

Theory of Quadratic Equations

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Question Image	B. 1
2	Question Image	
3	The some of cube roots of unity is:	A. Zero B. One C. Two D. Three
4	If $b^2-4ac > 0$, but not a perfect square then roots of $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are:	A. Imaginary B. Rational C. Irrational D. None of these
5	The product of roots, of equation $5x^2+(7-2m)x + 3 = 0$ will be:	
6	The nature of the root of equation $x^2-5x+5=0$	A. Rational and equal B. Irrational and unequal C. Irrational and equal D. Rational and unequal
7	Each of the complex cube root of unity is:	A. The square of the other B. The half of the other C. The cube of the other D. Equal to each other
8	The discriminant of $7x^2+8x+1=0$ is:	A. 32 B. 34 C. 36 D. 38
9	If $b^2-4ac = 0$, then roots are:	A. Rational and equal B. Irrational and equal C. Irrational and unequal D. Rational and unequal
10	If $a = 7$, $b = 8$ and $c = 1$ then b^2-4ac is equal to:	A. 33 B. 34 C. 35 D. 36
11	The discriminant of $x^2+8x+16=0$:	A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 D. 0
12	Cube roots of -1 are:	
13	Question Image	
14	The nature of roots in equation $7x^2+8x+1=0$ is:	A. Rational and unequal B. Irrational and unequal C. Rational and equal D. Irrational and equal
15	Identify the equation whose roots are imaginary and unequal:	A. $2x^2-x+1=0$ B. $x^2+8x+16=0$ C. $3x^2+4x+2=0$ D. $x^2-7x+7=0$
16	The nature of the roots of equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$, is determined by:	A. Sum of the roots B. Product of the roots C. Synthetic division D. Discriminant
17	Product of cube roots of unity is:	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 3
18	Question Image	
19	Question Image	

