

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(t) &= 2t + 2t^2 - t^3 \quad [at 2] \\
 &= P(t) = 2 + t + 2t^2 - t^3 \\
 &= 2 + 2 + 2(2)^2 - (2)^3 \\
 &= 4 + 8 - 8 \\
 &= 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. P(x) &= x^3 \quad [at 0] \\
 &= P(x) = x^3 \\
 &= P(0) = 0^3 \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= x^3 \quad [at 1] \\
 &= P(x) = x^3 \\
 &= 1^3 \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= x^3 \quad [at 2] \\
 &= P(2) = 2^3 \\
 &= 8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. P(x) &= (x-1)(x+1) \quad [at 0] \\
 &= P(x) = (x-1)(x+1) \\
 &= 0(1-1)(0+1) \\
 &= (-1)(-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

-1//

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= (x-1)(x+1) \quad [\text{at } 1] \\
 &= P(1) = (1-1)(1+1) \\
 &= (0)(2) \\
 &= 0//
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= (x-1)(x+1) \quad [\text{at } 2] \\
 &= P(2) = (2-1)(2+1) \\
 &= (1)(3) \\
 &= 3//
 \end{aligned}$$

IMP

3. Verify whether the following are zeros of a polynomial indicated against them:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. P(x) &= 3x+1 \quad x = -\frac{1}{3} \\
 &= 3\left[-\frac{1}{3}\right] + 1 \\
 &= -1+1
 \end{aligned}$$

0//

$\therefore -\frac{1}{3}$ will be zero of a polynomial.

$$2. P(x) = 5x - 7 \quad x = 4/5$$

$$= P\left[\frac{4}{5}\right] = 5\left[\frac{4}{5}\right] - 7$$

$$= \frac{4 - 22}{1 \quad 7}$$

$$= \frac{28 - 22}{7}$$

$$= \frac{6}{7} \neq 0$$

$\therefore \frac{4}{5}$ is not a zero of a polynomial.

$$3. P(x) = x^2 - 1 \quad x = 1, -1$$

$$= P(1) = 1^2 - 1$$

$$= 1 - 1$$

0 //

$$= P(-1) = [-1]^2 - 1$$

$$= 1 - 1$$

0 //

\therefore Both 1 and -1 are zeroes of a polynomial.

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. P(x) &= (x+1)(x+2) \quad x = -1, 2 \\
 &= P(x) = (x+1)(x-2) \\
 &= P(-1) = (-1+1)(-1-2) \\
 &= 0(-3) \\
 &= 0 //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= P(x) = (x+1)(x-2) \\
 &= P(2) = (2+1)(2-2) \\
 &= (3)(0) \\
 &= 0 //
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore -1$ and 2 are zeros of polynomial -

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. P(x) &= x^2 \quad x = 0 \\
 &= P(0) = 0^2 \\
 &= 0 //
 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore it is zeros of a polynomial -

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. P(x) &= x + m \quad x = -m/1 \\
 &= P\left[\frac{-m}{1}\right] = \left[\frac{-m}{1}\right] + m \\
 &= -m + m \\
 &= 0 //
 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore It is zeros of a polynomial -

$$7. P(x) = 3x^2 - 1 \quad \left(x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$= P\left[\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right] = 3 \left[\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]^2 - 1 = \left[\frac{1}{3} \right] 9 - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{[-1]^2}{[\sqrt{3}]^2} \right] - 1$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{1}{3} \right] - 1$$

$$= 1 - 1$$

0 //

∴ It is zero of a polynomial.

$$= P\left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right] = 3 \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right]^2 - 1 = \left[\frac{4}{3} \right] 9 - 1 = 12 - 1 = 11$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{[2]^2}{[\sqrt{3}]^2} \right] - 1$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{4}{3} \right] - 1$$

$$= 4 - 1$$

3 //

∴ It is not a zero of a polynomial.