

## 11th Class FSC Mathematics Chapter 4 Test Online

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	One of the roots of the equation $3x^2 + 2x + k = 0$ is the reciprocal of the other, then $k =$ .....	A. 3 B. 2 C. 1 D. 4
2	If $P(x)$ is a polynomial of degree $m$ and $Q(x)$ is a polynomial of degree $n$ , the product $P(x) \cdot Q(x)$ will be a polynomial of degree:	A. $m \cdot n$ B. $m - n$ C. $m + n$ D. $m \times n$
3	Question Image	A. $c = 0$ B. $b = 0, c = 0$
4	Question Image	D. none of these
5	How many complex cube roots of unity are there:	A. 2 B. 0 C. 1 D. 3
6	Four fourth roots of 625 are:	A. $\pm 5, \pm 5i$ B. $\pm 5, \pm 25i$ C. $\pm 25, \pm 25i$ D. none of these
7	The other name of quadratic equation is:	A. linear equation B. 1st degree equation C. 2nd degree equation D. none
8	No. of ways of solving a quadratic equation:	A. 1 B. 3 C. 2 D. 4
9	The ration of the sum and product of roots of $7x^2 - 12x + 18 = 0$ is:	A. 7:12 B. 2:3 C. 3:2 D. 7:18
10	Question Image	D. i
11	If $P(x)$ is a polynomial of degree $m$ and $Q(x)$ is a polynomial of degree $n$ , the quotient $P(x) \div Q(x)$ will produce a polynomial of degree:	A. $m \cdot n$ , plus a quotient B. $m - n$ , plus a remainder C. $m \div n$ , plus a factor D. $m \div n$ , plus a remainder
12	Question Image	A. 4 B. 16 C. 8 D. 64
13	If $\alpha, \beta$ are the roots of $x^2 + kx + 12 = 0$ such that $\alpha - \beta = 1$ then $K =$ :	A. 0 B. $\pm 5$ C. $\pm 7$ D. $\pm 15$
14	Sum of all four fourth roots of unity is:	A. 1 B. 0 C. -1 D. 3
15	If the sum of the roots of the equation $kx^2 - 2x + 2k = 0$ is equal to their product, then the value of $k$ is:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
16	A numbers exceeds its square root by 6, the number is:	A. 6 B. 3 C. 9 D. none of these
17	The roots of the equation:	A. complex B. irrational C. rational

		C. rational D. none of these
18	In $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , if $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ and perfect square the roots are:	A. rational B. irrational C. equal D. complex
19	If the Discriminant of a quadratic equation is a perfect square, then roots are:	A. real and equal B. complex C. rational D. irrational
20	For what value of k, the roots of the equation $x^2 + \sqrt{k}x + 2 = 0$ are equal:	A. 1 B. 8 C. 2 D. 4
21	Sum of all three cube roots of unity is:	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. 3
22	Equations having a common solution are called:	A. linear B. quadratic C. homogeneous D. simultaneous
23	Question Image	A. quadratic equation B. reciprocal equation C. exponential equation D. none of these
24	Solution set of the equation $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ is	A. $\{-1, 2\}$ B. $\{1, -2\}$ C. $\{-1, -2\}$ D. $\{1, 2\}$
25	Which one is radical equation:	A. $ax^2 + bx + c$ B. $ax + b = 0$ D. $2^x = 16$
26	Question Image	A. 1 B. 0 C. 2 D. 3
27	$3^{2x} - 3^x - 6 = 0$ is:	A. reciprocal equation B. exponential equation C. radical equation D. none of these
28	Solution set of the simultaneous equations : $x + y = 1$ , $x - y = 1$ is:	A. $\{(0,0)\}$ B. $\{(1,0)\}$ C. $\{(0,1)\}$ D. $\{(1,1)\}$
29	If $4^x = 2$ , then x equals:	A. 2 B. 1
30	Sum of roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ is equal to product of roots only if:	A. $a+c=0$ B. $b+c=0$ C. $a+b=0$ D. $a+b+c=0$
31	Which one is exponential equation:	A. $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ B. $ax + b = 0$ D. $2^x = 16$
32	If $\alpha, \beta$ are complex cube roots of unity, then $1 + \alpha^n + \beta^n = \dots\dots\dots$ where n is a positive integer divisible by 3:	A. 1 B. 3 C. 2 D. 4
33	If a polynomial $P(x) = x^2 + 4x^2 - 2x + 5$ is divided by $x - 1$ , then the remainder is:	A. 8 B. -2 C. 4 D. 5
34	The roots of the equation $25x^2 - 30x + 9 = 0$ are;	A. rational B. irrational C. equal D. complex
35	If the sum of the roots of $ax^2 - (a + 1)x + (2a + 1) = 0$ is 2, then the product of the roots is:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

A. division

36	Synthetic division is a process of:	<div> <div></div> <div> <div>A. division</div> <div>B. subtraction</div> <div>C. addition</div> <div>D. multiplication</div> </div> </div>
37	If the roots of $x^2 - bx + c = 0$ are two consecutive integers, then: $b^2 - 4ac =$	<div> <div></div> <div> <div>A. 0</div> <div>B. 1</div> <div>C. -1</div> <div>D. 2</div> </div> </div>
38	For what value of k, the sum of the roots of the equation $x^2 + kx + 4 = 0$ is equal to the product of its roots:	<div> <div></div> <div> <div>A. <math>\pm 1</math></div> <div>B. 4</div> <div>C. <math>\pm 4</math></div> <div>D. -4</div> </div> </div>
39	Complex roots of real quadratic equation always occur in:	<div> <div></div> <div> <div>A. conjugate pair</div> <div>B. ordered pair</div> <div>C. reciprocal pair</div> <div>D. none of these</div> </div> </div>
40	Question Image	<div> <div></div> <div> <div>A. linear equation</div> <div>B. Quadratic equation</div> <div>C. cubic equation</div> <div>D. radical equation</div> </div> </div>
41	If one root of $2x^2 + ax + 6 = 0$ is 2 then the value of a is:	<div> <div></div> <div> <div>A. 7</div> <div>B. -7</div> </div> </div>