Business Mathematics Icom Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Solution set of equations 4x + 5y = 40 and 3x + 2y = 23 is:	A. { (4,5) } B. { (5, 4) } C. { (-5, 4) } D. { -4, -5) }
2	Both sides of an equation are joined by	A. > B. < C. = D. ≠
3	In quadratic equation the variable has degree:	A. 1 B. 2 C. More than 2 D. Less than 2
4	1 : 3 is same as:	A. 3 to 1 B. 3 : 8 C. 1 to 3 D. None of the above
5	The power of variable in a quadratic equation is	A. 3 B. 1 C. 4 D. 2
6	Equation of the form $ax^4 + bx^3 + bx + a$ is:	A. Polynomial B. Reciprocal C. Irrational D. None of these
7	5x - 2 = 10 is a	A. Open sentence B. Right sentence C. False sentence D. Equation
8	Formula to calculate compounded amount is:	A. P(1 + i)ⁿ B. P(1 + i)⁻ⁿ C. R (1 + i) D. P (1 - i)ⁿ
9	Factorization is one of the method use to solve:	A. ax + b = 0 B. ax2 + bx + C = 0 C. ax3 + bx + c = 0 D. None of these
10	B^2 - 4ac in a quadratic formula is called	A. Nature of root B. Discriminant C. Solution set D. Extraneous root
11	System of simultaneous equations is solved by:	A. Factorization B. Subtraction of addition C. Substitution D. Both b and c
12	90.5% in common fraction:	A. 0.9 B. 10/9 C. 9/10 D. 181/200
13	A linear equation consist of roots	A. One B. Two C. Zero D. Three
14	Solution set of 4x - 7y = 12 and 3x + y = 9 is	A. (0,3) B. (1,3) C. (6,3) D. (3,0)

15	Two consecutive odd integers are:	A. x and (x + 2) B. (x + 1) and (x + 3) C. 2x, (2x + 2) D. (2x + 1) and (2x + 3)
16	A linear equation always has:	A. Three roots B. Two roots C. One root D. No root
17	If $3^{2x} + a = 10\ 3^{x}$ in transformed from is $y^2 + 9 = 10y$, then the transformation is:	A. 3^{2x} = y B. 3^x = y C. 1/3^x = y D. None of these
18	The solution set for a quadratic equation $x^2 - 8x + 15$ is	A. (3, 5) B. (-3, -5) C. (3, -5) D. (-5, 3)
19	The solution set of equation $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$ is	A. {1} B. {-1} C. {1, -1} D. None of these
20	The roots of quadratic equation will be imaginary if $b^2 - 4ac$ is	A. 0 B. -ve C. +ve D. Greater than zero