

Mathematics ECAT Pre Engineering Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | The value of k (k > 0) for which the equation x^2 + kx + 64 = 0 and x^2 - 8x + k = 0 both will have real roots is | A. 8 B16 C64 D. 16 |
| 2 | The set of real roots of the equation $\log_{(5x+4)}(2x+3)^3 - \log_{(2x+3)}(10x^2+23x+12) = 1$ is | A. {-1} B. {-3/5} C. Empty set D. {-1/3} |
| 3 | Question Image | A. (a - c) ² = b ² - c ² B. (a - c) ² = b ² + c ² C. (a + c) ² = b ² - c ² D. (a + c) ² = b ² = b ² = |
| 4 | If x^2 + px + 1 is a factor of ax^3 + bx +c, then | A. a ² + c ² = -ab B. a ² - c ² = -ab C. a ² - c ² = ab D. None of these |
| 5 | Question Image | A. n if n is even B. 0 for any natural number n C. 1 if in odd D. None of these |
| 6 | The roots of the equation $2^{2X_{+}}$ 10.2 ^{X_{+}} 16 = 0 are | A. 2, 8 B. 1, 3 C. 1, 8 D. 2, 3 |
| 7 | Question Image | |
| 8 | The value of p for which both the roots of the equation $4x^2 - 20x + (25p^2 + 15p - 66) = 0$ are less than 2, lies in | |
| 9 | If the roots of $ax^{2}+bx+c=0$ are equal in magnitude but opposite in sign, then | A. a = 0 B. b = 0 C. c = 0 D. None of these |
| | | A. b = c |
| 10 | Question Image | B. a = c C. a = c |
| | | D. b = 0 |
| 11 | The quadratic equation 8 sec ² θ - 6 sec θ +1 = 0 has | A. Infinitely many roots B. Exactly two roots C. Exactly four roots D. No roots |
| 12 | If a > 0, b > 0, c > 0, then the roots of the equation ax^2 + bx + c = 0 are | A. Real and negative B. Non-real with negative real parts C. Real and positive D. Nothing can be said |
| 13 | If one root of the equation ix ² - 2(i + 1) x +(2 - i) = 0 is 2 - i, then the other root is | Ai B. 2 + i C. i D. 2 - i |
| 14 | If the roots of $ax^2 + b = 0$ are real and distinct then | A. ab > 0 B. a = 0 C. ab < 0 D. a > 0, b > 0 |
| 15 | If $ax^2 + bx + x = 0$ is satisfied by every value of x, then | A. b = 0, c = 0 B. c = 0 C. b = 0 |

| D | а | = | b | = | С | = | 0 | |
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| 16 | Both the roots of the equation $(x - b) (x - c) + (x - c)(x - a) + (x - a)(x - b) = 0$ are always | A. Positive B. Negative C. Real D. None of these |
|----|---|---|
| 17 | Question Image | |
| 18 | Question Image | |
| 19 | The condition for polynomial equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ to be quadratic is | |
| 20 | Question Image | A. 9/4 B. 4/9 C. 1 D. None of these |
| 21 | Question Image | A. 2s ² B. 2s ³ C. s ³ D. 3s ³ |
| 22 | Question Image | A. K/6 B. 2K C. 3K D. 6K |
| 23 | Let A is a 3 x 3 matrix and B is its adjoint matrix. If $ B = 64$, then $ A =$ | |
| 24 | Question Image | A. 0 B. Independent of a C. Independent of b D. Independent of c |
| 25 | Question Image | A. 0 B. abc C. 1/abc D. None of these |
| 26 | Question Image | |
| 27 | Question Image | A. Orthogonal B. Involutary C. Idempotent D. Nilpotent |
| 28 | Question Image | A. a = 4, b = 1 B. a = 1, b = -4 C. a = 0, b = 4 D. a = 2, b = 4 |
| 29 | Question Image | |
| 30 | Question Image | A. Symmetric B. Skew-symmetric C. Hermitian D. Skew hermitian |
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