Theory of Quadratic Equations

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The discriminant of quadratic equation is:	B. b²-4ac C. -b²+4ac
2	Roots of following equation are: $9x^2-4x+1=0$:	A. Real, Equal B. Real, Unequal C. Imaginary D. Irrational
3	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
4	Question Image	
5	Product of roots of equation $5x^2+3x-9=0$:	
6	if a=1, b=-3 and c= 3, then discriminant is:	A. 3 B. -2 C. 2 D. -3
7	Question Image	
8	7-7h = 0, then h = :	A. 7 B. 1 C. 0 D. 49
9	Question Image	
10	Sum of the roots of the equation $3x^2-5x+7=0$:	B. 5+3 D. 5³
11	Question Image	A. 2 B. 1 C. 0
12	If a = 7, b = 8 and c = 1 then b^2-4ac is equal to:	A. 33 B. 34 C. 35 D. 36
13	Question Image	A. One variable B. Twovariable C. Threevariable D. Fourvariable
14	The some of cube roots of unity is:	A. Zero B. One C. Two D. Three
15	Question Image	A. 9 B. 7 C. 5 D. 3
16	The nature of roots depends on the value of:	A. -b+4ac B. b²+4c C. b²-4ac D. -b+4ac²
17	If $b^2-4ac > 0$ and is not a perfect square, then roots are:	A. Rationaland unequal B. Irrationaland equal C. Rationaland equal D. Irrationaland unequal
18	Sum roots of $4x^2-3x+6=0$:	
19	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)
20	If 1 is the zero of polynomial, then remainder is:	A. 3 B. 2 C. 0 D. 1