

Theory of Quadratic Equations

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If $a = 7$, $b = 8$ and $c = 1$ then b^2 -4ac is equal to:	A. 33 B. 34 C. 35 D. 36
2	If $(x+1)(7x+1) = 0$ then x is equal to:	
3	Question Image	A. P(Product of the roots) B. S (Sum of the roots) C. D (Difference of the roots) D. R (Ratio of the roots)
4	Sum of the roots of the equation $3x^2-5x+7=0$:	B. 5+3 D. 5 ³
5	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
6	Product of cube roots of unity is:	A. 0 B. 1 C1 D. 3
7	Synthetic division is simply a short cut of:	A. H.C.F B. L.C.M C. Long division method D. Factorization
8	Question Image	
9	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
10	Find k, if the roots are equal in $(k+3)x^2-2(k+1)x-(k+1)=0$:	A. 2, -1 B2,-1 C2,1 D. 2,1
11	Product of roots of equation 5x ² +3x-9=0:	
12	The discriminant of quadratic equation is:	B. b ² -4ac Cb ² +4ac
13	Question Image	
14	Question Image	
15	The discriminant of $2x^2$ -7x+1= 0 is:	A. 41 B. 45 C. 43 D. 47
16	If b^2 -4ac = 0, then roots are:	A. Rationaland equal B. Irrationaland equal C. Irrationaland unequal D. Rational and unequal
17	If b ² -4ac>0 and is a perfect square, then roots are:	A. Rational and equal B. Rationaland unequal C. Irrationaland equal D. Irrationaland unequal
18	Question Image	
19	Question Image	
20	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

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