Board – NCRT | **Class – 10th** | **Topic – Quadratic 4.4**

Q.1 Find the nature of the roots of the following quadratic equations. If the real roots exist, find them; $2x^2 - 3x + 5 = 0$

Sol: $2x^2 - 3x + 5 = 0$

We know that for a quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, discriminant is $b^2 - 4ac$.

(A) If $b^2 - 4ac > 0 \rightarrow$ two distinct real roots

(B) If $b^2 - 4ac = 0 \rightarrow$ two equal real roots

(C) If $b^2 - 4ac < 0 \rightarrow$ no real roots

Comparing this equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain

$a = 2,\ b = -3, c = 5$

Discriminant $= b^2 - 4ac = (-3)^2 - 4(2)(5) = 9 - 40 = -31$

As $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

Therefore, no real root is possible for the given equation.

Q.2 Find the nature of the roots of the following quadratic equations. If the real roots exist, find them; $3x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x + 4 = 0$

Sol: $3x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x + 4 = 0$

We know that for a quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, discriminant is $b^2 - 4ac$.

(A) If $b^2 - 4ac > 0 \rightarrow$ two distinct real roots

(B) If $b^2 - 4ac = 0 \rightarrow$ two equal real roots

(C) If $b^2 - 4ac < 0 \rightarrow$ no real roots

Comparing this equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain

$a = 3, b = -4\sqrt{3}, c = 0$

Discriminant = $b^2 - 4ac = (-4\sqrt{3})^2 - 4(3)(4) = 48 - 48 = 0$

As $b^2 - 4ac = 0$

Therefore, real roots exist for the given equation and they are equal to each other.

And the roots will be $-\frac{b}{2a}$ and $-\frac{b}{2a}$.

$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-(-4\sqrt{3})}{2\times3} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

Therefore, the roots are $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ and $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$.

Q.3 Find the nature of the roots of the following quadratic equations. If the real roots exist, find them; $2x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0$

Sol: $2x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0$

We know that for a quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, discriminant is $b^2 - 4ac$.

(A) If $b^2 - 4ac > 0 \rightarrow$ two distinct real roots

(B) If $b^2 - 4ac = 0 \rightarrow$ two equal real roots

(C) If $b^2 - 4ac < 0 \rightarrow$ no real roots

Comparing this equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain

$a = 2,\ b =- 6, c = 3$

Discriminant = $b^2 - 4ac = (-6)^2 - 4(2)(3) = 36 - 24 = 12$

As $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

Therefore, distinct real roots exist for this equation as follows.

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

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-(-6)\pm\sqrt{(-6)^2-4(2)(3)}}{2(2)} \Rightarrow x = \frac{6\pm\sqrt{12}}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{6\pm2\sqrt{3}}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pm\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Therefore, the roots are $x = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{2}$ or $x = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Q.4 Find the values of k of the following quadratic equations, so that they have two equal roots.

$2x^2 + kx + 3 = 0$

Sol: $2x^2 + kx + 3 = 0$

We know that if an equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has two equal roots, its discriminant $\left(b^2 - 4ac\right)$ will be 0 .

Comparing equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain $a = 2,\ b = k, c = 3$

Discriminant $= b^2 - 4ac = (k)^2 - 4(2)(3) = k^2 - 24$

For equal roots, Discriminant $= 0$

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

$k = \pm\sqrt{24} = \pm 2\sqrt{6}$

Q.5 Find the values of k of the following quadratic equations, so that they have two equal roots.

$kx + (x - 2) + 6 = 0$

Sol: $kx + (x - 2) + 6 = 0$ or $kx^2 - 2kx + 6 = 0$

We know that if an equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has two equal roots, its discriminant $\left(b^2 - 4ac\right)$ will be 0 .

Comparing equation with ax $^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain $a = k, b =- 2k, c = 6$

Discriminant $= b^2 - 4ac = (-2k)^2 - 4(k)(6) = 4k^2 - 24k$

For equal roots, $b^2 - 4ac = 0$

$4k^2 - 24k = 0 \Rightarrow 4k(k - 6) = 0$

Either $4k = 0$ or $k = 6 = 0$

$k = 0$ or $k = 6$

However, if $k = 0$, then the equation will not have the terms ' x^2 ' and ' x '.

Therefore, if this equation has two equal roots, k should be 6 only.

Q.6 Is it possible to design a rectangular mango grove whose length is twice its breadth, and the area is 800 m^2 ? If so, find its length and breadth.

Sol: Let the breadth of mango grove be 1 .

Length of mango grove will be 21 .

Area of mango grove $= (21)(1) = 21^2 21^2 = 800$

$1^2 = \frac{800}{2} = 4001^2 - 400 = 0$

Comparing this equation with $al^2 + bl + c = 0$, we obtain

$a = 1\ b = 0, c = 400$

Discriminant $= b^2 - 4ac = (0)^2 - 4\times(1)\times(-400) = 1600$

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

Therefore, the equation will have real roots. And hence, the desired rectangular mango grove can be designed. $1 = \pm 20$

However, length cannot be negative.

Therefore, breadth of mango grove $= 20\ m$

Length of mango grove $= 2\times 20 = 40\ m$

Q.7 Is the following situation possible? If so, determine their present ages. The sum of the ages of two friends is 20 years. Four years ago, the product of their ages in years was 48 .

Sol: Let the age of one friend be x years.

Age of the other friend will be $(20 - x)$ years.

4 years ago, age of 1 st friend $= (x - 4)$ years

And, age of 2 nd friend $= (20 - x - 4) = (16 - x)$ years

Given that,

$(x - 4)(16 - x) = 4816x - 64 - x^2 + 4x = 48 - x^2 + 20x - 112 = 0x^2 - 20x + 112 = 0$

Comparing this equation with $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, we obtain

$a = 1,\ b = -20, c = 112$

Discriminant $= b^2 - 4ac = (-20)^2 - 4(1)(112)$

$= 400 - 448 = -48$

As $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

Therefore, no real root is possible for this equation and hence, this situation is not possible.

Q.8 Is it possible to design a rectangular park of perimeter 80 and area 400 m^2? If so find its length and breadth.

Sol: Let the length and breadth of the park be l and b.

$Perimeter = 2(1 + b) = 80$

$1 + b = 40$

Or, $b = 40 - 1$

Area $= 1 \times b = 1(40 - 1) = 401 - 1^2$

$401 - 1^2 = 4001^2 - 401 + 400 = 0$

Comparing this equation with

$al^2 + bl + c = 0$, we obtain

$a = 1,\ b =- 40, c = 400$

Discriminate $= b^2 - 4ac = (- 40)^2 - 4(1)(400)$

$= 1600 - 1600 = 0$

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

Therefore, this equation has equal real roots. And hence, this situation is possible.

Root of this equation,

Therefore, length of park, $l = 20\ m$

And breadth of park, $b = 40 - l = 40 - 20 = 20\ m$