

Polynomials with latest CBSE pattern of July 2007 for March 2008 board exam

- Q1. A linear polynomial is _____
- Q2. Define a polynomial in one variable.
- Q3. Is $x^2 + 6x + \sqrt{7}x$ a polynomial? Why?
- Q4. Is $x^3 + \sqrt{x} - 5$ a polynomial? Why?
- Q5. General form of polynomial of degree 5 is _____
- Q6. Zero of a polynomial is _____
- Q7. A quadratic polynomial in one variable consists of _____ terms.
- Q8. Standard form of polynomial $x^3 - x + 5 + x^2$ is _____ or _____
- Q9. Find a quadratic polynomial each with the given numbers as the sum and product of its zeros respectively: (i) $\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{8}$
- Q10. Find all the integral zeros of $x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 6$
- Q11. Find the zeros of the following quadratic and verify the relationship between the zeros and their coefficients: (i) $x^2 - 8x + 16$ (ii) $x^2 - 16$
- Q12. Form polynomials with zeros $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$. How many such polynomials are possible?
- Q13. Check whether the first polynomial is a factor of 2nd polynomial by applying division algorithm. $x^2 + 3x + 1, 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 7x^2 + 2x + 2$
- Q14. Obtain all zeros of $3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 5$, if two of its zeros are $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3}}$ and $-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3}}$.
- Q15. Divide $3x^2 - x^3 - 3x + 10$ by $x - 1 - x^2$ and verify the division algorithm.
- Q16. If $(x - 2)$ and $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$ are the factors of the polynomials $qx^2 + 5x + r$ prove that $q = r$.

Q 1 to 8 one mark each, Q 9 and 10 two marks each, Q 11 to 16 three marks each

Polynomials

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