



**Pakistan School**  
Kingdom of Bahrain

# **WELCOME CLASS 10<sup>TH</sup> (ARTS)**

## **Algebraic Formulas and Applications**

We are going to start our Online class today. I hope we all will enjoy and learn.

## Rules for class:

- 1) Be on time for all your classes.
- 2) Respect all the participants of the class.
- 3) Do not create any disturbance.
- 4) Pay attention to your teacher.
- 5) Raise hand if you have a question.
- 6) Enter the class with your actual name so that your attendance can be marked.
- 7) Ask any question relevant to topic taught only.
- 8) If any student question is not answered due to much participant don't mind please.

# Objectives

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Students will be able to:

Find the value of the Algebraic Expression

### 1.1.8 Value of an Algebraic Expression

If we put a real number against a variable " $x$ " in a polynomial  $P(x)$ , we get a real number. This real number is called value of  $P(x)$ . For  $x = a, a \in R$ ,  $P(x)$  will have the value  $P(a)$ .

For example:

If  $P(x) = 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 1$ , then find  $P(x)$ , for (i)  $x = 1$ , (ii)  $x = 2$ .

$$P(x) = 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } P(1) &= 4(1)^3 + 3(1)^2 + 5(1) + 1 \\ &= 4 + 3 + 5 + 1 \\ &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $P(1) = 13$  and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } P(2) &= 4(2)^3 + 3(2)^2 + 5(2) + 1 \\ &= 32 + 12 + 10 + 1 = 55 \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $P(2) = 55$

**Solve:**

**1.** If  $P(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 - 5x + 9$ , then find  $P(x)$ , for  $x=0$ ,  $x = 1$ .

**Solution:**

$$P(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 - 5x + 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(0) &= (0)^4 + 3(0)^2 - 5(0) + 9 \\ &= 0 + 0 - 0 + 9 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(1) &= (1)^4 + 3(1)^2 - 5(1) + 9 \\ &= 1 + 3 - 5 + 9 = 8 \end{aligned}$$

15. If  $P(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x + 1}$ , then find  $P(1)$  and  $P(2)$ .

**Solution:**

$$P(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x + 1}$$

$$P(1) = \frac{1^2 - 5(1) + 6}{1 + 1} = \frac{1 - 5 + 6}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$P(2) = \frac{(2)^2 - 5(2) + 6}{2 + 1} = \frac{4 - 10 + 6}{3} = \frac{0}{3} = 0$$

# Plenary

Solve

If  $P(x) = 2x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 1$ , then find  $P(-2)$

# Solution

$$P(-2) = 2(-2)^3 + 2(-2)^2 + (-2) - 1$$

$$P(-2) = 2(-8) + 2(4) - 2 - 1$$

$$P(-2) = -16 + 8 - 2 - 1$$

$$P(-2) = -11$$



# Homework

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Ex 1.1 Q4, 6