

15th July 2024

classwork

Monday

Chapter 2 in "Theory of Quadratic Equations"

Exercise 2.2

Q1: Find cube roots of following,

(i) -1

Sol: let $x = (-1)^{1/3}$

$$x^3 + 1 = 0$$

$$x^3 + (1)^3 = 0$$

$$\therefore a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$(x+1)(x^2 - x + (1)^2)$$

$$(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)$$

$$x = -1, \quad a = 1, \quad b = -1, \quad c = 1$$

$$= \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(1)(1)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}, \quad \frac{1 - \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

$$x = -1, \quad x = \omega, \quad x = \omega^2$$

(ii) 8

Let $x = (8)^{1/3}$

$$x^3 = 8$$

$$x^3 - (2)^3 = 0$$

$$\therefore a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$(x-2)(x^2 + (x)(2) + (2)(2))$$

$$(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$$

$$x=2$$

$$a=1, b=2, c=4$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{(2)^2 - 4(1)(4)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-16}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-12}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-1} \times \sqrt{12}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm i\sqrt{12}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm i2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2(-1 \pm i\sqrt{3})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2(-1 + i\sqrt{3})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2(-1 - i\sqrt{3})}{2}$$

$$x = 2, 2\omega, 2\omega^2$$

(iii) -27

Sol: let $x = (-27)^{1/3}$

$$x = -(3)^{1/3}$$

$$x^3 + (3)^3 = 0$$

$$\therefore a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$(x+3)(x^2 - (3)(x) + (3)^2)$$

$$(x+3)(x^2 - 3x + 9)$$

$x = -3$, $a=1$, $b=-3$, $c=9$

$$= \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(1)(9)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 36}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-27}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm i3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3(-1 \pm i\sqrt{3})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3(-1 + i\sqrt{3})}{2}, \frac{3(-1 - i\sqrt{3})}{2}$$

$$x = -3, -3\omega, -3\omega^2$$

Q14) 64

Sol: let $x = (64)^{1/3}$

$$x^3 = (4)^3$$

$$x^3 - (4)^3 = 0$$

$$\therefore a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$(x-4)(x^2 + (4)x + (4)^2)$$

$$(x-4)(x^2 + 4x + 16)$$

$x=4$, $a=1$, $b=4$, $c=16$

$$= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{(4)^2 - 4(1)(16)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 64}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-4 \pm i4\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4(-1 \pm i\sqrt{3})}{2}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{4(-1+i\sqrt{3})}{2}, \frac{4(-1-i\sqrt{3})}{2} \right\}$$

$$x = 4, 4\omega, 4\omega^2$$

Q: Evaluate:

(i) $(1 - \omega - \omega^2)^7$

Sol: $\because 1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$
 $\omega + \omega^2 = -1$

$= [1 - (\omega + \omega^2)]^7$
 $= [1 - (-1)]^7$
 $= (1+1)^7$
 $= (2)^7$
 $= 128$

$1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$
 $\omega + \omega^2 = -1$
 $\omega^3 = 1$
 $\omega^2 = \frac{1}{\omega}$

(ii) $(1 - 3\omega - 3\omega^2)^5$

Sol: $[1 - 3(\omega + \omega^2)]^5$
 $= [1 - 3(-1)]^5$
 $= (1+3)^5$
 $= (4)^5$
 $= 1024$

(iii) $(9 + 4\omega + 4\omega^2)^3$

Sol: $[9 + 4(\omega + \omega^2)]^3$
 $= [9 + 4(-1)]^3$
 $= [9 - 4]^3$
 $= (5)^3$
 $= 125$

$$(iv) (2+2\omega-2\omega^2)(3-3\omega+3\omega^2)$$

$$\text{Sol: } [2(1+\omega)-2\omega^2] [3(1+\omega^2)-3\omega]$$

$$= [2(-\omega^2)-2\omega^2] [3(1+\omega^2)-3\omega]$$

$$= (-4\omega^2)(-3\omega-3\omega)$$

$$= (-4\omega^2)(-6\omega)$$

$$= 24\omega^3$$

$$= 24(1)$$

$$= 24$$

$$= 24$$

$$(v) (-1+\sqrt{3})^6 + (-1-\sqrt{3})^6$$

Sol: Divide & multiply by " $\sqrt{3}$ "

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}^6}{\sqrt{3}^6} (-1+\sqrt{3})^6 + \frac{\sqrt{3}^6}{\sqrt{3}^6} (-1-\sqrt{3})^6$$

$$= \sqrt{3}^6 \frac{(-1+\sqrt{3})^6}{\sqrt{3}^6} + \sqrt{3}^6 \frac{(-1-\sqrt{3})^6}{\sqrt{3}^6}$$

$$= \sqrt{3}^6 \left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^6 + \sqrt{3}^6 \left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^6$$

$$= \sqrt{3}^6 \omega^6 + \sqrt{3}^6 (\omega^2)^6$$

$$= \sqrt{3}^6 (\omega^6 + \omega^2)$$

$$= \sqrt{3}^6 [(\omega^3)^2 + (\omega^3)^4]$$

$$= \sqrt{3}^6 [(1)^2 + (1)^4]$$

$$= \sqrt{3}^6 (1+1)$$

$$= \sqrt{3}^6 (2)$$

$$= 6 \cdot 1 \cdot (2)$$

$$= 128$$

$$\text{(vi)} \quad \left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2} \right)^9 + \left(\frac{-1 - \sqrt{-3}}{2} \right)^9$$

$$\text{Sol:} \quad (\omega)^9 + (\omega^2)^9$$

$$= \omega^9 + \omega^{18}$$

$$= (\omega^3)^3 + (\omega^3)^6$$

$$= (1)^3 + (1)^6$$

$$= 1 + 1$$

$$= 2$$

$$\text{(vii)} \quad \omega^{37} + \omega^{38} - 5$$

$$\text{Sol:} \quad \omega^{36} \cdot \omega^1 + \omega^{36} \cdot \omega^2 - 5$$

$$= (\omega^3)^{12} \cdot \omega + (\omega^3)^{12} \cdot \omega^2 - 5$$

$$= (1)^{12} \cdot \omega + (1)^{12} \cdot \omega^2 - 5$$

$$= \omega + \omega^2 - 5$$

$$= (-1) - 5$$

$$= -6$$

$$(viii) \omega^{-13} + \omega^{-17}$$

$$\text{Sol:in } \frac{1}{\omega^{13}} + \frac{1}{\omega^{17}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\omega}\right)^{13} + \left(\frac{1}{\omega}\right)^{17}$$

$$= (\omega^2)^{13} + (\omega^2)^{17}$$

$$= \omega^{26} + \omega^{34}$$

$$= \omega^{24} \cdot \omega^2 + \omega^{33} \cdot \omega$$

$$= (\omega^3)^8 \cdot \omega^2 + (\omega^3)^{11} \cdot \omega$$

$$= \omega^2 + \omega$$

$$= \boxed{-1}$$

Q3:in Prove that $x^3 + y^3 = (x+y)(x+\omega y)(x+\omega^2 y)$

Sol:in Consider R.H.S :in

$$= (x+y) [x(x+\omega^2 y) + \omega y(x+\omega y)]$$

$$= (x+y) (x^2 + \omega^2 xy + \omega xy + \omega^3 y^2)$$

$$= (x+y) [x^2 + xy(\omega^2 + \omega) + (1)y^2]$$

$$= (x+y) [x^2 + xy(-1) + y^2]$$

$$= (x+y) (x^2 - xy + y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$= x^3 + y^3$$

Hence proved that

L.H.S = R.H.S

Q. Prove that:

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = (x+y+z)(x+\omega y+\omega^2 z)(x+\omega^2 y+\omega z)$$

Sol: Consider R.H.S.:

$$= (x+y+z)[x(x+\omega y+\omega z) + \omega y(x+\omega^2 y+\omega z) + \omega^2 z(x+\omega y+\omega z)]$$

$$= (x+y+z)[x^2 + \omega^2 xy + \omega xz + \omega xy + \omega^3 y^2 + \omega^2 yz + \omega^2 xz + \omega^4 yz + \omega^3 z^2]$$

$$= (x+y+z)[x^2 + \omega^2 xy + \omega xy + \omega xz + \omega^2 xz + \omega^2 y^2 + \omega^2 yz + \omega^4 yz + \omega^3 z^2]$$

$$= (x+y+z)[x^2 + xy(\omega^2 + \omega) + xz(\omega + \omega^2) + (1)y^2 + y^2(\omega^2 + \omega^3) + (1)z^2]$$

$$= (x+y+z)[x^2 + xy(-1) + xz(-1) + y^2 + yz(\omega^2 + 1) + y^2 z^2]$$

$$= (x+y+z)(x^2 - xy - xz + y^2 + yz(-1) + y^2 z^2)$$

$$= (x+y+z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - xz)$$

$$= x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$$

((proved))

Q5:in Prove that;

$$(1+\omega)(1+\omega^2)(1+\omega^4)(1+\omega^8) \dots \text{2}^n \text{ factors} = 1$$

Sol:in Consider L.H.S:in

$$= (-\omega^2)(-\omega)(1+\omega^3 \cdot \omega)(1+\omega^6 \cdot \omega^2)$$

$$= (\omega^3)(1+(1)\omega)(1+(\omega^3)^2 \omega^2)$$

$$= (1)(1+\omega)(1+(1)^2 \omega^2)$$

$$= (1)(1+\omega)(1+(1)\omega^2)$$

$$= (-\omega^2)(1+\omega^2)$$

$$= -\omega^2(-\omega)$$

$$= \omega^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \dots \text{2}^n \text{ factors} \quad (\text{proved } \checkmark)$$