

Theory of Quadratic Equations

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | If $b^2-4ac < 0$, then the roots of $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are: | A. Irrational B. Rational C. Imaginary D. None of these |
| 2 | Question Image | C. 1 |
| 3 | If $b^2-4ac = 0$, then roots are: | A. Rational and equal B. Irrational and equal C. Irrational and unequal D. Rational and unequal |
| 4 | In equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$, a and b are: | A. Constants B. Co-efficients C. Variables D. Factors |
| 5 | Question Image | A. 5 B. 18 C. 15 D. 23 |
| 6 | Sum of the cube roots of unity is: | A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 3 |
| 7 | Question Image | B. bc |
| 8 | Question Image | A. 1 D. 0 |
| 9 | Question Image | |
| 10 | Synthetic division is simply a short cut of: | A. H.C.F B. L.C.M C. Long division method D. Factorization |
| 11 | If $b^2-4ac > 0$ and is a perfect square, then roots are: | A. Rational and equal B. Rational and unequal C. Irrational and equal D. Irrational and unequal |
| 12 | Sum of the roots = | |
| 13 | Product of roots of equation $5x^2+3x-9=0$: | |
| 14 | Product of cube roots of unity is: | A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 3 |
| 15 | The discriminant of $2x^2-7x+1=0$ is: | A. 41 B. 45 C. 43 D. 47 |
| 16 | A quadratic equation has: | A. Two roots B. Three roots C. Four roots D. Five roots |
| 17 | The product of three cube roots of unity is: | A. Zero B. Four C. Two D. One |
| 18 | The nature of roots depends on the value of: | A. $-b+4ac$ B. b^2-4ac C. b^2-4ac D. $-b+4ac$ |

19

Question Image

C. 2
D. 1

20

Question Image