



CHEMISTRY ONLINE — TUITION —

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PURE MATH ALGEBRA AND FUNCTION

Level & Board	EDEXCEL (A-LEVEL)
TOPIC:	QUADRATICS
PAPER TYPE:	SOLUTION 5
TOTAL QUESTIONS	8
TOTAL MARKS	38

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Q.1

As, given

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-x^2 - 1}{-2x - 6} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-(x^2 + 1)}{-(2x + 6)} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 1}{2x + 6} = \frac{1}{5}$$

\therefore Cross multiplication

$$5(x^2 + 1) = 1(2x + 6)$$

$$5x^2 + 5 = 2x + 6$$

$$5x^2 - 2x + 5 - 6 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

Here,

$$a = 5, b = -2, c = -1$$

Using quadratic equation

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

$$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(5)(-1)}}{2(5)}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+20}}{10}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{10}$$

$$x = \frac{2(1 \pm \sqrt{6})}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1+\sqrt{6}}{5} \quad \text{or} \quad x = \frac{1-\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0.6898 \dots \quad \text{or} \quad x = -0.2898 \dots$$

OR

$$\Rightarrow x = 0.7 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -0.3$$

Thus,

$$s.s = \{0.7, -0.3\}$$

Q.2

(a) According to given condition for two roots

$$\Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k - 3)^2 - 4(1)(3 - 2k) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 - 6k + 9 - 12 + 8k > 0$$

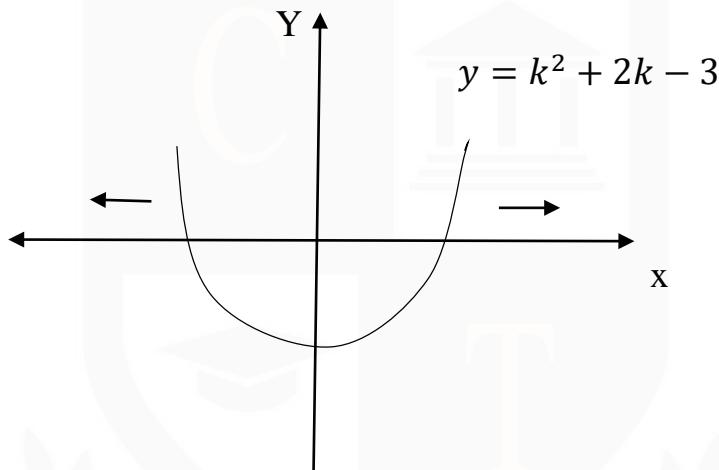
$$\Rightarrow k^2 + 2k - 3 > 0$$

(b) $\therefore k^2 + 2k - 3 > 0$

$$\Rightarrow (k + 3)(k - 1) > 0$$

∴ Critical values are

$$k = -3 \quad \text{or} \quad K = 1$$



For the graph $y > 0$
When

$$k < -3 \quad \text{or} \quad k > 1$$

Q.3

$$\therefore x^2 + 3px + q = 0$$

If $a = 1, b = 3p, c = p$

For equal roots

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

$$\therefore (3p)^2 - 4(1)(p) = 0$$

$$\therefore 9p^2 - 4p = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(9P - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad 9p - 4 = 0$$

$$\text{Or } p = \frac{4}{9}$$

Since $p \neq 0$

Q.4

$$(a) \quad (k+3)x^2 + 6x + k = 5$$

$$\therefore (k+3)x^2 + 6x + (k-5) = 0$$

\therefore for two distinct solutions

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

$$\Rightarrow (6)^2 - 4(k+3)(k-5) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 - 4(k^2 - 2k - 15) > 0$$

$$(\div by''4'')$$

$$9 - (k^2 - 2k - 15) > 0$$

$$9 - k^2 + 2k + 15 > 0$$

$$(Multiply (-1))$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 - 2k - 9 - 15 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 - 2k - 24 < 0$$

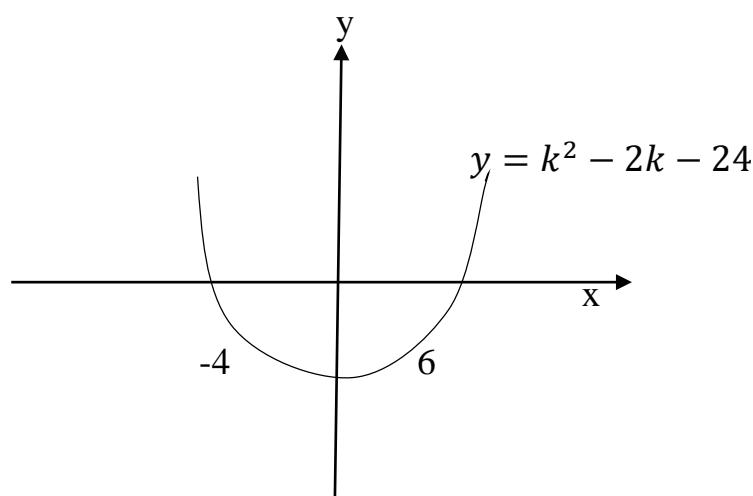
$$(b) \quad \therefore (k-6)(k+4) < 0$$

\Rightarrow Critical values are

When

$$\Rightarrow k-6=0 \quad \text{or} \quad k+4=0$$

$$\Rightarrow k=6 \quad \text{or} \quad k=-4$$



\therefore For the graph $y < 0$

For

$$-4 < k < 6$$

Q.5

$$6x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

Factorization

$$\Rightarrow 6x^2 - 4x + 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(3x - 2) + 1(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x + 1)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + 1 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-1}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad x = \frac{2}{3}$$

Thus,

$$\text{S.S} = \left\{ \frac{-1}{2}, \frac{2}{3} \right\}$$

Q.6

$$\text{As } (x + 1)^2 = 2(x - 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 = 2x - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 2x + 1 + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 7 = 0$$

It is not in the form of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

\therefore The given equation is not a quadratic equation.

Q.7

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x^2 + 13x + 21 = 21 && \text{or} && x^2 + 13x + 21 = -21 \\
 \Rightarrow & x^2 + 13x + 21 - 21 = 0 && \text{or} && x^2 + 13x + 21 + 21 = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & x^2 + 13x = 0 && \text{or} && x^2 + 13x + 42 = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & x(x + 13) = 0 && \text{or} && (x + 6)(x + 7) = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & x = 0 \text{ and } x = -13 && \text{or} && x = -6 \text{ and } x = -7
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{S.S} = \{-13, -7, -6, 0\}$$

Q.8

As , given

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 5x = 7 \quad (\text{In standard form is:})$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 5x - 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 3, b = -5, c = -7$$

\therefore Using quadratic equation

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

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4(3)(-7)}}{2(3)}$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25+84}}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{109}}{6}$$

Thus,

The solution set is $\left\{ \frac{5+\sqrt{109}}{6}, \frac{5-\sqrt{109}}{6} \right\}$

Or simply $\left\{ \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{109}}{6} \right\}$



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