

Part B

I. Multiple Choice Questions.

Write the 'CAPITAL LETTERS' showing the answer in the bracket provided against each question.

- The remainder, when the rational integral function $f(x)$ is divided by $(x-a)$ is []
(A) $f(a)$ (B) $f(-a)$ (C) 0 (D) $f(x-a)$
- If $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$, then $f(-2) =$ []
(A) 12 (B) 4 (C) -12 (D) 0
- If $f\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = 0$, then the factor of $f(x)$ is []
(A) $ax-b$ (B) $ax+b$ (C) $bx+a$ (D) $bx-a$
- If $(x+1)$ is a factor to $ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$ then []
(A) $a + b + c + d + e = 0$ (B) $a + b + c = d + e$
(C) $a + c + e = b + d$ (D) None of the above
- The quadratic inequation satisfying the inequation $1 < x < 5$ is []
(A) $x^2 + 6x + 5 < 0$ (B) $x^2 - 6x + 5 < 0$
(C) $x^2 + 6x + 5 > 0$ (D) $x^2 - 6x + 5 > 0$
- If sum of the coefficients of terms of 'x' in $f(x)$ is zero, then is a factor []
(A) $x+1$ (B) $x-1$ (C) $2x+1$ (D) $2x-1$

SOLUTIONS: 1-A; 2-A; 3-A; 4-C; 5-B; 6-B

- The sum of the roots of $2x^2 - 9x + 8 = 0$ is []
(A) $\frac{2}{9}$ (B) $-\frac{9}{2}$ (C) $-\frac{2}{9}$ (D) $\frac{9}{2}$
- Product of the roots of $x^2 - 2x = 15$ is []
(A) 15 (B) -15 (C) $\frac{15}{2}$ (D) $-\frac{15}{2}$
- If $x^n - y^n$ is divisible by $x + y$, then 'n' is []
(A) Even number (B) Odd number
(C) Any natural number (D) None
- If ${}^n C_{13} = {}^n C_7$ then the value of 'n' is []
(A) 13 (B) 7 (C) 6 (D) 20
- The value of ${}^6 C_4$ is []
(A) 15 (B) 6 (C) 4 (D) 10
- If the discriminant of a quadratic equation is negative, then the roots are []
(A) Real and equal (B) Real and unequal
(C) Imaginary (D) None of the above
- The quadratic equation, whose roots are 2 and -5 are []
(A) $x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$ (B) $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$
(C) $x^2 + 3x + 10 = 0$ (D) $x^2 - 3x + 10 = 0$

SOLUTIONS: 7-D; 8-B; 9-A; 10-D; 11-A; 12-C; 13-A;

14. Number of terms in the expansion of $\left(\frac{2x^2-4}{x^5}\right)^{10}$ is []
 (A) 10 (B) 11 (C) 9 (D) 0
15. Middle term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right)^8$ is []
 (A) 5th term (B) 4th term (C) 6th term (D) 4th & 5th terms
16. The curve $y = 2x^2$ goes through the quadrant []
 (A) I, II (B) II, III (C) III, IV (D) I, IV
17. The graph of a quadratic equation $ax^2+bx+c = 0$ touches the X-axis in one point of the value of the discriminant is []
 (A) Equal to zero (B) Greater than zero
 (C) Less than zero (D) None of the above
18. The graph of $y = mx^2$ ($m > 0$) is symmetric about []
 (A) X-axis (B) Y-axis (C) X and Y axes (D) None of the above
19. ${}^5C_4 + {}^5C_1$ []
 (A) 5 (B) 9 (C) 6 (D) 10
20. If the Number of terms in the expansion of $(x+y)^n$ are 8 then the value of 'n' is []
 (A) 9 (B) 8 (C) 7 (D) 10

SOLUTIONS: 14-B; 15-A; 16-A; 17-A; 18-B; 19-D; 20-C.

II. Fill in the Blanks

- If $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - k$ and $f(2) = 8$, then $k = \dots\dots\dots$
- If the roots of the equation $px^2+qx+r = 0$ are equal then $\dots\dots\dots$
- If $x+1$ is a factor of ax^2+bx+c then $\dots\dots\dots$
- In a Pascal triangle each row of coefficients is bounded on both sides by $\dots\dots\dots$
- The inequation whose solution is $-3 \leq x \leq 4$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
- If $a_0+a_1+ \dots + a_n = 0$ then the factor of the polynomial $\dots\dots\dots a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
- The graph of $y = x^2$ is a $\dots\dots\dots$
- The last term in the expansion of $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^7$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
- If ${}^{10}C_{2n} = {}^{10}C_{n+4}$ then $n = \dots\dots\dots$
- The coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(1+x)^{10}$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
- The remainder when $f(x)$ is divided by $3x+2$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
- In the expansion of $\left(2x + \frac{1}{3x}\right)^4$, $\frac{8}{3}$ is the coefficient of $\dots\dots\dots$

SOLUTIONS:

- 1) 0(Zero) 2) $q^2 = 4pr$ 3) $a-b+c = 0$ 4) 1 5) $x^2-x-12 \leq 0$ 6) $x-1$
 7) Parabola 8) $\frac{1}{x^7}$ 9) 2 10) ${}^{10}C_2$ or 45 11) $\left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)$ 12) third term

- $x = my^2$ is symmetric about $\dots\dots\dots$ axis.
- $x = my^2$ ($m < 0$) lies in the Quadrants $\dots\dots\dots$
- If $x^n + y^n$ is divisible by $x+y$, then 'n' is $\dots\dots\dots$

16. The x-coordinates of the points of intersection of the parabola $y = x^2$ and the straight line $y = 4x - 3$ gives the solution of the quadratic equation.

17. If ${}^{10}C_6 = {}^{10}C_r$ then the value of r other than 6 is

18. If the parabola $y = 2x^2 - 3$ then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

19. Sum of the roots of $\sqrt{3}x^2 + 9x + 6\sqrt{3} = 0$ is

20. If the number of terms in the expansion of a binomial is 4, then the exponent of the binomial is

SOLUTIONS:

13) X-axis 14) II & III 15) An odd number

16) $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$ 17) 4 18) 5 19) $-3\sqrt{3}$ 20) 3

III. Match the following

A)

Group-A	Group-B
1. Discriminant of the equation $2x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$ is	A) 0
2. Sum of the roots of $6x^2 - 5 = 0$ is	B) 6
3. Product of the roots of $\sqrt{3}x^2 + 9x + 6\sqrt{3} = 0$ is	C) $3\sqrt{3}$
4. If the roots of $2x^2 + kx + 2 = 0$ are equal then $k =$	D) $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$
5. The quadratic equation whose sum of the roots and the product of the roots are equal is	E) -31
	F) $\frac{5}{6}$
	G) $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$
	H) ± 4

SOLUTIONS: 1-E; 2-A; 3-B; 4-H; 5-D.

III. Match the following

B)

Group-A	Group-B
6) The number of terms in the expansion of $(x+2y)^8$ is	A) $\frac{1}{x^6}$
7) The middle term in the expansion of $(x+y)^4$ is	B) 4
8) The last term in the expansion of $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^6$ is	C) 5

9) If the number of terms in the expansion of $\left(2x + \frac{4}{y}\right)^{n+2}$ is 7 then n = D) 6

10) The independent term of x in the expansion of $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^n$ is E) 8

F) $6x^2y^2$

G) 7

H) 9

SOLUTIONS: 6-H; 7-F; 8-A; 9-B; 10-D.

III. Match the following

C)

- | Group-A | Group-B |
|--|---------|
| 11. ${}^{10}C_7 = {}^{10}C_r$, then r = | A) 1 |
| 12. ${}^5C_4 =$ | B) 2 |
| 13. ${}^6C_4 = x + 11$, then x = | C) 3 |
| 14. ${}^8C_0 =$ | D) 4 |
| 15. ${}^nC_0 + {}^nC_n$ | E) 5 |
| | F) 6 |
| | G) 9 |
| | H) 8 |

SOLUTIONS: 11-C; 12-E; 13-D; 14-A; 15-B.

III. Match the following

D)

- | Group-A | Group-B |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 16) $x = 2y^2$ lies in the Quadrants | A) I & II Quadrants |
| 17) $x = -2y^2$ lies in the Quadrants | B) III & IV Quadrants |
| 18) $y = 2x^2$ lies in the Quadrants | C) I & IV Quadrants |
| 19) $y = -2x^2$ lies in the Quadrants | D) II & III Quadrants |
| 20) $y = mx^2$ symmetric about | E) I & III Quadrants |

F) II & IV Quadrant

G) X-axis

H) Y-axis

SOLUTIONS: 16-C; 17-D; 18-A; 19-B; 20-H.