

Chapter – 2

Polynomials

Introduction to Polynomial

Introduction to polynomial:

The word Polynomial comes from poly - means "many" and - nomial means "term". It means that it contains "many terms". Polynomials are subset of algebraic expressions. Polynomials are algebraic expressions that may contain exponents which are added, subtracted or multiplied.

"The expression which contains one or more terms with non – zero coefficient is called polynomial"

An algebraic form of the Polynomial is:

$$p(X) = a_n X^n + a_{n-1} X^{n-1} + a_{n-2} X^{n-2} + \dots + a_2 X^2 + a_1 X + a_0$$

Where, n is a positive integer and $a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_6$ are constants

They are also known as coefficients of polynomials.

Now, let us discuss an example of polynomial and what it contains.

The example of a polynomial is:

The diagram shows the polynomial $2x^2 - 2x + 3$ with the following labels and arrows:

- Variable** (in red) with an arrow pointing to the x in $2x^2$.
- Exponent** (in green) with an arrow pointing to the 2 in $2x^2$.
- Coefficient** (in blue) with an arrow pointing to the 2 in $2x^2$.
- Constant** (in blue) with an arrow pointing to the 3 in 3 .
- 1st term** (in black) with an arrow pointing to $2x^2$.
- 2nd term** (in black) with an arrow pointing to $-2x$.
- 3rd term** (in black) with an arrow pointing to $+3$.

So, a Polynomial can have constants, variables, exponents, terms and coefficient.

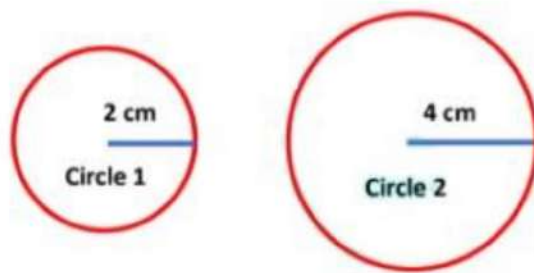
(i) Constant:

A symbol having a fixed numerical value is called a **constant**.

Example: 1, 2, $\pi = 3.14$, $\sqrt{2} = 1.414$ etc.... are the examples of constants because their value is fixed and do not change.

Let us consider an example here,

Find the circumference of the two circles having radius 2 cm and 4 cm respectively.



r_1 (Radius of small circle) = 2 cm

r_2 (Radius of big circle) = 4 cm

We know that,

Circumference of the circle = $2\pi r$

Circumference of the small circle = $2\pi \times r_1 = 2\pi \times 2 = 4\pi$ (1)

Circumference of the second circle = $2\pi \times r_2 = 2\pi \times 4 = 8\pi$ (2)

From equations 1 and 2, we see that the value of 2π is constant and it does not change anywhere.

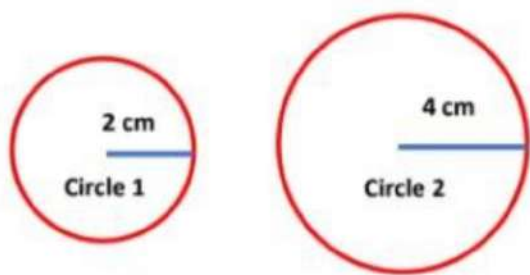
(ii) Variable:

A symbol which may be assigned different values is called a variable.

Example: Letters x, y, z, a, b, c, r, etc.... they are used to denote variable that can take any real value.

Again consider the example of the two circles.

Find the circumference of the two circles having radius 2 cm and 4 cm respectively.



r_1 (Radius of small circle) = 2 cm

r_2 (Radius of big circle) = 4 cm

We know that,

Circumference of the circle = $2\pi r$

Circumference of the small circle = $2\pi \times r_1 = 2\pi \times 2 = 4\pi \dots\dots\dots(1)$

Circumference of the big circle = $2\pi \times r_2 = 2\pi \times 4 = 8\pi \dots\dots(2)$

From equations 1 and 2 we see that the values of variables r_1 and r_2 vary in both the cases.

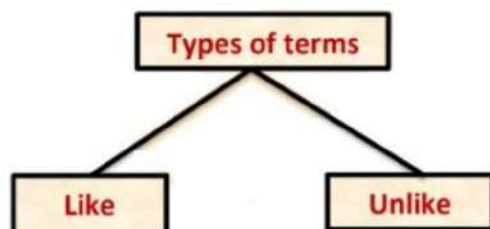
(iii) Terms:

Various parts of an expression which are separated by the sign of addition or subtraction are called the **terms of an algebraic expression**.

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

In the given polynomial, expressions $2x^2$, $2x$ and 3 are called the terms of the polynomial. These are separated by subtraction and addition signs.

There are two types of terms present in the Polynomial



(a) **Like terms:** Like terms are terms that have same variables and powers. The coefficients do not need to match.

Example:

$7x, 3x, -9x, 5x$

All are like terms, because they all have one variable x and they all have same power 1.

(b) **Unlike terms:** Unlike terms are two or more terms that are not like terms, i.e. they do not have the same variables or powers.

Example:

Example	Variables	Powers
$7x$	x	1
$3y$	y	1
$30x^2 + 9y^2 + 3$	x and y	2

These are not like terms, because they all have different variables and their powers are also different.

(iv) **Coefficient:**

The numerical factor is said to be the numerical coefficient or simply the coefficient of the term. Each term of a polynomial has coefficient.

Example:

$$2x^2 - 2x + 3$$

$$= 2x^2 - 2x + 3x^0 \dots\dots (x^0 = 1)$$

The coefficient of x^2 is 2,

Coefficient of x is -2

Coefficient of x^0 is 3

(v) **Exponent:**

The exponent of a number tells how many times to use that number in a multiplication. In polynomials, an exponent is always a whole number (0, 1, 2, 3, ...).

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

In the given example, exponent of x in the first term is 2. Consider the

examples of (i) $\sqrt[7]{x}$ and (ii) $3\sqrt{z}$.

(i) $\sqrt[7]{x} = 7x^{-1}$. Here, the exponent of x is -1 , which is not a whole number. Therefore, this expression is not a polynomial.

(ii) $3\sqrt{z} = 3z^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Here, the exponent of z is $\frac{1}{2}$, which is not a whole number. Therefore, this expression is not a polynomial.

Now, we can just recall what is polynomial? And what it contains.

"The expression which contains one or more terms with non – zero coefficient is called polynomial"

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

A polynomial can have:

Constants: (like 3, -2, or $\frac{1}{6}$)

Variables: (like x and y)

Exponents: (like the 2 in x^2)

But only 0, 1, 2, 3, etc. are allowed that can be combined using addition, subtraction, multiplication and division except not division by a variable like $\frac{4}{y}$. So,

"A polynomial can have constants, variables and exponents, but never division by a variable. Also they can have one or more terms, but not an infinite number of terms"

Which of the following are the examples of polynomial and which are not?

(i) $2x$ (ii) $y - 2$ (iii) 6 (iv) $5a^{-1}b^{-3}$ (v) $2x^2 + 5x + 50$

$$(vi) \sqrt{7} \quad (vii) \frac{2}{m+1}$$

$$(viii) \sqrt[n]{3^x} \quad (ix) \frac{3^x}{2}$$

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

Is a polynomial, because it contains only one variable x and the exponent of x is 1, which is a whole number.

$$(ii) y - 2$$

Is the polynomial, because it contains only one variable y and the exponent of y is 1 and the exponent of 2 is 0, which is a whole number

$$(iii) 6$$

$6 = 6x^0$ is the polynomial because it contains only one variable x and the exponent of x is 0, which is a whole number

$$(iv) 5a^{-1}b^{-3}$$

Is not a polynomial, because it contains two variables a and b and the exponent of a and b is -1 and -3 , which is not a whole number.

$$(v) 2x^2 + 5x + 50$$

Is the polynomial, because in this expression the exponent of x^2 is 2, x is 1 and the exponent of 50 is 0 which is the whole number.

$$(vi) \sqrt{7}$$

Is the polynomial, because the value of $\sqrt{7}$ is constant

$$(vii) \frac{2}{m+1}$$

Is not the polynomial, because in polynomial division by a variable is not allowed

$$(viii) \sqrt[n]{n} = n^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

Is not a polynomial, because the exponent of n is $\frac{1}{2}$, which is not a whole number.

(ix) $\frac{3^x}{2}$

$$\frac{3^x}{2} = \frac{3}{2}x^1$$

Is the polynomial, because you can divide an expression by a constant and the exponent of x is 1, which is a whole number.

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

(i) $17 - 2x + 7x^2$ (ii) $9 - 12x + x^2$ (iii) $\pi x^2 - 2x + 1$

We know that a numerical factor is the coefficient of the term.

(i) $17 - 2x + 7x^2$

The coefficient of x^2 in this expression is 7.

(ii) $9 - 12x + x^2$

The coefficient of x^2 in this expression is 1.

(iii) $\pi x^2 - 2x + 1$

The coefficient of x^2 in this expression is π

Find the coefficients of x^2 in $(2x + x^2)(x + \frac{1}{x})$

We have, $(2x + x^2)(x + \frac{1}{x})$

$$= 2x \times x + 2x \times \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \times x + x^2 \times \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= 2x^2 + 2 + x^3 + x$$

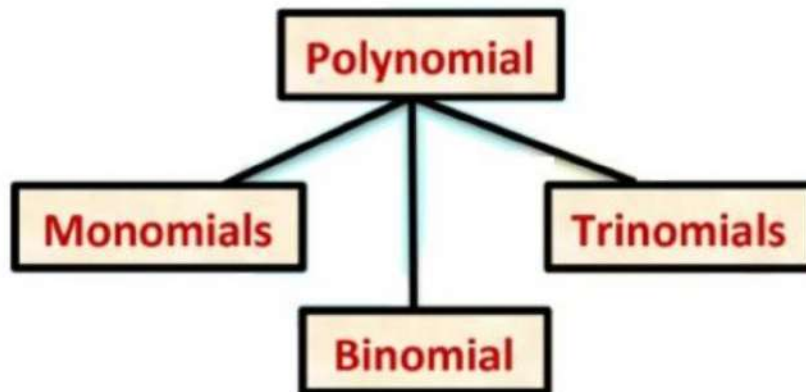
$$= x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 2$$

So, the coefficient of x^2 is 2

Classification of Polynomials

1) Classification of polynomials on the basis of number of terms

On the basis of number of terms, the polynomials can be classified as:



1) Monomial:

An algebraic expression that contains only one term is called a **monomial**.

Example: $2x$, 3 , $4t$, $9pq$, $2c$ etc... Each of these expressions contains only one term and hence is called monomial.

2) Binomial:

An algebraic expression that contains only two unlike terms is called a **binomial**.

Example: (i) $6x+2x^2$

The given expression is a binomial since it contains two unlike terms, that is, $6x$ and $2x^2$ which are separated by a plus sign.

(ii) $6x-2x^2$

The given expression is a binomial since it contains two unlike terms, that is, $6x$ and $2x^2$ which are separated by a minus sign.

If the terms, $6x$ and $2x^2$ are separated by a multiplication sign ($6x \times 2x^2$) then it is not binomial because when we multiply two unlike terms then a monomial is formed. $6x \times 2x^2 = (6 \times 2)(x \times x^2) = 12x^3$

3) Trinomial:

An algebraic expression that contains only three unlike terms is called a **trinomial**.

Example: (i) $x + x^2 - 3x^3$ is trinomial, since it contains three unlike terms namely, x , x^2 and $-3x^3$.

(ii) $7y^3 + 8y^2 + 9y$ is trinomial, since it contains three unlike terms namely, $9y$, $8y^2$ and $7y^3$.

State which of the following is monomial, binomial and trinomial?

(i) $5 \times a + a$ (ii) $7a^2 + 8b + 9c$ (iii) $6a^2 + 5b^2$

(iv) $3a \times 4b + 2c$

(i) $5 \times a + a = 5a + a = 6a$

Here, number of terms is 1. Hence, it is a monomial.

(ii) $7a^2 + 8b + 9c$

Here, number of terms is 3. Hence, it is a trinomial.

(iii) $6a^2 + 5b^2$

Here, number of terms is 2. Hence, it is a binomial.

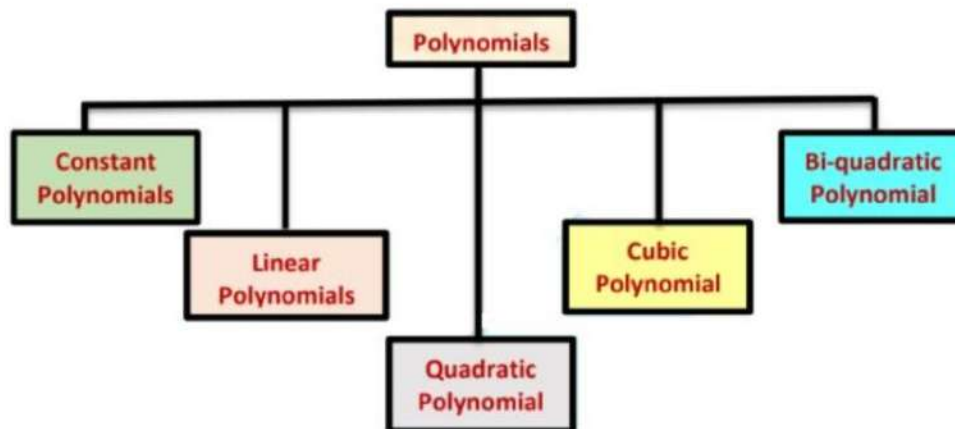
(iv) $3a \times 4b + 2c$

$= 12ab + 2c$

Here, number of terms is 2. Hence, it is a binomial.

2) Classification of polynomials on the basis of degree of variables

On the basis of degree of variable, polynomials are classified as:



1) Constant polynomial:

A polynomial of degree zero is called a constant polynomial.

Example:

(i) $f(x) = 2, f(x) = 2x^0$

(ii) $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}, g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^0$

The given polynomial has degree zero. Therefore, it is called a constant polynomial

2) Linear polynomial:

A polynomial of degree one is called a linear polynomial. Linear polynomial may be a monomial or a binomial.

Example:

(i) $y + 2$

(ii) $4x$

$y + 2$ is a binomial, $4x$ is a monomial. The highest degree of the given polynomials is 1 therefore, they are called linear polynomials.

3) Quadratic polynomial:

A polynomial of degree two is called quadratic polynomial. Quadratic polynomial may be a monomial or a binomial or a trinomial.

Example:

(i) $2x^2$

(ii) $2x^2 + 3$

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

In the above examples $2x^2$ is a monomial, $2x^2 + 3$ is a binomial, and $2x^2 - 3x + 4$ is a trinomial. The highest degree of the given polynomials is 2 therefore, they are called quadratic polynomials.

4) Cubic polynomial:

A polynomial of degree three is called cubic polynomial.

Example:

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

(ii) $12x^3 - 3x + 48$

In the given examples the highest degree of the polynomials is 3 therefore, they are called cubic polynomials.

5) Biquadratic polynomial:

A polynomial of degree four is called a biquadratic polynomial.

Example:

(i) $10x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x - 12$

(ii) $12x^2y^2 - 3x^2y^1 + 2x^1y^1 + 48$

(i) In the first example only one variable x is present and the highest degree of the polynomials is 4 hence, it is called biquadratic polynomial

(ii) In the second polynomial two variables x and y are there, in which the sum of the powers of the variables in each term is taken up and the highest sum so obtained is the degree of polynomial. Here, the highest degree of the polynomial is $[2 + 2 = 4]$ hence, it is called biquadratic polynomial

Identify the type of the polynomials given below (on the basis of degree)

(i) $5y + 3$ (ii) $\sqrt{3} + x^2 + x$ (iii) $y^3 + y^2 + y + 1$

(i) $5y + 3$

In this polynomial, the highest power of y is 1, so it is a **linear polynomial**

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

In this polynomial, the highest power of x is 2, so it is a **quadratic polynomial**

(iii) $y^3 + y^2 + y + 1$

In this polynomial, the highest power of y is 3, so it is a **cubic polynomial**.

Zero polynomial:

If $a_0 = a_1 = a_2 = \dots a_n = 0$ (all constants are zero), then we get the zero polynomial. If $p(n) = 0$, then it is called a zero polynomial. The degree of zero polynomial is not defined. It is denoted by 0.

Polynomial in one variable

“An expression which consists of only one type of variable in the entire expression is called **polynomial in one variable**”.

[OR]

“An algebraic expressions involving single variable, which have only whole number as the exponent of the variable are called **polynomial in one variable**”.

If the variable in the polynomial is x then we denote the polynomial by $p(x)$ or $q(x)$, etc....

A polynomial in one variable x , is an algebraic expression of the form

$$p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

Where, n is a positive integer and $a_5, a_6, a_7, a_8, \dots, a_n$ are constants and $a_n \neq 0$. They are also known as coefficients of polynomials.

Example: (i) $5x^3 + 2x^2 - 7x + 1$ is a polynomial in one variable x
(ii) $3y^2 + 7y$ is a polynomial in one variable y

Now, let's solve some examples:

Which of the following expressions are polynomials in one variable and which are not?

(i) $2x^2 - x + 8$ (ii) $y + \frac{1}{6}$ (iii) $x^{15} + y^2 + t^{25}$

(i) $2x^2 - x + 8$

In this expression only one variable x is used. Hence, it is called polynomial in one variable.

(ii) $y + \frac{1}{6}$

In this expression only one variable y is used. Hence, it is called polynomial in one variable.

(iii) $x^{15} + y^2 + t^{25}$

In this expression three variables x, y and t are used. Hence, it is called polynomial in three variables.

Degree of a polynomial:

"Highest power of variable in a polynomial is called degree of polynomial."

Example:

(i) $2t^4 - 3t^3 + 2t + 1$ is a polynomial in t of degree 4. Since the highest power of t is 4.

(ii) $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5}x + 5x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x^3 + x^5$ is a polynomial in x of degree 5. Since, the highest power of x is 5.

1. Degree of polynomial in one variable:

In the polynomial in one variable, the highest power of the variable is called the degree of polynomial in one variable.

Example:

(i) $\sqrt{2} + 4x$ is a polynomial in x of degree 1. Since the highest power of x is 1.

(ii) $t^5 + t^3 + t + 1$ is a polynomial in t of degree 5. Since the highest power of t is 5.

2. Degree of polynomial in two or more variables:

The sum of the powers of the variables in each term is taken up and the highest sum so obtained is called the degree of a polynomial in two or more variables.

Example:

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

Is the polynomial in two variable x and y , in which the sum of the powers of the variables in each term is taken up and the highest sum so obtained is the degree of polynomial i.e., $[1 + 5 = 6.]$

$$(ii) 4a^2b^4c^1 - 3a^1b^2c^2 + 2a^1b^1c^1 - 7$$

Is the polynomial in three variable a , b and c . In which the sum of the powers of the variables in each term is taken up and the highest sum so obtained is the degree of polynomial i.e., $[2 + 4 + 1 = 7].$

Write the degree of the following polynomials.

$$(i) p(x) = 2x^3 - x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad (ii) p(g) = 6g^5 - \frac{2}{5}g^2 + g - \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$(i) p(x) = 2x^3 - x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Since, the highest power of x in p(x) is 3, the degree of polynomial $2x^3 - x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ is 3.

$$(ii) p(g) = 6g^5 - \frac{2}{5}g^2 + g - \frac{1}{3}$$

As the highest power of g in the polynomial, p(g) is 5, hence the degree of polynomial $6g^5 - \frac{2}{5}g^2 + g - \frac{1}{3}$ is 5.

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

As the highest power of x in p(x) is 2, hence the degree of polynomial p(x) = $5x^2 + 2x + 5$ is 2

Zeroes of a polynomial

Zeroes of a Polynomial

Value of polynomial:

The value of polynomial obtained by putting a particular value of the variable is called **value of polynomial**.

The value of a polynomial p(x) at x = a is denoted by p(a)

Example:

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

At x = 1

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

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

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

$$p(1) = 4 - 2 = 2$$

So, 2 is the value of given polynomial p(x) at x = 1

Find the value of each of the following polynomials at the indicated value of variables.

(i) $q(y) = 2y^3 - 2y + \sqrt{10}$ at $y = 2$

(ii) $p(r) = 4r^2 - 2r + 6$ at $r = a$

(i) $q(y) = 2y^3 - 2y + \sqrt{10}$ at $y = 2$

On putting $y = 2$ in $q(y)$ we get,

$$q(2) = 2(2)^3 - 2(2) + \sqrt{10}$$

$$q(2) = 2 \times 8 - 4 + \sqrt{10}$$

$$q(2) = 16 - 4 + \sqrt{10}$$

$$q(2) = 12 + \sqrt{10}, \text{ which is the required value of } q(y) \text{ at } 2$$

(ii) $p(r) = 4r^2 - 2r + 6$ at $r = a$

On putting $r = a$ in $p(r)$ we get,

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

$$p(a) = 4a^2 - 2a + 6, \text{ which is the required value of } p(r) \text{ at } r = a$$

Zero of a polynomial:

Zero of a polynomial $p(x)$ is a number a , such that $p(a) = 0$. Zero of a polynomial is also called root of the polynomial, $p(x) = 0$.

Example:

$$p(x) = x - 3, \text{ at } x = 3$$

$$p(3) = 3 - 3 = 0.$$

Thus 3 is a zero of polynomial $p(x) = x - 2$

Zero of a polynomial is special. It is used to find factors of the polynomial.

Example: Find the zero of polynomial $3x + 6$

$$\text{Given polynomial } p(x) = 3x + 6$$

$$\text{On putting } p(x) = 0, \text{ we get } 3x + 6 = 0$$

$$3x = 0 - 6$$

$$3x = -6$$

$$x = \frac{-6}{3} = -2$$

Hence, $x = -2$ i.e., $p(-2) = 0$ is the zero of polynomial, $3x + 6$

Check whether -2 and 2 are zeros of the polynomial $t^2 - t - 6$

The given polynomial is $t^2 - t - 6$ (1)

On putting $t = -2$ in equation (1) we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(t) &= t^2 - t - 6 \\
 p(-2) &= (-2)^2 - (-2) - 6 \\
 p(-2) &= 4 + 2 - 6 \\
 p(-2) &= 6 - 6 \\
 p(-2) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Again, on putting $t = 2$ in equation (1) we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(t) &= t^2 - t - 6 \\
 p(2) &= (2)^2 - (2) - 6 \\
 p(2) &= 4 - 2 - 6 \\
 p(2) &= 2 - 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(2) = -4$$

Therefore, -2 is a zero of the polynomial $t^2 - t - 6$, but 2 is not as the value of $p(2)$ is not equal to zero.

If $x = 2$ is a root of the polynomial, $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 6a$, Find the value of a .

We know that, $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 6a \dots (1)$

Given: $x = 2$ is the root of $f(x)$

On putting $x = 2$ in equation (1) we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(2) &= 2(2)^2 - 3(2) + 6a \\
 f(2) &= 2 \times 4 - 3(2) + 6a \\
 f(2) &= 8 - 6 + 6a \\
 f(2) &= 6a + 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Now, equate $6a + 2 = 0$

$$6a + 2 = 0$$

$$6a = -2$$

$$a = \frac{-2}{6} = \frac{-1}{3}$$

The value of $a = \frac{-1}{3}$

Find the zero (root) of the polynomial in each of the following cases:

$$(i) p(x) = x - 7 \quad (ii) g(x) = 4x + 5 \quad (iii) h(x) = 3x$$

$$(i) p(x) = x - 7$$

The root of $p(x) = x - 7$ is given by $p(x) = 0$

$$0 = x - 7$$

$$x = 7$$

Thus $x = 7$ is the root of $p(x) = x - 7$

$$(ii) g(x) = 4x + 5$$

The root of $g(x) = 4x + 5$ is given by $g(x) = 0$

$$0 = 4x + 5$$

$$4x = -5$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{4}$$

Thus $x = -\frac{5}{4}$ is the root of $g(x) = 4x + 5$

$$(iii) h(x) = 3x$$

The root of $h(x) = 3x$ is given by $h(x) = 0$

$$3x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

Thus $x = 0$ is the root of $h(x) = 3x$

Important points on zeroes of a polynomial:

(1) Zero may be the zero of a polynomial.

Example: (i) $p(x) = x^2$

$$x = 0$$

$$P(0) = 0$$

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

$$x = 0$$

$$p(0) = 0 + 5$$

$$p(0) = 5$$

From the above two examples, we see that zero may or may not be the zero of a polynomial.

(2) Every linear polynomial has a unique zero.

Example:

(i) Consider the linear polynomial $p(x) = 3x + 6$

For $p(x) = 0$

$$3x + 6 = 0$$

$$3x = -6$$

$$x = -\frac{6}{3}$$

$$x = -2$$

Therefore for $x = -2$, the value of a polynomial is 0 and hence, $x = -2$ is a zero of a given polynomial. There is no other value is possible other than $x = -2$ for which $p(x) = 0$ that's how every linear polynomial has unique zero.

(3) Zero of a polynomial is called root of the polynomial.

$$p(x) = 0$$

$$p(x) = ax + b$$

$$\therefore ax + b = 0$$

$$ax = -b$$

$$x = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$x = -\frac{b}{a}$ it is the zero of polynomial.

It is also called the root of the polynomial $p(x) = ax + b$

(4) Every non-zero constant polynomial has no zero.

Example:

Consider the constant polynomial

$$p(x) = 3 \text{ i.e.,}$$

It can be written as $p(x) = 3x^0 \dots (i)$

When we place any number in $3x^0$ still, we get 3

[Because for any value $x^0 = 1$]

Example:

(1) Let put $x^0 = 2$ in equation (i) then

$$p(x) = 3x^0 = 3 \times 2^0 = 3$$

(2) Let put $x^0 = 100$ in equation (i) then

$$p(x) = 3x^0 = 3 \times 100^0 = 3$$

From the above two example we see that when we place any number in $3x^0$ still, we get 3

(5) Every real number is a zero of the zero polynomial

Example:

$$p(x) = ax^2 + bx$$

In zero polynomial, all the coefficients are zero hence, $a = b = 0$

$$p(x) = 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x = 0$$

For every real number value of x $p(x)$ is zero in this case that's how every real number is a zero of zero polynomial.

Example 1: $p(x) = 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x$

Put $x = 1$

$$p(1) = 0 \cdot (1)^2 + 0 \cdot (1) = 0$$

Example 2: $p(x) = 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x$

Put $x = -1$

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

From the above two example we see that every real number is a zero of the zero polynomial

(6) A polynomial can have more than one zero

Example: $4x^4 + 0 \cdot x^3 - 0 \cdot x^2 + 3x + 6$. This polynomial consist of more than one zero.

Consider a polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 1$

Let $x = 1$

For $p(x) = 0$

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

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

$$p(1) = 1 - 1$$

$$p(1) = 0$$

Let $x = -1$

For $p(x) = 0$

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

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

$$p(-1) = 1 - 1$$

$$p(-1) = 0$$

From the above example we see that a polynomial can have more than one zero

Remainder theorem

Remainder Theorem

Before we start remainder theorem we need to know about factors and multiples, long division algorithm.

Factors and Multiples

If a number is divided by another number exactly, without leaving any non-zero remainder, then the number which divides is called a factor of the number and the number that has been divided is known as the multiple of the number.

Example:

Suppose we divide $3y^3 + y^2 + y$ by y , we get,

$$\frac{3y^3 + y^2 + y}{y} = \frac{3y^3}{y} + \frac{y^2}{y} + \frac{y}{y} = (3y^2 + y + 1)$$

Here, remainder is zero, so y divides $(3y^3 + y^2 + y)$ exactly. Thus, y is a factor of $(3y^3 + y^2 + y)$ and $(3y^3 + y^2 + y)$ is a multiple of y . So, $(3y^2 + y + 1)$ is also a factor of $(3y^3 + y^2 + y)$. Hence, y and $(3y^2 + y + 1)$ are factors of $(3y^3 + y^2 + y)$. $(3y^3 + y^2 + y)$ is a multiple of y as well as $(3y^2 + y + 1)$

Long Division Algorithm

If $p(x)$ and $g(x)$ are any two polynomials with $g(x) \neq 0$, then we can find the polynomial $q(x)$ and $r(x)$ such that,

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

$p(x) \rightarrow$ Dividend

$g(x) \rightarrow$ Divisor

$q(x) \rightarrow$ Quotient

$r(x) \rightarrow$ Remainder

$$\text{Dividend} = \text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient} + \text{Remainder}$$

Here, $p(x)$ when divided by $g(x)$ gives $q(x)$ as quotient and $r(x)$ as remainder. Where $r(x) = 0$ or degree of $r(x) < \text{degree of } g(x)$. This result is known as the Long Division Algorithm. First we will study the method of dividing one polynomial by another polynomial with the help of an example.

Divide $p(x)$ by $g(x)$, where $p(x) = 3x + 4x^2 + 1$ and $g(x) = -1 + x$

(i) Firstly, arrange the terms of the dividend and the divisor in descending order of the degrees (also known as writing the polynomial in standard form). We get,

$$p(x) = 4x^2 + 3x + 1 \text{ and } g(x) = x - 1$$

(ii) To obtain the first term of the quotient, we will divide the highest degree term of the dividend, $4x^2$ by the highest degree term of divisor, x . We get the first term of the quotient, $4x$ and carry out the division process, what remain is $(7x + 1)$.

The first term of the dividend is $4x^2$ and the first term of the divisor is x , since,

$$\frac{4x^2}{x} = 4 \text{ (first term of quotient)}$$

Multiply the divisor $(x - 1)$ by the first term $4x$ of the quotient and then subtract from dividend.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4x \\
 x - 1 \overline{) 4x^2 + 3x + 1} \\
 \underline{4x^2 - 4x} \\
 7x + 1 \\
 \text{[} \because 4x(x - 1) = 4x^2 - 4x \text{]}
 \end{array}$$

(iii) To obtain the second term of the quotient divide the highest degree term of the new dividend $7x$ by the highest degree term of the divisor x . We get $-7x$ and what remain is 8 . As the degree of 8 is

equal to the degree of the divisor, $(x - 1)$ we will continue division process.

The first term of the new dividend is $7x$ and the first term of the divisor is x ,
since, $\frac{7x}{x} = 7 = \text{second term of quotient.}$

Multiplying the divisor $(x - 1)$ by the second term of quotient, 7 and then subtracting from the new dividend, we get

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

(iv) The remainder is 8. As the degree of remainder is less than the divisor, we stop our division process.

$$\text{Dividend } p(x) = 4x^2 + 3x + 1$$

$$\text{Divisor } g(x) = x + 1$$

$$\text{Quotient } q(x) = 4x + 7$$

$$\text{Remainder } r(x) = 8$$

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

$$\text{Thus, } 4x^2 + 3x + 1 = (x - 1)(4x + 7) + 8$$

i.e., Dividend = Divisor $\times$ Quotient + Remainder

Find the remainder and quotient when $p(t) = t^3 + t^2 + 2t + 3$ is divided by $t + 2$ by actual division method.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 t^2 - t + 4 \\
 t + 2 \overline{) t^3 + t^2 + 2t + 3} \\
 \underline{-(t^3 - 2t^2)} \\
 -t^2 + 2t + 3 \\
 \underline{-(-t^2 - 2t)} \\
 4t + 3 \\
 \underline{-(4t + 8)} \\
 -5
 \end{array}$$

Here, the remainder is - 5 and quotient is $t^2 - t + 4$

Remainder Theorem:

Let $p(x)$ be a polynomial of degree n greater than or equal to 1 (i.e., $n \geq 0$) and a be any real number.

If $p(x)$ is divided by the linear polynomial $(x - a)$, then the remainder is $p(a)$

Proof:

Let $p(x)$ be any polynomial with degree greater than or equal to 1.

We suppose that when $p(x)$ is divided by $x - a$, the quotient is $q(x)$ and the remainder is $r(x)$,

$$\text{i. e. , } p(x) = [(x - a) q(x)] + r(x) \dots \dots (1)$$

The degree of $(x - a) = 1$ and the degree of $r(x)$ is 0.

We see that the degree of $r(x)$ is less than the degree of $x - a$.

This means that $r(x)$ is a constant, equal to r .

For every value of x , $r(x) = r$,

On putting $r(x) = r$ in equation (1), we get

$$p(x) = [(x - a) q(x)] + r \dots \dots (2)$$

If $x = a$, then equation (2) becomes

$$p(a) = (a - a) q(a) + r$$

$$p(a) = r$$

Find the remainder when the polynomial $p(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x + 1$ is divided by $x - 2$

By remainder theorem, if $p(x)$ is divided by the linear polynomial $(x - a)$, then the remainder is $p(a)$. Therefore, the remainder of the polynomial, $p(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x + 1$ is $p(2)$.

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x + 1 \\ p(2) &= (2)^4 - 3(2)^2 + 2(2) + 1 \\ p(2) &= 16 - 12 + 4 + 1 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

The required remainder, $p(2) = 9$

Find the remainder when the polynomial $p(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 14x - 3$ is divided by $g(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$

By remainder theorem,

We know that when the polynomial, $p(x)$ is divided by $g(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2})$ then the remainder is equal to $p(\frac{1}{2})$

$$p(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 14x - 3$$

$$p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 12\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 14\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 3$$

$$p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4 \times \frac{1}{8} - 12 \times \frac{1}{4} + 14 \times \frac{1}{2} - 3$$

$$p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{8} - \frac{12}{4} + \frac{14}{2} - 3$$

$$p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - 3 + 7 - 3$$

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

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

$$p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1+8}{2 \times 1} - 3$$

$$p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{9}{2} - 3 = \frac{3}{2}$$

Hence, required remainder, $p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$

Find the value of k, if $X^{21} + 2x^{20} + 3x + k$ is divisible by $x + 1$.

Let $p(x) = X^{21} + 2x^{20} + 3x + k$

Given: $p(x)$ is divisible by $x + 1$

Here,

The polynomial $X^{21} + 2x^{20} + 3x + k$ is divided by $x + 1$. Therefore, the remainder is equal to -1 .

Putting $x = -1$ in the given polynomial, we get

$$p(-1) = 0$$

$$p(-1) = (-1)^{21} + 2(-1)^{20} + 3(-1) + k$$

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

$$p(-1) = -4 + 2 + k$$

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

$$p(-1) = k - 2$$

We know that $p(-1) = 0$

$$k - 2 = 0$$

$$k = 2$$

Check whether $2t + 1$ is a factor of $4t^2 - 2t$ or not.

Given polynomial is $q(t) = 4t^2 - 2t$ (i)

Let, $g(t) = 2t + 1$

To find the zero of $q(t)$, we put $g(t) = 0$

$$\therefore 2t + 1 = 0 \rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{2}$$

On putting, $t = -\frac{1}{2}$ in equation (i) we get,

$$q\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} - 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= 1 - 1$$

$$= 0$$

$$\text{At } t = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ we get } q\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$$

i.e., remainder on dividing $q(t)$ by $g(t)$ is 0.

Hence, $(2t + 1)$ is a factor of $q(t)$ i. e. , $q(t)$ is a multiple of $(2t + 1)$

Factorization of polynomial

Factorisation of Polynomials

Factor theorem:

Let $p(x)$ be a polynomial of degree $n \geq 1$ and a be any real number such that,

(i) $p(a) = 0$, then $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$ conversely,

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

Proof:

(i) Given $p(a) = 0$

Now, suppose $p(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)$, then quotient is $g(x)$.

By remainder theorem, when $p(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)$, then remainder is $p(a)$.

$$\text{Dividend} = \text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient} + \text{Remainder}$$

$\therefore p(x) = (x - a) \cdot g(x) + p(a)$
 $p(x) = (x - a) \cdot g(x) + 0$ [$\because p(a) = 0$]
 So, $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$

(ii) Let $(x - a)$ be a factor of $p(x)$
 On dividing $p(x)$ by $(x - a)$, let $g(x)$ be the quotient.
 $\therefore p(x) = (x - a) \cdot g(x)$
 On putting $x = a$, we get
 $p(a) = (a - a) \cdot g(a)$
 $p(a) = 0 \cdot g(a)$
 $p(a) = 0$
 Thus, if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$, then $p(a) = 0$

Examine whether $x + 1$ is a factor of $p(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 6$

Let $p(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 6$

By factor theorem, $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$ if $p(a) = 0$.

Therefore, in order to check that $(x + 1)$ is a factor of $p(x)$, it is sufficient to check that if $p(-1) = 0$ then it is a factor otherwise not.

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(x) &= x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 6 \\
 p(-1) &= (-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2 + 5(-1) + 6 \\
 p(-1) &= -1 + 3 - 5 + 6 \\
 p(-1) &= -6 + 9 \\
 p(-1) &= 3 \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $x + 1$ is NOT a factor of $p(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 6$

Find the value of a if $x - a$ is a factor of $x^3 - a^2x + x + 2$

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

By factor theorem, $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$ if $p(a) = 0$

Now, $p(a) = a^3 - a^2 \times a + a + 2$

$$a^3 - a^2 \times a + a + 2 = 0$$

$$a^3 - a^3 + a + 2 = 0$$

$$a + 2 = 0$$

$$a = 0 - 2$$

$$a = -2$$

Hence, $(x - a)$ is a factor of the given polynomial, if $a = -2$

Factorisation of quadratic polynomial

Quadratic polynomial is represented as $ax^2 + bx + c$, where a, b, c are constants and $a \neq 0$. It can be factorised by different methods.

- (i) By splitting the middle term
- (ii) By using factor theorem

(i) By splitting middle term

Let the factor of quadratic polynomial $ax^2 + bx + c$ be $(px + q)$ and $(rx + s)$. Then
 $ax^2 + bx + c = (px + q)(rx + s)$

$$= prx^2 + (ps + qr)x + qs$$

Now,

Comparing x^2 , x and constant terms, we get

$$a = pr, b = ps + qr \text{ and } c = qs$$

Here, b is the sum of two numbers ps and qr , whose product is $(ps)(qr) = (pr)(qs) = ac$

Thus, to factorise $ax^2 + bx + c$, write b as the sum of two numbers, whose product is ac .

Factorizing $2x^2 + 7x + 3$ by splitting the middle term

Given polynomial is $2x^2 + 7x + 3$.

On comparing with $ax^2 + bx + c$, we get

$$a = 2, b = 7 \text{ and } c = 3$$

$$\text{Now } ac = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

So, all possible pairs of factors 6 is 1 and 6, 2 and 3.

Pair 1 and 6 give $1 + 6 = 7 = b$

$$\therefore 2x^2 + 7x + 3 = 2x^2 + (1 + 6)x + 3$$

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

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

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

(ii) By using factor theorem

Write the given polynomial $p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ in the form

$$p(x) = a \left(X^2 + \frac{b}{a}X + \frac{c}{a} \right) = a.g(X)$$

$$\text{Where, } g(x) = x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}$$

i.e. firstly make the coefficient of x^2 equal to 1 if it is not 1.

Factorise $x^2 - 5x + 6$ by using factor theorem.

Let given polynomial be $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$

Here, the coefficient of x^2 is 1, so we do not need to write it in the form of a.
 $g(x)$.

Now, constant term is 6 and all factors of 6 are $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3$ and ± 6

At $x = 2$,

$$f(2) = (2)^2 - 5(2) + 6$$

$$f(2) = 4 - 10 + 6$$

$$f(2) = -6 + 6$$

$$f(2) = 0$$

At $x = 3$,

$$f(3) = (3)^2 - 5(3) + 6$$

$$f(3) = 9 - 15 + 6$$

$$f(3) = -6 + 6$$

$$f(3) = 0$$

Hence, $(x - 2)$ and $(x - 3)$ are the factors of the given quadratic polynomial.

Factorisation of a cubic polynomial

We use the following steps to factorise a cubic polynomial,

Step I: Write the given cubic polynomial, $p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ as,

$$p(x) = a \left(X^3 + \frac{b}{a}X^2 + \frac{c}{a}X + \frac{d}{a} \right)$$

Where $g(x) = \left(X^3 + \frac{b}{a}X^2 + \frac{c}{a}X + \frac{d}{a} \right)$

i.e., first make the coefficient of x equal to 1 if it is not 1, then find the constant term.

Step II: Find all the possible factors of constant term $\left(\frac{d}{a} \right)$ of $g(X)$.

Step III: Check at which factor of constant term, $p(x)$ is zero and get one factor of $p(x)$, (i.e., $x - \alpha$)

Step IV: Write $p(x)$ as the product of this factor $(x - \alpha)$ and a quadratic polynomial i.e., $p(x) = (x - \alpha)(a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1)$

Step V: Apply splitting method of middle term or factor theorem in quadratic polynomial to get the other two factors. Thus, we get all the three factors of given the cubic polynomial.

Using factor theorem, factorise $x^3 + 13x^2 + 32x + 20$

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

Here the constant term = 20 and the coefficient of x^3 is 1.

All possible factors of 20 are $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 5, \pm 10$, and ± 20

At $x = -1$,

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

So, we find $p(-1) = 0$ So, $(x + 1)$ is a factor of $p(x)$

We can write the given polynomial $x^3 + 13x^2 + 32x + 20$ as, $x^3 + x^2 + 12x^2 + 12x + 20x + 20$

$$\begin{aligned} &x^2 + x^2 + 12x^2 + 12x + 20x + 20 \\ &= x^2(x + 1) + 12x(x + 1) + 20(x + 1) \\ &= (x + 1)(x^2 + 12x + 20) \dots\dots\dots(i) \text{ [Taking } (x + 1) \text{ common]} \end{aligned}$$

Now, $x^2 + 12x + 20$ can be factorised by splitting the middle term, we get,

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 12x + 20 \\ &= x^2 + 10x + 2x + 20 \\ &= x(x + 10) + 2(x + 10) \\ &= (x + 2)(x + 10) \dots\dots\dots(ii) \end{aligned}$$

From equation (i) and (ii) we get,

$$x^3 + 13x^2 + 32x + 20 = (x + 1)(x + 2)(x + 10)$$

If $p(y) = y^3 - 4y^2 + y + 6$ then show that $p(3) = 0$ and hence factorise $p(y)$.

Given: $p(y) = y^3 - 4y^2 + y + 6 \dots\dots (i)$

Put $y = 3$ in equation (i), we get

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

$$= 27 - 36 + 3 + 6 = 0$$

Since, $p(3) = 0$, therefore $y - 3$ is a factor of $p(y)$.

$$\therefore p(y) = (y - 3)(y^2 - y - 2)$$

$$\therefore p(y) = (y - 3)(y^2 - 2y + y - 2)$$

$$[\because -2 + 1 = -1 \text{ and } -2 \times 1 = -2]$$

$$= (y - 3)[y(y - 2) + 1(y - 2)]$$

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

Algebraic identities

Algebraic Identities

An algebraic identity is an equality which is true for all values of the variables occurring in it. Some algebraic identities are given below:

$$(i) \quad (x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

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

$$(iii) \quad x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y)$$

$$(iv) \quad (x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$$

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

$$(vi) (x + y)^3 = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy(x + y)$$

$$(vii) (x - y)^3 = x^3 - y^3 + 3xy(x - y)$$

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

If $(x + y + z) = 0$ then $(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) = 3xyz$

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

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

Problem based on Algebraic Identities

Example: (i) $(x + 4)^2$ (ii) $(x - 2)^2$

$$(i) (x + 4)^2 = x^2 + 2 \times x \times 4 + 4^2$$

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

$$= x^2 + 8x + 16$$

$$(ii) (x - 2)^2 = x^2 + 2 \times x \times 2 + 2^2$$

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

$$= x^2 + 4x + 4$$

Example: Find the value of the polynomial $x^2 - 16$, for $x = 96$

Putting $x = 96$ in the given polynomial we get,

$$x^2 - 16 = (96)^2 - (4)^2$$

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

$$= (96 + 4)(96 - 4)$$

$$= 100 \times 92$$

$$= 9200$$

Evaluate by using identity 149×151

$$\begin{aligned}
 149 \times 151 &= (150 - 1)(150 + 1) \\
 &= (150)^2 - (1)^2 \\
 &= 22500 - 1 \\
 &= 22499
 \end{aligned}$$

Expand using suitable identity $(2x - y + z)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2x - y + z)^2 &= [2x + (-y) + z]^2 \\
 [\text{Using identity: } (x+y+z)^2 &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx] \\
 &= (2x)^2 + (-y)^2 + z^2 + 2 \times 2x \times (-y) + 2 \times (-y) \times z + 2 \times 2x \times z \\
 &= 4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4xy - 2yz + 4xz
 \end{aligned}$$

Expand using suitable identity $(102)^3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (102)^3 &= (100 + 2)^3 \\
 [\text{Using identity } (x + y)^3 &= x^3 + y^3 + 3xy(x + y)] \\
 &= 100^3 + 2^3 + 3 \times 100 \times 2(100 + 2) \\
 &= 1000000 + 8 + 600 \times 102 \\
 &= 1000000 + 8 + 61200 \\
 &= 1061208
 \end{aligned}$$

If $x = 2 + y$, then what is the value of $x^3 - y^3 - 6xy$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= 2 + y \\
 x - y &= 2 \\
 (x - y)^3 &= (2)^3 \\
 x^3 - y^3 - 3xy \times 2 &= 8 \\
 x^3 - y^3 - 6xy &= 8
 \end{aligned}$$

If $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 160$ and $ab + bc + ca = \frac{9}{2}$ then find the value of $(a + b + c)^3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a + b + c)^2 &= a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca) \\
 &= 160 + 2 \times \frac{9}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a + b + c)^2 &= 160 + 9 \\
 (a + b + c)^2 &= 169 \\
 a + b + c &= \sqrt{169} \\
 a + b + c &= 13 \\
 \text{Hence, } (a + b + c)^3 &= (13)^3 = 2197
 \end{aligned}$$