#Jenny

Finally I get this ebook, thanks for all these I can get now!

#Rio

Cool! I'am really happy

#Markus Jensen

I did not think that this would work, my best friend showed me this website, and it does! I get my most wanted eBook

#Hun Tsu

wtf this great ebook for free?!

#Che Salsa

My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler

so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks

Mathematics
(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Chapter – 2)(Polynomials)
(Class - 9)

$= (1)^2 + (1) + k$
$= 2 + k$
Since $x - 1$ is a factor of $p(x)$, hence remainder $p(1) = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2 + k = 0$
$\Rightarrow k = -2$

(ii) $p(x) = 2x^2 + kx + \sqrt{2}$
Putting $x - 1 = 0$, we get, $x = 1$
Using remainder theorem, when $p(x) = 2x^2 + kx + \sqrt{2}$ is divided by $x - 1$, remainder is given by $p(1)$
$= 2(1)^2 + k(1) + \sqrt{2}$
$= 2 + k + \sqrt{2}$
Since $x - 1$ is a factor of $p(x)$, hence remainder $p(1) = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2 + k + \sqrt{2} = 0$
$\Rightarrow k = -2 - \sqrt{2}$

(iii) $p(x) = kx^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1$
Putting $x - 1 = 0$, we get, $x = 1$
Using remainder theorem, when $p(x) = kx^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1$ is divided by $x - 1$, remainder is given by $p(1)$
$= k(1)^2 - \sqrt{2}(1) + 1$
$= k - \sqrt{2} + 1$
Since $x - 1$ is a factor of $p(x)$, hence remainder $p(1) = 0$
$\Rightarrow k - \sqrt{2} + 1 = 0$
$\Rightarrow k = \sqrt{2} - 1$

(iv) $p(x) = kx^2 - 3x + k$
Putting $x - 1 = 0$, we get, $x = 1$
Using remainder theorem, when $p(x) = kx^2 - 3x + k$ is divided by $x - 1$, remainder is given by $p(1)$
$= k(1)^2 - 3(1) + k$
$= 2k - 3$
Since $x - 1$ is a factor of $p(x)$, hence remainder $p(1) = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2k - 3 = 0$
$\Rightarrow k = \frac{3}{2}$

Question 4:
Factorise:
(i) $12x^2 - 7x + 1$ **(ii)** $2x^2 + 7x + 3$
(iii) $6x^2 + 5x - 6$ **(iv)** $3x^2 - x - 4$

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Solutions Chapter 2