

**Crack the Problem (59): All the roots of the equation  $x^6 - 6x^5 + 15x^4 - ax^3 + 15x^2 - bx + 1 = 0$  are positive. Find a and b.**

### Solution

The equation is  $x^6 - 6x^5 + 15x^4 - ax^3 + 15x^2 - bx + 1 = 0$ .  
Let it has A, B, C, D, E & F as its roots, which are all positive.

Then, from the equation we can write

$$A + B + C + D + E + F = -(\text{coefficient of } x^5) / (\text{coefficient of } x^6) = 6/1 = 6 \quad \dots\dots \text{(i)}$$

$$AB + BC + CA + \dots\dots \text{up to 15 terms} = \sum AB = (\text{coefficient of } x^4) / (\text{coefficient of } x^6) = 15/1 = 15 \quad \dots\dots \text{(ii)}$$

$$ABCD + BCDE + \dots\dots \text{up to 15 terms} = \sum ABCD = (\text{coefficient of } x^3) / (\text{coefficient of } x^6) = 15/1 = 15 \quad \dots\dots \text{(iii)}$$

$$ABCDEF = (\text{constant term}) / (\text{coefficient of } x^6) = 1/1 = 1 \quad \dots\dots \text{(iv)}$$

Now,

By AM – GM inequality

AM  $\geq$  GM and equality holds only when terms of AM are all equal.

Applying AM – GM inequality on the roots

$$\frac{A + B + C + D + E + F}{6} \geq \sqrt[6]{ABCDEF}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6}{6} \geq \sqrt[6]{1} \Rightarrow 1 \geq 1 \quad \text{(from (i) and (iv))}$$

Thus both sides are equal.

But, equality holds only when terms of AM are all equal.

$$\text{So, } A = B = C = D = E = F \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{(v)}$$

From (i) and (v)

$$6A = 6 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = B = C = D = E = F = 1$$

That is the equation has six repeated roots i.e. 1

This also satisfies (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).

So the equation is actually  $(x-1)^6 = 0$

$$\text{Hence } (x-1)^6 = x^6 - 6x^5 + 15x^4 - ax^3 + 15x^2 - bx + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^6 - 6x^5 + 15x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2 - 6x + 1 = x^6 - 6x^5 + 15x^4 - ax^3 + 15x^2 - bx + 1$$

comparing same coefficients we get a = 20 and b = 6

So a = 20, b = 6.

### Alternate Solution

The equation is  $x^6 - 6x^5 + 15x^4 - ax^3 + 15x^2 - bx + 1 = 0$ .

Let it has A, B, C, D, E & F as its roots, which are all positive.

Then, from the equation we can write

$$AB + BC + CA + \dots \text{ up to 15 terms} = \sum AB = (\text{coefficient of } x^4) / (\text{coefficient of } x^6) = 15/1 = 15 \quad \dots \text{ (i)}$$

$$ABCD + BCDE + \dots \text{ up to 15 terms} = \sum ABCD = (\text{coefficient of } x^2) / (\text{coefficient of } x^6) = 15/1 = 15 \quad \dots \text{ (ii)}$$

$$ABCDEF = (\text{constant term}) / (\text{coefficient of } x^6) = 1/1 = 1 \quad \dots \text{ (iii)}$$

Now,

$$\left( \frac{1}{AB} + \frac{1}{BC} + \frac{1}{CA} + \dots \text{upto..15..terms} \right) = \frac{CDEF + ADEF + BDEF + \dots}{ABCDEF} = \frac{\sum ABCD}{ABCDEF} = \frac{15}{1} = 15 \quad \dots \text{ (iv)}$$

(from (ii) and (iii))

Now, adding (i) and (iv) we get

$$\left( AB + \frac{1}{AB} \right) + \left( BC + \frac{1}{BC} \right) + \left( CA + \frac{1}{CA} \right) + \dots \text{upto....15...terms....} = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( AB + \frac{1}{AB} - 2 \right) + \left( BC + \frac{1}{BC} - 2 \right) + \left( CA + \frac{1}{CA} - 2 \right) + \dots \text{upto....15...terms....} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( (\sqrt{AB})^2 + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{AB})^2} - 2\sqrt{AB} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{AB}} \right) + \left( (\sqrt{BC})^2 + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{BC})^2} - 2\sqrt{BC} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{BC}} \right) + \left( (\sqrt{CA})^2 + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{CA})^2} - 2\sqrt{CA} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{CA}} \right) + \dots \text{upto..15..terms..} = 0$$

(since roots are positive so  $\sqrt{AB}, \sqrt{BC}, \dots$  all exist)

$$\Rightarrow \left( \sqrt{AB} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{AB}} \right)^2 + \left( \sqrt{BC} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{BC}} \right)^2 + \left( \sqrt{CA} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{CA}} \right)^2 + \dots \text{upto...15...terms...} = 0 \quad \dots \text{ (v)}$$

Now, the sum of squares is 0 only when the individual terms are 0.

So, from (v) we get

$$\left( \sqrt{AB} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{AB}} \right) = 0, \dots \left( \sqrt{BC} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{BC}} \right) = 0, \dots \left( \sqrt{CA} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{CA}} \right) = 0, \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \sqrt{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{AB}} \right) \dots \left( \sqrt{BC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{BC}} \right) \dots \left( \sqrt{CA} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{CA}} \right) \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = 1, BC = 1, CA = 1, AD = 1, \dots \text{ And so on}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 1/B \text{ and } C = 1/B$$

$$\Rightarrow A = C$$

Similarly we will get  $A = B = C = D = E = F$

$$\text{Now, } AB = 1 \Rightarrow A^2 = 1 \Rightarrow A = 1 \text{ or } -1 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

(as roots are positive)

$$\text{So } A = B = C = D = E = F = 1$$

That is the equation has six repeated roots i.e. 1

So the equation is actually  $(x-1)^6 = 0$

Hence  $(x-1)^6 = x^6 - 6x^5 + 15x^4 - ax^3 + 15x^2 - bx + 1$

$\Rightarrow x^6 - 6x^5 + 15x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2 - 6x + 1 = x^6 - 6x^5 + 15x^4 - ax^3 + 15x^2 - bx + 1$

comparing same coefficients we get  $a = 20$  and  $b = 6$

So  $a = 20$ ,  $b = 6$ .

NAME – PRATEEK

PLACE – ANPARA , SONEBHADRA , UTTAR PRADESH

SCHOOL – ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL, ANPARA

CLASS – XII