



1. Find the value of k such that $kx^3 - 6x^2$ is exactly divisible by $(x-6)$
(i) 2 (ii) 0 (iii) 1 (iv) 3 (v) -1
2. If $\frac{1}{2}$ and -5 are the zeros of the polynomial $f(x) = 2x^4 - x^3 + bx^2 + 79x + a$, find the value of a and b
(i) -37, -29 (ii) -30, -38 (iii) -39, -31 (iv) -29, -38 (v) -30, -37
3. Find the value of a and b such that $x^4 + bx^3 + ax^2 - 25x + 50$ is exactly divisible by $(x^2 + 4x - 5)$
(i) -27, 2 (ii) 0, -28 (iii) -27, 1 (iv) 2, -26 (v) -26, 1
4. If the polynomial $f(x) = 3x^2 + kx + 15$ is exactly divisible by $(3x+3)$, find k
(i) 20 (ii) 19 (iii) 15 (iv) 18 (v) 17
5. If the polynomials $ax^2 - 5x - 36$ and $4x^2 + ax - 12$ leave the same remainder when divided by $(x+2)$, find the value of a
(i) 3 (ii) 4 (iii) 5 (iv) 6 (v) 8
6. Which of the following are true?
 - a) A linear polynomial in one variable has only one root
 - b) Zero of a polynomial and zero polynomial are synonymous
 - c) Zero of a polynomial and root of the polynomial are synonymous
 - d) If $(x - a)$ is a factor of $f(x)$, then $f(a) = 0$
 - e) If $(x + a)$ is a factor of $f(x)$, then $f(a) = 0$
 - f) A polynomial of degree n has atmost n zeros
 - g) Zero of a polynomial is the value of the variable for which the polynomial value is zero
(i) {e,c} (ii) {b,e,d} (iii) {a,c,d,f,g} (iv) {b,a} (v) {b,f,g}
7. If $(x^2 - 1)$ is a factor of $ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$, which of the following are true ?
 - a) $b + d = 0$
 - b) $a + b + c = 0$
 - c) $d + e = 0$
 - d) $a + b + c + d + e = 0$
 - e) $a + b + c = d + e$
 - f) $a + c + e = 0$
(i) {a,d,f} (ii) {c,d} (iii) {e,b,f} (iv) {c,a,d} (v) {b,a}

8. Which of the following are true ?

- a) If $p(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)$, the remainder is $p(a)$
 - b) If $p(a) = 0$, then $(x + a)$ perfectly divides $p(x)$
 - c) If the degree of $p(x)$ is less than the degree of $d(x)$, we should not divide $p(x)$ with $d(x)$
 - d) Division of a polynomial with another polynomial stops when the degree of the remainder equals the degree of the divisor
- (i) $\{a, c\}$ (ii) $\{b, d, a\}$ (iii) $\{b, c, a\}$ (iv) $\{b, a\}$ (v) $\{d, c\}$

9. Which of the following are possible values for the length and breadth of a rectangle whose area is $(-16x^2 - 36x - 18)$

- (i) $(4x - 6)(-4x + 3)$ (ii) $(-5x + 2)(-4x + 3)$ (iii) $(4x + 6)(-4x + 3)$ (iv) $(4x + 6)(-4x - 3)$
(v) $(4x - 6)(-4x - 3)$

10. In which of the cases, $g(x)$ is a factor of $f(x)$?

- (i) $f(x) = (-3x^3 - 5x^2 + 243x + 405), g(x) = (-2x + 1)$ (ii) $f(x) = (-3x^3 - 11x^2 + 14x + 40), g(x) = (-x + 2)$
(iii) $f(x) = (2x^3 - x^2 - 162x + 81), g(x) = (x + 4)$ (iv) $f(x) = (-x^3 - 4x^2 + 81x + 324), g(x) = (3x + 5)$
(v) $f(x) = (-3x^3 - 26x^2 + 19x + 90), g(x) = (-x + 9)$

11. Which of the following polynomials is a multiple of $(x + 5)$?

- (i) $(3x^3 + 14x^2 + 21x + 10)$ (ii) $(2x^3 + 5x^2 + x - 2)$ (iii) $(6x^3 + x^2 - 4x + 1)$ (iv) $(9x^3 + 57x^2 + 55x - 25)$
(v) $(9x^3 + 30x^2 + 19x - 10)$

12. Which of the following polynomials has $(x - 1)$ as a factor ?

- (i) $(2x^3 - 9x^2 + 13x - 6)$ (ii) $(2x^3 - 4x^2 - 2x + 4)$ (iii) $(4x^3 - 22x^2 + 36x - 18)$ (iv) $(2x^3 - 6x^2 - 2x + 6)$
(v) $(2x^3 - 13x^2 + 27x - 18)$

13. If $f(x) = (9x^3 + 45x^2 + 74x + 40)$ and $g(x) = (3x^3 - 8x^2 - 7x + 12)$ have a common factor, find the common factor

- (i) $(x - 1)$ (ii) $(3x + 5)$ (iii) $(x - 3)$ (iv) $(3x + 4)$ (v) $(x + 2)$

14. Which of the following polynomials is not a multiple of $(3x - 1)$?

- (i) $(3x^2 - 7x + 2)$ (ii) $(3x^2 + 2x - 1)$ (iii) $(3x^2 + 11x - 4)$ (iv) $(x^2 + 5x + 4)$ (v) $(3x^2 - 16x + 5)$

Assignment Key

1) (iii)	2) (ii)	3) (iii)	4) (iv)	5) (iii)	6) (iii)
7) (i)	8) (i)	9) (iv)	10) (ii)	11) (iv)	12) (i)
13) (iv)	14) (iv)				

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