

Partial Fractions

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | Question Image <input type="text"/> | A. Proper fraction B. Improper fraction C. Irrational fraction D. Rational fraction |
| 2 | Question Image <input type="text"/> | A. An equation system B. A constant C. A quadratic equation D. An identity |
| 3 | Question Image <input type="text"/> | A. Proper fraction B. Rational fraction C. Irrational fraction D. Improper fraction |
| 4 | An identity is: | A. An equation B. A polynomial C. A fraction D. A ratio |
| 5 | Question Image <input type="text"/> | A. Proper fraction B. Improper fraction C. Irrational fraction D. Rational fraction |
| 6 | To resolve rational fraction, the numerator $N(x)$ must be lower degree than the: | A. Quotient $Q(x)$ B. Denominator $D(x)$ C. Nomenenator $N(x)$ D. Polynomial $R(x)$ |
| 7 | Question Image <input type="text"/> | A. Proper fraction B. Rational fraction C. Improper fraction D. Irrational fraction |
| 8 | Question Image <input type="text"/> | A. Polynomial B. Variable C. Constant D. Co-efficient |
| 9 | Every improper fraction can be reduced to sum of polynomial and a proper fraction by: | A. Addition B. Division C. Subtraction D. Multiplication |
| | | A. Proper fraction |

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| 10 | Question Image | <p>serif"; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">Proper fraction <o:p></o:p></p> <p>B. Rational fraction</p> <p>C. Improper fraction</p> <p>D. Irrational fraction</p> </p> |
| 11 | Question Image | <p>A. An improper fraction</p> <p>B. An equation</p> <p>C. A proper fraction</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 12 | $(x+3)^2 = x^2 + 6x + 9$ is: | <p>A. A linear equation</p> <p>B. An equation</p> <p>C. An identity</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 13 | The identity $(5x + 4)^2 = 25x^2 + 40x + 16$ is true for: | <p>A. One value of x</p> <p>B. Two value of x</p> <p>C. All values of x</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 14 | Question Image | <p>A. An identity</p> <p>B. An equation</p> <p>C. A faction</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 15 | A fraction with degree of numerator less than degree of denominator: | <p>A. Equation</p> <p>B. Improper</p> <p>C. Identify</p> <p>D. Proper</p> |
| 16 | The quotient of two numbers or algebraic expressions is called: | <p>A. Ratio</p> <p>B. Fraction</p> <p>C. Proportion</p> <p>D. Percentage</p> |
| 17 | A fraction in which the degree of the numerator is greater or equal to the degree of denominator is called: | <p>A. A proper fraction</p> <p>B. An improper fraction</p> <p>C. An equation</p> <p>D. Algebraic relation</p> |
| 18 | A quadratic factor is: | <p>A. ax^2+bx+c</p> <p>B. $ax+b$</p> <p>C. $Ax+B+c$</p> <p>D. $bx+c$</p> |
| 19 | Question Image | <p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Proper fraction <o:p></o:p></p> <p>B. Improper fraction</p> <p>C. Irrational fraction</p> <p>D. Rational fraction</p> </p> |
| 20 | A fraction in which the degree of numerator is less than the degree of the denominator is called: | <p>A. An equation</p> <p>B. An improper fraction</p> <p>C. An identity</p> <p>D. A proper fraction</p> |

