

**MCQs with One Correct Answer****PROBLEM**

If  $a + b + c = 0$ , then the quadratic equation  $3ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$  has *(1983 - 1 Mark)*

- (a) at least one root in  $[0, 1]$
- (b) one root in  $[2, 3]$  and the other in  $[-2, -1]$
- (c) imaginary roots
- (d) none of these

**SOLUTION**

- (a) Consider the function  $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx$  on  $[0, 1]$  then being a polynomial. It is continuous on  $[0, 1]$ , differentiable on  $(0, 1)$  and  $f(0) = f(1) = 0$  [as given  $a + b + c = 0$ ]
- $\therefore$  By Rolle's theorem  $\exists x \in (0, 1)$  such that

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$$

Thus equation  $3ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$  has at least one root in  $[0, 1]$ .