

Factorization

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What should be added in $a^2 + 4c$ to make it a complete square?	A. $2a$ B. $4c^2$ C. $4c$ D. $2c^2$
2	A polynomial $D(x)$ is called a divisor of a polynomial $p(x)$, if:	A. $P(x) = D(x)/Q(x)$ B. $D(x) = P(x), Q(x)$ C. $Q(x) = p(x), D(x)$ D. $P(x) = D(x), Q(x)$
3	A quadratic polynomial is a of degree:	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
4	The general form of a cubic polynomial is:	A. $ax^2 + bx + c$ B. $ax + b$ C. $ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$ D. $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$
5	Factorization of $x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - x$ is:	A. $(x + 2)^3$ B. $(x - 2)^3$ C. $x^3 + 23$ D. $x^3 - 23$
6	If two or more algebraic expressions are given the highest degree which divides each of them without remainder is called:	A. L.C.M B. H.C.F C. square root D. factorization
7	Factors of $x^2 - x - 156$ are:	A. $(x - 12)(x - 13)$ B. $(x - 12)(x + 13)$ C. $(x + 12)(x + 13)$ D. $(x - 13)(x + 12)$
8	H.F.C of $8xy^2z^3$ and $12x^2y^2z^2$ is:	A. $4x^2y^2z^2$ B. $4xy^2z^2$ C. $8xy^2z$ D. $8xyz$
9	$(-1)^{\text{odd}} = ?$ or $(-1)^{a-1} = ?$	A. 1 B. -1 C. $(-1)^{n+1}$ D. $(-1)^{-(n-a)}$
10	If $a^2x^5 + 1$ is divided by $x + 1$, then the remainder is:	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
11	If R is the remainder after dividing the polynomial $P(x)$ by $x - a$, then:	A. $P(x) = R$ B. $P(R) = x$ C. $P(a) = R$ D. $P(R) = a$
12	The abbreviation of the words "least common multiple" is:	A. H.C.F B. L.E.M C. L.C.M D. L.M.C
13	The product of two factors is equal to:	A. H.C.F B. $H.C.F \times L.C.M$ C. L.C.M D. $H.C.F/L.C.M$
14	The process of writing an expression an a product of two or more factors is called:	A. polynomial B. factorization C. factors D. quadratic polynomial
15	If $x - a$ is the factor of $P(x)$, then $P(a)$ will be:	A. 0 B. 1 C. $-a$ D. a

