

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 9th



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Class : 9th
Subject : Maths
Chapter : 2
Chapter Name : Polynomials

Exercise 2.1

Q1 Which of the following expressions are polynomials in one variable and which are not? State reasons for your answer

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

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

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

(iv) $y + \frac{2}{y}$

(v) $x^2 + y^3 + t$

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

Yes, this expression is a polynomial in one variable x.

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

Yes, this expression is a polynomial in one variable x.

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

No It can be observed that the exponent of variable t in term $3\sqrt{t}$ is $\frac{1}{2}$ which is not a whole number .Therefore this expression is not a polynomial.

(iv) $y + \frac{2}{y}$ No It can be observed that the exponent of variable t in term $\frac{2}{y}$ is -1 , which is not a whole number .Therefore this expression is not a polynomial.

(v) $x^2 + y^3 + t$ No It can be observed that this expression is a polynomial in 3 variables x,y and and t .Therefore , this expression is not a polynomial .

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Q2 Write the coefficients of x^2 in each of the following:

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

(ii) $2 - x^2 + x^3$

(iii) $\frac{\pi}{2}x^2 + x$

(iv) $\sqrt{2}x - 1$

Answer. (i) $2 + x^2 + x$

In the above expression the coefficient of x^2 is 1.

(ii) $2 - x^2 + x^3$

In the above expression the coefficient of x^2 is -1

(iii) $\frac{\pi}{2}x^2 + x$

In the above expression the coefficient of x^2 is $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(iv) $\sqrt{2}x - 1$ or $0x^2 + \sqrt{2}x - 1$

In the above expression the coefficient of x^2 is 0

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Q3 Give one example each of a binomial of degree 35, and of a monomial of degree 100.

Answer. Degree of a polynomial is the highest power of the variable in the polynomial.

Binomial has two terms in it. Therefore, binomial of degree 35 can be written as $x^{35} + x^{34}$

Monomial has only one term in it. Therefore, monomial of degree 100 can be written as X^{100}

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Q4 Write the degree of each of the following polynomials

(i) $5x^3 + 4x^2 + 7x$

(ii) $4 - y^2$

(iii) $5t - \sqrt{7}$

(iv) 3

Answer. Degree of a polynomial is the highest power of the variable in the polynomial.

(i) $5x^3 + 4x^2 + 7x$

This is a polynomial in a variable x and the highest power of variable x is 3 . Therefore, the degree of this polynomial is 3.

(ii) $4 - y^2$ This is a polynomial in variable y and the highest power of variable y is 2. Therefore, the degree of this polynomial is 2 .

(iii) $5t - \sqrt{7}$ This is a polynomial in variable t and the highest power of variable t is 1. Therefore, the degree of this polynomial is 1.

(iv) 3 This is a constant polynomial. Degree of a constant polynomial is always 0.

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Q5 Classify the following as linear, quadratic and cubic polynomials:

(i) $x^2 + x$

(ii) $x - x^3$

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

(iv) $1 + x$

(v) $3t$

(vi) r^2

(vii) $7x^3$

Answer. Linear polynomial, quadratic polynomial, and cubic polynomial has its degrees as 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

- (i) $x^2 + x$ is a quadratic polynomial as its degree is 2 .
 (ii) $x - x^3$ is a cubic polynomial as its degree is 3 .
 (iii) $y + y^2 + 4$ is a quadratic polynomial as its degree is 1.
 (iv) $1 + x$ is a linear polynomial as its degree is 1.
 (v) $3t$ is a linear polynomial as its degree is 1.
 (vi) r^2 is a quadratic polynomial as its degree is 2.
 (vii) $7x^3$ is a cubic polynomial as its degree is 3 .

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Exercise 2.2

Q1 Find the value of the polynomial $5x - 4x^2 + 3$ at

- (i) $x = 0$
 (ii) $x = -1$
 (iii) $x = 2$

Answer. (i) $p(x) = 5x - 4x^2 + 3$
 $p(0) = 5(0) - 4(0)^2 + 3$
 $= 3$

(ii) $p(x) = 5x - 4x^2 + 3$
 $p(-1) = 5(-1) - 4(-1)^2 + 3$
 $= -5 - 4(1) + 3 = -6$

(iii) $p(x) = 5x - 4x^2 + 3$
 $p(2) = 5(2) - 4(2)^2 + 3$
 $= 10 - 16 + 3 = -3$

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Q2 Find $p(0)$, $p(1)$ and $p(2)$ for each of the following polynomials;

- (i) $p(y) = y^2 - y + 1$
 (ii) $p(t) = 2 + t + 2t^2 - t^3$
 (iii) $p(x) = x^3$
 (iv) $p(x) = (x - 1)(x + 1)$

Answer. (i) $p(y) = y^2 - y + 1$

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

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

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

(ii) $p(t) = 2 + t + 2t^2 - t^3$

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

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

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

(iii) $p(x) = x^3$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Q3 Verify whether the following are zeroes of the polynomial, indicated against them.

(i) $P(x) = 3x + 1, x = -\frac{1}{3}$

(ii) $p(x) = 5x - \pi, x = \frac{4}{5}$

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

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

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

(vi) $p(x) = \left[x + m, x = -\frac{m}{l} \right]$

(vii) $P(x) = 3x^2 - 1, x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

(viii) $p(x) = 2x + 1, x = \frac{1}{2}$

Answer. (i) If $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ is a zero of given polynomial $p(x) = 3x + 1$ should be 0

$$\text{Here } p\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = 3\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$$

Therefore $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ is a zero of the given polynomial .

(ii) If $x = \frac{4}{5}$ is a zero of polynomial $p(x) = 5x - \pi$ then $p\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)$ should be 0.

$$\text{Here } p\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = 5\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) - \pi = 4 - \pi$$

$$\text{As } p\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) \neq 0$$

Therefore $x = \frac{4}{5}$ is a zero of given polynomial .

(iii) If $x = 1$ and $x = -1$ are zeroes of polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 1$ then $p(1)$ and $p(-1)$ should be 0.

$$\text{Here } p(1) = (1)^2 - 1 = 0 \text{ and } p(-1) = (-1)^2 - 1 = 0$$

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

(iv) If $x = -1$ and $x = 2$ is a zero of polynomial $p(x) = (x + 1)(x - 2)$ then $p(-1)$ and $p(2)$ should be 0.

$$\text{Here } p(-1) = (-1 + 1)(-1 - 2) = 0(-3) = 0 \text{ and } p(2) = (2 + 1)(2 - 2) = 3(0) = 0$$

Therefore $x = -1$ and $x = 2$ are zeroes of the given polynomial

(v) If $x = 0$ and $x = 2$ is a zero of polynomial $p(x) = x^2$ then $p(0)$ should be 0.

$$\text{Here } p(0) = (0)^2 = 0$$

Hence $x = 0$ is a zero of the given polynomial .

(vi) If $x = \frac{-m}{l}$ is a zero of polynomial $p(x) = lx + m$ then $p\left(\frac{-m}{l}\right)$ should be 0.

$$\text{Here, } p\left(\frac{-m}{l}\right) = l\left(\frac{-m}{l}\right) + m = -m + m = 0$$

Therefore $x = \frac{-m}{l}$ is a zero of the given polynomial .

(vii) If $x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$ and $x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ are zeroes of polynomial $p(x) = 3x^2 - 1$ then $p\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ and $p\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ should be 0.

$$\text{Here } p\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 3\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 - 1 = 3\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{And } p\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 3\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 - 1 = 3\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

Hence, $x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$ is a zero of the given polynomial . However, $x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ is not a zero of the given polynomial .

(viii) If $x = \frac{1}{2}$ is a zero of polynomial $p(x) = 2x + 1$ then $p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ should be 0.

$$\text{Here } p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\text{As } p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \neq 0$$

Therefore $x = \frac{1}{2}$ is not a zero of polynomial

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Q4 Find the zero of the polynomial in each of the following cases

(i) $p(x) = x + 5$

(ii) $p(x) = x - 5$

(iii) $p(x) = 2x + 5$

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

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

$$(vi) p(x) = ax, a \neq 0$$

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

Answer. (i) Zero of a polynomial is that value of the variable at which the value of the polynomial is obtained as 0.

$$p(x) = x + 5$$

$$p(x) = 0$$

$$x + 5 = 0$$

$$x = -5$$

Therefore for $x = -5$ the value of the polynomial n is 0 and hence $x = -5$ is a zero of the given polynomial .

$$(ii) p(x) = x - 5$$

$$p(x) = 0$$

$$x - 5 = 0$$

$$x = 5$$

Therefore for $x = 5$ the value of the polynomial n is 0 and hence $x = 5$ is a zero of the given polynomial .

$$(iii) p(x) = 2x + 5$$

$$p(x) = 0$$

$$2x + 5 = 0$$

$$2x = -5$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{2}$$

Therefore for $x = -\frac{5}{2}$ the value of the polynomial n is 0 and hence $x = -\frac{5}{2}$ is a zero of the given polynomial .

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

$$p(x) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0$$

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

Therefore for $x = \frac{2}{3}$ the value of the polynomial n is 0 and hence $x = \frac{2}{3}$ is a zero of the given polynomial .

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

$$p(x) = 0$$

$$ax = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

Therefore for $x = 0$ the value of the polynomial n is 0 and hence $x = 0$ is a zero of the given polynomial .

$$(vi) p(x) = ax$$

$$p(x) = 0$$

$$ax = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

Therefore for $x = 0$ the value of the polynomial n is 0 and hence $x = 0$ is a zero of the given polynomial .

$$(vii) p(x) = cx + d$$

$$p(x) = 0$$

$$cx + d = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-d}{c}$$

Therefore for $x = \frac{-d}{c}$ the value of the polynomial n is 0 and hence $x = \frac{-d}{c}$ is a zero of the given polynomial .

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Exercise 2.3

Q1 Find the remainder when $x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$ is divided by

(i) $x + 1$

(ii) $x = \frac{1}{2}$

(iii) x

(iv) $x + \pi$

(v) $5 + 2x$

Answer.

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(i) $x + 1$

By long division,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 2x + 1 \\
 x + 1 \overline{) x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1} \\
 \underline{x^3 + x^2} \\
 2x^2 + 3x + 1 \\
 \underline{2x^2 + 2x} \\
 x + 1 \\
 \underline{x + 1} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Therefore, the remainder is 0.

(ii)

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By long division,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + \frac{7}{2}x + \frac{19}{4} \\
 x - \frac{1}{2} \overline{) x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1} \\
 \underline{x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2}} \\
 + \frac{7}{2}x^2 + 3x + 1 \\
 \underline{\frac{7}{2}x^2 - \frac{7}{4}x} \\
 \phantom{\frac{7}{2}x^2} + \frac{19}{4}x + 1 \\
 \phantom{\frac{7}{2}x^2} \underline{\frac{19}{4}x - \frac{19}{8}} \\
 \phantom{\frac{7}{2}x^2} \phantom{\frac{19}{4}x} + \frac{27}{8} \\
 \phantom{\frac{7}{2}x^2} \phantom{\frac{19}{4}x} \underline{\phantom{\frac{27}{8}}} \\
 \phantom{\frac{7}{2}x^2} \phantom{\frac{19}{4}x} \phantom{\frac{27}{8}} \frac{27}{8}
 \end{array}$$

Therefore, the remainder is $\frac{27}{8}$.

(iii) x

By long division,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 3x + 3 \\
 x \overline{) x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1} \\
 \underline{x^3} \\
 3x^2 + 3x + 1 \\
 \underline{3x^2} \\
 3x + 1 \\
 \underline{3x} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

Therefore, the remainder is 1.

(iv) $x + \pi$

By long division,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + (3 - \pi)x + (3 - 3\pi + \pi^2) \\
 x + \pi \overline{) x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1} \\
 \underline{x^3 + \pi x^2} \\
 (3 - \pi)x^2 + 3x + 1 \\
 \underline{(3 - \pi)x^2 + (3 - \pi)\pi x} \\
 [3 - 3\pi + \pi^2]x + 1 \\
 \underline{[3 - 3\pi + \pi^2]x + (3 - 3\pi + \pi^2)\pi} \\
 [1 - 3\pi + 3\pi^2 - \pi^3]
 \end{array}$$

Therefore, the remainder is $-\pi^3 + 3\pi^2 - 3\pi + 1$.

(v) $5 + 2x$

By long division,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{7}{8} \\
 2x+5 \overline{) x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1} \\
 \underline{x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x^2} \\
 \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x + 1 \\
 \underline{ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{5x}{4}} \\
 \phantom{\frac{x^2}{2} +} \frac{7x}{4} + 1 \\
 \underline{ \phantom{\frac{x^2}{2} +} \frac{7}{4}x + \frac{35}{8}} \\
 \phantom{\frac{x^2}{2} +} \phantom{\frac{7x}{4} +} \underline{ \phantom{\frac{x^2}{2} +} \phantom{\frac{7x}{4} +} \frac{27}{8}}
 \end{array}$$

Therefore, the remainder is $-\frac{27}{8}$

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Q2 Find the remainder when $x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$ is divided by $x - a$.

Answer.

By long division,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 6 \\
 x - a \overline{) x^3 - ax^2 + 6x - a} \\
 \underline{x^3 - ax^2} \\
 6x - a \\
 \underline{6x - 6a} \\
 5a
 \end{array}$$

Therefore, when $x^3 - ax^2 + 6x - a$ is divided by $x - a$, the remainder obtained is $5a$.

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Q3 Check whether $7 + 3x$ is a factor of $3x^3 + 7x$

Answer.

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Let us divide $(3x^3 + 7x)$ by $(7 + 3x)$. If the remainder obtained is 0, then $7 + 3x$ will be a factor of $3x^3 + 7x$.

By long division,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - \frac{7}{3}x + \frac{70}{9} \\
 \hline
 3x+7 \overline{) 3x^3 + 0x^2 + 7x} \\
 \underline{3x^3 + 7x^2} \\
 -7x^2 + 7x \\
 \underline{-7x^2 - \frac{49x}{3}} \\
 + + \\
 \hline
 \frac{70x}{3} \\
 \frac{70x}{3} + \frac{490}{9} \\
 \hline
 \frac{490}{9} \\
 \hline
 \frac{490}{9} \\
 \hline
 \frac{490}{9}
 \end{array}$$

As the remainder is not zero, therefore, $7 + 3x$ is not a factor of $3x^3 + 7x$.

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Exercise 2.4

Q1 Determine which of the following polynomials has $(x + 1)$ a factor :

- (i) $x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$
- (ii) $x^4 + x^2 + x^2 + x + 1$
- (iii) $x^4 + 3x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 1$
- (iv) $x^3 - x^2 - (2 + \sqrt{2})x + \sqrt{2}$

Answer. (i) If $(x + 1)$ is a factor of $p(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$ then $p(-1)$ must be zero , otherwise $(x + 1)$ is not of $p(x)$.

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

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

$$= -1 + 1 - 1 - 1 = 0$$

Hence $x + 1$ is not a factor of this polynomial .

(ii) If $(x + 1)$ is a factor of $p(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$ then $p(-1)$ must be zero , otherwise $(x + 1)$ is not of $p(x)$.

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

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

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

Therefore $x + 1$ is not a factor of this polynomial .

(iii) If $(x + 1)$ is a factor of polynomial $p(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 1$ then $p(-1)$ must be 0 otherwise $(x + 1)$ is not a factor of this polynomial .

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

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

$$\text{As } p(-1) \neq 0$$

Therefore, $x+1$ is not a factor of this polynomial .

(iv) If $x + 1$ is a factor of polynomial $p(x) = x^3 - x^2 - (2 + \sqrt{2})x + \sqrt{2}$ then $p(-1)$ must be 0 otherwise $(x + 1)$ is not a factor of this polynomial .

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

$$= -1 - 1 + 2 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{As } p(-1) \neq 0$$

Therefore, $x+1$ is not a factor of this polynomial .

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Q2 Use the Factor Theorem to determine whether $g(x)$ is a factor of $p(x)$ in each of the following cases:

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

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

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

Answer. If $g(x) = x + 1$ is a factor of the given polynomial $p(x)$ then $p(-1)$ must be zero .

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

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

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

Hence $g(x) = x + 1$ is a factor of the polynomial .

(ii) If $g(x) = x + 2$ is a factor of the given polynomial . $p(x)$ then $p(-2)$ must be 0.

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

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

$$= -8 + 12 - 6 + 1$$

$$= -1$$

$$\text{As } p(-2) \neq 0$$

Hence $g(x) = x + 2$ is not a factor of the given polynomial.

(iii) If $g(x) = x - 3$ is a factor of the given polynomial $p(x)$ then $p(3)$ must be 0.

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

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

$$= 27 - 36 + 9 = 0$$

Hence $g(x) = x - 3$ is not a factor of the given polynomial.

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Q3 Find the value of k, if $x - 1$ is a factor of $p(x)$ in each of the following cases:

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

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

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

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

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

$$p(1) = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2 + k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k = -2$$

Therefore the value of k is -2

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

$$p(1) = 0$$

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

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

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

Therefore ,the value of k is $-(2 + \sqrt{2})$

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

$$p(1) = 0$$

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

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

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

Therefore the value of k is $\sqrt{2} - 1$

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

$$\Rightarrow p(1) = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow k - 3 + k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2k - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{3}{2}$$

Therefore the value of k is $\frac{3}{2}$

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Q4 Factorise :

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

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

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

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

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

We can find two numbers such that $pq = 12 \times 1 = 12$ and $p + q = -7$. They are $p = 4$ and $q = -3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Here } 12x^2 - 7x + 1 &= 12x^2 - 4x - 3x + 1 \\ &= 4x(3x - 1) - 1(3x - 1) \\ &= (3x - 1)(4x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

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

We can find two numbers such that $pq = 2 \times 3 = 6$ and $p + q = 7$

They are $p = 6$ and $q = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Here } 2x^2 + 7x + 3 &= 2x^2 + 6x + x + 3 \\ &= 2x(x + 3) + 1(x + 3) \\ &= (x + 3)(2x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

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

We can find two numbers such that $pq = -36$ and $p + q = 5$

They are $p = 9$ and $q = -4$

Here,

$$\begin{aligned} 6x^2 + 5x - 6 &= 6x^2 + 9x - 4x - 6 \\ &= 3x(2x + 3) - 2(2x + 3) \\ &= (2x + 3)(3x - 2) \end{aligned}$$

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

We can find two numbers such that $pq = 3 \times (-4) = -12$

And $p + q = -1$

They are $p = -4$ and $q = 3$

Here,

$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 - x - 4 &= 3x^2 - 4x + 3x - 4 \\ &= x(3x - 4) + 1(3x - 4) \\ &= (3x - 4)(x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

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Q5 Factorise :

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

(ii) $x^2 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5$

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

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

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

All the factors of 2 have to be considered .These are $\pm 1, \pm 2$

By trial method

$$\begin{aligned} p(2) &= (2)^3 - 2(2)^2 - 2 + 2 \\ &= 8 - 8 - 2 + 2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $(x - 2)$ is a factor of polynomial $p(x)$

Let us find out the quotient on dividing $x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2$ by $p(x)$

By long division ,

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 3x + 2 \\ x+1 \overline{) x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2} \\ \underline{x^3 + x^2} \\ -3x^2 - x + 2 \\ \underline{-3x^2 - 3x} \\ + x + 2 \\ \underline{+ x + 1} \\ 2x + 2 \\ \underline{2x + 2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

It is known that

Dividend = Divisor * Quotient + Remainder

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 &= (x + 1)(x^2 - 3x + 2) + 0 \\ &= (x + 1)[x^2 - 2x - x + 2] \\ &= (x + 1)[x(x - 2) - 1(x - 2)] \\ &= (x + 1)(x - 1)(x - 2) \\ &= (x - 2)(x - 1)(x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Let $p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5$

All the factors of 5 have to be considered .These are $\pm 1, \pm 5$

By Trial method

$$\begin{aligned} p(-1) &= (-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 - 9(-1) - 5 \\ &= -1 - 3 + 9 - 5 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $x + 1$ is a factor of this polynomial .

Let us find the quotient on dividing $x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x - 5$ by $x + 1$

By long division,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 4x - 5 \\
 x+1 \overline{) x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5} \\
 \underline{x^3 + x^2} \\
 -4x^2 - 9x - 5 \\
 \underline{-4x^2 - 4x} \\
 +5x - 5 \\
 \underline{-5x - 5} \\
 +0
 \end{array}$$

It is known that

Dividend = Divisor * Quotient + Remainder

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5 &= (x + 1)(x^2 - 4x - 5) + 0 \\
 &= (x + 1)(x^2 - 5x + x - 5) \\
 &= (x + 1)[(x(x - 5) + 1(x - 5))] \\
 &= (x + 1)(x - 5)(x + 1) \\
 &= (x - 5)(x + 1)(x + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

All the factors of 20 have to be considered Some of them are ± 1

$\pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 5 \dots \dots$

By Trial Method

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(-1) &= (-1)^3 + 13(-1)^2 + 32(-1) + 20 \\
 &= -1 + 13 - 32 + 20 \\
 &= 33 - 33 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

As $p(-1)$ is zero, therefore $x + 1$ is a factor of his polynomial $p(x)$

Let us find the quotient on dividing $x^3 + 13x^2 + 32x + 20$ by $(x + 1)$

By long division,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 12x + 20 \\
 x+1 \overline{) x^3 + 13x^2 + 32x + 20} \\
 \underline{x^3 + x^2} \\
 12x^2 + 32x \\
 \underline{12x^2 + 12x} \\
 20x + 20 \\
 \underline{20x + 20} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

It is known that

Dividend = Divisor * Quotient + Remainder

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^3 + 13x^2 + 32x + 20 &= (x + 1)(x^2 + 12x + 20) + 0 \\
 &= (x + 1)(x^2 + 10x + 2x + 20) \\
 &= (x + 1)[x(x + 10) + 2(x + 10)] \\
 &= (x + 1)(x + 10)(x + 2) \\
 &= (x + 1)(x + 2)(x + 10)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

By Trial Method

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(1) &= 2(1)^3 + (1)^2 - 2(1) - 1 \\
 &= 2 + 1 - 2 - 1 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $y - 1$ is a factor of this polynomial .

Let us find the quotient on dividing $2y^3 + y^2 - 2y - 1$ by $y - 1$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2y^2 + 3y + 1 \\
 y-1 \overline{) 2y^3 + y^2 - 2y - 1} \\
 \underline{2y^3 - 2y^2} \\
 3y^2 - 2y - 1 \\
 \underline{3y^2 - 3y} \\
 y - 1 \\
 \underline{y - 1} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Exercise 2.5

Q1 Use suitable identities to find the following products

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

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

(iii) $(3x + 4)(3x - 5)$

(iv) $\left(y^2 + \frac{3}{2}\right)\left(y^2 - \frac{3}{2}\right)$

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

Answer. (i) By using the identity $(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$
 $(x + 4)(x + 10) = x^2 + (4 + 10)x + 4 \times 10$
 $= x^2 + 14x + 40$

(ii) By using the identity $(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$
 $(x + 8)(x - 10) = x^2 + (8 - 10)x + (8)(-10)$
 $= x^2 - 2x - 80$

(iii) By using the identity $(3x + 4)(3x - 5) = 9\left(x + \frac{4}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{5}{3}\right)$
 $(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$
 $9\left(x + \frac{4}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{5}{3}\right) = 9\left[x^2 + \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{5}{3}\right)x + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)\right]$
 $9\left[x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{20}{9}\right]$
 $9x^2 - 3x - 20$

(iv) By using the identity $(x + y)(x - y) = x^2 - y^2$
 $\left(y^2 + \frac{3}{2}\right)\left(y^2 - \frac{3}{2}\right) = (y^2)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$
 $y^4 - \frac{9}{4}$

(v) By using the identity $(x + y)(x - y) = x^2 - y^2$
 $(3 - 2x)(3 + 2x) = (3)^2 - (2x)^2$
 $9 - 4x^2$

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Q2 Evaluate the following products without multiplying directly:

(i) 103×107

(ii) 95×96

(iii) 104×96

$$\text{Answer. (i) } 103 \times 107 = (100 + 3)(100 + 7)$$

$$= (100)^2 + (3 + 7)100 + (3)(7)$$

By using the identity $(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$ where $x = 100, a = 3,$ and $b = 7]$

$$= 10000 + 1000 + 21$$

$$= 11021$$

$$\text{(ii) } 95 \times 96 = (100 - 5)(100 - 4)$$

$$= (100)^2 + (-5 - 4)100 + (-5)(-4)$$

By using the identity $(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$ where $x = 100, a = -5,$ and $b = -4]$

$$= 10000 - 900 + 20$$

$$= 9120$$

$$\text{(iii) } 104 \times 96 = (100 + 4)(100 - 4)$$

$$(100)^2 - (4)^2 [(x + y)(x - y) = x^2 - y^2]$$

$$10000 - 16$$

$$9984$$

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Q3 Factorise the following using appropriate identities:

$$\text{(i) } 9x^2 + 6xy + y^2$$

$$\text{(ii) } 4y^2 - 4y + 1$$

$$\text{(iii) } x^2 - \frac{y^2}{100}$$

Answer. (i) $9x^2 + 6xy + y^2 = (3x)^2 + 2(3x)(y) + (y)^2$

$$= (3x + y)(3x + y)$$

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

$$= (2y - 1)(2y - 1) \quad [x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = (x - y)^2]$$

(iii) $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{100} = x^2 - \left(\frac{y}{10}\right)^2$

$$= \left(x + \frac{y}{10}\right) \left(x - \frac{y}{10}\right) \quad [x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y)]$$

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Q4 Expand each of the following, using suitable identities:

$$\text{(i) } (x + 2y + 4z)^2$$

$$\text{(ii) } (2x - y + z)^2$$

$$\text{(iii) } (-2x + 3y + 2z)^2$$

$$\text{(iv) } (3a - 7b - c)^2$$

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

$$(vi) \left[\frac{1}{4}a - \frac{1}{2}b + 1 \right]^2$$

Answer. (i) It is known that ,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(vi) \left[\frac{1}{4}a - \frac{1}{2}b + 1 \right]^2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}a \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}b \right)^2 + (1)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{4}a \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}b \right) + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}b \right) (1) + 2 \left(\frac{1}{4}a \right) (1)$$

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

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Q5 Factorise:

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

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

Answer. It is known that

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Q6 Write the following cubes in expanded form

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

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

(iii) $\left[\frac{3}{2}x + 1\right]^3$

(iv) $\left[x - \frac{2}{3}y\right]^3$

Answer. It is known that

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a + b)$$

$$\text{And } (a - b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a - b)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii)

$$\left[\frac{3}{2}x + 1\right]^3 = \left[\frac{3}{2}x\right]^3 + (1)^3 + 3\left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)(1)\left(\frac{3}{2}x + 1\right)$$

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

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

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

(iv)

$$\left[x - \frac{2}{3}y\right]^3 = x^3 - \left(\frac{2}{3}y\right)^3 - 3(x)\left(\frac{2}{3}y\right)\left(x - \frac{2}{3}y\right)$$

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

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

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Q7 Evaluate the following using suitable identities:

(i) $(99)^3$ (ii) $(102)^3$ (iii) $(998)^3$

Answer.

It is known that,

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a + b)$$

$$\text{and } (a - b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a - b)$$

$$(i)(99)^3 = (100 - 1)^3$$

$$= (100)^3 - (1)^3 - 3(100)(1)(100 - 1)$$

$$= 1000000 - 1 - 300(99)$$

$$= 1000000 - 1 - 29700$$

$$= 970299$$

$$(ii)(102)^3 = (100 + 2)^3$$

$$= (100)^3 + (2)^3 + 3(100)(2)(100 + 2)$$

$$= 1000000 + 8 + 600(102)$$

$$= 1000000 + 8 + 61200$$

$$= 1061208$$

$$(iii) (998)^3 = (1000 - 2)^3$$

$$= (1000)^3 - (2)^3 - 3(1000)(2)(1000 - 2)$$

$$= 1000000000 - 8 - 6000(998)$$

$$= 1000000000 - 8 - 5988000$$

$$= 1000000000 - 5988008$$

$$= 994011992$$

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Q8 Factorise each of the following:

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

$$(iii) 27 - 125a^3 - 135a + 225a^2 \quad (iv) 64a^3 - 27b^3 - 144a^2b + 108ab^2$$

$$(v) 27p^3 - \frac{1}{216} - \frac{9}{2}p^2 + \frac{1}{4}p$$

Answer.

It is known that,

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2$$

$$\text{and } (a - b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2$$

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

$$= (2a)^3 + (b)^3 + 3(2a)^2b + 3(2a)(b)^2$$

$$= (2a + b)^3$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(iii) } 27 - 125a^3 - 135a + 225a^2 \\
 &= (3)^3 - (5a)^3 - 3(3)^2(5a) + 3(3)(5a)^2 \\
 &= (3 - 5a)^3 \\
 &= (3 - 5a)(3 - 5a)(3 - 5a) \\
 & \text{(iv) } 64a^3 - 27b^3 - 144a^2b + 108ab^2 \\
 &= (4a)^3 - (3b)^3 - 3(4a)^2(3b) + 3(4a)(3b)^2 \\
 &= (4a - 3b)^3 \\
 &= (4a - 3b)(4a - 3b)(4a - 3b) \\
 & \text{(v) } 27p^3 - \frac{1}{216} - \frac{9}{2}p^2 + \frac{1}{4}p \\
 &= (3p)^3 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 - 3(3p)^2\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + 3(3p)\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \\
 &= \left(3p - \frac{1}{6}\right)^3 \\
 &= \left(3p - \frac{1}{6}\right)\left(3p - \frac{1}{6}\right)\left(3p - \frac{1}{6}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

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Q9 Verify:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i) } & x^3 + y^3 = (x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2) \\
 \text{(ii) } & x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Answer.

(i) It is known that,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x + y)^3 &= x^3 + y^3 + 3xy(x + y) \\
 x^3 + y^3 &= (x + y)^3 - 3xy(x + y) \\
 &= (x + y)[(x + y)^2 - 3xy] \\
 &= (x + y)(x^2 + y^2 + 2xy - 3xy) \\
 &= (x + y)(x^2 + y^2 - xy) \\
 &= (x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) It is known that,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x - y)^3 &= x^3 - y^3 - 3xy(x - y) \\
 x^3 - y^3 &= (x - y)^3 + 3xy(x - y) \\
 &= (x - y)[(x - y)^2 + 3xy] \\
 &= (x - y)(x^2 + y^2 + 3xy) \\
 &= (x - y)(x^2 + y^2 + xy) \\
 &= (x - y)(x^2 + y^2 + xy) \\
 &= (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

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Q10 Factorise each of the following:

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

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

[Hint: See question] 9.

Answer.

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

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

$$= (3y + 5z) [(3y)^2 + (5z)^2 - (3y)(5z)] \quad [\because a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 + b^2 - ab)]$$

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

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

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

$$= (4m - 7n) [(4m)^2 + (7n)^2 + (4m)(7n)] \quad [\because a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + b^2 + ab)]$$

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

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Q11 Factorise: $27x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 9xyz$

Answer. It is known that,

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

$$\therefore 27x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 9xyz$$

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

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

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Q12 Verify that $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = \frac{1}{2}(x + y + z) [(x - y)^2 + (y - z)^2 + (z - x)^2]$

Answer. It is known that

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x + y + z) [2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 2xy - 2yz - 2zx]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x + y + z) [(x - y)^2 + 2z^2 + z^2 - 2yz] + (x^2 + z^2 - 2zx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x + y + z) [(x - y)^2 + (y - z)^2 + (z - x)^2]$$

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Q13 If $x + y + z = 0$, show that $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$

Answer. It is known that,

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

$$\text{Put } x + y + z = 0$$

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

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

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

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Q14 Without actually calculating the cubes, find the value of each of the following:

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

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

Answer. (i)

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

$$\text{Let } x = -12, y = 7, \text{ and } z = 5$$

It can be observed that,

$$x + y + z = -12 + 7 + 5 = 0$$

It is known that if $x + y + z = 0$, then

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

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

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

$$= -1260$$

(ii)

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

$$\text{Let } x = 28, y = -15, \text{ and } z = -13$$

It can be observed that,

$$x + y + z = 28 + (-15) + (-13) = 28 - 28 = 0$$

It is known that if $x + y + z = 0$, then

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

$$\therefore (28)^3 + (-15)^3 + (-13)^3 = 3(28)(-15)(-13)$$

$$= 16380$$

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Q15 Give possible expressions for the length and breadth of each of the following rectangles, in which their areas are given:

$$\frac{\text{Area: } 25a^2 - 35a + 12}{I} \quad \frac{\text{Area: } 35y^2 + 13y - 12}{II}$$

Answer.

$$\text{Area} = \text{Length} \times \text{Breadth}$$

The expression given for the area of the rectangle has to be factorised. One of its factors will be its length and the other will be its breadth.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad 25a^2 - 35a + 12 &= 25a^2 - 15a - 20a + 12 \\ &= 5a(5a - 3) - 4(5a - 3) \\ &= (5a - 3)(5a - 4) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, possible length = $5a - 3$

And, possible breadth = $5a - 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad 35y^2 + 13y - 12 &= 35y^2 + 28y - 15y - 12 \\ &= 7y(5y + 4) - 3(5y + 4) \\ &= (5y + 4)(7y - 3) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, possible length = $5y + 4$

And, possible breadth = $7y - 3$

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Q16 What are the possible expressions for the dimensions of the cuboids whose volumes are given below?

$$\frac{\text{Volume: } 3x^2 - 12x}{I} \quad \frac{\text{Volume: } 12ky^2 + 8ky - 20k}{II}$$

Answer. Volume of cuboid = Length \times Breadth \times Height The expression given for the volume of the cuboid has to be factorised. One of its factors will be its length, one will be its breadth, and one will be its height.

$$\text{(i)} \quad 3x^2 - 12x = 3x(x - 4)$$

One of the possible solutions is as follows.

Length = 3, Breadth = x , Height = $x - 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad 12ky^2 + 8ky - 20k &= 4k(3y^2 + 2y - 5) \\ &= 4k[3y^2 + 5y - 3y - 5] \\ &= 4k[y(3y + 5) - 1(3y + 5)] \\ &= 4k(3y + 5)(y - 1) \end{aligned}$$

One of the possible solutions is as follows.

Length = $4k$, Breadth = $3y + 5$, Height = $y - 1$

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