

Chapter 02

POLYNOMIALS

QUESTION & ANSWERS:

- 1) $\frac{1}{2}x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x^{1/2} + x - 1$, is it polynomial? Why?
 A) No, the term $5x^{1/2}$ contains $\frac{1}{2}$ as the power of variable 'x' which is not a non negative integer.
- 2) A polynomial of degree '2' is called **Quadratic**.
- 3) In a Biquadratic polynomial. What is the leading degree '**4**'.
- 4) The degree of zero polynomial is **Not defined**.
- 5) Find the degree of Polynomial $4x^5 + 3x^4 - 6x^3y^3 + 7xy^2 - 9x + 5y + 4$ is '**6**'.
- 6) A polynomial contains one term is called **Monomial**.
- 7) A polynomial contains two terms is called **Binomial**.
- 8) A polynomial contains three terms is called **Trinomial**.
- 9) Graph of the linear function $y = f(x) = ax + b$ is a **Straight line**.
- 10) Linear Polynomial in the form of **ax + b**.
- 11) A linear Polynomial intersect the x-axis at one point is $\left(\frac{-b}{a}, 0\right)$.
- 12) The shape of a Quadratic Polynomial depends on: **'a' or x^2 - Co-efficient**.
- 13) The shape of a Quadratic Polynomial is called a **parabola**.

14) Graphically how to find zero of Polynomial?

by a graph cuts x-axis.

15) A Polynomial $P(x)$ of degree ' n ' has at most ' n ' zeroes.

16) Zero of a Polynomial is also called as '**Root**'.

17) $7x^2 - \frac{20}{y^3} + z + 3$ is (**d**).

i. Polynomial.

ii. Multinomial.

iii. Algebraic expression.

a) Only (i)

b) Only (iii)

c) (i), (ii) and (iii)

d) (ii) and (iii)

18) Division principle is__

Dividend = (Divisor x Quotient) + Remainder.

19) Find the remainder when $P(x) = 2x^2 - 5x^2 + 3x - 10$ is divided by $(x - 3)$ is **8**.