## (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
  - U) Z

# (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√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

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- 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
  - A) -1
  - B)  $-\frac{1}{3}$ C)  $\frac{1}{3}$ D) 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
  - A)  $\frac{-p}{q}$
  - B)  $\frac{1}{2p}$
  - C)  $\frac{-1}{q}$
  - D)  $\frac{P}{a}$

## (EMC01-0007M)

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

## (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

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#### (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
  - A)  $-\frac{3}{7}$ B)  $-\frac{3}{4}$ C)  $\frac{3}{7}$ D)  $\frac{4}{7}$

## (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
  - 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) <u>+</u> 2 B) -6, 2 C) -2, 6 D) <u>+</u>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
  - A) −2, −√3
    B) -4, 1

  - C) 2,  $\sqrt{3}$
  - D) 4, 1

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## (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√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  $2^{2x} - 10.2^x + 16 = 0$  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}

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## (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

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## PRACTICE MATERIAL FOR APTITUDE TEST PREPARATION - ECAT/ NTS / IE (Pre-Engineering)

#### (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)  $\frac{49}{4}$

## (EMC01-0023H)

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

## (EMC01-0024M)

- If  $\alpha + \beta = 4$  and  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = 44$ , then  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  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)  $9x^2 27x + 20 = 0$

### (EMC01-0025M)

- 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
  - A)  $4x^2 3x 18 = 0$
  - B)  $4x^2 3x + 18 = 0$
  - C)  $4x^2 3x + 18 = 0$
  - D)  $4x^2 + 3x + 18 = 0$

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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

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