(EMC01-0002M)

- The geometric mean of the roots of the equation $x^2 - 18x + 9 = 0$ is

A) 3
B) $3\sqrt{2}$
C) 9
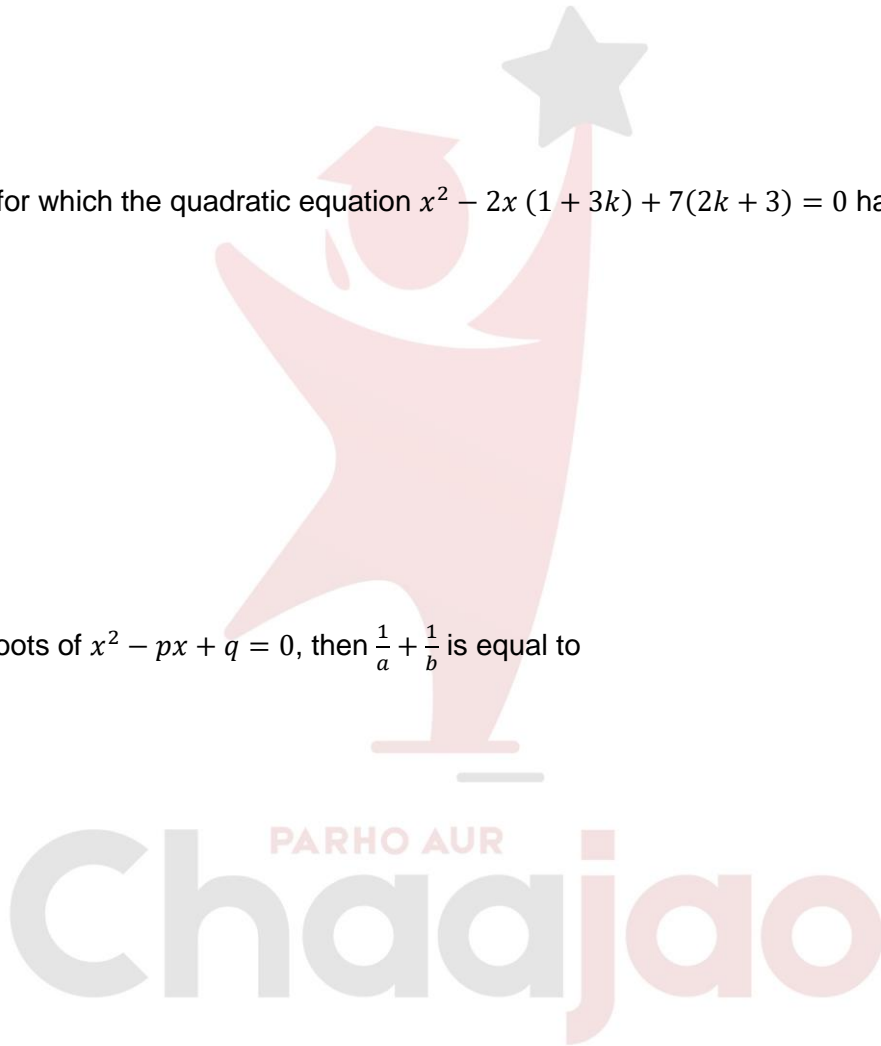D) $9\sqrt{2}$

(EMC01-0004M)

- The value of k for which the quadratic equation $x^2 - 2x(1 + 3k) + 7(2k + 3) = 0$ has equal roots, is

A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4

(EMC01-0006E)

- If a and b are roots of $x^2 - px + q = 0$, then $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$ is equal to

A) $\frac{-p}{q}$
B) $\frac{1}{2p}$
C) $\frac{-1}{q}$
D) $\frac{P}{q}$

(EMC01-0008M)

- If $1 - i$ is a root of the equation $x^2 + ax + b = 0$, then b is equal to

A) 2
B) 1
C) 1
D) 2

(EMC01-0010H)

- If α and β are the roots of the equation $x^2 + 2x + 4 = 0$, then $\frac{1}{\alpha^3} + \frac{1}{\beta^3}$ is equal to

A) $-\frac{1}{2}$
B) $\frac{1}{2}$
C) $\frac{1}{4}$
D) $\frac{1}{6}$

(EMC01-0012M)

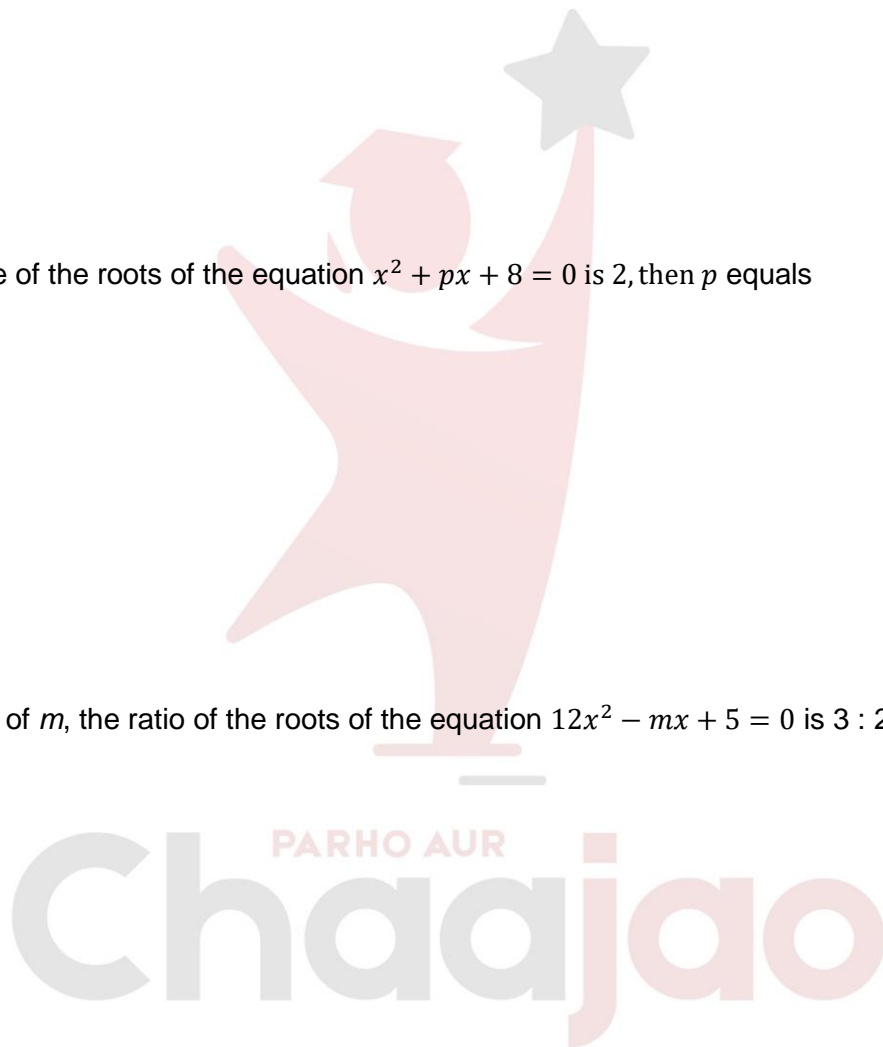- If the difference of the roots of the equation $x^2 + px + 8 = 0$ is 2, then p equals

A) ± 2
B) $-6, 2$
C) $-2, 6$
D) ± 6

(EMC01-0014M)

- For what value of m, the ratio of the roots of the equation $12x^2 - mx + 5 = 0$ is $3 : 2$?

A) $5\sqrt{10}$
B) $10\sqrt{5}$
C) $25\sqrt{2}$
D) $15\sqrt{5}$

(EMC01-0016H)

- The roots of equation $2^{2x} - 10 \cdot 2^x + 16 = 0$ are

A) 1, 3
B) 1, 8
C) 2, 3
D) 2, 8

(EMC01-0018E)

- Remainder of $x^{64} + x^{27} + 1$ when divided by $x + 1$ is

  A) 0
  B) 1
  C) 2
  D) 3
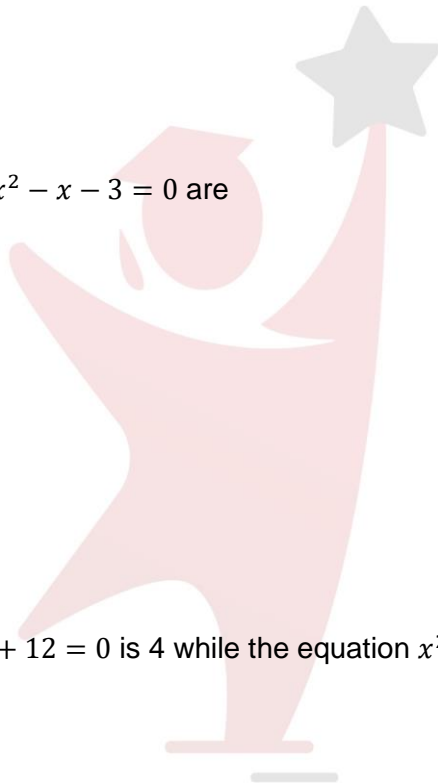
(EMC01-0020E)

- Both the roots of the equation $x^2 - x - 3 = 0$ are

  A) real and rational
  B) real and irrational
  C) real and equal
  D) imaginary roots

(EMC01-0022M)

- If one root of equation $x^2 + ax + 12 = 0$ is 4 while the equation $x^2 + ax + b = 0$ has equal roots, then the value of b is

  A) $\frac{4}{7}$
  B) $\frac{7}{4}$
  C) $\frac{4}{49}$
  D) $\frac{49}{4}$

(EMC01-0024M)

- If $\alpha + \beta = 4$ and $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = 44,$ then α, β are the roots of the equation

  A) $2x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$
  B) $3x^2 - 12x + 5 = 0$
  C) $4x^2 + 22x + 15 = 0$
  D) $9x^2 - 27x + 20 = 0$

(EMC01-0026E)

- $x = \dfrac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{-2a}$ is one of the root of:

    A) $ax^2 - bx + c = 0$
    B) $-ax^2 - bx - c = 0$
    C) $ax^2 - bx - c = 0$
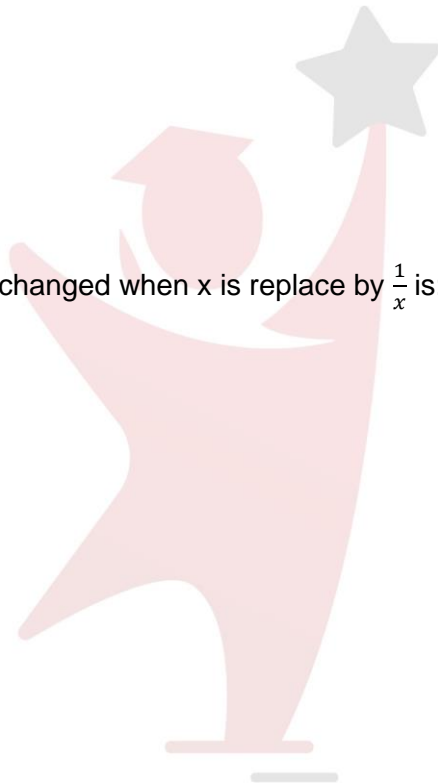   D) $-ax^2 + bx - c = 0$

(EMC01-0028E)

- An equation, which remains unchanged when x is replace by $\dfrac{1}{x}$ is:

    A) Exponential equation
    B) Reciprocal equation
    C) Linear equation
    D) (a)and(b)

(EMC01-0030M)

- If $\dfrac{n}{3}$ is an integer, then $\omega^{n^3} + \omega^{3^n} =$

    A) 1
    B) ω
    C) $c\omega^2$
    D) 2

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Answers Key	
1	**A**
2	**B**
3	**D**
4	**D**
5	**C**
6	**D**
7	**A**
8	**A**
9	**B**
10	**B**
11	**D**
12	**B**
13	**D**
14	**B**
15	**D**

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