

Theory of Quadratic Equations

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | The discriminant of quadratic equation is: | B. $b^2 - 4ac$ C. $-b^2 + 4ac$ |
| 2 | Question Image | A. 2 B. 6 D. 5 |
| 3 | The Discriminant of $ax^2+bx+c=0$ is: | A. $b^2 - 4ac$ B. $b^2 + 4ac$ C. $-b^2 + 4ac$ D. $-b^2 - 4ac$ |
| 4 | The product of three cube roots of unity is: | A. Zero B. Four C. Two D. One |
| 5 | Question Image | A. 9 B. 7 C. 5 D. 3 |
| 6 | Question Image | A. 4 B. 3 C. 1 D. 0 |
| 7 | Question Image | B. 1 |
| 8 | Cube roots of -1 are: | |
| 9 | Question Image | |
| 10 | Question Image | |
| 11 | The discriminant of $x^2-3x+3=0$ is: | A. -3 B. 3 C. -2 D. 2 |
| 12 | Question Image | A. 2 B. 1 C. 0 |
| 13 | Product of the roots of the equation $3x^2-5x+7=0$: | A. $3/7$ B. $7/3$ |
| 14 | The some of cube roots of unity is: | A. Zero B. One C. Two D. Three |
| 15 | Question Image | C. 2 D. 1 |
| 16 | Question Image | |
| 17 | The value of i is equal to: | |
| 18 | If $b^2-4ac = 0$, then roots are: | A. Rational and equal B. Irrational and equal C. Irrational and unequal D. Rational and unequal |
| 19 | If $b^2-4ac < 0$, then roots are: | A. Unreal B. Imaginary C. Real D. Unequal |
| 20 | 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 |

