

**GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, PRAYAGRAJ**

**Session 2020-21**

**CLASS-X (A,B,C,D,E,F)**

**SUBJECT-MATHEMATICS**

**WORKSHEET NO.-5**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** – Parents are expected to ensure that the student spends two days to read and understand the chapter according to the books and websites given below.

**NOTE** – 1. Concise Mathematics ICSE Class X by R.K. Bansal

2. Understanding ICSE Mathematics Class X by M.L. Aggarwal

3. [www.extramarks.com](http://www.extramarks.com) , [www.topperlearning.com](http://www.topperlearning.com)

**Topic – Remainder and factor theorem**

**Polynomials in one variable**

An expression of the form  $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_nx^n$ , where  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n$  are real numbers,  $a_n \neq 0$  and  $n$  is a non negative integer, is called a polynomial in  $x$  of degree  $n$ .

**CONSTANTS** – A symbol having a fixed numerical value is called a constant.

**Examples** –  $9, -6, \frac{4}{7}, \sqrt{2}, \pi$  are all constants.

**VARIABLES** – A symbol which may be assigned different numerical values is known as a variable.

**Example** – We know that the circumference of a circle is given by the formula  $C = 2\pi r$ , where  $r$  is the radius of the circle.

Here,  $2$  and  $\pi$  are constants, while  $C$  and  $r$  are variables.

**REMAINDER THEOREM:**

If  $f(x)$ , a polynomial in  $x$ , is divided by  $(x - a)$ , the remainder =  $f(a)$ .

e.g. If  $f(x)$  is divided by  $(x - 3)$ , the remainder is  $f(3)$ .

For Finding the Remainder, using Remainder Theorem:

**Step 1:** Put the divisor equal to zero and solve the equation obtained to get the value of its variable.

**Step 2:** Substitute the value of the variable, obtained in step 1, in the given polynomial and simplify it to get the required remainder.

### **FACTOR THEOREM:**

When a polynomial  $f(x)$  is divided by  $x - a$ , the remainder =  $f(a)$ . And if remainder  $f(a) = 0$ ;  $x - a$  is a factor of the polynomial  $f(x)$ .

### **USING THE FACTOR THEOREM TO FACTORISE THE GIVEN POLYNOMIAL:**

Factorising a polynomial completely after obtaining one factor by factor theorem.

When expression  $f(x)$  is divided by  $x - a$ , the remainder =  $f(a)$ .

If the remainder  $f(a) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x - a$  is a factor of expression  $f(x)$ .

Conversely, if for the expression  $f(x)$ ,  $f(a) = 0$ ;  $\Rightarrow (x - a)$  is a factor.

For example:

Let  $f(x) = x^2 - 7x + 10$ ; then

$$f(2) = (2)^2 - 7 * 2 + 10 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow x - 2$  is a factor of  $f(x) = x^2 - 7x + 10$

**Example1:** Find the value of 'a' if the division of  $ax^3 + 9x^2 + 4x - 10$  by  $x + 3$  leaves a remainder of 5.

Solution:

$$x + 3 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = -3$$

Given, remainder is 5; therefore:

The value of  $ax^3 + 9x^2 + 4x - 10$  at  $x = -3$  is 5

$$\Rightarrow a(-3)^3 + 9(-3)^2 + 4(-3) - 10 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow -27a + 81 - 12 - 10 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow -27a + 81 - 22 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow -27a = 5 + 22 - 81$$

$$\Rightarrow -27a = 27 - 81$$

$$\Rightarrow -27a = -54$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2$$

**Example2:** If  $x - 2$  is a factor  $x^2 - 7x + 2a$ , find the value  $a$ .

Solution:

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

Since,  $x - 2$  is a factor of polynomial  $x^2 - 7x + 2a$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Remainder} = 0 \Rightarrow (2)^2 - 7(2) + 2a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - 14 + 2a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -10 = -2a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 5$$

**Example3:** Show that  $2x + 7$  is a factor of  $2x^3 + 5x^2 - 11x - 14$ . Hence, factorise the given expression completely, using the factor theorem.

Solution:

$$2x + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$\text{Remainder} = \text{Value of } 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 11x - 14 \text{ at } x = -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$= 2\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right)^3 + 5\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - 11\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right) - 14$$

$$= -\frac{343}{4} + \frac{245}{4} + \frac{77}{2} - 14$$

$$= \frac{-343+245+154-56}{4} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow (2x + 7)$  is a factor of  $2x^3 + 5x^2 - 11x - 14$

$$\therefore 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 11x - 14 = (2x + 7)(x^2 - x - 2)$$

$$= (2x + 7)(x^2 - 2x + x - 2)$$

$$= (2x + 7)[x(x - 2) + 1(x - 2)]$$

$$= (2x + 7)(x - 2)(x + 1)$$

Handwritten long division showing the division of  $2x^3 + 5x^2 - 11x - 14$  by  $2x + 7$  to get  $x^2 - x - 2$ .

**Example4:** Find the values of ' $a$ ' and ' $b$ ' so that the polynomial

$x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 45$  has  $(x - 1)$  and  $(x + 5)$  as its factors.

For the values of ' $a$ ' and ' $b$ ', as obtained above, factorise the given polynomial completely.

**Solution:**

$(x - 1)$  is a factor of given polynomial  $x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 45$

$$\Rightarrow (1)^3 + a(1)^2 + b(1) - 45 = 0 \quad [x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1]$$

$$\text{i.e.} \quad a + b = 44 \quad \dots\dots\text{I}$$

$(x + 5)$  is a factor of given polynomial

$$\Rightarrow (-5)^3 + a(-5)^2 + b(-5) - 45 = 0 \quad [x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -5]$$

$$\Rightarrow -125 + 25a - 5b - 45 = 0$$

$$\text{i.e.} \quad 5a - b = 34 \quad \dots\dots\text{II}$$

On solving equations I and II. We get :

$$a = 13 \quad \text{and} \quad b = 31$$

$\therefore$  The given polynomial  $x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 45$

$$= x^3 + 13x^2 + 31x - 45$$

Now divide this polynomial

by  $(x - 1)$  as shown alongside:

$$\begin{aligned} &\therefore x^3 + 13x^2 + 31x - 45 \\ &= (x - 1)(x^2 + 14x + 45) \\ &= (x - 1)(x^2 + 9x + 5x + 45) \\ &= (x - 1)[x(x + 9) + 5(x + 9)] \\ &= (x - 1)(x + 9)(x + 5) \end{aligned}$$

The image shows a handwritten long division of the polynomial  $x^3 + 13x^2 + 31x - 45$  by the linear factor  $x - 1$ . The process is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 14x + 45 \\ x - 1 \overline{) x^3 + 13x^2 + 31x - 45} \\ \underline{x^3 - x^2} \phantom{+ 31x - 45} \\ 14x^2 + 31x - 45 \\ \underline{14x^2 - 14x} \phantom{- 45} \\ 45x - 45 \\ \underline{45x - 45} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

### SOLVE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Question 1 – If  $2x + 1$  is a factor of  $2x^2 + ax - 3$ , find the value of  $a$ .

Question 2 – Find the values of constants  $a$  and  $b$  when  $x - 2$  and  $x + 3$  both are the factors of expression  $x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 12$ .

Question 3 – Find the value of  $k$ , if  $2x + 1$  is a factor of  $(3k + 2)x^3 + (k - 1)$ .

Question 4 – Find the value of  $a$ , if  $x - 2$  is a factor of

$$2x^5 - 6x^4 - 2ax^3 + 6ax^2 + 4ax + 8.$$

Question 5 – Find the values of  $m$  and  $n$  so that  $x - 1$  and  $x + 2$  both are factors of

$$x^3 + (3m + 1)x^2 + nx - 18.$$

Question 6 – If  $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 6$  has  $x - 2$  as a factor and leaves a remainder 3 when divided by  $x - 3$ , find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

Question 7 – What number should be subtracted from  $x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x + 14$  so that on dividing it by  $x - 2$ , the remainder is 10?

Question 8 – The polynomials  $2x^3 - 7x^2 + ax - 6$  and

$x^3 - 8x^2 + (2a + 1)x - 16$  leave the same remainder when divided by  $x - 2$ . Find the value of ' $a$ '.

Question 9 – If  $(x - 2)$  is a factor of the expression  $2x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 14$  and when the expression is divided by  $(x - 3)$ , it leaves a remainder 52, find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

Question 10 – Find ' $a$ ' if the two polynomials  $ax^3 + 3x^2 - 9$  and  $2x^3 + 4x + a$ , leave the same remainder when divided by  $x + 3$ .

Question 11 – Using the Factor Theorem, show that:

$(x + 5)$  is a factor of  $2x^3 + 5x^2 - 28x - 15$ . Hence, factorise the expression  $2x^3 + 5x^2 - 28x - 15$  completely.

Question 12– Using the Remainder Theorem, factorise the expression:

$$2x^3 + x^2 - 13x + 6$$

Question 13–Using the Remainder Theorem, factorise the expression  $3x^3 + 10x^2 + x - 6$ . Hence, solve the equation  $3x^3 + 10x^2 + x - 6 = 0$ .

Question 14 – Given that  $x - 2$  and  $x + 1$  are factors of  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + ax + b$ ; calculate the values of  $a$  and  $b$ . Hence, find all the factors of  $f(x)$ .

Question 15 – If  $x + a$  is a common factor of expressions  $f(x) = x^2 + px + q$  and  $g(x) = x^2 + mx + n$ ; show that :  $a = \frac{n-q}{m-p}$

Question 16 – The polynomials  $ax^3 + 3x^2 - 3$  and  $2x^3 - 5x + a$ , when divided by  $x - 4$ , leave the same remainder in each case. Find the value of  $a$ .

Question 17 – Find the value of ' $a$ ', if  $(x - a)$  is a factor of  $x^3 - ax^2 + x + 2$ .

Question 18 – Find the number that must be subtracted from the polynomial  $3y^3 + y^2 - 22y + 15$ , so that the resulting polynomial is completely divisible by  $y + 3$ .

Question 19 – Factorise the expression

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 7x^2 - 3x + 18.$$

Hence, find all possible values of  $x$  for which  $f(x) = 0$

Question 20 – The expression  $4x^3 - bx^2 + x - c$  leaves remainders 0 and 30 when divided by  $x + 1$  and  $2x - 3$  respectively. Calculate the values of  $b$  and  $c$ . Hence, factorise the expression completely.

Question 21 – Find, in each case, the remainder when:

(i)  $x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x + 1$  is divided by  $x - 1$ .

(ii)  $x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x + 4$  is divided by  $x - 2$ .

(iii)  $x^4 + 1$  is divided by  $x + 1$ .

Question 22 – Show that:

(i)  $x - 2$  is a factor of  $5x^2 + 15x - 50$ .

(ii)  $3x + 2$  is a factor of  $3x^2 - x - 2$ .

Question 23 – When  $x^3 + 2x^2 - kx + 4$  is divided by  $x - 2$ , the remainder is  $k$ .  
Find the value of constant  $k$ .

Question 24 – Find the value of  $a$ , if the division of  $ax^3 + 9x^2 + 4x - 10$  by  $x + 3$  leaves a remainder 5.

Question 25 – The expression  $2x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 2$  leaves remainder 7 and 0 when divided by  $2x - 3$  and  $x + 2$  respectively. Calculate the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

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