

NORTH EX PUBLIC SCHOOL
(Senior Secondary, Affiliated to CBSE)
(School block, Jain Nagar Sector-38, Rohini, Delhi -81)
CLASS-X
SUBJECT- MATHS
CHAPTER-2 POLYNOMIALS

***Note-** Before doing worksheet you must check link mentioned below which will help you in understanding the topics.

You can download this or if you do not have facility to get printout then you can ask your ward to copy it in a simple notebook and must do exercise in the notebook.

Link : <https://youtu.be/28OQjocoHKO>

TOPICS: INTRODUCTION OF POLYNOMIALS, ZEROES OF POLYNOMIALS

INTRODUCTION: Polynomials are algebraic expressions which represents terms involves variables having only non negative integral powers. It's types on the basis of terms are as follows:

Monomial: Monomials have only one term . for example: $3x$, 7 , x^2 , $5y^3$

Binomial: Binomials have two terms. For examples: $4x+5$, x^2-3 , x^3-2x

Trinomial: Trinomials have three terms. For examples: $4x^2+5x-2$, $2x^3-7x+1$

It's types on the basis of degree(highest power) are as follows:

Linear polynomial: A polynomial which is having degree 1 is called Linear polynomial. For example: $3x+5$

Quadratic polynomial: A polynomial which is having degree 2 is called Quadratic polynomial. For example: $4x^2+5x-2$

Cubic polynomial: A polynomial which is having degree 3 is called Cubic polynomial. For example: $5x^3-2x+6$

Zero of a polynomial/ Root of polynomial

A zero of a polynomial is a number which when substitute for the variable, reduces the polynomial to zero .

To find zero of a polynomial: $p(x)=0$

One example is as follows:

