1. Find a quadratic polynomial, the sum and product of whose zeroes are 0 and √5 respectively.

2. Find the quadratic polynomial, the sum and product of whose zeroes are 4 and 1, respectively

3. If a and b are the zeros of the quadratic polynomial $f(x)= x^2-5x+4$, find the value of 1/a + 1/b-2a b

4. Find the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $4\sqrt{3}\,x^2 + 5x - 2\sqrt{3}$ and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients.

5. Find the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $4u^2 + 8u$ and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients

6. Find the quadratic polynomial, the sum and product of whose zeroes are √2 and 3 respectively.

7. If a and b are the zeros of the given quadratic polynomial $f(x)= 5x^2 - 7x + 1$, find the value 1/a + 1/b

8. Find the zeroes of the polynomial $x^2 – 3$ and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the Coefficients

9. Find the remainder when $p(x)= x^3-6x^2+2x-4$ when divided by 1 - 2x.

10. Find the remainder when $x^{51}+51$ is divided by (x+1).

11. Find all the integral zeros of $x^3 -3x^2 - 2x + 6$

12. Obtain all zeros of $3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 5$, if two of its zeros are $\sqrt{5}/\sqrt{3}$ and $-\sqrt{5}/\sqrt{3}$

13. If (x - 2) and [x – ½] are the factors of the polynomials $qx^2 + 5x + r$ prove that q = r

14. If the zeroes of the polynomial are $3x^2 − 5x + 2$ are a+ b and a- b, find a and b.

15. On dividing $2x^2 + 3x + 1$ by a polynomial g(x), the quotient and the remainder were 2x-1 and 3 respectively. Find g (x).