- B1. If one hoot of the equation $2n^2+n+k=0$ is -2, Find the value of k and other hoot.
- B2. Find the Condition that one root of the equation $an^2+bn+c=0$, $a \neq 0$ is the reciprocal of other.
- B3. Find the Condition that the two roots of the equation $\beta x^2 + 9 x + 8 = 0$, $\beta \neq 0$ are equal in magnitude but opposite in sign
- 84. Find p and q so that the Sum and product
 q hoots of equation
 pn2-2n+2=0

are $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{-s}{3}$ respectively.

- DS. If x and β are the roots of the equation $n^2 8n + \beta = 0$, Find β if $x^2 \beta^2 = 40$
- 06. If λ and β are the scots of the equation $\chi^2 sn + K = 0$. Find the value of K Such that $2\lambda + 3\beta = 9$
- 67. If α , β are the roots of a quadratic equation Such that $\alpha+\beta=24$ \wedge $\alpha-\beta=8$ Form the Equation.

ANS:- a1. K = -6,

other root = $\frac{3}{2}$ al. $\frac{C}{a}$ as. q = 0as. p = 3, q = -5

05. p=12

26. K=6

07 2-2/n+128=0

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Solve for a by the method empleting the Square $6x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$ solve for a:- $\frac{\chi-1}{\chi-2} - \frac{\chi-2}{\chi-3} = \frac{\chi-5}{\chi-6} - \frac{\chi-6}{\chi-7}$ Find the Condition that Sum g hoots, g $0^{10} \text{ m} \times^2 + \text{ n} \times + \text{p} = 0$, $\text{m} \neq 0$, $\text{n} \neq 0$, in equal to the product of hoots Check whether the polynomial 2n-4x+7=0 of can be factorized into two real linear factors Find & so that the quadratic polynomial all pr2+42+1 Can be factorised into two real linear factors of n=2 and n=3 are hoots of the equation Al 3x2-2mx+2n=0, Find the values of mandn Find the roots of 2n-9x+10 =0 if All (i) XEN (ii) XER solve the equation 100x-6x+15ax-9=0 (S) $\left(\frac{3}{5a}, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$ (Gi) n=2 (i) 1, 5