SpeedLabs

MATHS

CBSE 11th

TEEVRA EDUTECH PVT. LTD.

1 Solve the equation $x^2 + 3 = 0$.

Ans. The given quadratic equation is $x^2 + 3 = 0$

On comparing the given equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain

$a = 1, b = 0$, and $c = 3$

Therefore, the discriminant of the given equation is

$D = b^2 - 4ac = 0^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 3 = -12$

Therefore, the required solutions are

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{\pm\sqrt{-12}}{2\times 1} = \frac{\pm\sqrt{12}i}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pm 2\sqrt{3}i}{2} = \pm\sqrt{3}i$$

2 Solve the equation $2x^2 + x + 1 = 0$

Ans. The given quadratic equation is $2x2 + x + 1 = 0$

On comparing the given equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain

$a = 2, b = 1$, and $c = 1$

Therefore, the discriminant of the given equation is

$D = b^2 - 4ac = 1^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 1 = 1 - 8 = -7$

Therefore, the required solutions are

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2\times 2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{4}$$

3. Solve the equation $x^2 + 3x + 9 = 0$

Ans. The given quadratic equation is $x^2 + 3x + 9 = 0$

On comparing the given equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain

$a = 1, b = 3$, and $c = 9$

Therefore, the discriminant of the given equation is

$D = b^2 - 4ac = 3^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 9 = 9 - 36 = -27$

Therefore, the required solutions are

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-27}}{2(1)} = \frac{-3 \pm 3\sqrt{-3}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 3\sqrt{3}i}{2} \quad \left[\sqrt{-1} = i\right]$$

4. Solve the equation $-x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

Ans. The given quadratic equation is $-x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

On comparing the given equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain

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

Therefore, the discriminant of the given equation is

$D = b^2 - 4ac = 1^2 - 4 \times (-1) \times (-2) = 1 - 8 = -7$

Therefore, the required solutions are

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2 \times (-1)} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{-2} \quad \left[\sqrt{-1} = i\right]$$

5. Solve the equation $x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$

Ans. The given quadratic equation is $x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$

On comparing the given equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain

$a = 1, b = 3$, and $c = 5$

Therefore, the discriminant of the given equation is

$D = b^2 - 4ac = 3^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 5 = 9 - 20 = -11$

Therefore, the required solutions are

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-11}}{2 \times 1} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{11}i}{2} \quad \left[\sqrt{-1} = i\right]$$

6. Solve the equation $x^2 - x + 2 = 0$

Ans. The given quadratic equation is $x^2 - x + 2 = 0$

On comparing the given equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain

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

Therefore, the discriminant of the given equation is

$D = b^2 - 4ac = (-1)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 2 = 1 - 8 = -7$

Therefore, the required solutions are

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2 \times 1} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{2} \quad \left[\sqrt{-1} = i\right]$$

7. Solve the equation $\sqrt{2}x^2 + x + \sqrt{2} = 0$

Ans. The given quadratic equation is $\sqrt{2}x^2 + x + \sqrt{2} = 0$

On comparing the given equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain

$a = \sqrt{2}$, $b = 1$, and $c = \sqrt{2}$

Therefore, the discriminant of the given equation is

$D = b^2 - 4ac = 1^2 - 4 \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 1 - 8 = -7$

Therefore, the required solutions are

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2 \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad \left[\sqrt{-1} = i\right]$$

8. Solve the equation $\sqrt{3}x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 3\sqrt{3} = 0$

Ans. The given quadratic equation is $\sqrt{3}x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 3\sqrt{3} = 0$

On comparing the given equation with ax2 + bx + c = 0, we obtain

$a = \sqrt{3}$, $b = -\sqrt{2}$, and $c = 3\sqrt{3}$

Therefore, the discriminant of the given equation is

$D = b^2 - 4ac = \left(-\sqrt{2}\right)^2 - 4\left(\sqrt{3}\right)\left(3\sqrt{3}\right) = 2 - 36 = -34$

Therefore, the required solutions are

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-\left(-\sqrt{2}\right) \pm \sqrt{-34}}{2 \times \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{34}i}{2\sqrt{3}} \quad \left[\sqrt{-1} = i\right]$$

9. Solve the equation $x^2 + x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$

Ans. The given quadratic equation is $x^2 + x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$

This equation can also be written as $\sqrt{2}x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1 = 0$

On comparing this equation with ax2 + bx + c = 0, we obtain

$a = \sqrt{2}$, $b = \sqrt{2}$, and $c = 1$

Therefore, the required solutions are

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2 - 4\sqrt{2}}}{2 \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{-\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2\left(1 - 2\sqrt{2}\right)}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{-\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2}\left(\sqrt{2\sqrt{2} - 1}\right)i}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) \quad \left[\sqrt{-1} = i\right]$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm \left(\sqrt{2\sqrt{2} - 1}\right)i}{2}$$

10. Solve the equation $x^2 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 = 0$

Ans. The given quadratic equation is $x^2 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 = 0$

This equation can also be written as $\sqrt{2}x^2 + x + \sqrt{2} = 0$

On comparing this equation with ax2 + bx + c = 0, we obtain

$a = \sqrt{2}$, $b = 1$, and $c = \sqrt{2}$

Therefore, the required solutions are

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad \left[\sqrt{-1} = i\right]$$