

Mathematics Fsc Part 1 Online Test

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

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| 17 | If a matrix A is symmetric as well as skew symmetric, then: | A. A is null matrix B. A is unit matrix C. A is triangular matrix D. A is diagonal matrix |
| 18 | Question Image | A. scalar matrix B. diagonalmatrix C. triangularmatrix D. none of these |
| 19 | Question Image | A. scalar matrix B. diagonalmatrix C. lower triangularmatrix D. uppertriangularmatrix |
| 20 | Question Image | A. scalar matrix B. diagonalmatrix C. lower triangularmatrix D. upper triangularmatrix |