11th Class ICS Mathematics Chapter 4 Test Online

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	No. of ways of solving a quadratic equation:	A. 1 B. 3 C. 2 D. 4
2	The other name of quadratic equation is:	A. linear equation B. 1st degree equation C. 2nd degree equation D. none
3	Solution set of the equation $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ is	A. {-1, 2} B. {1, -2} C. {-1, -2} D. {1, 2}
4	Question Image	A. c = 0 B. b = 0, c = 0
5	Which one is radical equation:	A. ax² + bx + c B. ax + b = 0 D. 2^x = 16
6	Which one is exponential equation:	A. ax² + bx + c = 0 B. ax + b = 0 D. 2^x = 16
7	If $4^x = 2$, then x equals:	A. 2 B. 1
8	If P(x) is a polynomial of degree m and Q(x) is a polynomial of degree n, the product P(x) . Q(x) will be a polynomial of degree:	A. m . n B. m - n C. m + n D. m × n
9	If P(x) is a polynomial of degree m and Q(x) is a polynomial of degree n, the quotient P(x) + Q(x) will produce a polynomial of degree:	A. m . n, plus a quotient B. m - n, plus a remainder C. m ÷ n, plus a factor D. m + n, plus a remainder
10	One of the roots of the equation 3x2 + 2x + k = 0 is the reciprocal of the other, then k = ...:	A. 3 B. 2 C. 1 D. 4
11	Question Image	A. quadratic equation B. reciprocal equation C. exponential equation D. none of these
12	$3^{2x} - 3^x - 6 = 0$ is:	A. reciprocal equation B. exponentialequation C. radicalequation D. none of these
13	If α, ß are complex cube roots of unity, then $1 + \alpha^n + ß^n$ = ... where n is a positive integer divisible by 3:	A. 1 B. 3 C. 2 D. 4
14	If α, ß are the roots of $x^2 + kx + 12=0$ such that α-ß = 1 then K = :	A. 0 B. ±5 C. ±7 D. ±15
15	The roots of the equation:	A. complex B. irrational C. rational D. none of these
16	Complex roots of real quadratic equation always occur in:	A. conjugate pair B. ordered pair C. reciprocal pair D. none of these

17	How many complex cube roots of unity are there:	A. 2 B. 0 C. 1 D. 3
18	Sum of all three cube roots of unity is:	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. 3
19	Sum of all four fourth roots of unity is:	A. 1 B. 0 C. -1 D. 3
20	If a polynomial P(x) = x2 + 4x2 - 2x + 5 is divided by x - 1, then the reminder is:	A. 8 B. -2 C. 4 D. 5
21	Synthetic division is a process of:	A. division B. subtraction C. addition D. multiplication
22	The ration of the sum and product of roots of $7x^2 - 12x + 18 = 0$ is:	A. 7:12 B. 2:3 C. 3:2 D. 7:18
23	If the sum of the roots of the equation $kx^2 - 2x + 2k = 0$ is equal to their product, then the value of k is:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
24	For what value of k, the sum of the roots of the equation $x^2 + kx + 4 = 0$ is equal to the product of its roots:	A. ±1 B. 4 C. ±4 D. -4
25	If the roots of $x^2 - bx + c = 0$ are two consecutive integers, then: $b^2 - 4ac$ =	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
26	If the sum of the roots of $ax^2 - (a + 1)x + (2a + 1) = 0$ is 2, then the product of the roots is:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
27	Question Image	A. linear equation B. Quadraticequation C. cubicequation D. radicalequation
28	If the Discriminant of a quadratic equation is a perfect square, then roots are:	A. real and equal B. complex C. rational D. irrational
29	For what value of k, the roots of the equation $x^2 + \sqrt{k}x + 2 = 0$ are equal:	A. 1 B. 8 C. 2 D. 4
30	In $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, if $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ and perfect square the roots are:	A. rational B. irrational C. equal D. complex
31	The roots of the equation $25x^2 - 30x + 9 = 0$ are;	A. rational B. irrational C. equal D. complex
32	Equations having a common solution are called:	A. linear B. quadratic C. homogeneous D. simultenaeous
33	Solution set of the simultaneous equations : x + y = 1, x - y = 1 is:	A. {(0,0)} B. {(1,0)} C. {(0,1)} D. {(1,1)}
34	A numbers exceeds its square root by 6, the number is:	A. 6 B. 3 C. 9 D. none of these

		D. none of these
35	If one root of $2x^2 + ax + 6 = 0$ is 2 then the value of a is:	A. 7 B. -7
36	Question Image	D. i
37	Question Image	A. 1 B. 0 C. 2 D. 3
38	Question Image	A. 4 B. 16 C. 8 D. 64
39	Question Image	D. none of these
40	Four fourth roots of 625 are:	A. ±5,±5i B. ±5,±25i C. ±25,±25i D. none of these
41	Sum of roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ is equal to product of roots only if:	A. a+c=0 B. b+c=0 C. a+b=0 D. a+b+c=0