

① (A) $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 16 + x^2 - 8x + 3$

$\Rightarrow 10x - 2 = 0$

(B) $-2x^2 = 10x - 2$ $-2x^2 + \frac{2}{5}x$

(C) $(-1+1)x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x = 7$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}x = 7$

(D) $x^3 - x^2 = x^3 - 1 - 3x^2 + 3x$

(D)

② (A) $2(x^2 + 1 - 2x) = 4x^2 - 2x + 1$

$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2 - 4x = 4x^2 - 2x + 1$

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

(B) $2x - x^2 = x^2 + 5$

$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$

(C) $2x^2 + 3 + 2\sqrt{6}x + x^2$
 $= 3x^2 - 5x$

$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{6}x + 5x + 3 = 0$

(C)

③ (A) $LHS = 2^2 - 4 \times 2 + 5$

$= 4 - 8 + 5$

$= 1$

$\neq 0$

(B) $LHS = 2^2 + 3 \times 2 - 12$

$= 4 + 6 - 12$

$= -2$

$\neq 0$

(C) $2 \times 2^2 - 7 \times 2 + 6$

$= 8 - 14 + 6$

$= 0$

(C)

④ $\frac{1}{2}$ is root of eqn

$\therefore (\frac{1}{2})^2 - k \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{4} = 0$

$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{k}{2} - \frac{5}{4} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{2} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{4}$

$\Rightarrow k = -\frac{4}{4} \times 2$

$\Rightarrow k = -2$ (B)

5(A) Sum of roots = $+\frac{3}{2}$

(B) Sum of roots = $-\frac{3}{-1}$

(C) Sum of roots = $-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \div \sqrt{2}$
 $= -\frac{3}{2}$

(D) Sum of roots = $-\frac{(-3)}{3}$
 $= 1$

(A)

⑥ $2x^2 - kx + k = 0$

For equal roots

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$

$k^2 - 4 \times 2 \times k = 0$

$k^2 - 8k = 0$

$k(k - 8) = 0$

$k = 0, k - 8 = 0$

$\Rightarrow k = 8$

(D)