# Polynomials

## Exercise 2.1 Page: 32

1. Which of the following expressions are polynomials in one variable, and which are not? State reasons for your answer.

(i) $4x^2-3x+7$

Solution:

The equation $4x^2-3x+7$ can be written as $4x^2-3x^1+7x^0$

Since $x$ is the only variable in the given equation and the powers of x (i.e. 2, 1 and 0) are whole numbers, we can say that the expression $4x^2-3x+7$ is a polynomial in one variable.

(ii) $y^2+\sqrt{2}$

Solution:

The equation $y^2+\sqrt{2}$ can be written as $y^2+\sqrt{2}y^0$

Since y is the only variable in the given equation and the powers of y (i.e., 2 and 0) are whole numbers, we can say that the expression $y^2+\sqrt{2}$ is a polynomial in one variable.

(iii) $3\sqrt{t}+t\sqrt{2}$

Solution:

The equation $3\sqrt{t}+t\sqrt{2}$ can be written as $3t^{1/2}+\sqrt{2}t$

Though $t$ is the only variable in the given equation, the power of $t$ (i.e., 1/2) is not a whole number. Hence, we can say that the expression $3\sqrt{t}+t\sqrt{2}$ is **not** a polynomial in one variable.

(iv) $y+2/y$

Solution:

The equation $y+2/y$ can be written as $y+2y^{-1}$

Though $y$ is the only variable in the given equation, the power of $y$ (i.e., -1) is not a whole number. Hence, we can say that the expression $y+2/y$ is **not** a polynomial in one variable.

(v) $x^{10}+y^3+t^{50}$

Solution:

Here, in the equation $x^{10}+y^3+t^{50}$

Though the powers, 10, 3, 50, are whole numbers, there are 3 variables used in the expression

$x^{10}+y^3+t^{50}$. Hence, it is **not** a polynomial in one variable.

2. Write the coefficients of $x^2$ in each of the following:
(i) $2+x^2+x$
Solution:
The equation $2+x^2+x$ can be written as $2+(1)x^2+x$
We know that the coefficient is the number which multiplies the variable.
Here, the number that multiplies the variable $x^2$ is 1
Hence, the coefficient of $x^2$ in $2+x^2+x$ is 1.
(ii) $2-x^2+x^3$
Solution:
The equation $2-x^2+x^3$ can be written as $2+(-1)x^2+x^3$
We know that the coefficient is the number (along with its sign, i.e. – or +) which multiplies the variable.
Here, the number that multiplies the variable $x^2$ is -1
Hence, the coefficient of $x^2$ in $2-x^2+x^3$ is -1.
(iii) $(\pi/2)x^2+x$
Solution:
The equation $(\pi/2)x^2+x$ can be written as $(\pi/2)x^2 + x$
We know that the coefficient is the number (along with its sign, i.e. – or +) which multiplies the variable.
Here, the number that multiplies the variable $x^2$ is $\pi/2$.
Hence, the coefficient of $x^2$ in $(\pi/2)x^2+x$ is $\pi/2$.
(iii)$\sqrt{2}x-1$
Solution:
The equation $\sqrt{2}x-1$ can be written as $0x^2+\sqrt{2}x-1$ [Since $0x^2$ is 0]
We know that the coefficient is the number (along with its sign, i.e. – or +) which multiplies the variable.
Here, the number that multiplies the variable $x^2$is 0
Hence, the coefficient of $x^2$ in $\sqrt{2}x-1$ is 0.
3. Give one example each of a binomial of degree 35, and of a monomial of degree 100.
Solution:
Binomial of degree 35: A polynomial having two terms and the highest degree 35 is called a binomial of degree 35.
For example, $3x^{35}+5$
Monomial of degree 100: A polynomial having one term and the highest degree 100 is called a monomial of degree 100.
For example, $4x^{100}$

4. Write the degree of each of the following polynomials:
(i) $5x^3+4x^2+7x$
Solution:
The highest power of the variable in a polynomial is the degree of the polynomial.
Here, $5x^3+4x^2+7x = 5x^3+4x^2+7x^1$
The powers of the variable x are: 3, 2, 1
The degree of $5x^3+4x^2+7x$ is 3, as 3 is the highest power of x in the equation.
(ii) $4-y^2$
Solution:
The highest power of the variable in a polynomial is the degree of the polynomial.
Here, in $4-y^2$,
The power of the variable y is 2
The degree of $4-y^2$ is 2, as 2 is the highest power of y in the equation.
(iii) $5t-\sqrt{7}$
Solution:
The highest power of the variable in a polynomial is the degree of the polynomial.
Here, in $5t-\sqrt{7}$
The power of the variable t is: 1
The degree of $5t-\sqrt{7}$ is 1, as 1 is the highest power of y in the equation.
(iv) 3
Solution:
The highest power of the variable in a polynomial is the degree of the polynomial.
Here, $3 = 3\times1 = 3\times x^0$
The power of the variable here is: 0
Hence, the degree of 3 is 0.
5. Classify the following as linear, quadratic and cubic polynomials:
Solution:
We know that,
Linear polynomial: A polynomial of degree one is called a linear polynomial.
Quadratic polynomial: A polynomial of degree two is called a quadratic polynomial.
Cubic polynomial: A polynomial of degree three is called a cubic polynomial.

(i) $x^2+x$

Solution:

The highest power of $x^2+x$ is 2

The degree is 2

Hence, $x^2+x$ is a quadratic polynomial

(ii) $x–x^3$

Solution:

The highest power of $x–x^3$ is 3

The degree is 3

Hence, $x–x^3$ is a cubic polynomial

(iii) $y+y^2+4$

Solution:

The highest power of $y+y^2+4$ is 2

The degree is 2

Hence, $y+y^2+4$ is a quadratic polynomial

(iv) $1+x$

Solution:

The highest power of $1+x$ is 1

The degree is 1

Hence, $1+x$ is a linear polynomial.

(v) $3t$

Solution:

The highest power of $3t$ is 1

The degree is 1

Hence, $3t$ is a linear polynomial.

(vi) $r^2$

Solution:

The highest power of $r^2$ is 2

The degree is 2

Hence, $r^2$is a quadratic polynomial.

(vii) $7x^3$

Solution:

The highest power of $7x^3$ is 3

The degree is 3

Hence, $7x^3$ is a cubic polynomial.

## Exercise 2.2 Page: 34

1. Find the value of the polynomial $(x)=5x-4x^2+3$.
(i) $x = 0$
(ii) $x = -1$
(iii) $x = 2$
Solution:
Let $f(x) = 5x-4x^2+3$
(i) When $x = 0$
$f(0) = 5(0)-4(0)^2+3$
$= 3$
(ii) When $x = -1$
$f(x) = 5x-4x^2+3$
$f(-1) = 5(-1)-4(-1)^2+3$
$= -5-4+3$
$= -6$
(iii) When $x = 2$
$f(x) = 5x-4x^2+3$
$f(2) = 5(2)-4(2)^2+3$
$= 10-16+3$
$= -3$
2. Find p(0), p(1) and p(2) for each of the following polynomials:
(i) $p(y)=y^2-y+1$
Solution:
$p(y) = y^2-y+1$
$\therefore p(0) = (0)^2-(0)+1 = 1$
$p(1) = (1)^2-(1)+1 = 1$
$p(2) = (2)^2-(2)+1 = 3$
(ii) $p(t)=2+t+2t^2-t^3$
Solution:
$p(t) = 2+t+2t^2-t^3$
$\therefore p(0) = 2+0+2(0)^2-(0)^3 = 2$
$p(1) = 2+1+2(1)^2-(1)^3=2+1+2-1 = 4$
$p(2) = 2+2+2(2)^2-(2)^3=2+2+8-8 = 4$
(iii) $p(x)=x^3$
Solution:
$p(x) = x^3$

$\therefore$ $p(0) = (0)^3 = 0$

$p(1) = (1)^3 = 1$

$p(2) = (2)^3 = 8$

(iv) $P(x) = (x-1)(x+1)$

Solution:

$p(x) = (x-1)(x+1)$

$\therefore$ $p(0) = (0-1)(0+1) = (-1)(1) = -1$

$p(1) = (1-1)(1+1) = 0(2) = 0$

$p(2) = (2-1)(2+1) = 1(3) = 3$

3. Verify whether the following are zeroes of the polynomial indicated against them.

(i) $p(x)=3x+1$, $x = -1/3$

Solution:

For, $x = -1/3$, $p(x) = 3x+1$

$\therefore$ $p(-1/3) = 3(-1/3)+1 = -1+1 = 0$

$\therefore$ $-1/3$ is a zero of $p(x)$.

(ii) $p(x) = 5x-\pi$, $x = 4/5$

Solution:

For, $x = 4/5$, $p(x) = 5x-\pi$

$\therefore$ $p(4/5) = 5(4/5)- \pi = 4-\pi$

$\therefore$ $4/5$ is not a zero of $p(x)$.

(iii) $p(x) = x^2-1$, $x = 1, -1$

Solution:

For, $x = 1, -1$;

$p(x) = x^2-1$

$\therefore$ $p(1)=1^2-1=1-1 = 0$

$p(-1)=(-1)^2-1 = 1-1 = 0$

$\therefore$ $1, -1$ are zeros of $p(x)$.

(iv) $p(x) = (x+1)(x-2)$, $x =-1, 2$

Solution:

For, $x = -1,2$;

$p(x) = (x+1)(x-2)$

$\therefore$ $p(-1) = (-1+1)(-1-2)$

$= (0)(-3) = 0$

$p(2) = (2+1)(2-2) = (3)(0) = 0$

$\therefore$ $-1, 2$ are zeros of $p(x)$.

(v) $p(x) = x^2$, $x = 0$

Solution:
For, $x = 0$ $p(x) = x^2$
$p(0) = 0^2 = 0$
∴ 0 is a zero of p(x).
(vi) $p(x) = lx+m$, $x = -m/l$
Solution:
For, $x = -m/l$; $p(x) = lx+m$
∴ $p(-m/l) = l(-m/l)+m = -m+m = 0$
∴ $-m/l$ is a zero of p(x).
(vii) $p(x) = 3x^2-1$, $x = -1/\sqrt{3}$ , $2/\sqrt{3}$
Solution:
For, $x = -1/\sqrt{3}$ , $2/\sqrt{3}$ ; $p(x) = 3x^2-1$
∴ $p(-1/\sqrt{3}) = 3(-1/\sqrt{3})^2-1 = 3(1/3)-1 = 1-1 = 0$
∴ $p(2/\sqrt{3}) = 3(2/\sqrt{3})^2-1 = 3(4/3)-1 = 4-1 = 3 \neq 0$
∴ $-1/\sqrt{3}$ is a zero of p(x), but $2/\sqrt{3}$ is not a zero of p(x).
(viii) $p(x) = 2x+1$, $x = 1/2$
Solution:
For, $x = 1/2$ $p(x) = 2x+1$
∴ $p(1/2) = 2(1/2)+1 = 1+1 = 2 \neq 0$
∴ 1/2 is not a zero of p(x).
4. Find the zero of the polynomials in each of the following cases:
(i) $p(x) = x+5$
Solution:
$p(x) = x+5$
$\Rightarrow x+5 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = -5$
∴ -5 is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).
(ii) $p(x) = x-5$
Solution:
$p(x) = x-5$
$\Rightarrow x-5 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = 5$
∴ 5 is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).
(iii) $p(x) = 2x+5$
Solution:
$p(x) = 2x+5$
$\Rightarrow 2x+5 = 0$

⇒ $2x = -5$

⇒ $x = -5/2$

∴$x = -5/2$ is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).

**(iv) $p(x) = 3x-2$**

Solution:

$p(x) = 3x-2$

⇒ $3x-2 = 0$

⇒ $3x = 2$

⇒$x = 2/3$

∴ $x = 2/3$ is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).

**(v) $p(x) = 3x$**

Solution:

$p(x) = 3x$

⇒ $3x = 0$

⇒ $x = 0$

∴ 0 is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).

**(vi) $p(x) = ax, a\neq0$**

Solution:

$p(x) = ax$

⇒ $ax = 0$

⇒ $x = 0$

∴ $x = 0$ is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).

**(vii) $p(x) = cx+d, c \neq 0$, c, d are real numbers.**

Solution:

$p(x) = cx + d$

⇒ $cx+d = 0$

⇒ $x = -d/c$

∴ $x = -d/c$ is a zero polynomial of the polynomial p(x).

## Exercise 2.3 Page: 40

1. Find the remainder when $x^3+3x^2+3x+1$ is divided by

(i) $x+1$

Solution:

$x+1= 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -1$

$\therefore$ Remainder:

$p(-1) = (-1)^3+3(-1)^2+3(-1)+1$

$= -1+3-3+1$

$= 0$

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(ii) $x-1/2$

Solution:

$x-1/2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 1/2$

$\therefore$ Remainder:

$p(1/2) = (1/2)^3+3(1/2)^2+3(1/2)+1$

$= (1/8)+(3/4)+(3/2)+1$

$= 27/8$

(iii) $x$

Solution:

$x = 0$

$\therefore$ Remainder:

$p(0) = (0)^3+3(0)^2+3(0)+1$

$= 1$

(iv) $x+\pi$

Solution:

$x+\pi = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -\pi$

$\therefore$ Remainder:

$p(0) = (-\pi)^3 +3(-\pi)^2+3(-\pi)+1$

$= -\pi^3+3\pi^2-3\pi+1$

(v) $5+2x$

Solution:

$5+2x = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2x = -5$
$\Rightarrow x = -5/2$
$\therefore$ Remainder:
$(-5/2)^3+3(-5/2)^2+3(-5/2)+1 = (-125/8)+(75/4)-(15/2)+1$
$= -27/8$

**2. Find the remainder when $x^3-ax^2+6x-a$ is divided by x-a.**

Solution:
Let $p(x) = x^3-ax^2+6x-a$
$x-a = 0$
$\therefore x = a$
Remainder:
$p(a) = (a)^3-a(a^2)+6(a)-a$
$= a^3-a^3+6a-a = 5a$

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**3. Check whether 7+3x is a factor of $3x^3+7x$.**

Solution:
$7+3x = 0$
$\Rightarrow 3x = -7$
$\Rightarrow x = -7/3$
$\therefore$ Remainder:
$3(-7/3)^3+7(-7/3) = -(343/9)+(-49/3)$
$= (-343-(49)3)/9$
$= (-343-147)/9$
$= -490/9 \neq 0$
$\therefore$ 7+3x is not a factor of $3x^3+7x$

# Exercise 2.4 Page: 43

1. Determine which of the following polynomials has (x + 1) a factor:

(i) $x^3+x^2+x+1$

Solution:

Let $p(x) = x^3+x^2+x+1$

The zero of x+1 is -1. [x+1 = 0 means x = -1]

$p(-1) = (-1)^3+(-1)^2+(-1)+1$

$= -1+1-1+1$

$= 0$

∴ By factor theorem, x+1 is a factor of $x^3+x^2+x+1$

(ii) $x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1$

Solution:

Let $p(x)= x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1$

The zero of x+1 is -1. [x+1= 0 means x = -1]

$p(-1) = (-1)^4+(-1)^3+(-1)^2+(-1)+1$

$= 1-1+1-1+1$

$= 1 \neq 0$

∴ By factor theorem, x+1 is not a factor of $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$

(iii) $x^4+3x^3+3x^2+x+1$

Solution:

Let $p(x)= x^4+3x^3+3x^2+x+1$

The zero of x+1 is -1.

$p(-1)=(-1)^4+3(-1)^3+3(-1)^2+(-1)+1$

$=1-3+3-1+1$

$=1 \neq 0$

∴ By factor theorem, x+1 is not a factor of $x^4+3x^3+3x^2+x+1$

(iv) $x^3 - x^2- (2+\sqrt{2})x +\sqrt{2}$

Solution:

Let $p(x) = x^3-x^2-(2+\sqrt{2})x +\sqrt{2}$

The zero of x+1 is -1.

$p(-1) = (-1)^3-(-1)^2-(2+\sqrt{2})(-1) + \sqrt{2} = -1-1+2+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}$

$= 2\sqrt{2} \neq 0$

∴ By factor theorem, x+1 is not a factor of $x^3-x^2-(2+\sqrt{2})x +\sqrt{2}$

2. Use the Factor Theorem to determine whether g(x) is a factor of p(x) in each of the following cases:

(i) $p(x) = 2x^3+x^2-2x-1$, $g(x) = x+1$

Solution:

$p(x) = 2x^3+x^2-2x-1$, $g(x) = x+1$

$g(x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x+1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -1$

∴ Zero of g(x) is -1.

Now,

$p(-1) = 2(-1)^3+(-1)^2-2(-1)-1$

$= -2+1+2-1$

$= 0$

∴ By factor theorem, g(x) is a factor of p(x).

(ii) $p(x)=x^3+3x^2+3x+1$, $g(x) = x+2$

Solution:

$p(x) = x^3+3x^2+3x+1$, $g(x) = x+2$

$g(x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x+2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -2$

∴ Zero of g(x) is -2.

Now,

$p(-2) = (-2)^3+3(-2)^2+3(-2)+1$

$= -8+12-6+1$

$= -1 \neq 0$

∴ By factor theorem, g(x) is not a factor of p(x).

(iii) $p(x)=x^3-4x^2+x+6$, $g(x) = x-3$

Solution:

$p(x) = x^3-4x^2+x+6$, $g(x) = x -3$

$g(x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x-3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 3$

∴ Zero of g(x) is 3.

Now,

$p(3) = (3)^3-4(3)^2+(3)+6$

$= 27-36+3+6$

$= 0$

∴ By factor theorem, $g(x)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.

3. Find the value of k, if $x-1$ is a factor of $p(x)$ in each of the following cases:

(i) $p(x) = x^2+x+k$

Solution:

If $x-1$ is a factor of $p(x)$, then $p(1) = 0$

By Factor Theorem

$\Rightarrow (1)^2+(1)+k = 0$

$\Rightarrow 1+1+k = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2+k = 0$

$\Rightarrow k = -2$

(ii) $p(x) = 2x^2+kx+\sqrt{2}$

Solution:

If $x-1$ is a factor of $p(x)$, then $p(1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2(1)^2+k(1)+\sqrt{2} = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2+k+\sqrt{2} = 0$

$\Rightarrow k = -(2+\sqrt{2})$

(iii) $p(x) = kx^2-\sqrt{2}x+1$

Solution:

If $x-1$ is a factor of $p(x)$, then $p(1)=0$

By Factor Theorem

$\Rightarrow k(1)^2-\sqrt{2}(1)+1=0$

$\Rightarrow k = \sqrt{2}-1$

(iv) $p(x)=kx^2-3x+k$

Solution:

If $x-1$ is a factor of $p(x)$, then $p(1) = 0$

By Factor Theorem

$\Rightarrow k(1)^2-3(1)+k = 0$

$\Rightarrow k-3+k = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2k-3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow k= 3/2$

4. Factorise:

(i) $12x^2-7x+1$

Solution:

Using the splitting the middle term method,

We have to find a number whose sum = -7 and product $=1\times12 = 12$

We get -3 and -4 as the numbers [$-3+-4=-7$ and $-3\times-4 = 12$]

$12x^2-7x+1= 12x^2-4x-3x+1$

$= 4x(3x-1)-1(3x-1)$

$= (4x-1)(3x-1)$

**(ii) $2x^2+7x+3$**

Solution:

Using the splitting the middle term method,

We have to find a number whose sum = 7 and product = 2×3 = 6

We get 6 and 1 as the numbers [6+1 = 7 and 6×1 = 6]

$2x^2+7x+3 = 2x^2+6x+1x+3$

$= 2x(x+3)+1(x+3)$

$= (2x+1)(x+3)$

**(iii) $6x^2+5x-6$**

Solution:

Using the splitting the middle term method,

We have to find a number whose sum = 5 and product = 6×-6 = -36

We get -4 and 9 as the numbers [-4+9 = 5 and -4×9 = -36]

$6x^2+5x-6 = 6x^2+9x-4x-6$

$= 3x(2x+3)-2(2x+3)$

$= (2x+3)(3x-2)$

**(iv) $3x^2-x-4$**

Solution:

Using the splitting the middle term method,

We have to find a number whose sum = -1 and product = 3×-4 = -12

We get -4 and 3 as the numbers [-4+3 = -1 and -4×3 = -12]

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

$= x(3x-4)+1(3x-4)$

$= (3x-4)(x+1)$

**5. Factorise:**

**(i) $x^3-2x^2-x+2$**

Solution:

Let $p(x) = x^3-2x^2-x+2$

Factors of 2 are ±1 and ± 2

Now,

$p(x) = x^3-2x^2-x+2$

$p(-1) = (-1)^3-2(-1)^2-(-1)+2$

$= -1-2+1+2$

$= 0$

Therefore, $(x+1)$ is the factor of $p(x)$

Quotient: $x^2-3x+2$

Divisor: $x+1$

$x^3-2x^2-x+2$
$x^3+x^2$
$-\quad -$
$-3x^2-x+2$
$-3x^2-3x$
$+\quad +$
$2x+2$
$2x+2$
$-\quad -$
$0$

Now, Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

$(x+1)(x^2–3x+2) = (x+1)(x^2–x–2x+2)$

$= (x+1)(x(x−1)−2(x−1))$

$= (x+1)(x−1)(x-2)$

(ii) $x^3–3x^2–9x–5$

Solution:

Let $p(x) = x^3–3x^2–9x–5$

Factors of 5 are ±1 and ±5

By the trial method, we find that

$p(5) = 0$

So, (x-5) is factor of p(x)

Now,

$p(x) = x^3–3x^2–9x–5$

$p(5) = (5)^3–3(5)^2–9(5)–5$

$= 125−75−45−5$

$= 0$

Therefore, (x-5) is the factor of p(x)

Quotient: $x^2+2x+1$

Divisor: $x-5$

$x^3-3x^2-9x-5$
$x^3-5x^2$
$-\quad +$
$2x^2-9x-5$
$2x^2-10x$
$-\quad +$
$x-5$
$x-5$
$-\quad +$
$0$

Now, Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

$(x-5)(x^2+2x+1) = (x-5)(x^2+x+x+1)$

$= (x-5)(x(x+1)+1(x+1))$

$= (x-5)(x+1)(x+1)$

(iii) $x^3+13x^2+32x+20$

Solution:

Let $p(x) = x^3+13x^2+32x+20$

Factors of 20 are $\pm1$, $\pm2$, $\pm4$, $\pm5$, $\pm10$ and $\pm20$

By the trial method, we find that

$p(-1) = 0$

So, $(x+1)$ is factor of $p(x)$

Now,

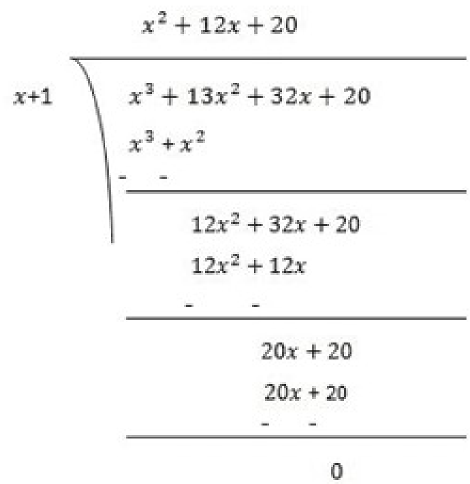
$p(x)= x^3+13x^2+32x+20$

$p(-1) = (-1)^3+13(-1)^2+32(-1)+20$

$= -1+13-32+20$

$= 0$

Therefore, $(x+1)$ is the factor of $p(x)$




Now, Dividend = Divisor × Quotient +Remainder

$(x+1)(x^2+12x+20) = (x+1)(x^2+2x+10x+20)$

$= (x+1)x(x+2)+10(x+2)$

$= (x+1)(x+2)(x+10)$

(iv) $2y^3+y^2-2y-1$

Solution:

Let $p(y) = 2y^3+y^2-2y-1$

Factors $= 2\times(-1)=$ -2 are $\pm1$ and $\pm2$

By the trial method, we find that

$p(1) = 0$

So, (y-1) is factor of p(y)

Now,

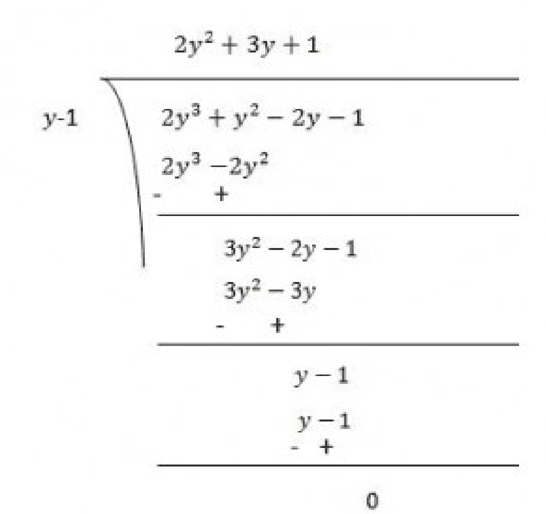
$p(y) = 2y^3+y^2-2y-1$

$p(1) = 2(1)^3+(1)^2-2(1)-1$

$= 2+1-2$

$= 0$

Therefore, (y-1) is the factor of p(y)




Now, Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

$(y-1)(2y^2+3y+1) = (y-1)(2y^2+2y+y+1)$

$= (y-1)(2y(y+1)+1(y+1))$

$= (y-1)(2y+1)(y+1)$

Exercise 2.5 Page: 48

1. Use suitable identities to find the following products:

(i) $(x+4)(x+10)$

Solution:

Using the identity, $(x+a)(x+b) = x^2+(a+b)x+ab$

[Here, a = 4 and b = 10]

We get,

$(x+4)(x+10) = x^2+(4+10)x+(4\times10)$

$= x^2+14x+40$

(ii) $(x+8)(x-10)$

Solution:

Using the identity, $(x+a)(x+b) = x^2+(a+b)x+ab$

[Here, a = 8 and b = −10]

We get,

$(x+8)(x-10) = x^2+(8+(-10))x+(8\times(-10))$

$= x^2+(8-10)x-80$
$= x^2-2x-80$
**(iii) $(3x+4)(3x-5)$**
Solution:
Using the identity, $(x+a)(x+b) = x^2+(a+b)x+ab$
[Here, $x = 3x$, $a = 4$ and $b = -5$]
We get,
$(3x+4)(3x-5) = (3x)^2+[4+(-5)]3x+4\times(-5)$
$= 9x^2+3x(4-5)-20$
$= 9x^2-3x-20$
**(iv) $(y^2+3/2)(y^2-3/2)$**
Solution:
Using the identity, $(x+y)(x-y) = x^2-y^2$
[Here, $x = y^2$ and $y = 3/2$]
We get,
$(y^2+3/2)(y^2-3/2) = (y^2)^2-(3/2)^2$
$= y^4-9/4$
**2. Evaluate the following products without multiplying directly:**
**(i) $103\times107$**
Solution:
$103\times107 = (100+3)\times(100+7)$
Using identity, $[(x+a)(x+b) = x^2+(a+b)x+ab$
Here, $x = 100$
$a = 3$
$b = 7$
We get, $103\times107 = (100+3)\times(100+7)$
$= (100)^2+(3+7)100+(3\times7)$
$= 10000+1000+21$
$= 11021$
**(ii) $95\times96$**
Solution:
$95\times96 = (100-5)\times(100-4)$
Using identity, $[(x-a)(x-b) = x^2-(a+b)x+ab$
Here, $x = 100$
$a = -5$
$b = -4$
We get, $95\times96 = (100-5)\times(100-4)$

$= (100)^2+100(-5+(-4))+(-5\times-4)$
$= 10000-900+20$
$= 9120$

(iii) $104\times96$

Solution:

$104\times96 = (100+4)\times(100-4)$

Using identity, $[(a+b)(a-b)= a^2-b^2]$

Here, $a = 100$

$b = 4$

We get, $104\times96 = (100+4)\times(100-4)$
$= (100)^2-(4)^2$
$= 10000-16$
$= 9984$

3. Factorise the following using appropriate identities:

(i) $9x^2+6xy+y^2$

Solution:

$9x^2+6xy+y^2 = (3x)^2+(2\times3x\times y)+y^2$

Using identity, $x^2+2xy+y^2 = (x+y)^2$

Here, $x = 3x$

$y = y$

$9x^2+6xy+y^2 = (3x)^2+(2\times3x\times y)+y^2$
$= (3x+y)^2$
$= (3x+y)(3x+y)$

(ii) $4y^2-4y+1$

Solution:

$4y^2-4y+1 = (2y)^2-(2\times2y\times1)+1$

Using identity, $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = (x - y)^2$

Here, $x = 2y$

$y = 1$

$4y^2-4y+1 = (2y)^2-(2\times2y\times1)+1^2$
$= (2y-1)^2$
$= (2y-1)(2y-1)$

(iii) $x^2-y^2/100$

Solution:

$x^2-y^2/100 = x^2-(y/10)^2$

Using identity, $x^2-y^2 = (x-y)(x+y)$

Here, $x = x$

$y = y/10$

$x^2-y^2/100 = x^2-(y/10)^2$

$= (x-y/10)(x+y/10)$

4. Expand each of the following using suitable identities:

(i) $(x+2y+4z)^2$

(ii) $(2x-y+z)^2$

(iii) $(-2x+3y+2z)^2$

(iv) $(3a-7b-c)^2$

(v) $(-2x+5y-3z)^2$

(vi) $((1/4)a-(1/2)b+1)^2$

Solution:

(i) $(x+2y+4z)^2$

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

Here, $x = x$

$y = 2y$

$z = 4z$

$(x+2y+4z)^2 = x^2+(2y)^2+(4z)^2+(2\times x\times 2y)+(2\times 2y\times 4z)+(2\times 4z\times x)$

$= x^2+4y^2+16z^2+4xy+16yz+8xz$

(ii) $(2x-y+z)^2$

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

Here, $x = 2x$

$y = -y$

$z = z$

$(2x-y+z)^2 = (2x)^2+(-y)^2+z^2+(2\times 2x\times -y)+(2\times -y\times z)+(2\times z\times 2x)$

$= 4x^2+y^2+z^2-4xy-2yz+4xz$

(iii) $(-2x+3y+2z)^2$

Solution:

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

Here, $x = -2x$

$y = 3y$

$z = 2z$

$(-2x+3y+2z)^2 =$

$(-2x)^2+(3y)^2+(2z)^2+(2\times -2x\times 3y)+(2\times 3y\times 2z)+(2\times 2z\times -2x)$

$= 4x^2+9y^2+4z^2-12xy+12yz-8xz$

(iv) $(3a-7b-c)^2$

Solution:

Using identity $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

Here, $x = 3a$

$y = -7b$

$z = -c$

$(3a - 7b - c)^2 = (3a)^2 + (-7b)^2 + (-c)^2 + (2\times 3a \times -7b) + (2\times -7b \times -c) + (2\times -c \times 3a)$

$= 9a^2 + 49b^2 + c^2 - 42ab + 14bc - 6ca$

(v) $(-2x+5y-3z)^2$

Solution:

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

Here, $x = -2x$

$y = 5y$

$z = -3z$

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

$= 4x^2+25y^2+9z^2-20xy-30yz+12zx$

(vi) $((1/4)a-(1/2)b+1)^2$

Solution:

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

Here, $x = (1/4)a$

$y = (-1/2)b$

$z = 1$

$$((1/4)a-(1/2)b+1)^2 = (\frac{1}{4}a)^2+(-\frac{1}{2}b)^2+(1)^2+(2\times\frac{1}{4}a\times-\frac{1}{2}b)+(2\times-\frac{1}{2}b\times1)+(2\times1\times\frac{1}{4}a)$$

$$=\frac{1}{16}a^2+\frac{1}{4}b^2+1^2-\frac{2}{8}ab-\frac{2}{2}b+\frac{2}{4}a$$

$$=\frac{1}{16}a^2+\frac{1}{4}b^2+1-\frac{1}{4}ab-b+\frac{1}{2}a$$

5. Factorise:

(i) $4x^2+9y^2+16z^2+12xy-24yz-16xz$

(ii) $2x^2+y^2+8z^2-2\sqrt{2}xy+4\sqrt{2}yz-8xz$

Solution:

(i) $4x^2+9y^2+16z^2+12xy-24yz-16xz$

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

We can say that, $x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx = (x+y+z)^2$

$4x^2+9y^2+16z^2+12xy-24yz-16xz =$

$(2x)^2+(3y)^2+(-4z)^2+(2\times2x\times3y)+(2\times3y\times-4z)+(2\times-4z\times2x)$

$= (2x+3y-4z)^2$

$= (2x+3y-4z)(2x+3y-4z)$

(ii) $2x^2+y^2+8z^2-2\sqrt{2}xy+4\sqrt{2}yz-8xz$

Using identity, $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx$

We can say that, $x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx = (x+y+z)^2$

$2x^2+y^2+8z^2-2\sqrt{2}xy+4\sqrt{2}yz-8xz$

$= (-\sqrt{2}x)^2+(y)^2+(2\sqrt{2}z)^2+(2\times-\sqrt{2}x\times y)+(2\times y\times 2\sqrt{2}z)+(2\times 2\sqrt{2}\times-\sqrt{2}x)$

$= (-\sqrt{2}x+y+2\sqrt{2}z)^2$

$= (-\sqrt{2}x+y+2\sqrt{2}z)(-\sqrt{2}x+y+2\sqrt{2}z)$

6. Write the following cubes in expanded form:

(i) $(2x+1)^3$

(ii) $(2a-3b)^3$

(iii) $((3/2)x+1)^3$

(iv) $(x-(2/3)y)^3$

Solution:

(i) $(2x+1)^3$

Using identity, $(x+y)^3 = x^3+y^3+3xy(x+y)$

$(2x+1)^3 = (2x)^3+1^3+(3\times 2x\times 1)(2x+1)$

$= 8x^3+1+6x(2x+1)$

$= 8x^3+12x^2+6x+1$

(ii) $(2a-3b)^3$

Using identity, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$

$(2a-3b)^3 = (2a)^3-(3b)^3-(3\times 2a\times 3b)(2a-3b)$

$= 8a^3-27b^3-18ab(2a-3b)$

$= 8a^3-27b^3-36a^2b+54ab^2$

(iii) $((3/2)x+1)^3$

Using identity, $(x+y)^3 = x^3+y^3+3xy(x+y)$

$((3/2)x+1)^3=((3/2)x)^3+1^3+(3\times(3/2)x\times 1)((3/2)x+1)$

$= \frac{27}{8}x^3+1+\frac{9}{2}x(\frac{3}{2}x+1)$

$= \frac{27}{8}x^3+1+\frac{27}{4}x^2+\frac{9}{2}x$

$= \frac{27}{8}x^3+\frac{27}{4}x^2+\frac{9}{2}x+1$

(iv) $(x-(2/3)y)^3$

Using identity, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$

$(x-\frac{2}{3}y)^3=(x)^3-(\frac{2}{3}y)^3-(3\times x\times\frac{2}{3}y)(x-\frac{2}{3}y)$

$=(x)^3-\frac{8}{27}y^3-2xy(x-\frac{2}{3}y)$

$=(x)^3-\frac{8}{27}y^3-2x^2y+\frac{4}{3}xy^2$

7. Evaluate the following using suitable identities:
(i) $(99)^3$
(ii) $(102)^3$
(iii) $(998)^3$
Solutions:
(i) $(99)^3$
Solution:
We can write 99 as 100–1
Using identity, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$
$(99)^3 = (100-1)^3$
$= (100)^3-1^3-(3\times100\times1)(100-1)$
$= 1000000 - 1 - 300(100 - 1)$
$= 1000000-1-30000+300$
$= 970299$
(ii) $(102)^3$
Solution:
We can write 102 as 100+2
Using identity, $(x+y)^3 = x^3+y^3+3xy(x+y)$
$(100+2)^3 = (100)^3+2^3+(3\times100\times2)(100+2)$
$= 1000000 + 8 + 600(100 + 2)$
$= 1000000 + 8 + 60000 + 1200$
$= 1061208$
(iii) $(998)^3$
Solution:
We can write 99 as 1000–2
Using identity, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$
$(998)^3 = (1000-2)^3$
$= (1000)^3-2^3-(3\times1000\times2)(1000-2)$
$= 1000000000-8-6000(1000-2)$
$= 1000000000-8-6000000+12000$
$= 994011992$
8. Factorise each of the following:
(i) $8a^3+b^3+12a^2b+6ab^2$
(ii) $8a^3-b^3-12a^2b+6ab^2$
(iii) $27-125a^3-135a+225a^2$
(iv) $64a^3-27b^3-144a^2b+108ab^2$
(v) $27p^3-(1/216)-(9/2)p^2+(1/4)p$

Solutions:

(i) $8a^3+b^3+12a^2b+6ab^2$

Solution:

The expression, $8a^3+b^3+12a^2b+6ab^2$ can be written as $(2a)^3+b^3+3(2a)^2b+3(2a)(b)^2$

$8a^3+b^3+12a^2b+6ab^2 = (2a)^3+b^3+3(2a)^2b+3(2a)(b)^2$

$= (2a+b)^3$

$= (2a+b)(2a+b)(2a+b)$

Here, the identity, $(x+y)^3 = x^3+y^3+3xy(x+y)$ is used.

(ii) $8a^3-b^3-12a^2b+6ab^2$

Solution:

The expression, $8a^3-b^3-12a^2b+6ab^2$ can be written as $(2a)^3-b^3-3(2a)^2b+3(2a)(b)^2$

$8a^3-b^3-12a^2b+6ab^2 = (2a)^3-b^3-3(2a)^2b+3(2a)(b)^2$

$= (2a-b)^3$

$= (2a-b)(2a-b)(2a-b)$

Here, the identity, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$ is used.

(iii) $27-125a^3-135a+225a^2$

Solution:

The expression, $27-125a^3-135a+225a^2$ can be written as $3^3-(5a)^3-3(3)^2(5a)+3(3)(5a)^2$

$27-125a^3-135a+225a^2 =$

$3^3-(5a)^3-3(3)^2(5a)+3(3)(5a)^2$

$= (3-5a)^3$

$= (3-5a)(3-5a)(3-5a)$

Here, the identity, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$ is used.

(iv) $64a^3-27b^3-144a^2b+108ab^2$

Solution:

The expression, $64a^3-27b^3-144a^2b+108ab^2$ can be written as $(4a)^3-(3b)^3-3(4a)^2(3b)+3(4a)(3b)^2$

$64a^3-27b^3-144a^2b+108ab^2=$

$(4a)^3-(3b)^3-3(4a)^2(3b)+3(4a)(3b)^2$

$=(4a-3b)^3$

$=(4a-3b)(4a-3b)(4a-3b)$

Here, the identity, $(x-y)^3 = x^3 - y^3 - 3xy(x-y)$ is used.

(v) $27p^3-(1/216)-(9/2)p^2+(1/4)p$

Solution:

The expression, $27p^3-(1/216)-(9/2)p^2+(1/4)p$ can be written as

$(3p)^3-(1/6)^3-(9/2)p^2+(1/4)p = (3p)^3-(1/6)^3-3(3p)(1/6)(3p-1/6)$

Using $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$

$27p^3-(1/216)-(9/2)p^2+(1/4)p = (3p)^3-(1/6)^3-3(3p)(1/6)(3p-1/6)$

Taking $x = 3p$ and $y = 1/6$

$= (3p-1/6)^3$

$= (3p-1/6)(3p-1/6)(3p-1/6)$

9. Verify:

(i) $x^3+y^3 = (x+y)(x^2-xy+y^2)$

(ii) $x^3-y^3 = (x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2)$

Solutions:

(i) $x^3+y^3 = (x+y)(x^2-xy+y^2)$

We know that, $(x+y)^3 = x^3+y^3+3xy(x+y)$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3 = (x+y)^3-3xy(x+y)$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3 = (x+y)[(x+y)^2-3xy]$

Taking $(x+y)$ common $\Rightarrow x^3+y^3 = (x+y)[(x^2+y^2+2xy)-3xy]$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3 = (x+y)(x^2+y^2-xy)$

(ii) $x^3-y^3 = (x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2)$

We know that, $(x-y)^3 = x^3-y^3-3xy(x-y)$

$\Rightarrow x^3-y^3 = (x-y)^3+3xy(x-y)$

$\Rightarrow x^3-y^3 = (x-y)[(x-y)^2+3xy]$

Taking $(x+y)$ common $\Rightarrow x^3-y^3 = (x-y)[(x^2+y^2-2xy)+3xy]$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3 = (x-y)(x^2+y^2+xy)$

10. Factorise each of the following:

(i) $27y^3+125z^3$

(ii) $64m^3-343n^3$

Solutions:

(i) $27y^3+125z^3$

The expression, $27y^3+125z^3$ can be written as $(3y)^3+(5z)^3$

$27y^3+125z^3 = (3y)^3+(5z)^3$

We know that, $x^3+y^3 = (x+y)(x^2-xy+y^2)$

$27y^3+125z^3 = (3y)^3+(5z)^3$

$= (3y+5z)[(3y)^2-(3y)(5z)+(5z)^2]$

$= (3y+5z)(9y^2-15yz+25z^2)$

(ii) $64m^3-343n^3$

The expression, $64m^3-343n^3$ can be written as $(4m)^3-(7n)^3$

$64m^3-343n^3 =$

$(4m)^3-(7n)^3$

We know that, $x^3-y^3 = (x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2)$

$64m^3-343n^3 = (4m)^3-(7n)^3$

$= (4m-7n)[(4m)^2+(4m)(7n)+(7n)^2]$

$= (4m-7n)(16m^2+28mn+49n^2)$

**11. Factorise: $27x^3+y^3+z^3-9xyz$.**

Solution:

The expression $27x^3+y^3+z^3-9xyz$ can be written as $(3x)^3+y^3+z^3-3(3x)(y)(z)$

$27x^3+y^3+z^3-9xyz = (3x)^3+y^3+z^3-3(3x)(y)(z)$

We know that, $x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = (x+y+z)(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-zx)$

$27x^3+y^3+z^3-9xyz = (3x)^3+y^3+z^3-3(3x)(y)(z)$

$= (3x+y+z)[(3x)^2+y^2+z^2-3xy-yz-3xz]$

$= (3x+y+z)(9x^2+y^2+z^2-3xy-yz-3xz)$

**12. Verify that:**

**$x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = (1/2)(x+y+z)[(x-y)^2+(y-z)^2+(z-x)^2]$**

Solution:

We know that,

$x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = (x+y+z)(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-xz)$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = (1/2)(x+y+z)[2(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-xz)]$

$= (1/2)(x+y+z)(2x^2+2y^2+2z^2-2xy-2yz-2xz)$

$= (1/2)(x+y+z)[(x^2+y^2-2xy)+(y^2+z^2-2yz)+(x^2+z^2-2xz)]$

$= (1/2)(x+y+z)[(x-y)^2+(y-z)^2+(z-x)^2]$

**13. If $x+y+z = 0$, show that $x^3+y^3+z^3 = 3xyz$.**

Solution:

We know that,

$x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = (x+y+z)(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-xz)$

Now, according to the question, let $(x+y+z) = 0$,

Then, $x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = (0)(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-xz)$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^3+y^3+z^3 = 3xyz$

Hence Proved

**14. Without actually calculating the cubes, find the value of each of the following:**

(i) $(-12)^3+(7)^3+(5)^3$

(ii) $(28)^3+(-15)^3+(-13)^3$

Solution:

(i) $(-12)^3+(7)^3+(5)^3$

Let $a = -12$

$b = 7$

$c = 5$

We know that if $x+y+z = 0$, then $x^3+y^3+z^3=3xyz$.

Here, $-12+7+5=0$

$(-12)^3+(7)^3+(5)^3 = 3xyz$

$= 3\times-12\times7\times5$

$= -1260$

(ii) $(28)^3+(-15)^3+(-13)^3$

Solution:

$(28)^3+(-15)^3+(-13)^3$

Let $a = 28$

$b = -15$

$c = -13$

We know that if $x+y+z = 0$, then $x^3+y^3+z^3 = 3xyz$.

Here, $x+y+z = 28-15-13 = 0$

$(28)^3+(-15)^3+(-13)^3 = 3xyz$

$= 0+3(28)(-15)(-13)$

$= 16380$

15. Give possible expressions for the length and breadth of each of the following rectangles, in which their areas are given:

(i) Area: $25a^2-35a+12$

(ii) Area: $35y^2+13y-12$

Solution:

(i) Area: $25a^2-35a+12$

Using the splitting the middle term method,

We have to find a number whose sum = -35 and product $=25\times12 = 300$

We get -15 and -20 as the numbers $[-15+-20=-35$ and $-15\times-20 = 300]$

$25a^2-35a+12 = 25a^2-15a-20a+12$

$= 5a(5a-3)-4(5a-3)$

$= (5a-4)(5a-3)$

Possible expression for length $= 5a-4$

Possible expression for breadth $= 5a-3$

(ii) Area: $35y^2+13y-12$

Using the splitting the middle term method,
We have to find a number whose sum = 13 and product = 35×-12 = 420
We get -15 and 28 as the numbers [-15+28 = 13 and -15×28=420]
$35y^2+13y-12 = 35y^2-15y+28y-12$
$= 5y(7y-3)+4(7y-3)$
$= (5y+4)(7y-3)$
Possible expression for length = $(5y+4)$
Possible expression for breadth = $(7y-3)$

**16. What are the possible expressions for the dimensions of the cuboids whose volumes are given below?**
**(i) Volume: $3x^2-12x$**
**(ii) Volume: $12ky^2+8ky-20k$**

Solution:
(i) Volume: $3x^2-12x$
$3x^2-12x$ can be written as $3x(x-4)$ by taking 3x out of both the terms.
Possible expression for length = 3
Possible expression for breadth = x
Possible expression for height = $(x-4)$
(ii) Volume:
$12ky^2+8ky-20k$
$12ky^2+8ky-20k$ can be written as $4k(3y^2+2y-5)$ by taking 4k out of both the terms.
$12ky^2+8ky-20k = 4k(3y^2+2y-5)$
[Here, $3y^2+2y-5$ can be written as $3y^2+5y-3y-5$ using splitting the middle term method.]
$= 4k(3y^2+5y-3y-5)$
$= 4k[y(3y+5)-1(3y+5)]$
$= 4k(3y+5)(y-1)$
Possible expression for length = 4k
Possible expression for breadth = $(3y+5)$
Possible expression for height = $(y-1)$

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