

29. If  $8k^6 + 15k^3 - 2 = 0$ , then the positive value of  $(k + \frac{1}{k})$  is:  $2 + \frac{1}{2}$

$$8(k^3)^2 + 15k^3 - 2 = 0$$

यदि  $8k^6 + 15k^3 - 2 = 0$  है, तो  $(k + \frac{1}{k})$  का धनात्मक मान क्या है?

$P_0 R = -16$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -16/8 \\ 1/8 \end{array} \right\}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{a) 2\frac{1}{2}} \\ b) 2\frac{1}{8} \\ c) 8\frac{1}{2} \\ d) 8\frac{1}{8} \end{array} \right.$

$$S_0 R = -15 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} k^3 = -2, \frac{1}{8}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2}$$

coaching center

30. If  $x \neq 1, 2$  and  $5$ , then the simplified value of

$$\left\{ \frac{2(x^3-8)}{x^2-x-2} \times \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2-4x-5} \div \frac{x^2+2x+4}{3x-15} \right\} \text{ is equal to}$$

अगर  $x \neq 1, 2, 5$  तो  $\left\{ \frac{2(x^3-8)}{x^2-x-2} \times \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2-4x-5} \div \frac{x^2+2x+4}{3x-15} \right\} = ?$

a)  $\frac{1}{6}$

~~b) 6~~

c)  $\frac{3}{2-2}$

d)  $\frac{2}{3}$

$$\frac{\cancel{2}(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)}{\cancel{(x-2)}\cancel{(x+1)}} \times \frac{\cancel{(x+1)}^2}{\cancel{(x-5)}\cancel{(x+1)}} \times \frac{\cancel{3}(x-5)}{\cancel{(x^2+2x+4)}}$$

$x=0$

$$\frac{-16}{-2} \times \frac{1}{-5} \times \frac{-15}{4} = 6$$

coaching center

31. If  $4\sqrt{3}x^2 + 5x - 2\sqrt{3} = (Ax + 2)(Bx + C)$ , then what is the value of  $(A + B + C)$ ? ( $A > 0$ )

यदि  $4\sqrt{3}x^2 + 5x - 2\sqrt{3} = (Ax + 2)(Bx + C)$  है, तो  $(A + B + C)$  का मान ज्ञात करें। ( $A > 0$ )

~~a) 4~~

b)  $4 + \sqrt{3}$

c)  $2\sqrt{3}$

d)  $4 - \sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{array}{l} -24 < 8 \\ 5 \quad -3 \end{array}$$

$$4\sqrt{3}x^2 + 8x - 3x - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 4x(\sqrt{3}x + 2) - \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}x + 2)$$

$$= (\sqrt{3}x + 2)(4x - \sqrt{3}) =$$

coaching center

$$a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1 = 0$$

$$a_2x^2 + b_2x + c_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

$$\frac{21k+14}{7k+2} = \frac{r}{p} = \frac{24k-9}{8k-3}$$

$$\frac{p}{r} = \frac{1}{3}$$

32. If the equation  $k(21x^2 + 24) + rx + (14x^2 - 9) = 0$ ,  $k(7x^2 + 8) + px + (2x^2 - 3) = 0$  have both roots common, then the value of  $\frac{p}{r}$  is :

यदि समीकरण  $k(21x^2 + 24) + rx + (14x^2 - 9) = 0$ ,  $k(7x^2 + 8) + px + (2x^2 - 3) = 0$  में दोनों मूल उभयनिष्ठ है, तो  $\frac{p}{r}$  का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

~~a)  $\frac{1}{3}$~~

b)  $\frac{2}{5}$

c)  $\frac{4}{3}$

d)  $\frac{7}{5}$

33. If  $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - p)^2$  then, what relation among  $a, b$  and  $c$ ?

(HW)

यदि  $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - p)^2$  है तो  $a, b$  और  $c$  के बीच कैसा सम्बन्ध है ?

~~a)  $b^2 = 4ac$~~

c)  $abc = 1$

b)  $2b = a + c$

d)  $b^2 = ac$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = ax^2 - 2apx + ap^2$$

on comparing the coefficients,

$$b = -2ap \quad \& \quad c = ap^2$$

Comparing the values of  $p^2$  from both eqns,

$$\frac{b^2}{4a^2} = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow b^2 = 4ac$$

## Sridharacharya formula:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}, \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$1 \cdot x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm 4}{2} = 5, 1$$

$$\sqrt{36 - 20} = 4$$

coaching center

34. If  $x = \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{2 + \dots \infty}}}$  then what is the value of  $x$  ?

यदि  $x = \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{2 + \dots \infty}}}$  है, तो  $x$  का मान क्या है ?

- a)  $-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$     ~~b) Both c & d~~    ~~c)  $\sqrt{3} - 1$~~     d)  $-\sqrt{3} - 1$

$$x = \frac{2}{2+x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{4+8}$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$-1 - \sqrt{3}$  -ve X

1732  
 $-1 + \sqrt{3}$  +ve ✓

# Maximum / minimum value:

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

i)  $a = +ve$

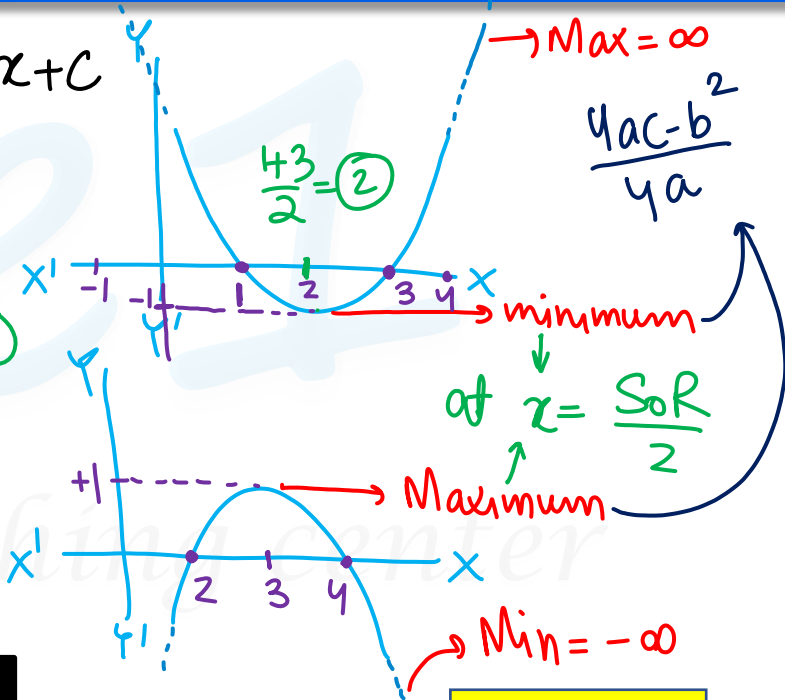
(Ex)  $x^2 - 4x + 3$

at  $x = 2$   
 $4 - 8 + 3 = -1$

ii)  $a = -ve$

(Ex)  $-x^2 + 6x - 8$

$-9 + 18 - 8 = +1$





1. At what value of  $p$ , the expression  $p^2 - 4p + 5$  attains its minimum?  
 $p$  के किस मान के लिए  $p^2 - 4p + 5$  का मान न्यूनतम होगा?

~~a) 2~~

b) 3

c) 4

d) -2

$$p = \frac{SoR}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

coaching center

2. At what value of  $x$ , does the expression  $2x^2 - 48x + 3$  attains its minimum?

$x$  के किस मान के लिए  $2x^2 - 48x + 3$  का मान न्यूनतम होगा?

a) 24

~~b) 12~~

c) 6

d) -12

$$x = \frac{S_oR}{2} = \frac{48}{2 \times 2} = 12$$

*coaching center*

3. The expression  $(x - 3)(x - 7)$  attains its minimum value when  $x =$

$x$  के किस मान पर  $(x - 3)(x - 7)$  का न्यूनतम मान होगा?

~~a) 5~~

b) -5

c) 10

d) -15

$$x = 3, 7$$

$$x = \frac{\text{S.O.R.}}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

coaching center

4. The expression  $-3x^2 + 15x - 7$  attains its maximum value when  $x =$   
x के किस मान पर व्यंजक  $-3x^2 + 15x - 7$  का अधिकतम संभव मान  
आएगा?

a) 5

b) -5

~~c) 2.5~~

d) -2.5

$$x = \frac{\text{SoR}}{2} = \frac{-15}{-3 \times 2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

*coaching center*

5. Find the minimum possible value of  $2x^2 - 3x + 7$ ?

$2x^2 - 3x + 7$  का न्यूनतम संभव मान ज्ञात करें।

~~a)  $\frac{47}{8}$~~

b)  $\frac{3}{2}$

c)  $\frac{3}{4}$

d)  $\frac{3}{8}$

$$x = \frac{S_oR}{2} = \frac{3}{2 \times 2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$2 \times \frac{9}{16} - 3 \times \frac{3}{4} + 7$$

$$= \frac{9 - 18 + 56}{8} = \frac{47}{8}$$

$$= \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}$$

$$= \frac{56 - 9}{8} = \frac{47}{8}$$

6. Find the minimum possible value of the expression  $x^2 + 2x + 5$ , where  $x$  is a real number?

अगर  $x$  एक वास्तविक संख्या है, तो  $x^2 + 2x + 5$  का न्यूनतम संभव मान बताइए।

a) 16

b) 0

b) -4

~~d) 4~~

$$x = \text{SoR} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

$$1 - 2 + 5 = 4$$

$$\frac{20 - 4}{4} = \frac{16}{4} = 4$$

coaching center

7. What maximum value can be attained by the expression  $-x^2 + 7x - 12$ , where  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$-X^2 + 7X - 12$  का अधिकतम संभव मान क्या होगा, अगर  $X$  एक वास्तविक संख्या है?

a) 4

b) -4

~~c)  $\frac{1}{4}$~~

d)  $-\frac{1}{4}$

$$x = \text{SoR} = \frac{-7}{-1 \times 2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\frac{48 - 49}{-4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

coaching center

8. Find the minimum possible value of the expression  $a^2 - 5a + 3$ , where  $a$  is a real number?

$a^2 - 5a + 3$  का न्यूनतम संभव मान ज्ञात करें जबकि  $a$  एक वास्तविक संख्या है।

a) 3.25

~~b) -3.25~~

c) 6.5

d) -6.5

$$\frac{12 - 25}{4} = -\frac{13}{4}$$

*coaching center*



9. What is the minimum value of the expression  $x^2 - 8x + 8$ ?

(HW)  $x^2 - 8x + 8$  का न्यूनतम मान क्या है?

a) 1

b) -1

~~c) -8~~

d) 8

$$a=1, b=-8, c=8$$

$$\text{min. value} = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}$$

$$= \frac{32 - 64}{4} = -\frac{32}{4} = -8$$

coaching center

10. Find the maximum value of the expression  $\frac{1}{x^2+5x+10}$  ?

$$\frac{1}{x^2+5x+10}$$

व्यंजक का अधिकतम मान ज्ञात करो |

a)  $\frac{15}{2}$

b) 1

~~c)  $\frac{4}{15}$~~

d) 2

$$\frac{1}{15/4} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$\left( \begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow \text{max} \\ \frac{1}{q} \\ \rightarrow \text{min} \\ \text{max} \end{array} \right) =$

$$\frac{40-25}{4} = \frac{15}{4}$$

coaching center

11. A real number  $x$  is such that  $(x - x^2)$  is maximum. What is  $x$  equal to?  
 $x$  एक ऐसी वास्तविक संख्या है कि  $(x - x^2)$  अधिकतम है।  $x$  किसके बराबर है?

a) -1.5

b) -0.5

~~c) 0.5~~

d) 1.5

$-x^2 + x$

$$x = \frac{\text{SoR}}{2} = \frac{-1}{-1 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

*coaching center*

12. If  $x, y, z$  are real numbers then the minimum value of  $(x - 3)^2 + 3(y + 2)^2 + 2(3z - 4)^2$  is

अगर  $x, y, z$  वास्तविक संख्याएं हैं तो  $(x - 3)^2 + 3(y + 2)^2 + 2(3z - 4)^2$  का न्यूनतम मान ज्ञात करें।

- a) 1      b) -1      ~~c) 0~~

- d) 2

$$(5)^2 = 25$$

$$(-5)^2 = 25$$

$$(1)^2 = 1$$

$$(0)^2 = 0$$

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

$$x=3, y=-2, z=\frac{4}{3}$$

coaching center

13. If  $x, y$  are real numbers then find  $12x - y$  when  $(2x - 3)^2 + 4(y + 3)^2 + 2(x + 2)^2$  achieves its minimum value.

अगर  $x, y$  वास्तविक संख्याएं हैं तो  $(2x - 3)^2 + 4(y + 3)^2 + 2(x + 2)^2$  के न्यूनतम मान के लिए  $12x - y$  का मान क्या होगा?

- a) -9      ~~b) 7~~      c) 0      d) 5

$$12x \frac{1}{3} - (-3) = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x^2 - 12x + 9 \\ 2x^2 + 8x + 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(6x^2 - 4x + 17) + 4(y + 3)^2$$

at  $x = \frac{\text{SoR}}{2} = \frac{4}{6 \times 2} = \frac{1}{3}$

at  $y = -3$

coaching center

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4x^2 - 16x + 16 \\
 -2x^2 - 12x + 18 \\
 \hline
 (2x^2 - 4x - 2) + (y-3)^2 \\
 \begin{array}{r}
 -16 - 16 \\
 \hline
 8 = -\frac{32}{8} = -4
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

14. If  $x$  and  $y$  are real numbers, then the least possible value of  $4(x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 - 2(x-3)^2$  is:

यदि  $x$  और  $y$  वास्तविक संख्याएं हैं, तो  $4(x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 - 2(x-3)^2$  का न्यूनतम संभव मान है:

- a) 3                      ~~b) -4~~  
 c) 1                      d) -8

coaching center

$$p+q = a-2$$

$$pq = a+3$$

$$\begin{aligned} p^2+q^2 &= a^2-4a+4-2a-6 \\ &= a^2-6a-2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-8-36}{4} = -\frac{44}{4} = -11$$

15. If  $p, q$  are the roots of the equation  $x^2 - (a-2)x + a + 3 = 0$ , then the minimum possible value of  $p^2 + q^2$  is:

अगर  $p$  और  $q$  समीकरण  $x^2 - (a-2)x + a + 3 = 0$  के मूल हैं तो  $p^2 + q^2$  का न्यूनतम संभव मान:

a) 11

~~b) -11~~

c) 7

d) -2

coaching center

## Nature of roots:

1, 2

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

2, 2

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$$

$1 + \sqrt{3}, 1 - \sqrt{3}$

$$x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0$$

$-\frac{1+i}{2}, -\frac{1-i}{2}$

$$2x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

*coaching center*



$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\& a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

i) If  $b^2 - 4ac < 0$   $\sqrt{-ve}$   
Imaginary & unequal.

$$\frac{-b + \sqrt{-ve}}{2a}, \frac{-b - \sqrt{-ve}}{2a}$$

$\sqrt{+ve} = \text{real}$

$$\sqrt{0} = 0$$

$\sqrt{-ve} = \text{Imagi}$

coaching center

$$11) \text{ If } b^2 - 4ac = 0 \quad \boxed{b^2 = 4ac} \quad \sqrt{0}$$

Real & equal

$$\frac{-b + \sqrt{0}}{2a} = \frac{-b - \sqrt{0}}{2a} = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

*coaching center*

iii) If  $b^2 - 4ac > 0$   $(b^2 > 4ac)$   $\sqrt{+ve}$

Real & Unequal

$$\frac{-b + \sqrt{+ve}}{2a}, \frac{-b - \sqrt{+ve}}{2a}$$

a)  $b^2 - 4ac = \text{Perfect Square}$   $\sqrt{PS}$

Rational (परिमेय)

b)  $b^2 - 4ac \neq \text{Perfect Square}$   
Irrational (अपरिमेय)

16. Which of the following equations has real roots?

निम्न में से किस समीकरण के मूल वास्तविक हैं?

~~a)  $3x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$~~

~~c)  $2x^2 - 7x + 5 = 0$~~

b)  $x^2 + x + 4 = 0$

d)  $2x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0$

a)  $16 - 60 < 0$

b)  $1 - 16 < 0$

c)  $49 - 40 = 9 > 0$  ✓

$\sqrt{+ve}$   
 $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$

coaching center

17. For what value of 'k', does the equation  $x^2 + kx + 125 = 100$  has unique positive root?

K के किस मान के लिए समीकरण  $x^2 + kx + 125 = 100$  का एकमात्र धनात्मक हल होगा?

a) 10

b) -10

~~c) 10 or -10~~

d) None

$$b^2 - 4ac = 0$$

$$k^2 - 100 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \pm 10$$

$$x^2 + kx + 25 = 0$$

18. What is the maximum integer that 'k' can take such that the roots of the equation  $2x^2 + 5x + k$  are real?

अगर समीकरण  $2x^2 + 5x + k$  के मूल वास्तविक हैं तो k का अधिकतम पूर्णांक मान ज्ञात करें।

~~a) 3~~

b) 4

c) -3

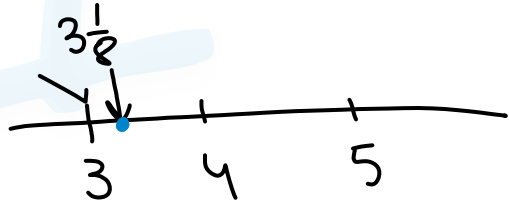
d) 0

$$25 - 8k \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8k \leq 25$$

$$\Rightarrow k \leq \frac{25}{8} = 3\frac{1}{8}$$

$$b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$$



coaching center

19. What is the smallest integer value of 'k' such that the roots of the equation  $x^2 - 5x + k + 2 = 0$  are imaginary?

अगर समीकरण  $x^2 - 5x + k + 2 = 0$  के मूल काल्पनिक हैं तो k का न्यूनतम पूर्णांक मान ज्ञात करें।

a) -5

b) 4

~~c) 5~~

d) none

Five

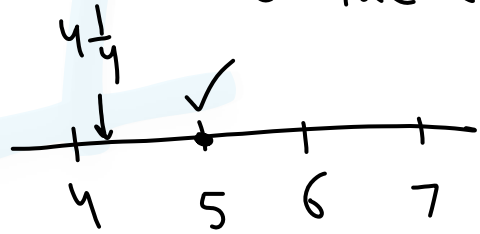
$$b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

$$25 - 4k - 8 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 17 < 4k$$

$$\Rightarrow 4k > 17$$

$$\Rightarrow k > \frac{17}{4} = 4\frac{1}{4}$$



coaching center