



- 1) Which of the following is a polynomial?
- ① (a)  $x^2 - 5x + 4\sqrt{x} + 3$  (b)  $x^{3/2} - x + x^{1/2} + 1$  (c)  $\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$   
(d)  $\sqrt{2}x^2 - 3\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{6}$
- 2) Which of the following is not a polynomial?
- ① (a)  $\sqrt{3}x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}x + 5$  (b)  $9x^2 - 4x + \sqrt{2}$  (c)  $\frac{3}{2}x^3 + 6x^2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x - 8$   
(d)  $x + \frac{3}{x}$
- 3) Find the zeroes of the polynomial  $x^2 - 2x - 3$  are
- ① (a) -3, 1 (b) -3, -1 (c) 3, -1 (d) 3, 1
- 4) If one zero of the polynomial  $(k-1)x^2 + kx + 1$  is -4, then find the value of k
- ① (a)  $-\frac{5}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{4}$  (c)  $-\frac{4}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{3}$
- 5) Let  $p(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$ , find (i)  $p(3)$  and (ii)  $p(-1)$
- ② 6) Find the degree of the polynomial
- $$\frac{-t^9 + 4t^6 + 7t^5}{t^5}$$
- 7) For what value of k, -2 is a zero of the polynomial  $3x^2 + 4x + 2k$ ?
- ② 8) If one zero of the quadratic polynomial  $kx^2 + 3x + k$  is 2, then find the value of k.
- ②