

Topic : Quadratic Equation

Type of Questions

M.M., Min.

Comprehension (no negative marking) Q.1 to Q.3

(3 marks, 3 min.)

[9, 9]

Single choice Objective (no negative marking) Q.4,5,6

(3 marks, 3 min.)

[9, 9]

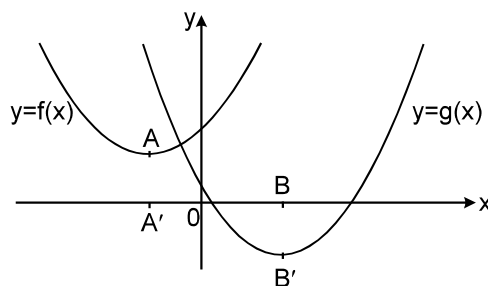
Subjective Questions (no negative marking) Q.7

(4 marks, 5 min.)

[4, 5]

COMPREHENSION (For Q.No. 1 to 3)

Let $f(x) = x^2 + 2ax + b$, $g(x) = cx^2 + 2dx + 1$ be quadratic expressions whose graph is as shown in the figure



Here it is given that $|AA'| = |BB'|$ and $|OA'| = |OB|$.

- Which of the following statements is correct
 (A) $a^2 + d = d^2 + c$ (B) $a + d = b + c$ (C) $a^2 + d^2 = c + b$ (D) $bc + c = a^2c + d^2$
- Sum of roots of equations $f(x) = 0$ and $g(x) = 0$ is
 (A) 0 (B) $2(a + d)$ (C) $1 + b$ (D) $2a - \frac{2d}{c}$
- If $|OA'| = |AA'| = 1$, then the values of 'm' for which $(g(x))^2 + mg(x) + 4 = 0$ has two real roots which are distinct
 (A) (0, 4) (B) (4, ∞) (C) (4, 5) (D) (5, ∞)
- If α & β are the roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then the quadratic equation, $ax^2 - bx(x - 1) + c(x - 1)^2 = 0$ has roots :
 (A) $\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}, \frac{\beta}{1-\beta}$ (B) $\alpha - 1, \beta - 1$ (C) $\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1}, \frac{\beta}{\beta+1}$ (D) $\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}, \frac{1-\beta}{\beta}$
- If α, β, γ are the roots of the equation $x^3 - px^2 + qx - r = 0$, then the value of $\sum \alpha^2\beta$ is equal to
 (A) $pq + 3r$ (B) $pq + r$ (C) $pq - 3r$ (D) q^2/r
- If α, β, γ are the roots of the equation $x^3 - px^2 + qx - r = 0$, then the value of

$\left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \right)$ is :

- (A) $\frac{p^2 - 2qr}{r^2}$ (B) $\frac{q^2 - 2pr}{r^2}$ (C) $\frac{r^2 - 2pq}{r^2}$ (D) none of these

- Find all values of 'k' for which the inequality $(x - 3k)(x - k - 3) < 0$ is true " $x \in [1, 3]$.

Answers Key

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (C)

5. (C) 6. (B) 7. $k \in \left(0, \frac{1}{3}\right)$