

## Quadratic Equations

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An equation of the type $2^{x}$ + 64.2 <sup>-x</sup> - 20 = 0 is called:	A. Exponential equation B. Reciprocalequation C. Radicalequation D. Linearequation
2	If variables occurs in exponent, then such equations are called:	A. Constant equations B. Linearequations C. Exponentialequations D. Binomialequations
3	Question Image	A. Radical equation     B. Reciprocal equation     C. Exponential equation     D. None of these
4	Which of the following is a reciprocal equation?	A. ax <sup>3</sup> +bx <sup>3</sup> +cx+d=0 B. ax <sup>4</sup> -bx <sup>3</sup> +cx <sup>2</sup> -bx+a=0 C. ax <sup>4</sup> +bx <sup>3</sup> +cx <sup>2</sup> +dx+e=0 D. ax <sup>4</sup> +bx <sup>3</sup> +cx <sup>2</sup> +dx+e=0
5	Number of ways to solve quadratic equation are:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
6	The standard form of quadratic equation is:	A. x <sup>2</sup> +6=7x B. x <sup>2</sup> -7x=6 C. 7x+6=x <sup>2</sup> D. x <sup>2</sup> -7x+6=0
7	An equation involving impression of the variable under is called radical equation:	A. Second degree B. Exponent C. Radical D. Cube
8	The solution set of equation $4x^2$ -16=0 is:	B. {4}
9	The solution set of equation $4x^2$ -16=0 is:  In equation $ax^4$ + $bx^2$ +c=0, we replace:	B. {4}  A. x <sup>2</sup> = y  B. x= y C. x <sup>4</sup> = y D. x <sup>3</sup> = y
		A. x <sup>2</sup> = y B. x= y C. x <sup>4</sup> = y
9	In equation ax <sup>4</sup> +bx <sup>2</sup> +c=0, we replace:	A. x <sup>2</sup> = y B. x= y C. x <sup>4</sup> = y D. x <sup>3</sup> = y A. 5x(x+6) B. 6x(x+5) C. 6x(x-5)
9	In equation $ax^4+bx^2+c=0$ , we replace:  Factors of $5x^2-30=0$ are:	A. x <sup>2</sup> = y B. x= y C. x <sup>4</sup> = y D. x <sup>3</sup> = y A. 5x(x+6) B. 6x(x+5) C. 6x(x-5) D. 5x(x-6)  A. Standard form B. Polynomials C. Second degree
9 10 11	In equation $ax^4+bx^2+c=0$ , we replace:  Factors of $5x^2-30=0$ are:  Quadratic equation is also known as equation of:	A. x <sup>2</sup> = y B. x= y C. x <sup>4</sup> = y D. x <sup>3</sup> = y A. 5x(x+6) B. 6x(x+5) C. 6x(x-5) D. 5x(x-6)  A. Standard form B. Polynomials C. Second degree D. Higher order  A. Endogenous root B. Extraneous root C. Internal root
9 10 11 12	In equation $ax^4+bx^2+c=0$ , we replace:  Factors of $5x^2-30=0$ are:  Quadratic equation is also known as equation of:  A root of an equation, which do not satisfy the given equation is called:	A. x <sup>2</sup> = y B. x= y C. x <sup>4</sup> = y D. x <sup>3</sup> = y A. 5x(x+6) B. 6x(x+5) C. 6x(x-5) D. 5x(x-6)  A. Standard form B. Polynomials C. Second degree D. Higher order  A. Endogenous root B. Extraneous root C. Internal root D. Radical root  A. 1 B. 2 C. 3
9 10 11 12 13	In equation ax <sup>4</sup> +bx <sup>2</sup> +c=0, we replace:  Factors of 5x <sup>2</sup> -30=0 are:  Quadratic equation is also known as equation of:  A root of an equation, which do not satisfy the given equation is called:  The number of methods to solve a quadratic equation is:	A. x <sup>2</sup> = y B. x= y C. x <sup>4</sup> = y D. x <sup>3</sup> = y A. 5x(x+6) B. 6x(x+5) C. 6x(x-5) D. 5x(x-6)  A. Standard form B. Polynomials C. Second degree D. Higher order  A. Endogenous root B. Extraneous root C. Internal root D. Radical root  A. 1 B. 2 C. 3

		D. d
17	In $ax^2+b+c$ , if $a = 0$ then reduced form is:	A. ax <sup>2</sup> +bx B. bx+c C. c D. ax <sup>2</sup> +c
18	Factors of x <sup>2</sup> -x-2=0 are:	A. (x-1)(x+2) B. (x-1)(x-2) C. (x-1)(x-2) D. (x+1)(x+2)
19	An equation of the type $3^{x}+3^{2-x}+6=0$ is called a/an:	A. Reciprocal equation     B. Radical equation     C. Exponential equation     D. None of these
20	An equation of the type 3 <sup>x</sup> +3 <sup>2-x</sup> +6=0 is a/an equation:	A. Radical     B. Exponential equation     C. Reciprocal     D. None of these