

Unit

5

# ALGEBRAIC MANIPULATION

## Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After completing this unit, students will be able to:

- ◆ Find Highest Common Factor (H.C.F) and Least Common Multiple (L.C.M) of algebraic expressions by factorization method.
- ◆ Know the relationship between H.C.F and L.C.M
- ◆ Use division method to determine highest common factor and least common multiple.
- ◆ Solve real life problems related to HCF and LCM
- ◆ Use highest common factor and least common multiple to reduce fractional expressions involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
- ◆ Find square root of an algebraic expression by factorization and division methods.
- ◆ Solve real life problems related to HCF and LCM.



### Introduction:

**Algebraic manipulation** refers to manipulation of algebraic expressions, often into a simpler form or form which is more easily handled and dealt with. It is one of the most basic, necessary and important skills in a problem solving of algebraic expression.

In this unit, we will discuss HCF and LCM of the algebraic expression by factorization and division method and their application in daily life.

## 5.1 Highest Common Factor (HCF) / Greatest Common Division and Least Common Multiple (LCM)

### 5.1.1 Find Highest Common Factor (HCF) and Least Common Multiple (LCM) of Algebraic expression by Factorization method.

#### (a) Highest Common Factor (HCF) by Factorization method

For finding the HCF of the given expression, first we find the factors of each polynomial. Then we take the product of their common factors. This product of common factors is known as HCF by factorization.

Note: In case there is no common factor then HCF is 1.

**Example 01** Find the HCF of the following expression by using factorization method.

- (i)  $x^2 + x - 20$  and  $x^2 + 12x + 35$   
 (ii)  $(x + 1)^2$ ,  $x^2 - 1$  and  $x^2 + 4x + 3$

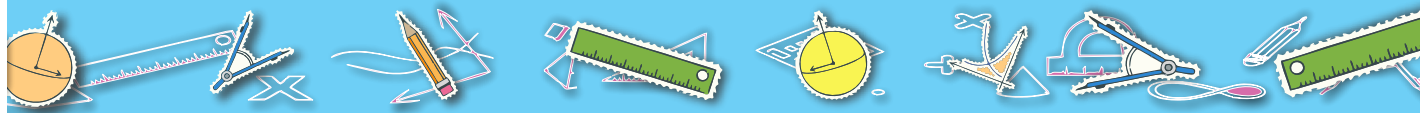
**Solution (i):** We factorize the given expression  $x^2 + x - 20$  and  $x^2 + 12x + 35$   
 The factors are as under:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x - 20 &= x^2 + 5x - 4x - 20 \\ &= x(x + 5) - 4(x + 5) \\ &= (x + 5)(x - 4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } x^2 + 12x + 35 &= x^2 + 7x + 5x + 35 \\ &= x(x + 7) + 5(x + 7) \\ &= (x + 5)(x + 7) \end{aligned}$$

Common factor in both the expression is  $(x + 5)$

$$\therefore \text{HCF} = x + 5$$



**Solution (ii):** We factorize the given expression  $(x + 1)^2$ ,  $x^2 - 1$  and  $x^2 + 4x + 3$

The factors are as under:

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } x^2 + 4x + 3 &= x^2 + 3x + x + 3 \\ &= x(x + 3) + 1(x + 3) \\ &= (x + 3)(x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

Common factor in all the three expression is  $(x + 1)$

$\therefore$  H.C.F =  $x + 1$ .

**Example 02** Find the H.C.F of the following expression by using factorization method.

$$a^3 - b^3, a^6 - b^6$$

**Solution :**

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

$$\begin{aligned} a^6 - b^6 &= (a^2)^3 - (b^2)^3 \\ &= (a^2 - b^2)\{(a^2)^2 + a^2b^2 + (b^2)^2\} \\ &= (a - b)(a + b)\{(a^2)^2 + 2a^2b^2 + (b^2)^2 - a^2b^2\} \\ &= (a - b)(a + b)\{(a^2 + b^2)^2 - (ab)^2\} \\ &= (a - b)(a + b)(a^2 + b^2 - ab)(a^2 + b^2 + ab) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{HCF} = (a - b)(a^2 + b^2 + ab) = a^3 - b^3$$

(b) **Least Common Multiple (LCM) by Factorization method**

Least common multiple (LCM) of two or more polynomials is the expression of least degree which is divisible by the given polynomials.

To find LCM by Factorization we use the following formula:

$$\text{LCM} = \text{Common factors} \times \text{non common factors}$$

**Example 01** Find the LCM of  $x^3 - 8$  and  $x^2 + x - 6$

**Solution:** Now find the factors of  $x^3 - 8$  and  $x^2 + x - 6$

$$\therefore x^3 - 8 = (x)^3 - (2)^3 = (x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } x^2 + x - 6 &= x^2 + 3x - 2x - 6 = x(x + 3) - 2(x + 3) \\ &= (x + 3)(x - 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Common factor} = (x - 2)$$

$$\text{Non common factors} = (x + 3)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$$

$$\therefore \text{LCM} = \text{Common factors} \times \text{non common factors}$$

$$\therefore \text{LCM} = (x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)(x + 3) = (x^3 - 8)(x + 3)$$



**Example 02** Find the L.C.M of  $x^3-1, x^3-2x^2+x$

**Solution:** Now find the factors of  $x^3-1$  and  $x^3-2x^2+x$

$$\therefore x^3-1=(x)^3-(1)^3=(x-1)(x^2+x+1)$$

$$\text{and } x^3-2x^2+x=x(x^2-2x+1)=x(x-1)^2$$

$\therefore$  LCM= Common factors  $\times$  non common factors

$$\therefore \text{LCM}=x(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1).$$

### 5.1.2 Know the Relationship between HCF and LCM

The relation between HCF and LCM of two polynomials  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$  is expressed as under

$$\boxed{\text{HCF} \times \text{LCM} = p(x) \times q(x)}$$

**Example 01** Find the HCF and LCM of the polynomials  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$  given below, and verify the relation of HCF and LCM.

$$p(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6 \text{ and } q(x) = x^2 - 9$$

**Solution:** First factorize the polynomials  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$  into irreducible factors,

We have,

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= x^2 - 5x + 6 \\ &= x^2 - 3x - 2x + 6 \\ &= x(x-3) - 2(x-3) \\ &= (x-3)(x-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{and } q(x) = x^2 - 9 = (x-3)(x+3)$$

$$\text{Thus, H.C.F} = (x-3)$$

$$\text{and L.C.M} = (x-2)(x-3)(x+3) = (x-2)(x^2-9)$$

Now, find the product of  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$ .

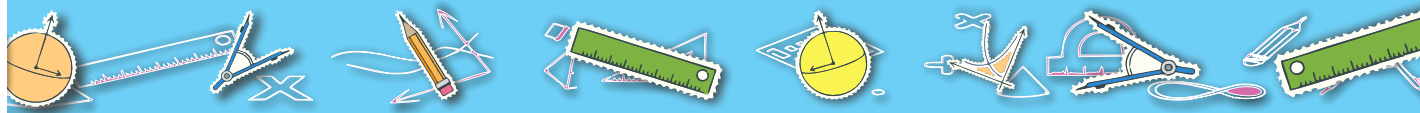
$$\text{so, } p(x) \times q(x) = (x^2-5x+6) \times (x^2-9) \quad \dots \text{ (i)}$$

$$\text{LCM} \times \text{HCF} = (x-2)(x-3)(x+3) \times (x-3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \quad \quad = (x^2-5x+6) \times (x^2-9) \quad \dots \text{ (ii)}$$

From results (i) and (ii), we have

$$\text{LCM} \times \text{HCF} = p(x) \times q(x), \text{ Hence, verified.}$$



**Example 02** Find the LCM of the following polynomials by using the formula.

$$p(x) = x^2 + 14x + 48 \text{ and } q(x) = x^2 + 8x + 12.$$

**Solution:** Now first we have to find the HCF of the  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= x^2 + 14x + 48 \\ &= x^2 + 8x + 6x + 48 \\ &= x(x+8) + 6(x+8) \\ &= (x+6)(x+8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } q(x) &= x^2 + 8x + 12 \\ &= x^2 + 6x + 2x + 12 \\ &= x(x+6) + 2(x+6) \\ &= (x+2)(x+6) \end{aligned}$$

so, HCF of  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$  is  $(x+6)$ .

$$\therefore \text{LCM} = \frac{p(x) \times q(x)}{\text{HCF}}$$

$$\therefore \text{LCM} = \frac{(x^2 + 14x + 48) \times (x^2 + 8x + 12)}{(x+6)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{LCM} = \frac{(x+6)(x+8)(x+2)(x+6)}{(x+6)}$$

$$\text{so, } \boxed{\text{LCM} = (x+2)(x+6)(x+8).}$$



### 5.1.3 Use division method to determine highest common factor and least common multiple

To find the HCF of two or more algebraic expressions by division method, the following examples will help us to understand the method.

**Example 01** Find the HCF by division method of the following polynomials:

$$2x^3 + 7x^2 + 4x - 4 \text{ and } 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 11x + 2.$$

**Solution:** Now, by actual division, we have,

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2x^3 + 7x^2 + 4x - 4 \overline{) 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 11x + 2} \\ \underline{-2x^3 + 7x^2 + 4x - 4} \phantom{+ 2} \\ 2x^2 + 7x + 6 \end{array}$$

Again,

$$\begin{array}{r} x \\ 2x^2 + 7x + 6 \overline{) 2x^3 + 7x^2 + 4x - 4} \\ \underline{-2x^3 + 7x^2 + 6x + 0} \\ -2x - 4 \end{array}$$

We take common factor  $-2$  from  $-2x - 4$  and omit it.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x+3 \\ x+2 \overline{) 2x^2 + 7x + 6} \\ \underline{-2x^2 + 4x + 0} \\ 3x + 6 \\ \underline{-3x + 6} \\ 0 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

Required HCF is  $x + 2$ .

**Example 02** Find the HCF by division method of the following polynomials:

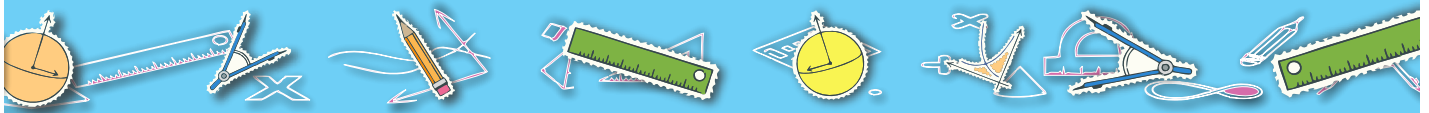
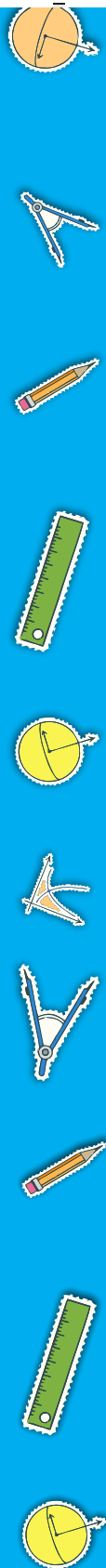
$$x^2 + 2x + 1, x^2 - 1 \text{ and } x^2 + 4x + 3.$$

**Solution:** First we find the HCF of any two expression then its HCF with third

Now, by actual division, we have,

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 \overline{) x^2 + 4x + 3} \\ \underline{x^2 + 2x + 1} \\ 2x + 2 \end{array}$$

We take common factor  $+2$  from  $2x+2$  and omit it.



Again,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x+1 \\
 x+1 \overline{) x^2+2x+1} \\
 \underline{-x^2+x+0} \\
 x+1 \\
 \underline{-x+1} \\
 0 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

∴ The HCF of  $x^2+2x+1$  and  $x^2+4x+3$  is  $x+1$

Now we find HCF of  $x+1$  and  $x^2-1$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x-1 \\
 x+1 \overline{) x^2-1} \\
 \underline{-x^2+x} \\
 -x-1 \\
 \underline{x \quad 1} \\
 0 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

The HCF of all the three polynomials is  $(x+1)$ .

**Now we will find LCM by Division**

To find the LCM of two or more algebraic expressions (Polynomials) by division method, the following formula is used

$$\text{LCM} = \frac{\text{Product of two polynomials}}{\text{HCF of two polynomials}}$$

**Example** Find the LCM of  $x^3-6x^2+11x-6$  and  $x^3-4x+3$ .

**Solution:**  $x^3-6x^2+11x-6$  and  $x^3-4x+3$

Now, find HCF by actual division,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 x^3-4x+3 \overline{) x^3-6x^2+11x-6} \\
 \underline{-x^3 \quad 4x+3} \\
 -6x^2+15x-9
 \end{array}$$

$-6x^2+15x-9 = -3(2x^2-5x+3)$ , we omit  $-3$ .

Now multiply  $x^3-4x+3$  by 2

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x+5 \\
 2x^2-5x+3 \overline{) 2x^3-8x+6} \\
 \underline{-2x^3+3x \quad 5x^2} \\
 5x^2-11x+6
 \end{array}$$



Multiplying by 2, i.e.,  $10x^2 - 22x + 12$ ,

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 2x^2 - 5x + 3 \overline{) 10x^2 - 22x + 12} \\ \underline{-10x^2 \quad 25x \pm 15} \\ 3x - 3 \end{array}$$

$3x - 3 = 3(x - 1)$  omit 3 and then again by division

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 3 \\ x - 1 \overline{) 2x^2 - 5x + 3} \\ \underline{-2x^2 \quad 2x} \\ -3x + 3 \\ \underline{3x \pm 3} \\ 0 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$\therefore$  HCF =  $x - 1$ .

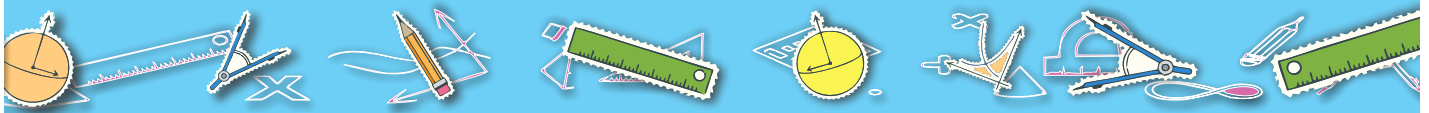
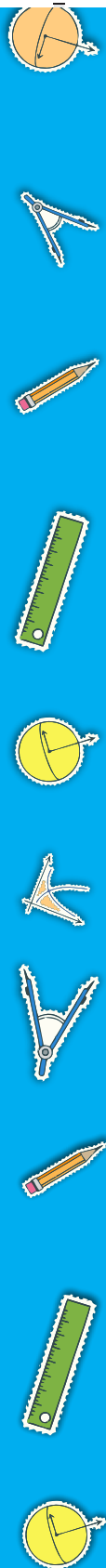
We know that  $\text{LCM} = \frac{p(x) \cdot q(x)}{\text{HCF}}$

$$\therefore \text{LCM} = \frac{(x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6)(x^3 - 4x + 3)}{x - 1}$$

Now divide  $x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$  by  $x - 1$ , we have,

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 5x + 6 \\ x - 1 \overline{) x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6} \\ \underline{-x^3 \quad x^2} \\ -5x^2 + 11x \\ \underline{-5x^2 \quad \pm 5x} \\ 6x - 6 \\ \underline{-6x \pm 6} \\ 0 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

Therefore:  $\text{LCM} = (x^3 - 4x + 3)(x^2 - 5x + 6)$ .





### 5.1.4 Solve real life problems related to HCF and LCM

**Example 01** Rida has two pieces of cloth one piece is 45 inches wide and other piece is 90 inches wide. She wants to cut both the strips of equal width. How wide should she cut the strips?

**Solution:** This problem can be solved using HCF because she is cutting or dividing the cloth for widest possible strips.

So,

HCF of 45 and 90

$$45 = 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$90 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

HCF = Product of common factors

$$\text{HCF} = 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$\text{HCF} = 45$$

So, Rida should cut each piece to be 45 inches wide.

**Example 02** Sarfraz exercise every 8 days and Imran every 4 days. Sarfraz and Imran both exercised today. After how many days they exercise together again?

**Solution:** This problem can be solved using least common multiple because we are trying to find out the time they will exercise, time that it will occur at the same time.

LCM of 8 and 4 is

$$8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$4 = 2 \times 2$$

LCM = Product of common factors  $\times$  Product of non common factors

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$\text{LCM} = 8$$

So, They will exercise together again in 8 days.

Exercise 5.1

1. Find the HCF of the following expressions by factorization method:
  - (i)  $72x^4y^5z^2$  and  $120x^3y^6z^8$
  - (ii)  $18r^3s^4t^5$ ,  $120r^4s^3t^8$  and  $210r^7s^7t^3$
  - (iii)  $x^2 - 3x - 18$  and  $x^2 + 5x + 6$
  - (iv)  $4x^2 - 9$  and  $2x^2 - 5x + 3$
  - (v)  $(2a^2 - 8b^2)$ ,  $(4a^2 + 4ab - 24b^2)$  and  $(2a^2 - 12ab + 16b^2)$
  - (vi)  $x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$  and  $x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$
  
2. Find the HCF of the following expressions by division method:
  - (i)  $x^2 + 3x + 2$  and  $3x^2 - 3x - 6$
  - (ii)  $2x^3 + 15x^2 + 31x + 12$  and  $3x^3 + 23x^2 + 50x + 24$
  - (iii)  $4x^3 - 2x^2 - 100x - 50$  and  $x^4 + 10x^3 - 16x^2 - 250x - 225$
  - (iv)  $x^2 + xy - 2y^2$ ,  $x^2 + 3y + 2y^2$  and  $x^3 + 3x^2y + 2xy^2 + 2y^3$
  
3. Find the LCM of the following expressions by factorization method:
  - (i)  $27a^4b^5c^2$  and  $81ab^2c^8$
  - (ii)  $24p^2q^3r^4$ ,  $104p^5q^4r^5$  and  $300p^3qr^8$
  - (iii)  $21x^2 - 14x$  and  $3x^2 - 5x + 2$
  - (iv)  $x^2 + 11x + 28$  and  $x^2 + x - 12$
  - (v)  $6x^2 + 11x + 3$ ,  $2x^2 - 5x - 11$  and  $3x^2 - 11x - 4$
  - (vi)  $x^2 - y^2$ ,  $x^3 - y^3$  and  $x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4$
  
4. Find the LCM by Division method:
  - (i)  $x^2 - 25x + 100$  and  $x^2 - x - 20$
  - (ii)  $3x^2 + 14x + 8$  and  $6x^2 + x - 2$
  - (iii)  $x^2 - y^2 - z^2 - 2yz$  and  $y^2 - z^2 - x^2 - 2xz$
  - (iv)  $3x^3 + 9x^2 - 84x$  and  $4x^4 - 24x^3 + 32x^2$
  
5. If the HCF of the  $x^2 - 11x + 24$  and  $x^2 - 6x + 6$  is  $(x - 3)$ . Find the LCM.
6. The HCF and LCM of two expressions are  $(x + 3)$  and  $(x^3 + 7x^2 + 7x - 15)$ , if one expression is  $x^2 + 8x + 15$ . Find the second expression.
7. The HCF and LCM of two polynomial of the second degree are  $3x - 2$  and  $3x^3 + 7x^2 - 4$  respectively. Find the product of two polynomial.
8. Verify the relationship between HCF and LCM.  
i.e.  $(\text{HCF} \times \text{LCM} = p(x) q(x))$  for the polynomial  $p(x) = x^2 - 8x - 20$  and  $q(x) = x^2 - 15x + 50$

9. A carpenter got given some free wooden planks. Some are 12cm long and some are 18cm. He wants to cut them so that he has equal size planks to make using them easier. What size planks should he cut them into to avoid wasting any wood?
10. Train A and train B stops at Hyderabad as 10:30am. Train A stops every 12 minutes and train B stops every 14 minutes. when do they both stop together?

## 5.2 Basic operations on Algebraic Fractions

If  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$  are algebraic expressions and  $q(x) \neq 0$  then  $\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$  is called

an Algebraic Fraction.

Simplest form of algebraic fraction is a fraction in which there is no common factor except 1 in numerator and denominator. In algebraic fraction fundamental operations (+, -, ÷, ×) are carried out in the same way as in common fractions.

In the following examples we shall explain the use of highest common factor and least common multiple to reduce fractional expressions in simplest form involving fundamental operations.

### 5.2.1 Use highest common factor and least common multiple to reduce fractional expressions involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

**Example 01** Simplify:  $\frac{x^2 - x - 6}{2x^2 - 5x - 3} + \frac{1}{4x^2 - 1}$

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{2x^2 - 5x - 3} + \frac{1}{4x^2 - 1} &= \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2x - 6}{2x^2 - 6x + x - 3} + \frac{1}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} \\ &= \frac{x(x-3) + 2(x-3)}{2x(x-3) + 1(x-3)} + \frac{1}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} \\ &= \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{(x-3)(2x+1)} + \frac{1}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} \quad \text{where, } x \neq 3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(x+2)}{(2x+1)} + \frac{1}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} \\
 &= \frac{(x+2)(2x-1)+1}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} \\
 &= \frac{2x^2 - x + 4x - 2 + 1}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} = \frac{2x^2 + 3x - 1}{4x^2 - 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Example 02** Simplify:

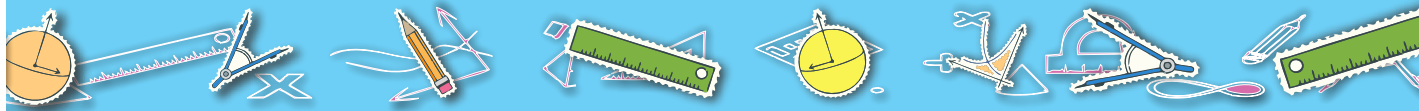
**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{x-4}{2x^2+x-6} \\
 &= \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{x-4}{2x^2+4x-3x-6} \\
 &= \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{x-4}{2x(x+2)-3(x+2)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{x-4}{(x+2)(2x-3)} \\
 &= \frac{2(2x-3)-(x-4)}{(x+2)(2x-3)} \\
 &= \frac{4x-6-x+4}{(x+2)(2x-3)} \\
 &= \frac{3x-2}{2x^2+x-6}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Example 03** Simplify:

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{ab^2+2a}{ab-6+2b-3a} \times \frac{b^2-6b+9}{b^3+2b} \\
 &= \frac{ab^2+2a}{ab-6+2b-3a} \times \frac{b^2-6b+9}{b^3+2b} = \frac{a(b^2+2)}{b(a+2)-3(a+2)} \times \frac{b^2-3b-3b+9}{b(b^2+2)} \\
 &= \frac{a}{(a+2)(b-3)} \times \frac{b(b-3)-3(b-3)}{b}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{a}{(a+2)(b-3)} \times \frac{(b-3)(b-3)}{b} \\
 &= \frac{a}{(a+2)(b-3)} \times \frac{(b-3)(b-3)}{b} \\
 &= \frac{a(b-3)}{b(a+2)} \quad \text{provided } p+q \neq 0 \\
 &\quad \text{and } r+s \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

**Example 04** Simplify:

$$\frac{p^2 - q^2}{r^2 + 2rs + s^2} \div \frac{2(p+q)}{3(r+s)s}$$

**Solution:** Simplification

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{p^2 - q^2}{r^2 + 2rs + s^2} \div \frac{2(p+q)}{3(r+s)s} \\
 &= \frac{(p+q)(p-q)}{(r+s)^2} \div \frac{2(p+q)}{3(r+s)s} \\
 &= \frac{(p+q)(p-q)}{(r+s)^2} \times \frac{3(r+s)s}{2(p+q)} \quad \text{provided } p+q \neq 0 \\
 &\quad \text{and } r+s \neq 0 \\
 &= \frac{3s(p-q)}{2(r+s)}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Exercise 5.2

Simplify the following

(i)  $\frac{4x}{x^2 + 2x + 1} + \frac{3}{x+1}$

(ii)  $\frac{3}{x(2x+1)} + \frac{6x+7}{3x(x+1)}$

(iii)  $\frac{3x-1}{x^2 + 2x + 1} - \frac{4x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$

(iv)  $\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{3}{x+3}$

(v)  $\frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{5} \times \frac{10}{x+1}$

(vi)  $\frac{x^2 - 4x - 21}{x^2 - 6x - 7} \div \frac{x+9}{x+1}$

(vii)  $\left[ \frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \right] \div \left[ \frac{2}{x+3} - 1 \right]$

(viii)  $\left( \frac{1}{x^2 - 9} \right) \div \left( \frac{1}{x+3} \right) - \frac{3}{x-2}$

(ix)  $\frac{1}{x^2 + 8x + 15} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 7x + 12} - \frac{1}{x^2 + x - 12}$

(x)  $2 \left( \frac{x^2 + 7x + 12}{x^2 - 16} + \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 + 4x + 4} \right) \times \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{2x + 8x^2 + 4}$



### 5.3 Square Root of an Algebraic Expressions

#### 5.3.1 Find square root of an algebraic expression by Factorization and Division

We shall discuss two methods, in order to find the square roots of the algebraic expressions.

- (a) By factorization                      (b) By division

##### (a) Square Root by Factorization method.

**Example 01** Find square root of the expression  $49x^2+126xy+81y^2$  by factorization method.

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} & 49x^2+126xy+81y^2 \\ &= (7x)^2+2(7x)(9y)+(9y)^2, \\ &= (7x+9y)^2, \end{aligned}$$

Therefore:  $= \sqrt{49x^2+126xy+81y^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{(7x+9y)^2} = 7x+9y$

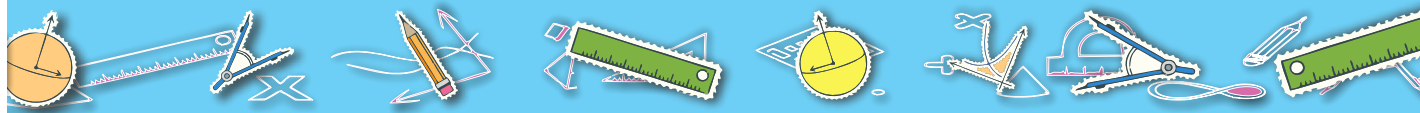
##### (b) Square Root by Division Method.

**Example 01** Find square root of the expression  $4x^4+12x^3-19x^2-42x+49$  by division method.

**Solution:** Method is illustrated below,

	$2x^2+3x-7$
$2x^2$	$4x^4+12x^3-19x^2-42x+49$
$+2x^2$	$\pm 4x^4$
$4x^2+3x$	$12x^3-19x^2-42x+49$
$+3x$	$\pm 12x^3 \pm 9x^2$
$4x^2+6x-7$	$-28x^2-42x+49$
$-7$	$28x^2 \quad 42x \pm 49$
$4x^2+6x-14$	$0 \quad 0 \quad 0$

Therefore:  $\sqrt{4x^4+12x^3-19x^2-42x+49} = 2x^2+3x-7.$



**Example 02** For what value of  $a$  the  $36x^4 + 36x^3 + 57x^2 + 24x + a$  will be the perfect square?

**Solution:** By division method, we have,

	$6x^2 + 3x + 4$	
$6x^2$	$36x^4 + 36x^3 + 57x^2 + 24x + a$	
$+6x^2$	$\pm 36x^4$	
$12x^2 + 3x$	$36x^3 + 57x^2 - 24x + a$	
$+3x$	$\pm 36x^3 \pm 9x^2$	
$12x^2 + 6x + 4$	$48x^2 + 24x + a$	
$+4$	$\pm 48x^2 \pm 24x \pm 16$	
$12x^2 + 6x + 8$	$a - 16$	

Given expression will be a perfect square if  
 $a - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 16$ ,

Therefore,  $a = 16$ , will make the given expression a perfect square.

**Example 03** What should be added to  $x^4 + 4x^3 + 10x^2 + 5$ , so that it may be a perfect square?

**Solution:** By division method, we have,

	$x^2 + 2x + 3$	
$x^2$	$x^4 + 4x^3 + 10x^2 + 5$	
$x^2$	$\pm x^4$	
$2x^2 + 3x$	$4x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 5$	
$+3x$	$\pm 4x^3 \pm 4x^2$	
$2x^2 + 4x + 3$	$6x^2 + 0x + 5$	
$+3$	$\pm 6x^2 \pm 0x \pm 9$	
$2x^2 + 4x + 6$	$-12x - 4$	or $-(12x + 4)$

Thus, the perfect square will be obtained by adding  $12x + 4$  to the given expression.

Exercise 5.3

1. Find the square root of the following algebraic expressions by factorization method.

(i)  $36x^2 - 60xy + 25y^2$

(ii)  $9x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 6$

(iii)  $4x^4y^4 - \frac{12x^3y^3}{z^2} + \frac{9x^2y^2}{z^4}$

(iv)  $36(3-2x)^2 - 40(3-2x)y + 16y^2$

(v)  $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) - 4\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) + 2$

(vi)  $(4x^2 - 4x + 1)(9x^2 - 54x + 81)$

(vii)  $(x^2 - 2x + 1)(x^2 - 6x + 9)$

(viii)  $(x^2 + 8x + 15)(x^2 + 7x + 10)(x^2 + 5x + 6)$

2. Find the square root of the following algebraic expressions by division method.

(i)  $x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1$

(ii)  $25x^4 + 40x^3 + 26x^2 + 8x + 1$

(iii)  $4x^4 + 8x^3 + 20x^2 + 16x + 16$

(iv)  $\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} + 47 - \frac{14y}{x} + \frac{14x}{y}$

(v)  $x^2 - 2x + 3 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$

(vi)  $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{9} + 9z + \frac{2xy}{3} + 2yz + 6xz$

(vii)  $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2 - 8\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + 12$

(viii)  $x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} - 4\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) + 6, x \neq 0$

3. What should be added to  $4x^4 + 4x^3 + 17x^2 + 8x + 9$  to make it perfect square?
4. What should be subtracted from  $9x^6 - 12x^5 + 4x^4 - 18x^3 - 12x^2 + 18$  to make it a perfect square?
5. For what value of 'm',  $9x^4 + 12x^3 + 34x^2 + mx + 25$  will be the perfect square?
6. For what value of 'p' and 'q', the expression  $x^4 + 8x^3 + 30x^2 + px + q$  will be the perfect square?



Review Exercise 5

1. True and false questions

Read the following sentences carefully and encircle 'T' in case of true and 'F' in case of false statement.

- (i) HCF of  $y^2 - 4$  and  $y - 2$  is  $y - 2$ . T/F  
 (ii) HCF of  $a^3 - 1$  and  $a^2 - 1$  is  $a + 1$ . T/F  
 (iii) LCM of  $x^3 + 1$  and  $x + 1$  is  $x^3 + 1$ . T/F  
 (iv) LCM of  $x^4 - y^4$  and  $x^2 - y^2$  is  $x^2 + y^2$ . T/F  
 (v) HCF of  $a^2 + 4a + 3$  and  $a^2 + 5a + 6$  is  $a + 3$ . T/F

2. Fill in the blanks.

- (i) There are \_\_\_\_\_ methods to be used to find the HCF of polynomials.  
 (ii)  $\text{LCM} \times \text{HCF}$  of two polynomial = \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (iii) HCF of  $y^2 - 5y$  and  $y + 6$  and  $y - 2$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (iv) LCM of  $y^2 + 3y + 2$  and  $y^2 + 5y + 6$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (v) HCF of  $y^2 - \frac{1}{y^2}$  and  $y + \frac{1}{y}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Tick (✓) the correct answers

- (i) HCF of  $x^3 - 8y^3$  and  $x^2 - 4xy + 4y^2$  is:  
 (a)  $x - 4y$  (b)  $x^2 + 2xy + y^2$   
 (c)  $x + 2y$  (d)  $(x - 2y)$
- (ii) LCM of  $(2y + 3z)^5$  and  $(2y + 3z)^3$  is:  
 (a)  $2y + 3z$  (b)  $(2y + 3z)^3$   
 (c)  $(2y + 3z)^2$  (d)  $(2y + 3z)^5$
- (iii) HCF of  $x^3 - y^3$  and  $x^2 + xy + y^2$  is:  
 (a)  $x + y$  (b)  $x^2 + xy + y^2$   
 (c)  $x - y$  (d)  $(x - y)^2$
- (iv) LCM of  $(x - y)^4$  and  $(x - y)^3$  is:  
 (a)  $(x - y)$  (b)  $(x - y)^3$   
 (c)  $(x - y)^4$  (d)  $(x - y)^7$



(v) Simplified form of  $\frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{y}{x^2-y^2}$  is:

(a)  $\frac{y+1}{x^2-y^2}$  (b)  $\frac{x}{x^2-y^2}$

(c)  $\frac{y}{x^2-y^2}$  (d)  $\frac{x+y}{x^2-y^2}$

(vi) Simplified form of  $\frac{y}{25x^2-y^2} - \frac{1}{5x-y}$  is:

(a)  $\frac{5x}{25x^2-y^2}$  (b)  $\frac{5x}{5x^2-y}$

(c)  $\frac{-5x}{5x+y}$  (d)  $\frac{-5x}{25x^2-y^2}$

(vii)  $\frac{a^3x^3 + a^3y^3}{a^2(x+y)} =$  \_\_\_\_\_:

(a)  $ax^2+ay^2$  (b)  $x^2+y^2$   
(c)  $a(x^2-xy+y^2)$  (d)  $a(x^2+xy+y^2)$

(viii)  $\frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{b}{a+b} =$  \_\_\_\_\_:

(a)  $\frac{a^2+b^2}{a-b}$  (b)  $\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2-b^2}$

(c)  $\frac{a+b}{a^2-b^2}$  (d)  $\frac{a-b}{a^2-b^2}$

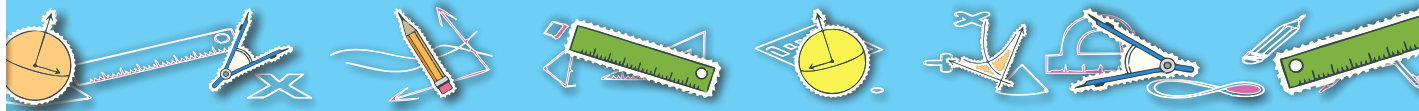
(ix) LCM = \_\_\_\_\_:

(a)  $\frac{HCF}{P \times Q}$  (b)  $\frac{P \times Q}{HCF}$

(c)  $\frac{P}{HCF}$  (d)  $\frac{Q}{HCF}$

(x) LCM of  $x^2-x+1$  and  $x^3+1$  is:

(a)  $x+1$  (b)  $x^2-x+1$  (c)  $x^3+1$  (d)  $x^2+x+1$



### Summary

- ◆ There are two methods to be used to find the HCF and LCM of algebraic expression
  - (i) Factorization method
  - (ii) Division method
- ◆  $\text{LCM} \times \text{HCF}$  of two polynomials = product of polynomials
- ◆ With help of LCM and HCF, addition, multiplication, subtraction and division of algebraic expression can be found.
- ◆ There are two methods to be used to find the square root of algebraic expression
  - (i) Square root by Factorization method
  - (ii) Square root Division method