11th Class ICS Mathematics Chapter 4 Test Online

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	6 g of hydrogen gas is.	A. 1 mole B. 2 moles C. 3 moles D. 4 moles
2	Which one is radical equation:	A. ax² + bx + c B. ax + b = 0 D. 2^x = 16
3	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
4	If one root of $2x^2 + ax + 6 = 0$ is 2 then the value of a is:	A. 7 B. -7
5	Synthetic division is a process of:	A. division B. subtraction C. addition D. multiplication
6	If a polynomial P(x) = x2 + 4x2 - 2x + 5 is divided by x - 1, then the reminder is:	A. 8 B. -2 C. 4 D. 5
7	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
8	Question Image	D. none of these
9	Equations having a common solution are called:	A. linear B. quadratic C. homogeneous D. simultenaeous
10	Complex roots of real quadratic equation always occur in:	A. conjugate pair B. ordered pair C. reciprocal pair D. none of these
11	Question Image	A. linear equation B. Quadraticequation C. cubicequation D. radicalequation
12	Question Image	A. 1 B. 0 C. 2 D. 3
13	Solution set of the equation $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ is	A. {-1, 2} B. {1, -2} C. {-1, -2} D. {1, 2}
14	If α, ß are the roots of $x^2 + kx + 12=0$ such that α-ß = 1 then K = :	A. 0 B. ±5 C. ±7 D. ±15
15	Question Image	D. i
16	Question Image	A. quadratic equation B. reciprocal equation C. exponential equation D. none of these
17	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:	A. ±1 B. 4 C. ±4

		D. -4
18	If P(x) is a polynomial of degree m and Q(x) is a polynomial of degree n, the quotient P(x) + Q(x) will produce a polynomial of degree:	A. m . n, plus a quotient B. m - n, plus a remainder C. m ÷ n, plus a factor D. m + n, plus a remainder
19	The other name of quadratic equation is:	A. linear equation B. 1st degree equation C. 2nd degree equation D. none
20	If P(x) is a polynomial of degree m and Q(x) is a polynomial of degree n, the product P(x) . Q(x) will be a polynomial of degree:	A. m . n B. m - n C. m + n D. m × n