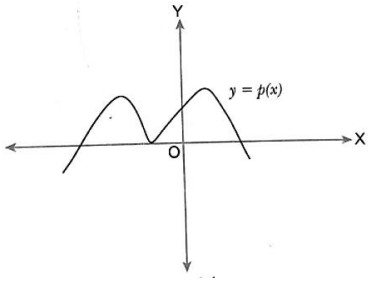
1. The number of zeroes for a polynomial p(x) where graph of y = p(x) Fig. 2.1, is

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 0 (d) 5



2. The zeros of the quadratic polynomial $ax^2+bx+c, c\neq 0$ are equal, then

(a) c and a have opposite signs (b) c and b have opposite signs

(c) c and a have the same sign (d) c and b have the same sign

3. If the sum of zeroes of polynomial $ax^2+5x-3a$ is equal to their product, then find the value of a

(a) –5 (b) –3 (c) $-\frac{5}{3}$ (d) $\frac{5}{3}$

4. If α and β are the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $f(x)=x^2-4x+3$, then the value of $\alpha^4\beta^3+\alpha^3\beta^4$ is

(a) 104 (b) 108 (c) 112 (d) 5

5. The quadratic polynomial, the sum of whose zeroes is –5 and their product is 6 , is

(a) x^2+5x+6 (b) x^2-5x+6 (c) x^2-5x-6 (d) $-x^2+5x+6$

6. The value of k such that the polynomial $x^2-(k+6)x+2(2k-1)$ has sum of its zeroes equal to half of their product is

(a) –4 (b) 4 (c) –7 (d) 7

7. The number of polynomials having zeroes as –2 and 5 is

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) more than 3

8. If α and β are the zeroes of $4x^2+3x+7$, then the value of $\frac{1}{\alpha}+\frac{1}{\beta}$ is

(a) $-\frac{8}{7}$ (b) $-\frac{3}{7}$ (c) $\frac{2}{7}$ (d) $\frac{6}{8}$

9. If the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $x^2+(a+1)x+b$ are 2 and –3 , then

(a) $a=-7, b=-1$ (b) $a=5, b=-1$ (c) $a=2, b=-6$ (d) $a=0, b=-6$

10. If α and β are zeroes of the polynomial $x^2-p(x+1)+c$ such that $(\alpha+1)(\beta+1)=0$, then the value of c is

(a) –2 (b) 2 (c) –1 (d) 1

11. If one of the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial x^2+3x+k is 2 , then the value of k is

(a) 10 (b) –10 (c) –7 (d) –2

12. The graph of a quadratic polynomial is…..

(a) straight line (b) parabola (c) hyperbola (d) None of these

13. If α and β are the zeroes of the polynomial $2y^2+7y+5$, then the value of $\alpha+\beta+\alpha\beta$ is

(a) –1 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) 2

14. If one of the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $(k-1)x^2+kx+1$ is –3 , then the value of k is

(a) $\frac{4}{3}$ (b) $-\frac{4}{3}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{-2}{3}$

15. If α and β are the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $f(x)=x^2+x-2$, then the polynomial whose zeroes are $2\alpha+1$ and $2\beta+1$ is

(a) x^2+9 (b) x^2-4 (c) x^2-9 (d) x^2+4

16. If zeroes α and β of a polynomial x^2-7x+k are such that $\alpha-\beta=1$, then the value of k is

(a) 21 (b) 12 (c) 9 (d) 8