# 11th Class ICS Mathematics Test Online

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Question Image | A. linear equation<br>B. Quadraticequation<br>C. cubicequation<br>D. radicalequation |
| 2 | 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<br>B. 2<br>C. 3<br>D. 4 |
| 3 | If the roots of $x^2 - bx + c = 0$ are two consecutive integers, then: $b^2 - 4ac =$ | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. -1<br>D. 2 |
| 4 | 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<br>B. 4<br>C. ±4<br>D. -4 |
| 5 | 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<br>B. 2<br>C. 3<br>D. 4 |
| 6 | The ration of the sum and product of roots of $7x^2 - 12x + 18 = 0$ is: | A. 7:12<br>B. 2:3<br>C. 3:2<br>D. 7:18 |
| 7 | Synthetic division is a process of: | A. division<br>B. subtraction<br>C. addition<br>D. multiplication |
| 8 | If a polynomial P(x) = x2 + 4x2 - 2x + 5 is divided by x - 1, then the reminder is: | A. 8<br>B. -2<br>C. 4<br>D. 5 |
| 9 | Sum of all four fourth roots of unity is: | A. 1<br>B. 0<br>C. -1<br>D. 3 |
| 10 | Sum of all three cube roots of unity is: | A. 1<br>B. -1<br>C. 0<br>D. 3 |
| 11 | How many complex cube roots of unity are there: | A. 2<br>B. 0<br>C. 1<br>D. 3 |
| 12 | Complex roots of real quadratic equation always occur in: | A. conjugate pair<br>B. ordered pair<br>C. reciprocal pair<br>D. none of these |
| 13 | The roots of the equation: | A. complex<br>B. irrational<br>C. rational<br>D. none of these |
| 14 | If α, ß are the roots of $x^2 + kx + 12=0$ such that α-ß = 1 then K = : | A. 0<br>B. ±5<br>C. ±7<br>D. ±15 |
| 15 | If α, ß are complex cube roots of unity, then $1 + α^n + ß^n$ = .......... where n is a positive integer divisible by 3: | A. 1<br>B. 3<br>C. 2<br>D. 4 |

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| 16 | $3^{2x} - 3^{x} - 6 = 0$ is: | A. reciprocal equation<br>B. exponentialequation<br>C. radicalequation<br>D. none of these |
| 17 | Question Image | A. quadratic equation<br>B. reciprocal equation<br>C. exponential equation<br>D. none of these |
| 18 | One of the roots of the equation 3x2 + 2x + k = 0 is the reciprocal of the other, then k = ...............: | A. 3<br>B. 2<br>C. 1<br>D. 4 |
| 19 | 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<br>B. m - n, plus a remainder<br>C. m ÷ n, plus a factor<br>D. m + n, plus a remainder |
| 20 | 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<br>B. m - n<br>C. m + n<br>D. m × n |