NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Maths Unit 2

Polynomials Class 10

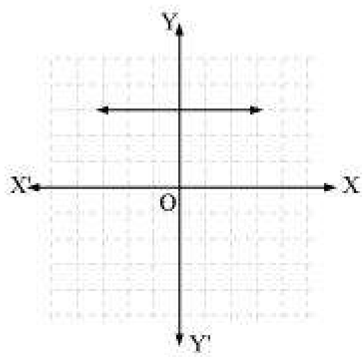
Unit 2 Polynomials Exercise 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 2.4, 2.4 Solutions

Exercise 2.1 : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : **28**

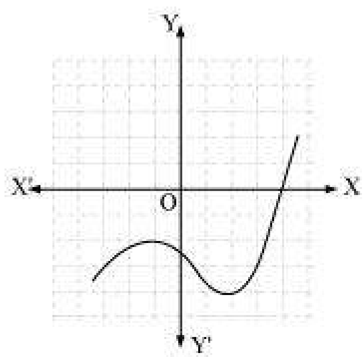
Q1 :

The graphs of *y* = *p*(*x*) are given in following figure, for some polynomials *p*(*x*). Find the number of zeroes of*p*(*x*), in each case.

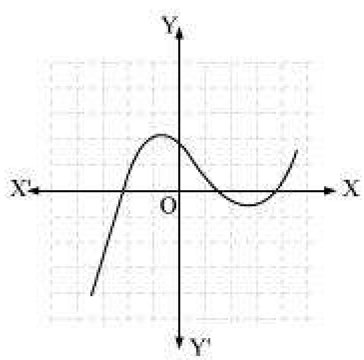
(i)



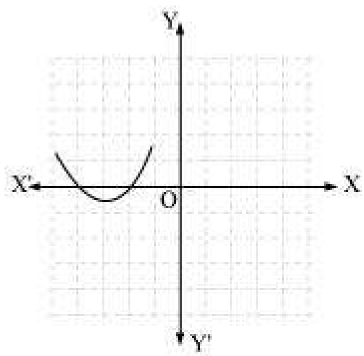
(ii)



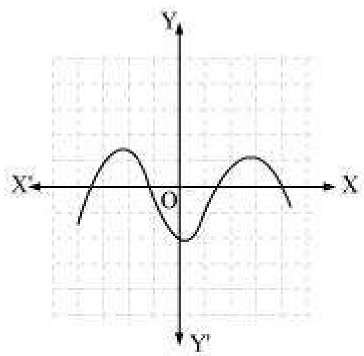
(iii)



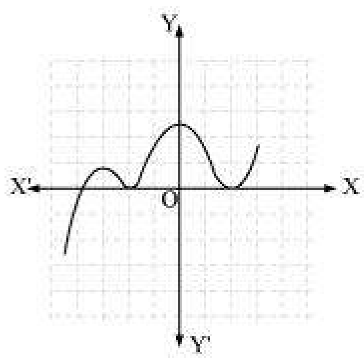
(iv)



(v)



(v)



Answer :

(i) The number of zeroes is 0 as the graph does not cut the *x*-axis at any point.

(ii) The number of zeroes is 1 as the graph intersects the *x*-axis at only 1 point.

(iii) The number of zeroes is 3 as the graph intersects the *x*-axis at 3 points.

(iv) The number of zeroes is 2 as the graph intersects the *x*-axis at 2 points.

(v) The number of zeroes is 4 as the graph intersects the *x*-axis at 4 points.

(vi) The number of zeroes is 3 as the graph intersects the *x*-axis at 3 points.

Exercise 2.2 : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : **33**

Q1 :

Find the zeroes of the following quadratic polynomials and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients.

$$\text{(i)}\, x^2-2x-8 \quad \text{(ii)}\, 4s^2-4s+1 \quad \text{(iii)}\, 6x^2-3-7x$$

$$\text{(iv)}\, 4u^2+8u \quad \text{(v)}\, t^2-15 \quad \text{(vi)}\, 3x^2-x-4$$

Answer :

$$\text{(i)} \qquad x^2-2x-8=(x-4)(x+2)$$

The value of x^2-2x-8 is zero when x - 4 = 0 or x + 2 = 0, i.e., when x = 4 or x = - 2

Therefore, the zeroes of x^2-2x-8 are 4 and - 2.

Sum of zeroes = $4-2=2=\frac{-(-2)}{1}=\frac{-(\text{Coefficient of } x)}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$

Product of zeroes $=4\times(-2)=-8=\frac{(-8)}{1}=\frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$

$$\text{(ii)} \qquad 4s^2-4s+1=(2s-1)^2$$

The value of $4s^2 - 4s + 1$ is zero when $2s - 1 = 0$, i.e., $s=\frac{1}{2}$

Therefore, the zeroes of $4s^2 - 4s + 1$ are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sum of zeroes = $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1=\frac{-(-4)}{4}=\frac{-(\text{Coefficient of } s)}{(\text{Coefficient of } s^2)}$

Product of zeroes $=\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{4}=\frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } s^2}$

$$\text{(iii)} \qquad 6x^2-3-7x=6x^2-7x-3=(3x+1)(2x-3)$$

The value of $6x^2 - 3 - 7x$ is zero when $3x + 1 = 0$ or $2x - 3 = 0$, i.e., $x=\frac{-1}{3}$ or $x=\frac{3}{2}$

Therefore, the zeroes of $6x^2 - 3 - 7x$ are $\frac{-1}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$.

Sum of zeroes = $\frac{-1}{3}+\frac{3}{2}=\frac{7}{6}=\frac{-(-7)}{6}=\frac{-(\text{Coefficient of } x)}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$

Product of zeroes = $\frac{-1}{3}\times\frac{3}{2}=\frac{-1}{2}=\frac{-3}{6}=\frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$

$$\text{(iv)} \quad 4u^2+8u=4u^2+8u+0$$
$$=4u(u+2)$$

The value of $4u^2 + 8u$ is zero when $4u = 0$ or $u + 2 = 0$, i.e., $u = 0$ or $u = -2$

Therefore, the zeroes of $4u^2 + 8u$ are 0 and - 2.

Sum of zeroes = $0+(-2)=-2=\frac{-(8)}{4}=\frac{-(\text{Coefficient of } u)}{\text{Coefficient of } u^2}$

Product of zeroes = $0\times(-2)=0=\frac{0}{4}=\frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } u^2}$

$$\text{(v)} \quad t^2-15$$
$$=t^2-0t-15$$
$$=\left(t-\sqrt{15}\right)\left(t+\sqrt{15}\right)$$

The value of $t^2 - 15$ is zero when $t-\sqrt{15}=0$ or $t+\sqrt{15}=0$, i.e., when

Q2 :

Find a quadratic polynomial each with the given numbers as the sum and product of its zeroes respectively.

(i) $\frac{1}{4},-1$ (ii) $\sqrt{2},\frac{1}{3}$ (iii) $0,\sqrt{5}$

(iv) $1,1$ (v) $-\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}$ (vi) $4,1$

Answer :

(i) $\frac{1}{4},-1$

Let the polynomial be ax^2+bx+c, and its zeroes be α and β.

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$\alpha\beta = -1 = \frac{-4}{4} = \frac{c}{a}$$

If $a = 4$, then $b = -1$, $c = -4$

Therefore, the quadratic polynomial is $4x^2 - x - 4$.

(ii) $\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{3}$

Let the polynomial be $ax^2 + bx + c$, and its zeroes be α and β.

$$\alpha + \beta = \sqrt{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{c}{a}$$

If $a = 3$, then $b = -3\sqrt{2}$, $c = 1$

Therefore, the quadratic polynomial is $3x^2 - 3\sqrt{2}x + 1$.

(iii) $0, \sqrt{5}$

Let the polynomial be $ax^2 + bx + c$, and its zeroes be α and β.

$$\alpha + \beta = 0 = \frac{0}{1} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$\alpha \times \beta = \sqrt{5} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} = \frac{c}{a}$$

If $a = 1$, then $b = 0$, $c = \sqrt{5}$

Therefore, the quadratic polynomial is $x^2 + \sqrt{5}$.

(iv) 1, 1

Let the polynomial be $ax^2 + bx + c$, and its zeroes be α and β.

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$\alpha \times \beta = 1 = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{c}{a}$$

If $a = 1$, then $b = -1$, $c = 1$

Therefore, the quadratic polynomial is $x^2 - x + 1$.

(v) $-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$

Let the polynomial be $ax^2 + bx + c$, and its zeroes be α and

Exercise 2.3 2.4 : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : **36**

Q1 :

Divide the polynomial *p*(*x*) by the polynomial *g*(*x*) and find the quotient and remainder in each of the following:

(i) $p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 3, \qquad g(x) = x^2 - 2$

(ii) $p(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 4x + 5, \qquad g(x) = x^2 + 1 - x$

(iii) $p(x) = x^4 - 5x + 6, \qquad g(x) = 2 - x^2$

Answer :

(i) $p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 3$

$q(x) = x^2 - 2$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} & x - 3 \\ \hline x^2 - 2 & x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 3 \\ & x^3 \qquad - 2x \\ & - \qquad\quad + \\ \hline & -3x^2 + 7x - 3 \\ & -3x^2 \qquad + 6 \\ & + \qquad\quad - \\ \hline & 7x - 9 \end{array}$$

Quotient = x - 3

Remainder = 7x - 9

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

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

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
 & x^2 + x - 3 \\
\hline
x^2 - x + 1 & x^4 + 0.x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 5 \\
 & x^4 - x^3 + x^2 \\
 & - \quad + \quad - \\
\hline
 & x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 5 \\
 & x^3 - x^2 + x \\
 & - \quad + \quad - \\
\hline
 & -3x^2 + 3x + 5 \\
 & -3x^2 + 3x - 3 \\
 & + \quad - \quad + \\
\hline
 & 8 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Quotient = $x2$ + x -

3 Remainder = 8

(iii) $p(x) = x^4 - 5x + 6 = x^4 + 0.x^2 - 5x + 6$

$q(x) = 2 - x^2 = -x^2 + 2$

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
 & -x^2 - 2 \\
\hline
-x^2 + 2 & x^4 + 0.x^2 - 5x + 6 \\
 & x^4 - 2x^2 \\
 & - \quad + \\
\hline
 & 2x^2 - 5x + 6 \\
 & 2x^2 \qquad - 4 \\
 & - \qquad + \\
\hline
 & -5x + 10 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Quotient = - $x2$ - 2

Remainder = - 5x +10

Q2 :

Verify that the numbers given alongside of the cubic polynomials below are their zeroes. Also verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients in each case:

(i) $2x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 2; \quad \frac{1}{2}, 1, -2$

(ii) $x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2; \quad 2, 1, 1$

Answer :

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

Zeroes for this polynomial are $\frac{1}{2}, 1, -2$

$$p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 5\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{2} + 2$$
$$= 0$$

$$p(1) = 2 \times 1^3 + 1^2 - 5 \times 1 + 2$$
$$= 0$$

$$p(-2) = 2(-2)^3 + (-2)^2 - 5(-2) + 2$$
$$= -16 + 4 + 10 + 2 = 0$$

Therefore, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and - 2 are the zeroes of the given polynomial.

Comparing the given polynomial with $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, we obtain a = 2, b = 1, c = - 5, d = 2

We can take $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \beta = 1, \gamma = -2$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{1}{2} + 1 + (-2) = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 + 1(-2) + \frac{1}{2}(-2) = \frac{-5}{2} = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (-2) = \frac{-1}{1} = \frac{-(2)}{2} = \frac{-d}{a}$$

Therefore, the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients is verified.

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

Zeroes for this polynomial are 2, 1, 1.

$$p(2) = 2^3 - 4(2^2) + 5(2) - 2$$
$$= 8 - 16 + 10 - 2 = 0$$

$$p(1) = 1^3 - 4(1)^2 + 5(1) - 2$$
$$= 1 - 4 + 5 - 2 = 0$$

Therefore, 2, 1, 1 are the zeroes of the given polynomial.

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

Comparing the given polynomial with , we obtain a = 1, b = - 4, c = 5, d = - 2.
Verification of the relationship between zeroes and coefficient of the given polynomial

$$\text{Sum of zeroes} = 2 + 1 + 1 = 4 = \frac{-(-4)}{1} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

Multiplication of zeroes taking two at a time = (2)(1) + (1)(1) + (2)(1) =2 + 1 + 2 = 5 $= \frac{(5)}{1} = \frac{c}{a}$

Multiplication of zeroes = 2 × 1 × 1 = 2 $= \frac{-(-2)}{1} = \frac{-d}{a}$

Hence, the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients is verified.

Q3 :

Check whether the first polynomial is a factor of the second polynomial by dividing the second polynomial by the first polynomial:

(i) $t^2 - 3, 2t^4 + 3t^3 - 2t^2 - 9t - 12$

(ii) $x^2 + 3x + 1, 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 7x^2 + 2x + 2$

(iii) $x^3 - 3x + 1, x^5 - 4x^3 + x^2 + 3x + 1$

Answer :

(i) $t^2 - 3,\ 2t^4 + 3t^3 - 2t^2 - 9t - 12$

$t^2 - 3$ = $t^2 + 0.t - 3$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 & 2t^2 + 3t + 4 \\
\hline
t^2 + 0.t - 3 & 2t^4 + 3t^3 - 2t^2 - 9t - 12 \\
 & 2t^4 + 0.t^3 - 6t^2 \\
 & - \quad - \quad + \\
\hline
 & 3t^3 + 4t^2 - 9t - 12 \\
 & 3t^3 + 0.t^2 - 9t \\
 & - \quad - \quad + \\
\hline
 & 4t^2 + 0.t - 12 \\
 & 4t^2 + 0.t - 12 \\
 & - \quad - \quad + \\
\hline
 & 0
\end{array}$$

Since the remainder is 0,

Hence, t^2-3 is a factor of $2t^4+3t^3-2t^2-9t-12$.

(ii) $x^2+3x+1,\ 3x^4+5x^3-7x^2+2x+2$

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
 & 3x^2-4x+2 \\
x^2+3x+1 & 3x^4+5x^3-7x^2+2x+2 \\
 & 3x^4+9x^3+3x^2 \\
 & -\quad -\quad - \\ \hline
 & -4x^3-10x^2+2x+2 \\
 & -4x^3-12x^2-4x \\
 & +\quad +\quad + \\ \hline
 & 2x^2+6x+2 \\
 & 2x^2+6x+2 \\ \hline
 & 0 \\ \hline
\end{array}
$$

Since the remainder is 0,

Hence, x^2+3x+1 is a factor of $3x^4+5x^3-7x^2+2x+2$.

(iii) $x^3-3x+1,\ x^5-4x^3+x^2+3x+1$

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
 & x^2-1 \\
x^3-3x+1 & x^5-4x^3+x^2+3x+1 \\
 & x^5-3x^3+x^2 \\
 & -\quad +\quad - \\ \hline
 & -x^3\qquad +3x+1 \\
 & -x^3\qquad +3x-1 \\
 & +\qquad -\quad + \\ \hline
 & 2 \\ \hline
\end{array}
$$

Since the remainder $\neq 0$,

Hence, x^3-3x+1 is not a factor of $x^5-4x^3+x^2+3x+1$.

Q4 :

Find a cubic polynomial with the sum, sum of the product of its zeroes taken two at a time, and the product of its zeroes as 2, - 7, - 14 respectively.

Answer :

Let the polynomial $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ and the zeroes be $\alpha, \beta,$ and γ.
be It is given that

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{2}{1} = \frac{-b}{a}$$
$$\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma = \frac{-7}{1} = \frac{c}{a}$$
$$\alpha\beta\gamma = \frac{-14}{1} = \frac{-d}{a}$$

If a = 1, then b = - 2, c = - 7, d = 14

Hence, the polynomial is $x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x + 14$.

Q5 :

Obtain all other zeroes of $3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 5$, if two of its zeroes are $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$ and $-\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$.

Answer :

$$p(x) = 3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 5$$

Since the two zeroes are $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$ and $-\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$,

$\therefore \left(x - \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}\right)\left(x + \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}\right) = \left(x^2 - \frac{5}{3}\right)$ is a factor of $3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 5$.

Therefore, we divide the given polynomial by $x^2 - \frac{5}{3}$.

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
 & 3x^2 + 6x + 3 \\
\hline
x^2 + 0.x - \frac{5}{3} & 3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 5 \\
 & 3x^4 + 0x^3 - 5x^2 \\
 & - \quad - \quad + \\
\hline
 & \quad 6x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x - 5 \\
 & \quad 6x^3 + 0x^2 - 10x \\
 & \quad - \quad - \quad + \\
\hline
 & \qquad 3x^2 + 0x - 5 \\
 & \qquad 3x^2 + 0x - 5 \\
 & \qquad - \quad - \quad + \\
\hline
 & \qquad\quad 0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 5 = \left(x^2 - \frac{5}{3}\right)\left(3x^2 + 6x + 3\right)$$

$$= 3\left(x^2 - \frac{5}{3}\right)\left(x^2 + 2x + 1\right)$$

We factorize $x^2 + 2x + 1$

$= (x+1)^2$

Therefore, its zero is given by $x + 1 = 0$

$x = - 1$

As it has the term $(x+1)^2$, therefore, there will be 2 zeroes at $x = - 1$.

Hence, the zeroes of the given polynomial are $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}, -\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$, - 1 and - 1.

Q6 :

On dividing $x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 2$ by a polynomial $g(x)$, the quotient and remainder were x - 2 and - 2x + 4, respectively. Find $g(x)$.

Answer :

$p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 2 \qquad (\text{Dividend})$

$g(x)$ = ? (Divisor)

Quotient = (x - 2)

Remainder = (- 2*x* + 4)

Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

$$x^3-3x^2+x+2=g(x)\times(x-2)+(-2x+4)$$
$$x^3-3x^2+x+2+2x-4=g(x)(x-2)$$
$$x^3-3x^2+3x-2=g(x)(x-2)$$

g(*x*) is the quotient when we divide (x^3-3x^2+3x-2) by $(x-2)$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} & x^2-x+1 \\ \hline x-2 & x^3-3x^2+3x-2 \\ & x^3-2x^2 \\ & -\quad + \\ \hline & -x^2+3x-2 \\ & -x^2+2x \\ & +\quad - \\ \hline & x-2 \\ & x-2 \\ & -\quad + \\ \hline & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\therefore g(x)=(x^2-x+1)$$

Q7 :

Give examples of polynomial *p*(*x*), *g*(*x*), *q*(*x*) and *r*(*x*), which satisfy the division algorithm and

(i) deg *p*(*x*) = deg *q*(*x*)

(ii) deg *q*(*x*) = deg *r*(*x*)

(iii) deg *r(x)* = 0

Answer :

According to the division algorithm, if *p*(*x*) and *g*(*x*) are two polynomials with

g(*x*) ≠ 0, then we can find polynomials *q*(*x*) and *r*(*x*) such that

p(*x*) = *g*(*x*) × *q*(*x*) + *r*(*x*),

where *r*(*x*) = 0 or degree of *r*(*x*) < degree of *g*(*x*)

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

(i) deg $p(x)$ = deg $q(x)$

Degree of quotient will be equal to degree of dividend when divisor is constant (i.e., when any polynomial is divided by a constant).

Let us assume the division of $6x^2 + 2x + 2$ by 2.

Here, $p(x) = 6x^2 + 2x + 2$

$g(x) = 2$

$q(x) = 3x^2 + x + 1$ and $r(x) = 0$

Degree of $p(x)$ and $q(x)$ is the same i.e., 2.

Checking for division algorithm,

$p(x) = g(x) \times q(x) + r(x)$

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

= $6x^2 + 2x + 2$

Thus, the division algorithm is satisfied.

(ii) deg $q(x)$ = deg $r(x)$

Let us assume the division of $x3+ x$ by $x2$,

Here, $p(x) = x3 + x$

$g(x) = x2$

$q(x) = x$ and $r(x) = x$

Clearly, the degree of $q(x)$ and $r(x)$ is the same i.e., 1.

Checking for division algorithm,

$p(x) = g(x) \times q(x) + r(x)$

$x3 + x = (x2\ ) \times x + x$

$x3 + x = x3 + x$

Thus, the division algorithm is satisfied.

(iii)deg $r(x) = 0$

Degree of remainder will be 0 when remainder comes to a constant.

Let us assume the division of $x3+ 1$by $x2$.

Here, $p(x) = x3 + 1$

$g(x) = x2$

$q(x) = x$ and $r(x) = 1$

Clearly, the degree of $r(x)$ is 0.

Checking for division algorithm,

p(*x*) = *g*(*x*) × *q*(*x*) + *r*(*x*)

*x*3 + 1 = (*x*2) × *x* + 1

*x*3 + 1 = *x*3 + 1

Thus, the division algorithm is satisfied.

Exercise 2.4 : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : **37**

Q1 :

If the zeroes of polynomial $x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1$ **are** $a - b, a, a + b$ **, find *a* and *b*.**

Answer :

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

Zeroes are *a* - *b*, *a* + *a* + *b*

Comparing the given polynomial with $px^3 + qx^2 + rx + t$, we obtain

p = 1, *q* = - 3, *r* = 1, *t* = 1

$$\text{Sum of zeroes} = a - b + a + a + b$$

$$\frac{-q}{p} = 3a$$

$$\frac{-(-3)}{1} = 3a$$

$$3 = 3a$$

$$a = 1$$

The zeroes are $1 - b, 1, 1 + b$.

$$\text{Multiplication of zeroes} = 1(1 - b)(1 + b)$$

$$\frac{-t}{p} = 1 - b^2$$

$$\frac{-1}{1} = 1 - b^2$$

$$1 - b^2 = -1$$

$$1 + 1 = b^2$$

$$b = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

Hence, *a* = 1 and *b* = $\sqrt{2}$ or $-\sqrt{2}$.

Q2 :

]It two zeroes of the polynomial $x^4-6x^3-26x^2+138x-35$ are $2\pm\sqrt{3}$, find other zeroes.

Answer :

Given that 2 + $\sqrt{3}$ and 2 − $\sqrt{3}$ are zeroes of the given polynomial.

Therefore, $\left(x-2-\sqrt{3}\right)\left(x-2+\sqrt{3}\right)$ = x^2 + 4 - 4x - 3
= x^2 - 4x + 1 is a factor of the given polynomial
For finding the remaining zeroes of the given polynomial, we will find the quotient by dividing $x^4-6x^3-26x^2+138x-35$ by x^2 - 4x + 1.

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
 & x^2-2x-35 \\ \hline
x^2-4x+1 & x^4-6x^3-26x^2+138x-35 \\
 & x^4-4x^3+x^2 \\
 & -\quad +\quad - \\ \hline
 & -2x^3-27x^2+138x-35 \\
 & -2x^3+8x^2-2x \\
 & +\quad -\quad + \\ \hline
 & -35x^2+140x-35 \\
 & -35x^2+140x-35 \\
 & +\quad -\quad + \\ \hline
 & 0
\end{array}
$$

Clearly, $x^4-6x^3-26x^2+138x-35$ = $\left(x^2-4x+1\right)\left(x^2-2x-35\right)$

It can be observed that $\left(x^2-2x-35\right)$ is also a factor of the given polynomial. And $\left(x^2-2x-35\right)$ = $(x-7)(x+5)$

Therefore, the value of the polynomial is also zero when $x-7=0$ or $x+5=0$
Or x = 7 or - 5
Hence, 7 and - 5 are also zeroes of this polynomial.

Q3 :

If the polynomial $x^4 - 6x^3 + 16x^2 - 25x + 10$ is divided by another polynomial $x^2 - 2x + k$, the remainder comes out to be *x* + *a*, find *k* and *a*.

Answer :

By division algorithm,

Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

Dividend - Remainder = Divisor × Quotient

$x^4 - 6x^3 + 16x^2 - 25x + 10 - x - a = x^4 - 6x^3 + 16x^2 - 26x + 10 - a$ will be perfectly divisible by $x^2 - 2x + k$.

Let us divide $x^4 - 6x^3 + 16x^2 - 26x + 10 - a$ by $x^2 - 2x + k$

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
 & x^2 - 4x + (8-k) \\
\hline
x^2 - 2x + k & x^4 - 6x^3 + 16x^2 - 26x + 10 - a \\
 & x^4 - 2x^3 + kx^2 \\
 & - \quad + \quad - \\
\hline
 & -4x^3 + (16-k)x^2 - 26x \\
 & -4x^3 + 8x^2 - 4kx \\
 & + \quad - \quad + \\
\hline
 & (8-k)x^2 - (26-4k)x + 10 - a \\
 & (8-k)x^2 - (16-2k)x + (8k - k^2) \\
 & - \quad + \quad - \\
\hline
 & (-10+2k)x + (10 - a - 8k + k^2)
\end{array}
$$

It can be observed that $(-10+2k)x + (10 - a - 8k + k^2)$ will be 0.

Therefore, $(-10+2k)$ = 0 and $(10 - a - 8k + k^2)$ = 0

For $(-10+2k)$ = 0,

2 *k* =10

And thus, *k* = 5

For $(10 - a - 8k + k^2)$ = 0

10 - *a* - 8 × 5 + 25 = 0

10 - *a* - 40 + 25 = 0

$-5-\alpha=0$

Therefore, $\alpha=-5$

Hence, $k=5$ and $\alpha=-5$