## Edexcel AS Further Maths Roots of polynomials integral

## Section 1: Roots and coefficients

## Exercise level 1

1. Find the sum and product of the roots of the following quadratic equations.
(i) $2 x^{2}+9 x-5=0$
(ii) $5 x^{2}-x+2=0$
(iii) $3 x(x+2)=4 x-5$
2. The roots of a cubic equation are $\alpha, \beta$ and $\gamma$. For each of the following cubic equations, find the value of $\alpha+\beta+\gamma, \alpha \beta+\beta \gamma+\gamma \alpha$ and $\alpha \beta \gamma$.
(i) $x^{3}-3 x^{2}+2 x+4=0$
(ii) $2 x^{3}+5 x-3=0$
(iii) $3 x^{3}+x^{2}-4 x-1=0$
3. The roots of $3 x^{2}+11 x-4=0$ are $\alpha$ and $\beta$.

Find the quadratic equation with roots
(i) $\alpha-2$ and $\beta-2$
(ii) $3 \alpha$ and $3 \beta$.
4. If $p+q=5$ and $p^{2}+q^{2}=19$ find the value of $p q$ and hence write down a quadratic equation with roots $p$ and $q$.
5. The roots of the quadratic equation $x^{2}+x-6=0$ are $\alpha$ and $\beta$. Find the value of $\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{\alpha}+\frac{1}{\beta}$.
6. Given that -1 and 4 are two roots of $x^{3}+5 x^{2}+a x+b=0$ find the third root and values for $a$ and $b$.

