | 56. $a^2(b-c) + b^2(c-a) + c^2(a-b)$ | | | | | | | |

POLYNOMIALS: Important Questions

5 Marks

- Using graph of $y = x^2$, solve $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$
- Draw the graph of $y = x^2 + 5x + 6$ and find the solution of $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$?

4 Marks

- If $ax^2 + bx + c$ is exactly divisible by $(x-1)$, $(x-2)$ and leaves remainder 6 when divided by $(x+1)$. find a,b and c?
- Resolve in to factors of the polynomial
 $3x^4 - 10x^3 + 5x^2 + 10x - 8$?
- Find the independent term of 'x' in the expansion of $\left(6x^2 - \frac{5}{x^2}\right)^8$?
- Find a quadratic function in 'x' such that when it is divided by $(x-1)$, $(x-2)$ and $(x-3)$ leaves remainders 1,2 and 4 respectively.

2 Marks

- Find the value of 'm' in order that $x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - mx + 5$ may be exactly divisible by $(x-3)$?
- Find the roots of $x^2 + x(c-b) + (c-a)(a-b) = 0$.
- Find the middle term of the expansion of $\left(3x - \frac{1}{2x}\right)^7$?
- Solve the inequation $x^2 - 6x + 8 > 0$?
- The difference of two numbers is 5 and their product is 84 find them?
- Find the 5th term in the expansion $\left(2x + \frac{1}{3y}\right)^8$

1 Mark

- Define mathematical induction?
- Comment up on the roots of a quadratic equation $3x^2 - 7x + 2 = 0$?
- Find the quadratic equation having roots $1 + \sqrt{2}$ and $1 - \sqrt{2}$?
- Find the value of K so that $x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + K$ is exactly divisible by $x-2$?
- Find the sum and product of the roots of the equation $\sqrt{3}x^2 + 9x + 6\sqrt{3} = 0$?
- Define Remainder theorem?
- The product of two consecutive numbers is 72. Find the number?
- Write factor theorem?
- Expand $\sum a(a+b-c)$?
- Write General term of expression $(x+y)^n$?