

Ch. Quadratic Equations

Paper Prepared by:

Dev Anoop (Bathinda) Punjab



1. The roots of quadratic equation $5x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$ are
(A) Real & Equal (B) Real & Unequal (C) Not Real (D) Real & Equal
2. The positive root of $\sqrt{3x^2 + 6} = 9$ is:
(A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 4 (D) 7
3. The product of two successive positive integral multiples of 5 is 300. Then the numbers are
(A) 25, 30 (B) 10, 15 (C) 30, 35 (D) 15, 20
4. The value of $\sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \dots}}}$ is
(A) 3.5 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) -3
5. If one root of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ is three times the other, then $b^2 : ac =$
(A) 16:1 (B) 16:3 (C) 3:16 (D) 3:1
6. $(x^2 + 1)^2 - x^2 = 0$ has
(A) 4 real roots (B) 2 real roots (C) 1 real roots (D) no real roots
7. If $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$ are the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + cx = 0$, then b^2
(A) $a^2 - ac$ (B) $a^2 - 2ac$ (C) $a^2 + ac$ (D) $a^2 + 2ac$
8. For what value of r the quadratic equation $rx^2 + 4x - 4 = 0$ has real roots.
(A) $r \geq -1$ (B) $r \leq -1$ (C) $r \geq 1$ (D) $r \leq 1$
9. If $x^2(a^2 + b^2) + 2x(ac + bd) + (c^2 + d^2) = 0$ has no real root, then
(A) $ad = bc$ (B) $ac = bd$ (C) $ab = cd$ (D) $ad \neq bc$.
10. If the one root of the equation $4x^2 - 2x + (r - 4) = 0$ be the reciprocal of the other, then $r =$
(A) 8 (B) - 8 (C) - 4 (D) 4

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