

(EMC01-0001E)

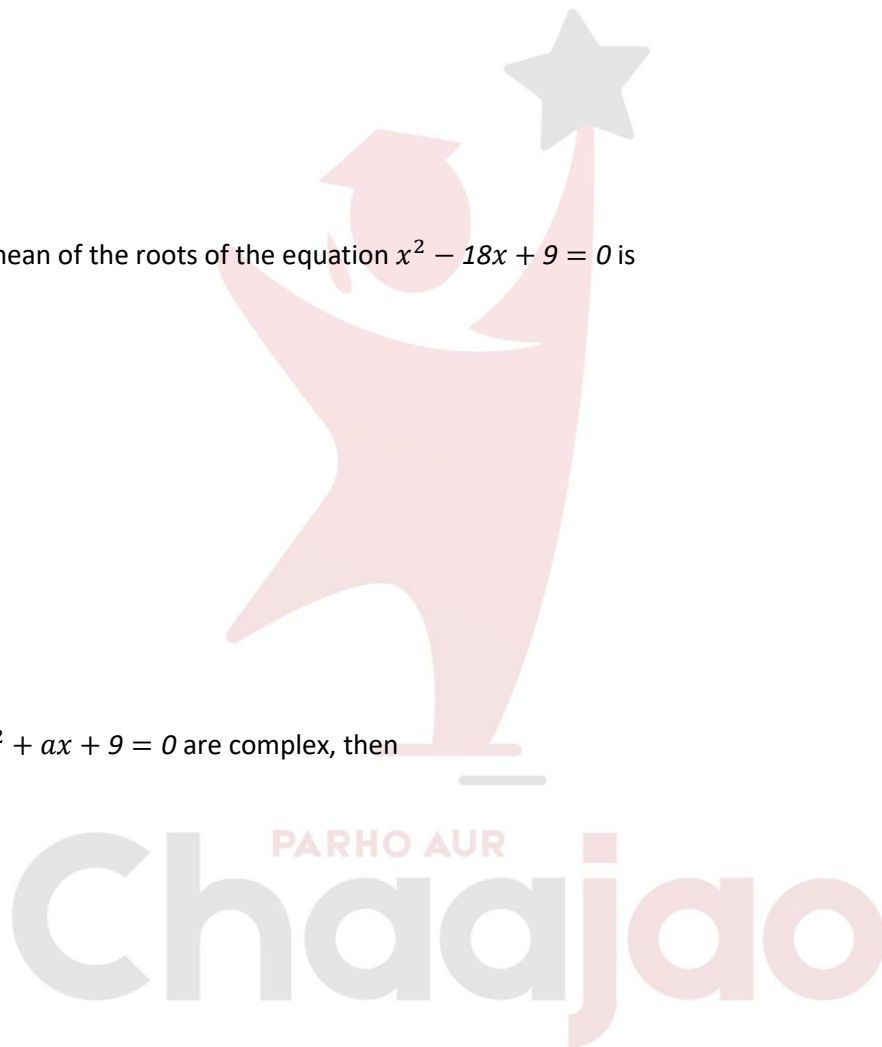
- If  $(x - a)$  is a factor of the polynomial  $x^6 - ax^5 + x^4 - ax^3 + 3x + a - 2$ , then the value of  $a$  is  
A) 1  
B)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
C)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
D) 2

(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)  $9\sqrt{2}$

(EMC01-0003M)

- If the roots of  $x^2 + ax + 9 = 0$  are complex, then  
A)  $a < -6$   
B)  $a < 6$   
C)  $|a| < 6$   
D)  $|a| > 6$



(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

(EMC01-0005E)

- If the product of roots of the equation  $mx^2 + 6x + (2m - 1) = 0$  is  $-1$ , then the value of  $m$  is
  - 1
  - $-\frac{1}{3}$
  - $\frac{1}{3}$
  - 1

(EMC01-0006E)

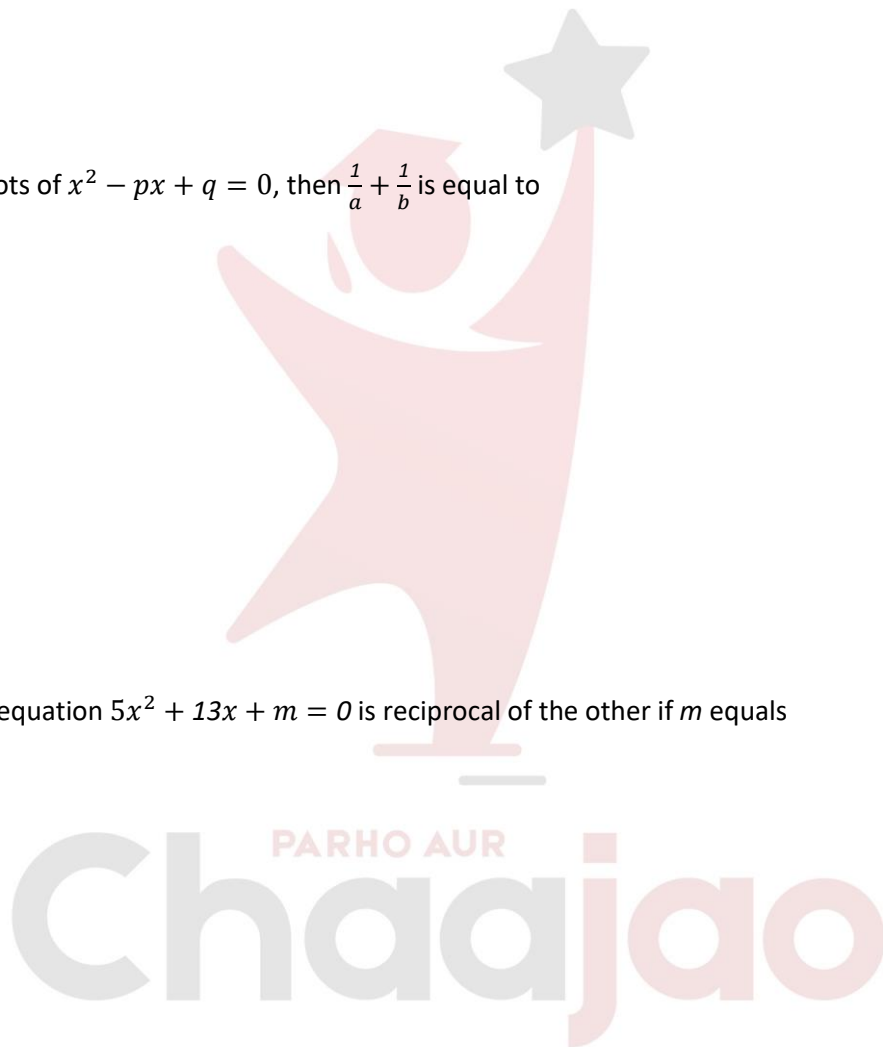
- If  $a$  and  $b$  are roots of  $x^2 - px + q = 0$ , then  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$  is equal to
  - $\frac{-p}{q}$
  - $\frac{1}{2p}$
  - $\frac{-1}{q}$
  - $\frac{p}{q}$

(EMC01-0007M)

- One root of the equation  $5x^2 + 13x + m = 0$  is reciprocal of the other if  $m$  equals
  - 0
  - 5
  - $\frac{1}{6}$
  - 6

(EMC01-0008M)

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



(EMC01-0009E)

- If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the roots of  $4x^2 + 3x + 7 = 0$ , then the value of  $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$  is
  - $-\frac{3}{7}$
  - $-\frac{3}{4}$
  - $\frac{3}{7}$
  - $\frac{4}{7}$

(EMC01-0010H)

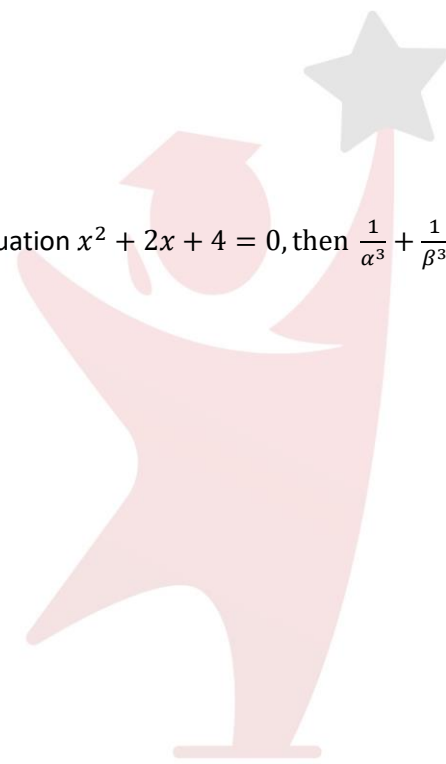
- If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the roots of the equation  $x^2 + 2x + 4 = 0$ , then  $\frac{1}{\alpha^3} + \frac{1}{\beta^3}$  is equal to
  - $-\frac{1}{2}$
  - $\frac{1}{2}$
  - $\frac{1}{4}$
  - $\frac{1}{6}$

(EMC01-0012M)

- If the difference of the roots of the equation  $x^2 + px + 8 = 0$  is 2, then  $p$  equals
  - $\pm 2$
  - $-6, 2$
  - $-2, 6$
  - $\pm 6$

(EMC01-0013M)

- If one root of the equation  $x^2 + px + q = 0$  is  $2 + \sqrt{3}$ , then the values of  $p$  and  $q$  are
  - $-2, -\sqrt{3}$
  - $-4, 1$
  - $2, \sqrt{3}$
  - $4, -1$



PARHO AUR  
**ChaaJao**

(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)  $15\sqrt{5}$

(EMC01-0015M)

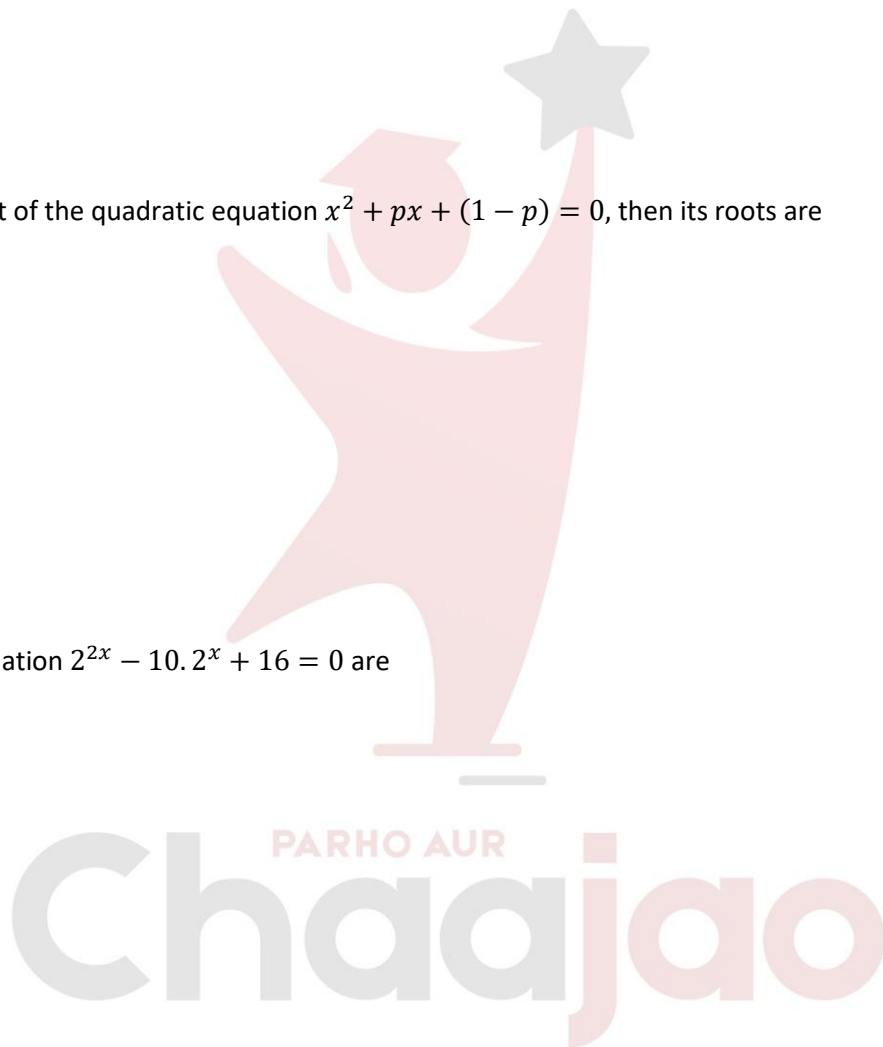
- If  $(1 - p)$  is a root of the quadratic equation  $x^2 + px + (1 - p) = 0$ , then its roots are  
A) -1, 2  
B) -1, 0  
C) -1, 1  
D) 0, 1

(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

(EMC01-0017M)

- The solution set of  $\sqrt{2x - 6} + \sqrt{x + 4} = 5$  is  
A) {5}  
B) {0, 5}  
C) {1, 3}  
D) {3, 5}



(EMC01-0018E)

- Remainder of  $x^{64} + x^{27} + 1$  when divided by  $x + 1$  is  
A) 0  
B) 1  
C) 2  
D) 3

(EMC01-0019M)

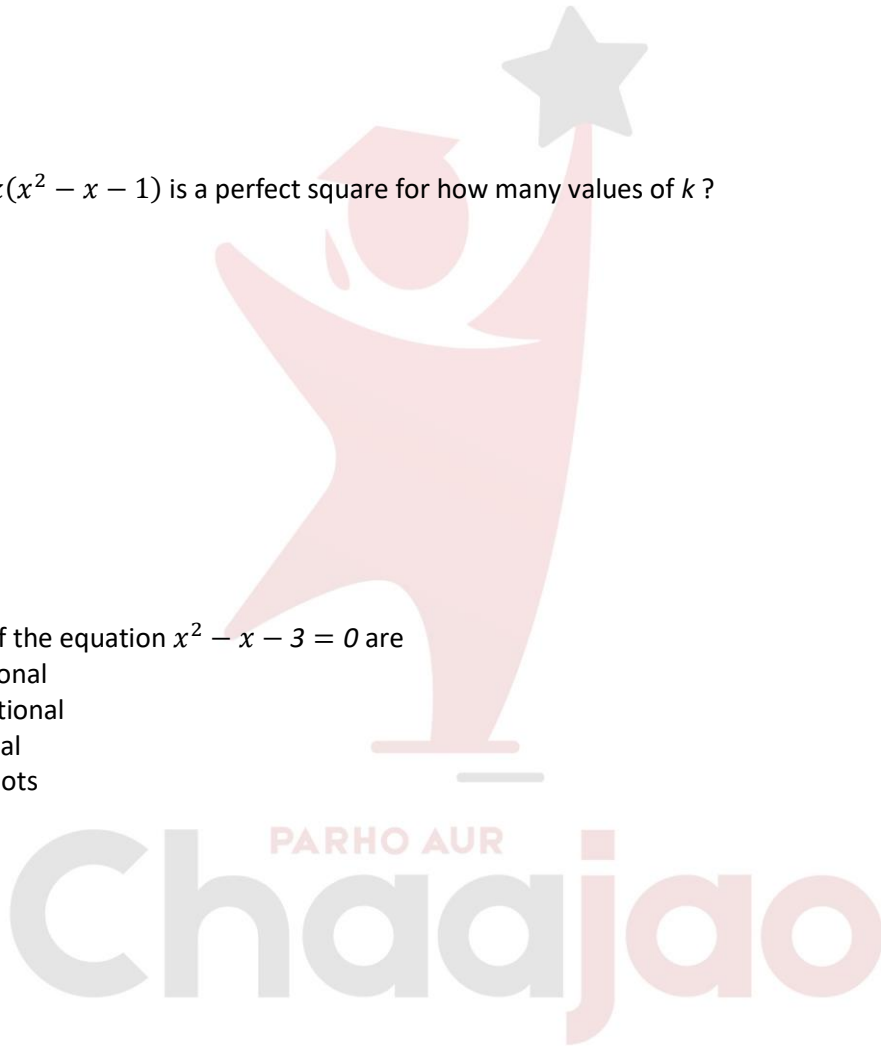
- $x^2 + x + 1 + 2k(x^2 - x - 1)$  is a perfect square for how many values of  $k$ ?  
A) 0  
B) 1  
C) 2  
D) 3

(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

(EMC01-0021E)

- The value of  $a$  for which the equation  $2x^2 + 2\sqrt{6}x + a = 0$  has equal roots, is  
A)  $\sqrt{2}$   
B)  $\sqrt{3}$   
C) 2  
D) 3



(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
  - $\frac{4}{7}$
  - $\frac{7}{4}$
  - $\frac{4}{49}$
  - $\frac{49}{4}$

(EMC01-0023H)

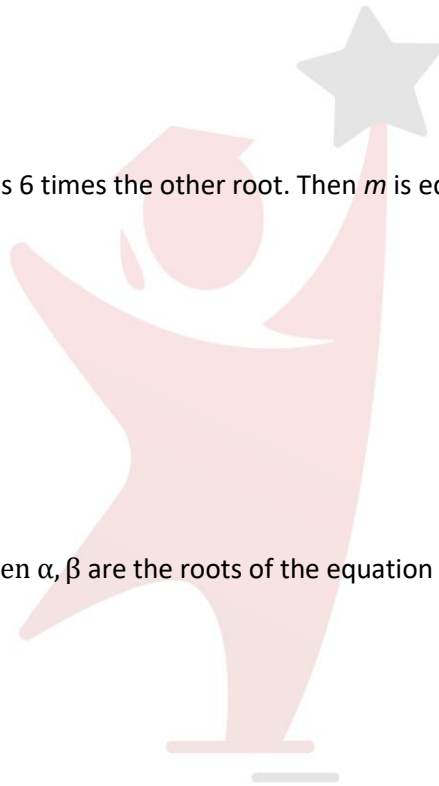
- One root of  $mx^2 - 14x + 8 = 0$  is 6 times the other root. Then  $m$  is equal to
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - None of these

(EMC01-0024M)

- If  $\alpha + \beta = 4$  and  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = 44$ , then  $\alpha, \beta$  are the roots of the equation
  - $2x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$
  - $3x^2 - 12x + 5 = 0$
  - $4x^2 + 22x + 15 = 0$
  - $9x^2 - 27x + 20 = 0$

(EMC01-0025M)

- If  $\{\alpha, \beta\}$  is the solution set of  $2x^2 - 3x + 5 = 0$ , then the equation with solution set  $\{\alpha^2 + 1, \beta^2 + 1\}$  is
  - $4x^2 - 3x - 18 = 0$
  - $4x^2 - 3x + 18 = 0$
  - $4x^2 - 3x + 18 = 0$
  - $4x^2 + 3x + 18 = 0$



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(EMC01-NE-NQ-01)

- For how many quadratic equations, the sum of roots is equal to the product of roots?  
A) 0  
B) 1  
C) 2  
D) Infinitely many



Answer Key	
1	B
2	A
3	C
4	B
5	C
6	D
7	B
8	D
9	A
10	C
11	D
12	B
13	A
14	B
15	A
16	A
17	B
18	C
19	B
20	D
21	D
22	C
23	B
24	D
25	D

Chaaajao