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Section A 1 mark each

- Q1. Degree of polynomial $0x^{11} + 5x^3 - x + 5 + x^2 + 12$ is _____
- Q2. Is $x^3 + \frac{3}{x} - 5$ a polynomial? Why?
- Q3. Standard form of polynomial of degree 17 is _____
- Q4. A polynomial of degree 10 has maximum _____ zeros.
- Q5. A quadratic polynomial in one variable consists of maximum _____ terms.
- Q6. Standard form of polynomial $x^3 - x + 5 + x^2$ is _____ or _____

Section B 2 marks each

- Q7. Find a quadratic polynomial each with the given numbers as the sum and product of its zeros respectively $-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{3}$
- Q8. Find all the integral zeros of $x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 6$

Section C 3 marks each

- Q9. Find the zeros of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 - 16x$ and verify the relationship between the zeros and the coefficients
- Q10. Form polynomials with zeros $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$. How many such polynomials are possible?
- Q11. Check whether the first polynomial is a factor of 2nd polynomial by applying division algorithm. $1 + x^2 + 3x, 2 + 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 7x^2 + 2x$
- Q12. Obtain all zeros of $3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 5$, if two of its zeros are $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3}}$ and $-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3}}$.
- Q13. If $(x - 2)$ and $(x - \frac{1}{2})$ are the factors of the polynomials $qx^2 + 5x + r$ prove that $q = r$.

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