Q9 Find HCF and LCM of 270, 405 & 315 using fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic

Q10 Find LCM of 120 and 144 and verify the relation LCM × HCF = Product of 2 no's

Q11 If α, β, γ are zeros of a cubic polynomial $x^3 + 4x + 2$ then find value of $\frac{1}{\alpha+\beta} + \frac{1}{\beta+\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma+\alpha}$.

Q12 Find k, if the sum of the zeros of the polynomial $x^2 - (k+6)x + 2(2k-1)$ is half their product.

Q13 If the zeros of the polynomial $x^2 - px + q$ be in the ratio 2:3, prove that $6p^2 = 25q$

Q14 If m, n are zeros of $ax^2 - 5x + c$, find the values of a and c if $m+n = m \times n = 10$.

Q15 Given $\sqrt{2}$ is a zero of the cubic polynomial $6x^3 + \sqrt{2}x^2 - 10x - 4\sqrt{2}$, find its other zeros

Q16 If $x^2 + x - 12$ divides $p(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 84$ find a and b.

Q17 If $(x+q)$ is a factor of 2 polynomials $x^2 + px + q$ and $x^2 + mx + n$, then prove that $a = \frac{n-q}{m-p}$.