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Quadratic equation problems for iit jee pdf

+1==0\] [MP PET 1986] See solution play_arrow if the equation's roots \[8{x}^{3}}-14 {{x}^{2}}+7x-1=0\] </12\,\text{></12\,\text{> In GP, then there are roots [MP PET 1986] view solution play_arrow if the sum of the two roots of the equation \[4{{x}^{3}}+16{x}^{2}}-9x-36=0\] is zero, Then there are roots [MP PET 1986] See solution play_arrow a root of the following equation \[2{{x}^{5}}-14 {{x}^{4}}+31{{{{x}^{3}}-14 64 {{x}^{2}}+19x+130=0\] [MP PET 1985] View Solution play_arrow if two roots equation \[{x}^{3}}-3x+2=0\0 So see Roots [MP PET 1985] Solution play_arrow if \(a,b,c\) is real and \{x}^{3}}-3 {b}^{2}}x+2{{c}^{3}}\]x-a\] and \[x-b\], see solution play_arrow b and g are rooted\0 [{{x}^{3}}+8=0\], then equations that have roots \0 [{\{\alpha}^{2}},{\{beta}^{2}}\]. [{{\gamma}^{2}}\] View solution play_arrow if \\\\,\,beta,\\{3}\\\\\0

1}+{{{\ Beta +\gamma}\}{-1}+>{{{{{{{}+\\}\{{1}=\}\{{1}=\\} View solution play_arrow if the root of both is the sum of the \{{{x}{3}}}}}}}}=p{x^{2}^^ then pq= [EAMCET 2003] See solution play_arrow if \[\000] Alpha,\0 Beta, \0 Gamma\] equation has roots \{x}^{3}}+x+1=0\], Then the value of [{{\alpha}^{3}}{{\beta}^{3}}{{\gamma}{\gamma}{3} play_arrow\] [MP PET 2004] See solution play_arrow equation roots\{{{x}^{4}}-2{{x}^{3}}+x=380\] see [UPSEAT 2004] See Solution play_arrow If A, The roots of the B and G equation are \{{{x}^{3}}-3 {{x}^{2}}+x+5=0\] then\[y=\{\{\alpha}^{2}}+\\\beta\gamma\] satisfies the equation [&K 2005] View Solution play_arrow if a, b, g are the roots of the equation \0 [2 {{x}^{3}}-3 {{x}^{2}}+6x+1=0\], then \\{\>>>>>>>>>>{2}\.</a0><a0> Beta }^{2}}+{\\gamma}^{2}}\] The solution set play_arrow equation is equal to the view solution. [pq{{x}^{2}}{{{{{{{{{{p+q}}^^{2}}x+{{{{{}^^{2}}=0\] is [Kerala (Engg.) 2 005] View Solution for play_arrow actual values of PPP, equation (p2−16) x2−(4+5p+p2) x−p3−4p2−4p−1 6=0\big(p^2-16\big) x^2-\big (4+5p+p^^2\big)x-p^3-4p^2-4p -16=0 (p2−16) x2−(4+5p+p2) x−p3−4p2−4p−16=0 have more than two solutions? A) P has no value) 4, −4C) −4D) 4, −4, −1 \' array }\{l} a}\, \text { No such value } \\0 Pl0 lesson } and \0 ศกร \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \ quad and B) \0 4,-4 \\ c) \, -4 and D) \, 4,-4,\\\-4,\\n)A P, No such value of existing) − 4) B), −4, −1 Concepts tested: Identity Answer: c) − Solution 4-4-4 : For quadrilateral equation (p2−16) x2−(4+5p+p2) x−p3−4p2−4p−16=0\0\0 big (p^2-16\big) x^2-\big (4+5p+p^^2\2\big) x-p^3-4p^2-4p-16=0 (p2−16) x2−(4+5p+p2) x−p3−4p2−4p−16=0 for more than two solutions , it should be an identity. Therefore, p2−16=4+5p+p2=−p3−4p2−4p−16=0,p2−16=4+5p+p^2=−p^3−4p^2-4p-16=0,p2−16=4+5p+p2=−p3−4p2−4p−16=0's (p+4) (p+4) (p2+4)=0 p=−1,−4(2)−p3−4p2−4p−16=0's (p+4) (p+4) (p2+4)=0 p−4, (3) \ Start {combine} p^2-16&=0\0 implies P=\0 PM4 &\0 qquad (1) \ \ 4 +5p +p ^2&=0 \ Means P=−1,-4&\qquad(2)\0 \-p ^3-4p^2-4p-16&=0 \t means (p+4)\0 Large (p^2+4\big) = 0 0 p=−4.&\qquad (3) \ End {alliance}p2−164+5p+p2−p3−4p2−4p−16=0'sp=4=0>P=−1,−4=0(p+4) (p2+4) =0 p=−4. (1) (2) (3) (1), (2), and (3) take the intersection, we get p=4,p=-4,p=−4, Common mistakes: If you take the association of ppp values which you have got after equaling the coefficient to zero, you will end up with option D), which is incorrect. Let's find a, BA, BA, B equation x2 +13x−2=0x=2+13x-2=0x2+13x−2=0, then find the quadrilateral equation that has its roots AA + 10\0. frac {a}{a+10}a+ 10a and bb +10\0 frac {b}{b+10}b+10b. A) −32x2+134x−2=0B) 32x2+134x−2=0C) 111x2−9x−2=0D) 111x2+9x+2=0 \begin{array} { l l } A) \ -32x^2+134x-2=0 & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad & B) \ 32x^2+134x-2=0 \\ C) \ 111x^2-9x-2=0 & & D) \ 111x^2+9x+2=0 \\ \end{array} A)−32x2+134x−2=0C)111x2−9x−2=0B)32x2+134x−2=0D)111x2+9x+2=0 Concepts tested: Transformation of equation Equation: A) −32x2+134x−2=0-32x^2+134x-2=0−32x2+134x−2=0 Solution: Let y=xx+10y=\frac{x}{x+10}y=x+10x, where xxx can take values a,ba,ba,b. Then xy +10y=x' x=10y1−y xy+10y=x\' means x=\frac=10y}{1-y}xy+10y=x x=1−y10y. When substituting the value of xxx in x2+13x−2=0x^2+13x-2=0x2+13x−2=0, We get (10y1−y) 2+13 (10y1−y) − 2=0100y2+13 (10y) (1−y) − 2 (1−y) 2=0−32y2+134y−2=0.\left(\frac{10y}{1-y}\0 Right) ^ 2 +13 \0 Left (\0 frac {10y}{1-y}\ Right) - 2&=0\0 100y^2+13(10y)(1-y)-2(1-y)^2&=0\-32y^2+134y-2&=0.\2 End {Alliance}(1−y10y) 2+13 (1−y10y)−2100y2+13(10y) (1−y) 2−32y2+134y−2=0=0.0. Writing it in terms of variable xxx, we get −32x2 +134x−2=0-32x^2 +134x-2=0−32x2+134x−2=0. Common mistakes: If you have tried to find a new equation using the exact roots of the given equation, it will take you to a lot of additional, complex calculations. If p(x)=ax2+bx+cP(x)=ax^2+bx+cP(x)=ax2+bx+c and Q(x)=ax2+ax−cQ(x)=ax^2+ax-cQ(x)=ax2+ax−c, Provided that AC≠0acq 0ac◆ = 0, then which of the following equations is true about the roots of P(x). Q (x)=0? P(x). Q (x)=0? P(x). Q (x)=0? a) Four real roots) Actually two real roots c) Most of the two real roots d) either two or four real roots \0. Start {array} { } a) \\0 Text {four real roots} and \0 Quad\0 Quad\0 Quad\0 Quad\0 Text { Actually two real roots }\\C)\. text { most in two real roots } and and d) \ Text { either two or four real roots } \\0 End { array } a) Four real roots b) Most real roots b) On actually two real roots d) either two or four real roots tested concepts: Discriminant Answer: d) Either two or four real roots Solution: P (x). Q(x)= 0P(x)). Q(x)= 0P(x)). Q (x)=0 implies either p (x) = 0P (x) = 0F (x) = 0 or Q (x) = 0.Q (x) = 0.Q (x) = 0. Let's draw differential of D1=b2−4acD_1=b^2-4acD1=b2−4ac equation p(x) = 0P(x)=0P(x)=0P(x) Be D2= a2+4acD_2=a^2+4acD2= a2+4ac equation Q(x) = 0Q (x) = 0Q (x) = 0 Q (x) = 0 differential. 4ac>0,4ac>0,4ac>0, then D2>0,D_2>0,D2>0, which means q(x)=0Q(x)=0Q(x)=0 have two real and distinct roots; If 4ac <> <0, then=d1=>0,D_1>0,D1>0, which means p(x)=0P(x)=0P(x)=0 two real and different roots. Therefore, in any case, equations </0, > equations </0, > Either two or four are real roots. Common mistakes: If you extend the product of P(x)P(x) P(x) and Q(x) Q(x), you can use a 4th4^\t. The text will be left with {th} 4 degree equation and we don't know how to easily solve a 44^text {th} 4 degree equation. equalization.

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