## PARHO PUNJAB PARHAO PUNJAB - MATH TEAM (GURDASPUR)

**ASSIGNMENT - 6** 

EX 2.2

CLASS 10th

 $\triangleright$  If α (alpha) and β(beta) are zeroes of a quadratic polynomial P(x) = ax<sup>2</sup> + bx +c, a ≠0.

Sum of zeroes = 
$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-(coefficient\ of\ x)}{coefficient\ of\ x^2} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

Product of zeroes = 
$$\alpha\beta = \frac{constant\ term}{coefficient\ of\ x^2} = \frac{c}{a}$$

**Example**: Find the zeroes of polynomial  $x^2 - 2x - 8$  and verify the relationship between zeroes and coefficients.

Solutions: 
$$x^2 - 2x - 8 = x^2 - 4x + 2x - 8$$
  
=  $x (x-4) + 2 (x-4)$   
=  $(x+2) (x-4)$ 

$$\therefore$$
 x+2=0 or x - 4 = 0

So, 
$$x = -2$$
 and  $x = 4$ 

 $\therefore$  Value of  $x^2 - 2x - 8$  is zero when x = -2 or x = 4

$$\therefore \quad \text{Sum of zeroes} = -2 + 4 = 2 = \frac{-(-2)}{1} = \frac{-(coefficient \ of \ x)}{coefficient \ of \ x^2} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$\text{Product of zeroes} = -2 \times 4 = -8 = \frac{-8}{1} = \frac{constant \ term}{coefficient \ of \ x^2} = \frac{c}{a}$$

> If we know sum of zeroes and product of zeroes, we can find quadratic polynomial

Quadratic polynomial =  $x^2 - Sx + P$ 

Here, S -- sum of zeroes =  $\alpha + \beta$ 

P--- Product of zeroes = 
$$\alpha \beta$$

**Example**: Find quadratic polynomial if sum of zeroes is  $\frac{1}{4}$  and product of zeroes is -1.

**Solution**:  $S = \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $P = \alpha \beta = -1$ 

∴ Quadratic Polynomial = 
$$x^2 - Sx + P$$
  
=  $x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x + (-1)$   
=  $x^2 - \frac{x}{4} - 1$ 

If we want to remove 4 from the denominator then multiply quadratic polynomial by 4

Quadratic polynomial =  $4 \times x^2 - 4 \times \frac{x}{4} - 4 \times 1$ 

$$=4 x^2 - x - 4$$

Both answers are correct.

## **HOME WORK:**

1. Find the Zeroes of polynomial and verify relationship between zeroes and coefficient.

a) 
$$6x^2 - 7x - 3$$
 b)  $3x^2 - x - 4$ 

b) 
$$3x^2 - x - 4$$

If sum of zeroes is 4 and product of zeroes is 1, find the quadratic polynomial.