Theory of Quadratic Equations

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If a = -2, b = -1 and c = -1, then discriminant is equal to:	A. 17 B. -17 C. -7 D. 7
2	Question Image	
3	$ax^2+bx+c=0$, c is the:	A. Co-efficient B. Variable C. Factors D. Constant
4	A quadratic equation has:	A. Two roots B. Three roots C. Fourroots D. Fiveroots
5	Question Image	
6	Find k, if the roots are equal in $(k+3)x^2-2(k+1)x-(k+1)=0$:	A. 2, -1 B. -2,-1 C. -2,1 D. 2,1
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 expression "b^2-4ac" of a quadratic equation is called:	A. Determinant B. Redicand C. Discriminant D. Index
9	In equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$, a and b are:	A. Constants B. Co-efficients C. Variables D. Factors
10	Question Image	
11	if a=1, b=-3 and c= 3, then discriminant is:	A. 3 B. -2 C. 2 D. -3
12	Question Image	
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. Rationaland equal D. Irrationaland equal
15	Product of cube roots of unity is:	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 3
16	Product of the roots of the equation $3x^2-5x+7=0$:	A. 3⁷ B. 7³
17	Question Image	C. 2 D. 1
18	Question Image	A. 2 B. 1 C. 0
19	Question Image	A. -2 B. 2 C. 4 D. -4

20	7-7h = 0, then h = :	A. 7 B. 1 C. 0 D. 49